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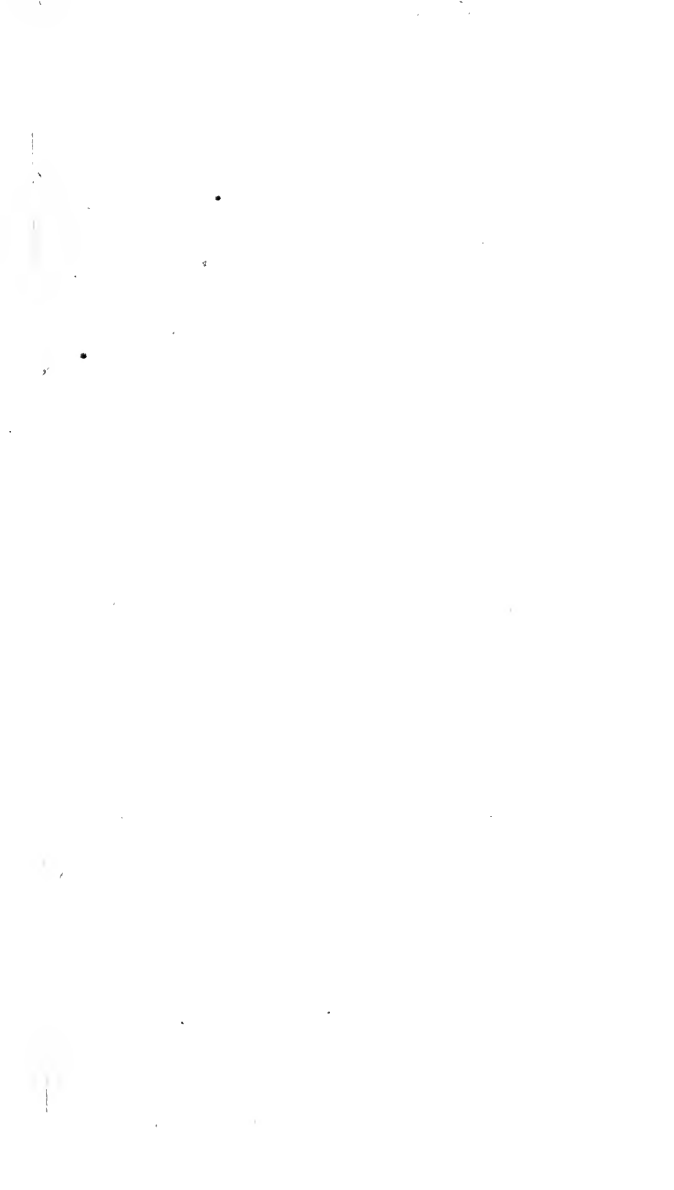
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A man breathes 572 cc of
air in 24 hours, and the entire
amount of blood in the system
(24 pints) is conveyed through
the lungs 540 times in 24
hours, equal to a logarithm
an hour.

Newton's Cardiac Power



THE

TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE.

PART I.

BEING A NEW AND ENLARGED

DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

compiled from genuine Editions of

JOHNSON.

ASH,	BARROW.	ENTICK,	TODD,
BAILEY,	EUCHANNAN,	JONES.	TOOKE,
BARCLAY,	CRABE	SHERIDAN,	WALKER.

WEBSTER, &c.

containing also a very considerable number of significant and useful Words, selected from Modern Authors of repute, & which are not to be found in any other Lexicographical Work whatever:

Preceded by a

COMPENDIOUS ENGLISH GRAMMAR;

with

VERBAL DISTINCTIONS.

classified, and partially illustrated.

the whole surrounded by

MORALS, MAXIMS, AND PROVERBIAL APHORISMS,

in Alphabetical Order.

BY SAMUEL MAUNDER.

NEW EDITION.

London, Longman and Co Paternoster Row

W. J. Mein Patterson

THE
TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE,
AND
Library of Reference.

BY
SAMUEL MAUNDER.

NINETEENTH EDITION,
REVISED THROUGHOUT, AND GREATLY ENLARGED.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.
1851.

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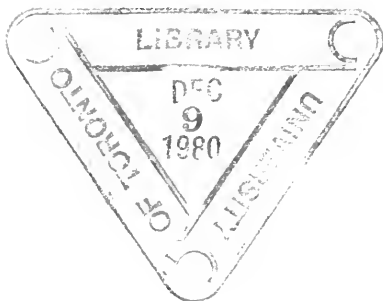
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LONDON:
SPOTTISWOODS and SHAW,
New-street-Square.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THAT regard for brevity which I have shown throughout this laborious, but, I trust, not useless Volume, will be evinced, as far as may be consistent with perspicuity, in my Introductory Observations. The plan of the Work, though novel, is simple; and its contents, though varied, are for the most part such as require little more than a recapitulation of their several heads: in short, if the utility of the design be not apparent, it would be unreasonable to expect that anything which might here be offered could render it so.

To discuss the nature or merits of one's own performances is, indeed, at all times dangerous, inasmuch as it is extremely difficult to say all that may be considered necessary, without incurring the charge of egotism; and, in truth, I feel so little desire for the kind of notoriety which Authorship confers, that did not experience convince me how injurious it has been to my interests to evade the literary responsibility attached to my own productions, how humble soever their character, "THE TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE AND LIBRARY OF REFERENCE," in all probability, would either have been anonymously ushered into the world, or have appeared as the work of another.

To what extent I may carry a publication to which I have given so comprehensive a title, will naturally be determined by future contingencies; at present it is sufficient to observe, that no inconsiderable progress has been made in preparing suitable materials for a *Continuation*. But this volume is complete in itself, and, as far as it goes, is intended to supply a deficiency felt by all who have not access to good libraries, or whose means are too limited to purchase larger works of reference; while it is believed there are not a few who will consider that the unusual portability of a volume, in which so great a mass of useful matter is combined, is a desideratum for the youthful student. Judicious condensation has been my aim throughout; and, in endeavouring to avoid prolixity, I hope I have not been led into the opposite extreme: how far I have succeeded, the public, whose candour is seldom appealed to in vain, must decide. I will therefore no longer trespass on my circumscribed limits, than to make such concise observations as appear indispensable, in noticing the various contents of the work.

As the "*New and enlarged Dictionary of the English Language*" forms the main feature of Part I., my observations will properly commence with it; and, in so doing, I feel no hesitation in premising, that, if its size and price be considered, there is no publication with which it may not safely bear the closest comparison; for, independently of having introduced every well-authorized word which the largest Dictionaries contain, I have added, from the works of the most correct English writers of the present day, a numerous list of useful and significant words, the definitions of which I have never been able to meet with in any lexicographical work hitherto published. I feel it necessary to lay some stress upon this, because, although I court comparison, I am aware there are few persons who will take the trouble to ascertain the fact by making such comparison. But it is not merely the *number* of Words which a Dictionary may contain that gives to it a value. In the progress of literature, not only are new words introduced into every living language, but a modification, and oftentimes a total change, takes place in the meanings of many already in use; while some grow obsolete, and others, which once, perhaps, formed part of the

Introductory Observations.

phrasology of polished society, are destined at a subsequent period to be known only as *cant terms* or vulgar jargon. Upon this head so much might be said, that I find it difficult to confine my remarks to the brief limits I have prescribed for them. I can, however, assure the reader, that in the following pages this has been steadily kept in view.

On nothing connected with the principles of language is there so great a diversity as in the rules laid down by different Lexicographers for fixing a correct and uniform system of Spelling; and as few of them invariably abide by their own rules, it can excite no surprise that the want of uniformity and consistency is so apparent. Orthography is, in fact, too often subject to the caprices of authors or the arbitrary laws of fashion, to be governed for any great length of time on settled principles; and those who have noticed the verbal pedantry that may be discovered in one writer, or the affectation that may be seen in another (to say nothing of the great change that Orthography undergoes, as it were by common consent, in the lapse of a few generations) will readily subscribe to the truth of what I have advanced.

Whoever has devoted his time to the compilation of an English Dictionary, must confess how much he owes to the mental energy of that profound philologist who so pre-eminently overcame the difficulties by which he was surrounded; yet the preceding observations could be abundantly confirmed by a reference to his own erudite work. The laws of language are not immutable; and the most that can be done to insure their permanence, is to consult analogy and etymological precision, in order to preserve a consistent uniformity. The practice of the best writers of the present century has been decidedly at variance with many of Dr. Johnson's examples in Orthography: how useless, then, would it be to resist the popular current, unless, indeed, it had its source in manifest error, and was continued in violation of obvious propriety. Need I illustrate this remark by naming any other instance than the uniform exclusion of the letter *k*, in all such words as *critick*, *music*, *public*, &c.? Modern usage has decided the point, and all the pains which have been taken by the "improvers" of Johnson to perpetuate it, have proved useless and superogatory.

I may here remark, that notwithstanding I have inserted many scientific words, and others which are purely technical, it was impossible that the Volume could be rendered perfect in that particular; but I have reason to anticipate that far more terms of art will be found contained in it than could be well expected. Should I proceed with my design, an indulgent public will hereafter have to determine, how far a compendious vocabulary of such terms can be rendered compatible with practical utility.

Although this is not a "Pronouncing" Dictionary, according to the common acceptance of the term, it will perhaps be expected that, in the Introductory Observations, there should at least be some reference to English Orthography. I have endeavoured to give this subject all the attention its importance demands; and, in so doing, I have minutely examined those unsightly combinations of letters and figures, through the means of which a just pronounciation has been sought to be established. Far be it from me to wish to detract from the merits of any. No small degree of patience was necessary for such an undertaking; and I am ready to admit that much skill and ingenuity have been displayed in the various attempts. But, has the end in view been attained? With becoming diffidence, I hope, but certainly with a full conviction that I have judged rightly, I venture to affirm, that an absolute reliance on any of these systems must end in disappointment. By constant reference, or tedious dictation, such modes may somewhat facilitate orthoepical instruction; but even those who have pursued them with most advantage will find, that, instead of having obtained any *rational*

Introductory Observations.

guide for the correct pronunciation of words, they will often, very often, be left to the mere mechanical operation of the memory. In fact, I have never known an instance of Orthoepy having been studied in this way, in which the learner did not continually discover his own helplessness, as well as the imbecility of the system, either by his want of confidence when he met with a word with which he did not happen to be familiar, or by some ludicrous misconception of his "pronouncing" instructor. Dr. Johnson observes, that "most writers of English Grammars have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written; and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that, of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation: one, cursory and colloquial; the other, regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different, in different mouths, by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have, however, generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse, and, concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech." For my own part, I consider that a correct pronunciation, like a polite address, is seldom thoroughly acquired without an intercourse with good society, or the advantage of having received instruction, in early life, from persons whose previous habits and studies qualified them for the task; and such, I presume, are the majority of those who undertake the education of respectable youth. As far as any assistance can be derived from a careful accentuation of the words, that assistance may be found here; the accentual mark being placed not merely on the emphatic syllable, but on the right letter of that syllable; and, where the use of the double accent would better explain the intention, it has been invariably adopted. [See also "Concise Directions" at the end of Part I.]

For a considerable time past I have been collecting and arranging materials for a philological work, in which more than ordinary attention will be paid to rhetorical accuracy, and, consequently, to the powers of letters in their various combinations; but I found it much too diffuse for my present purpose, and being unwilling to mutilate that which at some future period may appear in a complete form, I was glad to avail myself of the Compendium herein printed, which, under the title of "The Miniature English Grammar,"* has already received the approbation of discerning critics. The "English Verbal Distinctions," which follow, are, I trust, not less appropriate: the mode of classing them is both novel and discriminative: and I feel satisfied they will be well received by all who take the trouble to examine them.

Part II. commences with a *New Universal Gazetteer*; in which, I believe, all the information really necessary in a work of geographical reference will be found condensed. It cannot be expected that copious descriptions of every place could be given, but no important features have been omitted, nor has anything that could add to its usefulness been overlooked. Appended to the Gazetteer, are several *Statistical Tables*, which, together with *The List of Cities, Market-Towns, Boroughs, &c.* of the United Kingdom, have been derived from the best sources for accuracy, and cannot fail to be serviceable.

The *Compendious Classical Dictionary*, it will be seen, is far more comprehensive than the usual abridged accounts of the Heathen Deities; and, though

* Upon a close examination of the GRAMMAR, it was thought expedient to make some material additions and alterations in various parts. It is, consequently, rather less concise than before; but the Editor humbly presumes that the few additional pages add to the utility of the volume.

Introductory Observations.

it may not contain all that the *classical* reader might desire, will greatly assist those who have not larger works on the subject. Subjoined to this is a List of *Scripture Proper Names*, accented, which, particularly for youth, will also be found useful.

An *Analysis of General History* comes next. Instead of the usual method of recording the leading events of History, in chronological order, from the Creation downwards, I have arranged them alphabetically; thereby adapting it to the general character of the work, as one principally intended for reference; and condensing a vast quantity of matter into a small compass. It is worthy of remark, too, that although its confined limits precluded the possibility of making it complete as a work of reference to *Universal History*, yet it will materially serve that end, and be a perfect index to the principal occurrences in the history of our own country in particular.

The *Dictionary of Law Terms* was written by me for a former publication. I have now, however, made many additions to it; and I trust that *unprofessional* readers will become better acquainted with the meaning of legal terms and phrases by a perusal of this epitome, divested as it is of all technicalities, than if they even took the trouble to consult professional books. With respect to the various Tabular Addenda with which the work is concluded, I have only to hope that such have been selected as are most useful for general purposes.

And now, the *body* of the Work having passed, as it were, in brief review before me, I come to speak, though last not least, of the novel, and, as it may be thought, whimsical manner in which each page is garnished. If I had no other plea for its adoption than that of novelty, I should not, great as the attractions of novelty are, have felt myself justified in travelling out of the beaten path. But I make no scruple in owning, that I am so impressed with the value of those gems of wisdom which have been handed down to us in the form of apothegms, that I gladly seized an opportunity of enriching the pages of a book with them, which, unless I greatly overrate its qualities, will find its way into numerous schools and families, and, consequently, meet the eye of youthful readers. To them I would say, that I sincerely hope many of these brief lessons of experience may be engraven on the tablet of the memory, never to be erased. What are they but the golden remains of antiquity, or the treasures of modern wisdom?—copious in meaning, yet marked by elegant terseness; inculcating the precepts of worldly prudence, yet having a tendency to check vice, strengthen virtue, and lead the mind to a reliance on the Divine Will. We are, perhaps, not duly sensible, how much of whatever good may have marked our career is to be attributed to the influence of some pious, moral, or prudential maxim with which our youthful minds were imbued. Parents and teachers who appreciate this remark, will hail with satisfaction the opportunity presented by the following pages, of planting the seeds of wisdom in the minds of youth, hereafter to be expanded to a goodly harvest; for Proverbs, however quaintly expressed, contain the essence of some moral truth or practical lesson; they are drawn from real life, and are generally the fruit of philosophy grafted on the stem of experience. Indeed, although of late years neglected by most writers, they were formerly so greatly held in reverence, that scarcely a book appeared in which its author did not bear testimony to their value by the free use he made of them. Nay, we are told by Mr. D'Israeli, that “much later even than the reign of Elizabeth, our ancestors had proverbs always before them, on every thing which had room for a piece of advice on it. They had them painted on their tapestries, stamped on the most ordinary utensils, the blades of their knives, the borders of their plates, and ‘conned them out of goldsmiths’ rings.’” I know it may be objected, that proverbial sayings frequently contain gross allusions, and inculcate sentiments not always favourable to virtue: That is undeniable; and if I have not shown a due regard to the ex-

Introductory Observations.

clusion of such from this collection, I grant that I must be very ill qualified for the compilation of a work that is intended for all classes and all ages. I trust, however, that, though numerous, they are unexceptionable; and I will conclude my observations on aphoristic precepts in the quaint, but apposite, language of a writer of the seventeenth century: "They walk upon men's tongues, dance in their fancies, are carried about in their memories, and are reserved for graces of their discourses, when they desire to appear in their festival habits and holiday behaviour."*

I have now only to say a few words respecting the different descriptions of *Mottoes*, and to suggest a method or two relative to the manner in which they may be advantageously used in schools. Instead of the Aphorisms and Proverbs which elsewhere throughout the volume environ the subject matter, the "English Grammar," "Verbal Distinctions," and "Phrases," are surrounded by short sentences, intended as Exercises on Syntax and Style; each of which is repeated in a corrected form, and placed opposite, as a "Key" to the Exercise. The marginal spaces of the "English Dictionary" are occupied by Moral Maxims, *alphabetically arranged* throughout; from which vast stock, an almost inexhaustible supply of new *Lines for Writing Copies* are furnished, and some of the trite and oft-repeated sentences now in use may be discontinued. But it is not in this way only that they may be found useful: the judicious Teacher may form them into *Lessons* to be committed to memory; select from among them many which will serve as *Themes*; or use them in a variety of other ways, which his own experience will point out. — Selections from the Proverbs of all Nations decorate the pages of the "Gazetteer." They are in colloquial phraseology, and, of course, less formal and didactic, but not less apposite (if we regard their application to the every-day occurrences of life) than the moral sentences which garnish the pages of the "English Dictionary." — With the "Classical Dictionary" is commenced a series of *Latin Mottoes*, with free translations; and these, which I hope will not be less acceptable than the others, are continued till the "Dictionary of Law Terms" is begun; when a collection of Latin Sentences, recognised as fundamental maxims of British Law, are given, with English translations, and carried on to the end of the Volume. Thus it will be seen, that I have attended to something like method in the arrangement of this rather heterogeneous and formidable phalanx; but how they will be received, of what use they may be found, and whether the novelty will be regarded like many other novelties — as more adapted for ornament than use — I leave to the Public, at whose tribunal they will be judged, and to whose decision I shall bow with deference; hoping, ere long, again to appear before them with another volume of "The Treasury of Knowledge," &c., forming a NEW UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY.

SAMUEL MAUNDER.

* "I have seen it remarked," says Lord Eldon, in his *Anecdote Book*, "that something which in early youth captivates attention, influences future life in all stages. When I left school in 1766 to go to Oxford, I came up from Newcastle to London in a coach, then denominated, on account of its quick travelling, as travelling was then estimated, a 'fly,' being, as well as I remember, three or four days and nights on the road. There was no such velocity as to endanger overturning or other mischief. On the panels of the carriage were painted the words '*Sat cito, si sat bene*,' — words which made a most lasting impression on my mind, and have had their influence upon my conduct in all subsequent life. * * * In short, in all that I have had to do in future life, professional and judicial, I have always felt the effect of this early admonition on the panels of the vehicle which conveyed me from school, '*Sat cito, si sat bene*.'" — *Twiss's Life of Lord Eldon*.

TO THE SIXTH EDITION THE FOLLOWING WAS PREFIXED.

So well received was the first Edition of this Work, that on the appearance of the second the Proprietor had the gratification of being able to preface it with the following congratulatory sentence :—“ With scarcely one solitary advertisement to assist the sale, the whole of a large impression of *THE TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE* has been purchased by the Public in the space of three months ; and at this moment several hundred copies are required of *this* Edition, to execute orders given for the *first*.” He at the same time justly attributed “ the eager demand manifested for it ” to “ the highly favourable reception given to it by every Reviewer under whose notice it had come.” And he further remarked, that, “ independently of the publicly-expressed opinions of the critical bench, he had been honoured by many private testimonies, every way flattering to his undertaking — some accompanied by ingenious observations and recommendatory hints, and others replete with unqualified praise ; ” while he assured “ his liberal judges and patrons (among whom were several conductors of eminent Schools, whose good opinion was rendered the more valuable by its being the result of arduous professional experience), that he was resolved to pay the most sedulous attention to its improvement, in order to have that claim on their support in future, which is ever awarded to those who diligently strive to maintain it.”

Since that period the Author has endeavoured to redeem his pledge, by devoting considerable time and attention to the revision of every portion of this volume ; and he now, with increased confidence, presumes to hope that his labour has not been thrown away. — After consulting numerous philological and scientific publications, and diligently collating them with the works which had previously been examined, he has been enabled to *add* upwards of *TEN THOUSAND* “ useful, significant, and well-authorized words ” (with definitions as perspicuous as their indispensable conciseness would admit of) to the “ *ENLARGED ENGLISH DICTIONARY* ” in Part I. ; thereby rendering it the most copious Vocabulary of the English language extant — not merely in comparison with others of a corresponding size, but with any Dictionary of six times its bulk and price. *How* he has performed his task, others must determine ; — for *him* to say more on the subject might be deemed offensive egotism ; — to say less would, he thinks, be a mere *affectation* of modesty. He trusts, however, he shall not be charged with either ; yet he must confess, (if he may be allowed to apply to the writers of prefaces a trite, though classical, simile), that while endeavouring to steer clear of the whirlpool of Charybdis, none are in more imminent danger of being wrecked on the rock of Scylla.

If, by a happy method of condensation, the Author has been enabled to send forth “ a book remarkable for the mass of useful information it contains,” and, while doing so, has shown a laudable desire to engraft virtuous principles on human acquisitions, his chief aim has been answered. The pressing calls of business or of duty deprive many of the means of pursuing literature or science, in any better way than by desultory reading, aided by books of reference ; and he who claims the parentage of this volume is not one who disdains the humble efforts of the intellect, or despises the rudest stepping-stones to learning ; being convinced that every advance, however trifling, which the mind makes towards attaining perfection, increases the rational enjoyments of life. Nor is he singular in his opinion. “ Ignorance,” says the author of *Rasselas*, “ is mere privation, by which nothing can be produced : it is a vanity in which the soul sits motionless and torpid for want of attraction : and, without knowing why, we always rejoice when we learn, and grieve when we forget.” — And an eminent poet, whose knowledge of general literature is on a par with his manly and harmonious verse, has made the following judicious remarks ; * —

* Vide the Inaugural Speech of the late Mr. Thomas Campbell (April 12, 1827), on his having been chosen lord rector of the University of Glasgow.

Introductory Observations.

"In comparing small learned acquisitions with none at all, it appears to me to be equally absurd to consider a little learning valueless, or even dangerous, as some will have it, as to talk of a little virtue, a little wealth, or health, or cheerfulness, or a little of any other blessing under heaven, being worthless or dangerous.

"To abjure any degree of information, because we cannot grasp the whole circle of the sciences, or sound the depths of erudition, appears to be just about as sensible as if we were to shut up our windows because they are too narrow, or because the glass has not the magnifying power of a telescope.

"For the smallest quantity of knowledge that a man can acquire, he is bound to be contentedly thankful, provided his fate shuts him out from the power of acquiring a larger portion — but whilst the possibility of farther advancement remains, be as proudly discontented as ye will with a little learning. For the value of knowledge is like that of a diamond, it increases according to its magnitude, even much more than in a geometrical ratio. — One science and literary pursuit throws light upon another, and there is a connection, as Cicero remarks, among them all —

"*'Omnes artes, quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum; et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur.'*"

The force of the foregoing extract would be weakened by any additional remarks; but the following lines may, perhaps, be allowed to stand in lieu of a more appropriate conclusion:—

Where'er the rays of Science cheer mankind,
Or Learning's hallowed light illumines the mind,
There Knowledge pours her countless treasures forth,
And points to Wisdom, Honour, Fame, and Worth;
There splendid talents proud distinction claim,
There Genius earns a never-dying name,
Virtue asserts her power, and Merit tries
No more in vain to bear away the prize;
For Truth and Justice there with Freedom reign,
And modest Merit follows in their train.

March, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SIXTEENTH EDITION.

SINCE the above was written, *nine* large Editions of "The Treasury of Knowledge" have been issued — which, while it affords the best proof that the kind greeting given to the Work on its first appearance was not undeserved, has encouraged the Author to endeavour to render it still more worthy of the public favour.* Until lately, his time has been fully occupied in producing (as parts of one uniform series, yet quite independent of each other), "The Biographical Treasury," "The Literary and Scientific Treasury," and the "Treasury of History;" which, as they severally appeared, were honoured with flattering notices from various members of the critical corps; many of whom generously seized the opportunity to reiterate their former commendations of *this highly-favoured volume*. To them, therefore, for the uniformly handsome manner in which they have commented on his labours — and to a liberal Public, for the patronage they have as uniformly bestowed on them — he once more returns his most grateful acknowledgments.

Dec. 1844.

* By re-modelling and considerably extending *The New Universal Gazetteer*, by introducing a *Synoptical View of the Peerage*, and by sundry other additions and emendations.

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A

COMPENDIOUS ENGLISH GRAMMAR;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Verbal Distinctions, partially illustrated:

The whole garnished with

BRIEF EXAMPLES, AS MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES ON SYNTAX AND STYLE.

"To know Latin and Greek, is a great intellectual luxury; but to know one's own language, is almost an intellectual necessity" [necessary]. — *Bulwer*.

ENGLISH Grammar is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It consists of four parts; *Orthography*, *Etymology*, *Syntax*, and *Prosody*.

Orthography teaches the nature and power of letters, and the correct spelling of words.

Etymology treats of the several kinds of words.

Syntax treats of the construction of sentences.

Prosody, of pronunciation and poetry.

But the most useful parts are *Etymology* and *Syntax*; and to these this short treatise is confined.

ETYMOLOGY.

The words, or parts of speech, that constitute the English language, are the *Article*, *Noun*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Relative*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Auxiliary*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction*, and *Interjection*.

OF THE ARTICLE.

The article is prefixed to nouns, to limit or determine their meaning; as, "a strait, an isthmus, the ocean."

There are three articles; *a*, *an*, and *the*.

A and *an* are named *indefinite*, because they denote some one thing of a kind; as "a wren, an eagle."

The is named *definite*, because it points out some particular thing; as, "the book, the world."

OF THE NOUN.

A noun is the name of any thing in existence, or of which we can form an idea; as, "health, happiness, globe, telescope."

Nouns are of two kinds, *proper* and *common*.

Proper nouns are the names of persons, places, &c.; as "Adam, Eden, Nile, Egypt."

Common nouns are all other names; and may be subdivided into *substantive* and *abstract*; *substantive*, or names of things substantial, as "camels, cedar, amethyst;" *abstract*, or names characterized by some quality, as "lightness, velocity, content."

A noun is known by its either admitting an article before it, as "a star, the sky;" or making sense without, as in "youth, beauty."

Nouns have the properties of *gender*, *number*, and *case*."

They have four genders; *masculine*, *feminine*, *common*, and *neuter*.

The *masculine* gender denotes animals of the *male* kind, as "boy, tiger."

The *feminine* denotes animals of the *female* kind, as "girl, tigress."

The *common* denotes those to which either *masculine* or *feminine* is applicable; as "guardian, ward, cousin, lamb, elephant."

The *neuter* denotes lifeless objects; as "wisdom, wealth."

Gender is distinguished in three ways:—

1. By different words; as, "boy, girl; husband, wife; father, mother; son, daughter; uncle, aunt; nephew, niece."

2. By a different termination; as "heir, heiress; benefactor, benefactress; hero, heroine; testator, testatrix."

3. By a noun, a pronoun, or an adjective, prefixed to the noun; as, "a man-servant, a maid-servant; a he-ass, a she-ass; a male child, a female child."

1. "Sometimes, however, by a figure in rhetoric, called *personification*, we assign sex to things inanimate. Thus, instead of 'it (the moon) rises,' we say, 'she rises; instead of 'it (death) advances with hasty steps,' we say, 'he advances.'

"This mode of expression, by which we give life and sex to things inanimate, forms a striking beauty in our language, rendering it in this respect superior to the languages of Greece and Rome, neither of which admitted this animated phraseology." — *Crombie*.

2. "The *masculine* term has a general meaning, expressing both male and female; and is always employed when the office, occupation, profession, &c., and not the sex, of the individual is chiefly to be expressed; and the *feminine* term is used in those cases only, in which discrimination of sex is indispensable. Thus:— If I say, 'The poets of this age are distinguished more by correctness of taste, than sublimity of conception,' I clearly include in the term *poets*, both male and female writers of poetry. If I say, 'She is the best poetess in this country,' I assign her the

EX. — IT IS NO USE ATTEMPTING TO LEARN GRAMMAR, WITHOUT WE ATTEND TO ITS RULES.

KEY. — TO ATTEMPT TO LEARN GRAMMAR IS OF NO USE, UNLESS WE ATTEND TO ITS RULES.

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superiority over those only of her own sex. If I say, 'She is the best poet in this country,' I pronounce her superior to all other writers of poetry, both male and female. When distinction of sex is necessary for the sake of perspicuity, or where the sex is the primary object, the feminine noun must be employed to express the female: thus, 'I hear that some *authorresses* are engaged in that work.' Here the feminine term is indispensable."—*Crombie*.

Nouns have two numbers; the *singular* and the *plural*.

The *singular* expresses only one object; as, "a scholar, a preceptor."

The *plural* expresses two objects or more; as, "scholars, preceptors."

Some nouns have only a singular number; as, "gold, silver, utility, worth."

Some singular nouns are made plural, to express varieties of the same things; as, cloth, oil, sugar, tea, wine, &c.

Some nouns have only a plural number; as, alms, ashes, dregs, cates, folk, luigs, optics, pinchers, pulse (esculent seeds), regalia, riches.

Some nouns are alike in both numbers; as, apparatus, census, corps, deer, sheep.

And some, when used in a plural sense, do not take a plural form; as, audience, commonalty, divan, laity, populace, retinue.

3. Proper names, when used either figuratively to express eminence or distinction, or to denote two or more persons of the same name, admit the plural number; as, "Every nation has its *Hectors, Cæsars, and Alexanders; Solomons, Ciceros, and Lucretius.*"

The plural number is usually formed by adding *s* to the singular; as *vista, vistas; shrub, shrubs; alley, alleys.*

But when the noun ends in *ch* soft, *s, sh, ss, or x*, the plural is formed by adding *es*; as, *peach, peaches; bolus, boluses; fish, fishes; glass, glasses; box, boxes.* If the noun ends in *ch* hard, the addition of *s* only forms the plural; as, *loch, lochs; monarch, monarchs.*

Nouns ending in *o* preceded by a vowel, have only *s* added to form the plural; as, *cameo, numcio, ratio.* If preceded by a consonant, they sometimes have *es* added, as in *buffalo, cargo, volcano*; and sometimes only *s*, as in *portico, solo, rotundo.*

The nouns *beef, calf, corf, elf, half, loaf, loaf, self, sheaf, shelf, thief, wolf, life, knife, and wife*, change the *f* and *fe* into *ves*; as, *beef, heeves; elf, elves; knife, knives, &c.; staff* makes *staves*; all other nouns ending in *f, fe, or ff*, have only *s* added.

Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change the *y* for *ies*; as, *ally, allies*;—those ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, follow the general rule; as, *valley, valleys.*

The plurals of some nouns are irregular:—*man* makes *men*; *woman, women*; *child, children*; *die* (a small cube), *dice*; *foot, feet*; *goose, geese*; *louse, lice*; *mouse, mice*; *ox, oxen*; *penny, pence*; *tooth, teeth.*

4. "Two or more nouns in concordance, and forming one complex name, or a name and a title, have the plural termination annexed to the last only," as, "the two *Miss Thomsons.*"—"Analogy," Dr. Priestley observes, "would plead in favour of another construction, and lead us to say, 'the two *Misses Thomson*;' for, if the ellipsis were supplied, we should say the two young ladies of the name of Thomson. The latter form of expression, it is true, occasionally occurs; but general usage, and, I think, analogy likewise, decides in favour of the former; for, with a few exceptions, and these not parallel to the examples now given, we almost uniformly, in complex names, confine the inflection to the last noun."—*Crombie*. Thus, "In the holes and corners where nature keeps her curiosities, there may be *Wrens and Luigo Joneses.*"—"The Transatlantic *Sir John Stuaclairs* are yet in *ovo.*" By analogy, we ought to say *man-traps, mouse-traps, queen-consorts, lord-chancellors, &c.*

5. In speaking of a family individually, adding the plural termination to the name is inadmissible; and instead of *Mr., Mrs., and the two Miss Lawsons*, we ought to say, either, *Mr., Mrs., and the two Misses Lawson*, or *Mr. and Mrs. Lawson and the two Miss Lawsons*; thus making the name strictly applicable to each individual.

6. Names of titles formed of a noun and an adjective require the inflection on the first word: as *attorneys-general, knights-errant, courts-martial.*

7. The proper plurals of the words *spoonful, mouthful*, and such like, are *spoonfuls, mouthfuls*, and not *spoonsfull, mouthsfull*; between which and the preceding there is an essential difference: thus, "Two large *spoonfuls* of this mixture to be taken," implies, that twice the quantity a spoon will hold is to be taken; but "Two large *spoonsfull* of this mixture to be taken," may intimate, that the *spoons* also are to be taken.

8. The words *means, news, and pains*, are used both as singular and plural nouns.

"As a general rule for the use of *means* as either singular or plural, it might render the construction less vague, and the expression therefore less ambiguous, were we to employ it as singular, when the mediation or instrumentality of one thing is implied; and as plural, when two or more mediating causes are referred to. 'He was careful to observe what *means* were employed by his adversaries to counteract his schemes.' Here *means* is properly joined with a plural verb; several methods of counteraction being signified. 'There is not a more effectual *means* to awaken in us an ambition raised above low pursuits, than to value ourselves as heirs of eternity.' Here the instrumentality of only one thing is implied, and the noun is therefore used as singular.

"*News* is far more generally used as a singular noun; but the rule just now recommended might, perhaps, be useful here also.

"In regard to *pains*, modern usage seems

to incline to the use of it as a plural noun."
—Crombie.

9. "There are cases in which no change is made to denote plurality ;" as in *stone* (14lbs. weight), *sail* (meaning *ships*), *head* (*cattle*), *stand* (applied to *arms*), *foot* (to *infantry*), *horse* (to *cavalry*) ; *brace*, *dozen*, *hundred*, *thousand*, &c. : "and though the neglect of the plural termination is ungrammatical, it probably savours less of vulgarity to go thus far with the multitude, than of pedantry to quit the beaten track."—*Systematic Education*.

The following nouns, chiefly from the dead languages, retain generally their original plurals ; those marked *n* have the English plural also :—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Amanuensis,	amanuenses.
Amphibium,	amphibia.
Amphora,	amphoræ.
Analysis,	analyses.
Animalculum,	animalcula.
Antithesis,	antitheses.
Apex,	apices.
Aphelion,	aphelia.
Apogæon,	apogæa.
Apparatus,	apparatus.
Appendix,	appendices. <i>n</i> .
Arcanum,	arcana.
Asylum,	asyla. <i>n</i> .
Automaton,	automata. <i>n</i> .
Axis,	axes.
Bandit,	banditti.
Basis,	bases.
Beau,	beaux.
Calculus,	calculi.
Calx,	calces.
Candelabrum,	candelabra.
Catachresis,	catachreses.
Census,	census.
Chateau,	chateaux.
Cherub,	cherubim. <i>n</i> .
Chrysalis,	chrysalides.
Cicerone,	ciceroni.
Colossus,	colossi.
Convulvulus,	convolvuli.
Crisis,	crises.
Criterion,	criteria.
Datum,	data.
Desideratum,	desiderata.
Diæresis,	diæreses.
Dictum,	dicta.
Dilettante,	dilettanti.
Dogma,	dogmata. <i>n</i> .
Efluvium,	effluvia.
Ellipsis,	ellipses.
Emporium,	emporia. <i>n</i> .
Eucomium,	eneomia. <i>n</i> .
Ephemeron,	ephemera.
Erratum,	errata.
Eulogium,	eulogia. <i>n</i> .
Fæcula,	fæculæ.
Fascieulus,	fasciuli.
Flambeau,	flambeaux.
Focus,	foci.
Foramen,	foramina.
Formula,	formulæ.
Forum,	fora.
Fungus,	fungi. <i>n</i> .
Fulcrum,	fulera.
Genius,	{genii, aerial beings. geniuses, persons of genius.

Genus,
Gymnasium,
Hippopotamus,
Hypothesis,
Ignis-fatuus,
Incubus,

Index,

Lamina,
Larva,
Lusus-naturæ,
Lyceum,
Macula,
Magus,
Mausoleum,
Medium,
Memorandum,
Menstruum,
Mephitis,
Metamorphosis,
Miasma,
Minutia,
Molaris,
Momentum,
Monsieur,
Muscum,
Narcissus,
Nautilus,
Nebula,
Nidus,
Nimbus,
Nucleus.
Oasis,
Parenthesis,
Parhelion,
Perihelion,
Phasis,
Phenomenon,
Polypus,
Premium,
Proboscis,
Radius,
Ranunculus,
Sarcophagus,
Scholium,
Scoria,
Seraph,
Series,
Species,
Spectrum,
Speculum,

Sphinx,

Spicula,
Stadium,

Stamen,

Stigma,

Stimulus,
Stratum,
Succedaneum,
Synopsis,
Synthesis,
Terminus,
Thesis,
Tumulus,
Vertebra,
Vertex,
Virtuoso,
Viscus,
Vortex,

genera.
gymnasia.
hippopotami.
hypotheses.
ignes-fatui.
incubi.

{Indices, algebraic ex-
ponents.
indexes, pointers, ta-
bles of contents.

laminæ.
larvæ.
lusus.
lycea. *n*.
maculae.
magi.
mausolea.
media.
memoranda. *n*.
menstrua.
mephitæ.
metamorphoses.
miasmata.
minutiæ.
molares.
momenta.
messieurs.
musca. *n*.
narcissi.
nautili.
nebulae.
nidi.
nimbi.
nuclei.
oases.
parentheses.
parhelia.
perihelia.
phases.
phenomena.
polypi.
premia. *n*.
proboscides.
radii.
ranunculi. *n*.
sarcophagi.
scholia.
scoriae.
seraphim. *n*.
series.
species.
spectra.
specula.
{sphinxes, the hawk-
moth.
spiculæ.
stadia.
{stamens, when used
of flowers.
stamina, the solids of
the human body.
{stigmata, in botany
and surgery.
stimuli.
strata.
succedanea.
synopses.
syntheses.
termini.
theses.
tumuli.
vertebræ.
vertices.
virtuosi.
viscera.
vortices.

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Nouns have three cases; the *nominative*, the *possessive*, and the *objective*.

Case is that circumstance in which a noun or a pronoun is placed with relation to some verb, preposition, pronoun, or other noun, in the same sentence.

The *nominative* case simply expresses the name of a thing, and is the subject of the verb; as, "The eye infinitely surpasses all the works of human industry."

The *possessive* expresses the relation of property or possession; and, in nouns in the singular number, is formed by adding to them the letter *s* preceded by an apostrophe; as, "The days of winter are those of nature's rest;" or, if they end in *s*, *nce*, or *ss*, by adding only the apostrophe; as, "High on Parnassus' top; Ulysses' queen; for goodness' sake; experience' self shall aid thy lame belief."

In nouns in the plural ending in *s*, the possessive is formed by adding an apostrophe only; as "Studios of peace, their neighbours' and their own."

The *objective* case generally follows transitive verbs and participles, and prepositions; as, "Set your affections on things above;" "Redeeming the time."

Nouns are thus declined:—

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
<i>Nominative case,</i>	Man	Men.
<i>Possessive,</i>	Man's	Men's.
<i>Objective,</i>	Man	Men.
<i>Nominative case,</i>	A Parent	Parents.
<i>Possessive,</i>	A Parent's	Parents'.
<i>Objective,</i>	A Parent	Parents.

OF THE ADJECTIVE.

The adjective is a word added to nouns, to point out their properties, kinds, or qualities; as, "A good name is preferable to great riches;" "No pursuit is more delightful, or more diversified, than the attentive contemplation of nature."

The only change it undergoes (besides that of number, which applies chiefly to demonstrative adjectives) is on account of comparison, of which there are three degrees: *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*.

The *positive* is the simple form of the adjective, and expresses the quality of an object; as, *pure*, *bright*.

1. The termination *ish*, by its lessening the signification of the *positive*, may be deemed a degree of comparison; as, *damp*, *dampish*, or *rather damp*. *Ish* and *rather*, having the same import, ought not to occur in the same sentence.

The *comparative* expresses an increase or a decrease of the quality; as, *purer*, *brighter*, *less pure*, *less bright*.

2. "It has been questioned, whether *prior*, *superior*, and several others, which have the form of the Latin comparative, should be deemed comparatives. I think they ought not, for these reasons; first, they have not the form of the English comparative; secondly, they are never followed by *than*, which uniformly accompanies the English comparative; thirdly, it is not to be conceived, that every ad-

jective which implies comparison is therefore a comparative, otherwise *preferable*, (better than), *previous* (prior to), might be deemed comparatives; and fourthly, many of these have truly a positive meaning. The *interior* means simply the *inside*, as opposed to the *exterior* or *outside*; the *anterior*, the one before, opposed to *posterior*, the one behind."—Crombie.

3. When two comparative adjectives come together, one compared by *more* or *most*, and the other by *er* or *est*, the adjective compared by *er* or *est* should be placed first. "Mr. Halleck, one of the *most popular* and *sweetest* bards of America, is about to give the world a new poem." Properly, "*sweetest* and *most popular*;" or "the *most popular* and the *sweetest* bard."

4. When only two persons or things are spoken of comparatively, to use the *superlative* is improper. "And which is *best*?" replied Mentor, "a superb city, with a sterile and neglected country; or a country in high culture, and fruitful as a garden, with a city where decency has taken place of pomp." It ought to have been, "and which is *better*?"

The *superlative* expresses the greatest increase or decrease of the quality; as, *purest*, *brightest*, *least pure*, *least bright*.

5. "Adjectives whose signification does not admit intension or remission, cannot be compared. Among these are to be reckoned all words expressive of figure, as, *circular*, *square*, *triangular*, *straight*, *perpendicular*; for it is obvious, that if a body or a figure be triangular, or square, or circular, it cannot be more or less so. It is either circular or not circular, triangular or not triangular."—Crombie.

6. Some adjectives have an innate superlative meaning, and ought not to have the superlative term superadded; they will not admit any kind or degree of comparison; and they exclude all intensive words: such are *chief*, *complete*, *endless*, *entire*, *extreme*, *impossible*, *infallible*, *infinite*, *paramount*, *perfect*, *right*, *supreme*, *total*, *universal*. The following sentences are consequently incorrect: "The *chiefest* among ten thousand; The *completest* piece of mechanism ever exhibited; *How endless* is thy love! *Very entire*; Far as the earth's *extremest* bounds; *How impossible* it is to meet the wishes of all minds! *How infinite* are the works of God! *How perfect* in design! *No totally* inconsistent with justice; Fire is a *very universal* agent in perfecting the arts, and contributing to the comforts of life."

Adjectives of only one syllable are usually compared by adding *r* or *er*, and *st* or *est*; as *pure*, *purer*, *purest*; *bright*, *brighter*, *brightest*.

Adjectives of more syllables than one, are for the most part compared by *more* and *most* or *very*; or *less* and *least*; as, *careful*, *more careful*, *most* or *very careful*; *less careful*, *least careful*. Dissyllables ending in *y*, as *lovely*; in *le* after a consonant, as *ample*; or accented on the latter syllable, as *polite*; easily admit *er* and *est*; as, *lovelier*, *loveliest*; *ampler*, *amplest*; *politer*, *politest*.

In some words the superlative is formed by adding the adverb *most* to the end of them; as, *foremost, hindmost, uttermost*.

Some adjectives are compared irregularly; as, *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; much or many, more, most; near, nearer, nearest or next; late, later, latest or last; old, older or elder, oldest or eldest*.

Demonstrative or definitive adjectives point out precisely the things to which they relate: *this* and *that*, with their plurals *these* and *those*, *former* and *latter*, and sometimes the indefinite adjectives *one* and *other*, are of this denomination.

"Body and soul must part:

This wings its way to heaven;

That drops into the grave."

"Warnings point out our danger; guano-
mous, time:

As *these* are useless when the sun is set,
So *those*, but when more glorious reason
shines."

"Homer was the greater genius, Virgil the better artist: in the *one* we admire the man; in the *other*, the work. The *former* hurries us with a commanding impetuosity; the *latter* leads us with an attractive majesty."

Indefinite adjectives express their subjects in a general or indeterminate manner. Of this kind are *some, other, any, one, all, such*.

Of these, only *one* and *other* admit being varied; *one* takes the possessive case, as *one, one's*; and *other* is declined thus:—

<i>Nom. case,</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Other,</i>	<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Others.</i>
<i>Possessive,</i>		<i>Other's,</i>		<i>Others'.</i>
<i>Objective,</i>		<i>Other,</i>		<i>Others.</i>

The plural *others* represents the adjective and the noun; thus, "Charity conceals the faults and infirmities of *others*" — *other persons*.

Distributive adjectives denote several persons or things individually: they are *each, every, either, and neither*.

Each and *every* refer singly to all the persons or things of any number; as, "Each heart despoil'd of *every* joy, would still on hope rely."

Either implies one or the other of two only; "We hold, O king! in one hand the sword, an olive branch in the other; peace and war;—choose *either*."

Neither means not *either*. "The princess asserted her resolve to live and die with one to whom she was bound by honour and duty: and whom *neither* would permit her to abandon."

Numeral adjectives are either *cardinal*, as *two, three*; or *ordinal*, as *second, third*.

Pronominal adjectives relate to possession or property: they are *my, thy, her, our, your, their*; from the pronouns *I, thou, she, it*.

OF THE PRONOUN.

The pronoun is used instead of a noun, to prevent a too frequent repetition of it; as, "Take fast hold of instruction: keep *her*, for *she* is thy life." "And Joseph

knew *his* brethren, but *they* knew not *him*." "We take no note of time, but from *its* loss."

1. This is the peculiar use of the pronoun; but we often see the pronouns *he* and *him, they* and *them*, without any noun for them to represent; thus, "Blessed is *he* that considereth the poor and needy." "*He* that is slow to anger is better than the mighty." "Let *him* that giveth, do it with simplicity; *him* that ruleth, with diligence; *him* that showeth mercy, with cheerfulness." "*Them* that honour me, I will honour, and *they* that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed." The singular pronoun has in such cases gained, as it were by prescription, a right of usage which it would be inconvenient to disturb. Not so, the plural pronoun; and the last preceding example would be perfectly correct, only if expressed thus: "Those that honour me; *those* that despise me;" the word *persons* being understood after *those*.

2. Mr. Lindley Murray says, "We frequently meet with *those* instead of *they* at the beginning of a sentence, and where there is no particular reference to an antecedent; as, '*Those* that sow in tears, sometimes reap in joy.'" Now demonstrative adjective pronouns (as Mr. Murray incorrectly calls them) do not always refer to an antecedent; they refer often to something subsequent, as in this very example.

In his eighth rule of Syntax, Mr. Murray says, "Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to a substantive expressed or understood; as, 'Few are happy,' that is, '*persons*.'" According to Mr. Murray, "*those*" is an adjective pronoun; therefore "*those*" belongs to a substantive expressed or understood; and in the example, "*those* that sow in tears" belongs indubitably to the substantive *persons* understood. "It is not, however, always easy," adds Mr. Murray, "to say whether a personal pronoun or a demonstrative is preferable in certain constructions. 'We are not unacquainted with the calumny of *them* [or *those*] who openly make use of the warmest professions.'" I should say, without hesitation, "the calumny of *those*" is preferable.

"*They*," says Mr. Lennie (*Eng. Gram.* p. 45.), "stands for a noun already introduced, and should never be used till the noun be mentioned. *Those*, on the contrary, points out a noun not previously introduced, but generally understood. It is improper, therefore, to say, '*They* that are truly good must be happy.' We should say, *those* that are truly good; because we are pointing out a particular class of persons, and not referring to nouns previously introduced. A noun, when not expressed after *this, that, these*, and *those*, is always understood."

The pronouns are, *I, thou, he, she, it; we, ye* or *you*, and *they*.

The properties of pronouns are, *number, person, gender*, and *case*.

Pronouns have two numbers, the singular and the plural; and three persons in each.

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The persons of the *singular* number are, *I*, the first; *thou* or *you*, the second; and *he, she, and it*, the third.

The persons of the *plural* number are, *we*, the first; *ye* or *you*, the second; and *they*, the third.

The *first* person is the person that *speaks*; the *second*, the person *spoken to*; and the *third*, the person or thing *spoken of*.

Their genders are distinguished thus:—

He is *masculine*; *she* is *feminine*; *it* is *neuter*; *I, thou, we, and ye* or *you*, are *common*; and *they* is *masculine, feminine, common, and neuter*.

They have three cases, and are thus declined:—

Pers.	Case.	Singular.	Plural.
1st.	Nom.	I.	We.
	Poss.	Mine.	Ours.
	Obj.	Me.	Us.
2d.	Nom.	Thou or you.	Ye or you.
	Poss.	Thine or yours.	Yours.
	Obj.	Thee or you.	You.
3d.	Nom.	He, she, it.	They.
	Poss.	His, hers, its.	Theirs.
	Obj.	Him, her, it.	Them.

The possessive cases *mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, and theirs*, represent the pronominal adjective and the noun; as, "Tis Providence alone secures, in every change, both *mine* and *yours*;" — *my life, &c.*

A *reciprocal* pronoun is formed by prefixing a pronominal adjective, or a pronoun in the objective case, to the noun *self* or *selves*; as, *myself, thyself, himself, itself, ourselves, themselves*. *Ourself* is peculiar to the royal style. "Witness *Ourself* at Westminster."

OF THE RELATIVE.

The relative is a conjunctive pronoun, and refers to some preceding noun or pronoun, called its *antecedent*; as, "He preaches well *who* lives well."

"Vain, very vain, my weary search to find That bliss *which* centres only in the mind."

The relatives are, *who, which, that, what, and whether*; though the last is almost obsolete, *which* being generally used instead.

Who is applied exclusively to persons; *which*, mostly to brutes and things inanimate; and *whether* to them all; as, "How benevolent is God, *who* never forsakes the creatures *which* his hands have made."

That, as a relative, is used to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*; as, "He *who* has good health is young; and he is rich *that* good nothing." "Air, *which* all living creatures respire, is a subtle fluid *that* surrounds our globe."

What is a compound relative, including the antecedent as well as the relative; and means that *which* or *those which*; as, "So slow the growth of *what* is excellent!"

Who, which, and what agree with nouns in both numbers; and when used in asking questions, are called *interrogatives*; as, "But *who* can paint the lover as he

stood?" "*Which* is the great commandment in the law?" "Take no thought, saying, *What* shall we eat? or *what* shall we drink?"

Who and *which* admit of inflection; that is, change of form or of termination, and are thus declined:—

Singular and Plural.	
Nominative,	Who, Which.
Possessive,	Whose, Whose.
Objective,	Whom, Which.

OF THE VERB.

The verb is the principal word in a sentence; it expresses our thoughts and actions, and how we "live, move, and have our being;" as, "He *who* *promises* and *delays*, *loses* his thanks." "Time, with all its celerity, *moves* slowly on to him, whose whole employment is to *watch* its flight."

Verbs are of two kinds, *transitive* or *active*, and *intransitive* or *neuter*; and these are divided into *regular, irregular, and defective*.

1. What Mr. L. Murray and many others call *passive* verbs, we consider as verbs *transitive* in the *passive* voice.

If a verb will admit the objective case of a pronoun after it, as in "Educate *him* well," it is *transitive*. Intransitive verbs, generally, do not admit an objective case after them. "And the men *rose* up, and *went* down to Egypt, and *stood* before Joseph." Here *rose, went, and stood* are *intransitive*.

The properties of the verb transitive are, *voice, mode, tense, number, and person*.

The properties of the verb intransitive are the same, with the exception of *voice*, which belongs to verbs *transitive* only.

Verbs have two numbers, the singular and the plural; and three persons in each.

Voice is the *active* or *passive expression* of a verb *transitive*; — the *active* voice expresses *action* or *agency*; thus, "Hope is one of the choicest gifts which Heaven bestows on man." The *passive* voice denotes a *being acted upon*, and is formed by the past participle of a transitive verb, and an inflection of the auxiliary *be*; thus, "He that tilleth his land *shall be satisfied* with bread."

Mode is a particular form of the verb, showing the manner in which any thing we think, say, or do, is represented.

There are five modes: the *indicative*, the *imperative*, the *potential*, the *subjunctive*, and the *infinitive*.

The *indicative* simply asserts; as, "The moon *revolves* round the earth, and *accompanies* it in its revolution round the sun;" — or it asks a question; as, "Who *guides* the migratory swallows' flight?"

The *imperative* commands, exhorts, &c.; as, "*Abhor* that which is evil, *cleave* to that which is good." "*Know* thyself." "His blood *be* on us, and on our children!"

The *potential* implies possibility, probability, permission, will, and obligation;

as, "I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word would harrow-up thy soul." "He may come." "You must wait." "I can stay."

The *subjunctive*. The criteria of this grammatical stumbling-block are, its requiring the presence of another verb to form complete sense, its being preceded by a conjunction, its requiring the second and third persons singular to be the same as the first, and its expressing future time without the aid of an auxiliary: thus, "Withdraw thy foot from thy neighbour's house, lest thou weary him, and he hate thee."

The *infinitive* is preceded by the particle *to*, expressed or understood, and denotes things in a general way, without distinction of number or person; as, "It is of importance to the sum of human felicity, not to neglect minute attentions to make the most of life as it passes."

Tense is the distinction of time.

"In English, we can express but two tenses by one word; namely, the *present*, as *advise*; and the *past*, as *advised*: yet as we often have occasion to divide time into more than two parts, we are obliged to have recourse to *auxiliaries*, or *helping words*. These enable us to divide the past time into three degrees, and to bring in a future, which we can divide into two degrees, making in the whole six divisions of time; and the particle *preter* (signifying *past*), prefixed to the names of some of the tenses, is of singular service in pointing out the tenses reckoned as past."—*Lindley Murray Examined*.

There are six tenses; namely, the *present*, the *preterimperfect*, the *preterperfect*, the *preterpluperfect*, the *imperfect future*, and the *perfect future*.

The *present* and *preterimperfect* are formed by the verb alone, and are called *simple tenses*; the rest are formed with the aid of auxiliaries, and are called *compound tenses*.

The *present* tense denotes an action or an event now passing, or some circumstance or property now existing; as,—

"Think we, or think we not, time hurries on,

With a resistless unremitting stream."

"By ceaseless action, all that is, subsists."

The *preterimperfect* denotes a finished action or event; as, "And Esau ran and met him, and embraced him, and fell on his neck, and kissed him; and they wept." It denotes also an action or an event remaining incomplete at a certain time past; thus, "Two of them went that day to Emmaus; and while they communed and reasoned [were communing and reasoning], Jesus himself drew near, and went with them."

The *preterperfect* refers to what is past, and also alludes to time present; as,—

"Friendship! how much thou hast deserved from me!
Oft have I proved the labours of thy love."

The *preterpluperfect* represents a circumstance as past, prior to some other

circumstance, or some particular time; as,—

"Scarce had the happy tenant proved the sweets
Of the fair spot, when straight he must be gone."

The *imperfect future* denotes an intended action, or a circumstance that has yet to take place; as,—

"The storms of wintry time will quickly pass,
And one unbounded spring encircle all."

The *perfect future* intimates that some action will or will not be finished, or some event will or will not have taken place, by, at, or before a certain time; or before some other action or event: as, "Verily, I say unto you, ye shall not have gone over the cities of Israel before the Son of Man come."

The tenses also represent an action as incomplete or imperfect; as in the phrase, *I am writing*; or complete and perfect; as in the phrase, *I have written*.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

The participle is an inflection of the verb, having the properties of the verb, the adjective, and the noun.

As a *verb*, it is either *transitive* or *intransitive*, as the verb from which it is formed; thus, "Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content." "And so much the more, as we see the day approaching."

It has five tenses; two simple and three compound. The simple tenses are, the present, ending in *ing*, as *pleasing*; and the past, ending (if the verb is regular) in *ed*, as *pleased*:—the compound tenses are, in the active voice, the past, as, *having pleased*; and in the passive voice, the present, as *being pleased*, and the past, as *having been pleased*.

As an *adjective*, it describes nouns; as, "The parched earth welcomes the refreshing rain; a feeling heart; departed worth."

As a *noun*, it is always in the present simple tense; as, "What *stutting*, *digging*, *ploughing*, and *harrowing* are to land; *thinking*, *reflecting*, and *examining* are to the mind."

OF THE AUXILIARY.

The auxiliary is used in forming such tenses as the verb cannot form of itself; as, "So *have* I striven to preach the gospel, where Christ was not named, lest I should build on another man's foundation."

The auxiliaries are, *be*, *do*, *have*, *shall* and *will*, *can*, *may*, and *must*, with their inflections.

They are conjugated as follows:—

BE.

The conjugation of the auxiliary and the intransitive verb *be*, appears in *Italic*

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characters in the conjugation of the transitive verb *call*, passive voice.

DO.

Present Tense.

Sin. I do, Thou dost or you do, He does.
Plu. We do, Ye or you do, They do.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sin. I did, Thou didst or You did, He did.
Plu. We did, Ye or you did, They did.

HAVE.

Present Tense.

Sin. I have, Thou hast or You have, He hath or has.
Plu. We have, Ye or you have, They have.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sin. I had, Thou hadst or You had, He had.
Plu. We had, Ye or you had, They had.

The auxiliaries *shall* and *will*, with their inflections, have distinct meanings, and are interchanged in the different persons.

Shall and *should*, in the first person, express simple futurity; and in the second and third persons, imply a command or decision of the speaker.

Will and *would*, in the first person, imply a command or decision of the speaker; and in the second and third persons, express only simple futurity.

SHALL.

Present Tense.

Sin. I shall, Thou wilt or you will, He will.
Plu. We shall, Ye or you will, They will.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sin. I should, Thou wouldst or you would, He would.
Plu. We should, Ye or you would, They would.

WILL.

Present Tense.

Sin. I will, Thou shalt or you shall, He shall.
Plu. We will, Ye or you shall, They shall.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sin. I would, Thou shouldst or you should, He should.
Plu. We would, Ye or you should, They should.

This is according to the mode of speaking in practice every day; yet I know of only one grammarian that has adopted it.

CAN.

Present Tense.

Sin. I can, Thou canst or you can, He can.
Plu. We can, Ye or you can, They can.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sin. I could, Thou couldst or you could, He could.
Plu. We could, Ye or you could, They could.

MAY.

Present Tense.

Sin. I may, Thou mayst or you may, He may.
Plu. We may, Ye or you may, They may.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sin. I might, Thou mightst or you might, He might.
Plu. We might, Ye or you might, They might.

MUST.

Present and Preterimperfect Tenses.

Sin. I must, Thou or you must, He must.
Plu. We must, Ye or you must, They must.

Be, do, and have, are sometimes real verbs, and conjugated in the same manner.

The conjugation of a verb is the regular combination of its several voices, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons.

A verb is *regular*, whose preterimperfect tense of the indicative mode, and past participle, are formed by adding to the verb *ed*; or *d* only, if the verb ends in *e*.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterimperf.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
I labour.	I laboured.	Labourd.
I aspire.	I aspired.	Aspired.

A regular verb transitive is conjugated as the following verb *to call*.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Sin. 1. I call.
2. Thou callest or you call.
3. He, she, or it calleth or calls.
Plu. 1. We call.
2. Ye or you call.
3. They call.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Sin. 1. I am called.
2. Thou art or you are called.
3. He is called.
Plu. 1. We are called.
2. Ye or you are called.
3. They are called.

Preterimperfect.

Sin. 1. I called.
2. Thou calldst or you called.
3. He called.
Plu. 1. We called.
2. Ye or you called.
3. They called.

Sin. 1. I was called.
2. Thou wast or you were called.
3. He was called.
Plu. 1. We were called.
2. Ye or you were called.
3. They were called.

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Preterperfect.

ACTIVE VOICE.

- Sin.* 1. I have called.
2. Thou hast or you have called.
3. He has called.
Plu. 1. We have called.
2. Ye or you have called.
3. They have called.

PASSIVE VOICE.

- Sin.* 1. I have been called.
2. Thou hast or you have been called.
3. He has been called.
Plu. 1. We have been called.
2. Ye or you have been called.
3. They have been called.

Preterphyperfect.

- Sin.* 1. I had called.
2. Thou hadst or you had called.
3. He had called.
Plu. 1. We had called.
2. Ye or you had called.
3. They had called.

- Sin.* 1. I had been called.
2. Thou hadst or you had been called.
3. He had been called.
Plu. 1. We had been called.
2. Ye or you had been called.
3. They had been called.

Imperfect Future.

- Sin.* 1. I shall call.
2. Thou wilt or you will call.
3. He will call.
Plu. 1. We shall call.
2. Ye or you will call.
3. They will call.

- Sin.* 1. I shall be called.
2. Thou wilt or you will be called.
3. He will be called.
Plu. 1. We shall be called.
2. Ye or you will be called.
3. They will be called.

Perfect Future.

- Sin.* 1. I shall have called.
2. Thou wilt or you will have called.
3. He will have called.
Plu. 1. We shall have called.
2. Ye or you will have called.
3. They will have called.

- Sin.* 1. I shall have been called.
2. Thou wilt or you will have been called.
3. He will have been called.
Plu. 1. We shall have been called.
2. Ye or you will have been called.
3. They will have been called.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

- Sin.* 1. Let me call.
2. Call thou, or do thou or you call.
3. Let him call.
Plu. 1. Let us call.
2. Call ye or you, or do ye or you call.
3. Let them call.

- Sin.* 1. Let me be called.
2. Be thou or you called.
3. Let him be called.
Plu. 1. Let us be called.
2. Be ye or you called.
3. Let them be called.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present Tense.

(May, can, must.)

- Sin.* 1. I may call.
2. Thou mayst or you may call.
3. He may call.
Plu. 1. We may call.
2. Ye or you may call.
3. They may call.

- Sin.* 1. I may be called.
2. Thou mayst or you may be called.
3. He may be called.
Plu. 1. We may be called.
2. Ye or you may be called.
3. They may be called.

Preterimperfect.

(Might, could, would, should.)

- Sin.* 1. I might call.
2. Thou mightst or you might call.
3. He might call.
Plu. 1. We might call.
2. Ye or you might call.
3. They might call.

- Sin.* 1. I might be called.
2. Thou mightst or you might be called.
3. He might be called.
Plu. 1. We might be called.
2. Ye or you might be called.
3. They might be called.

Preterperfect.

(May, can, must have.)

- Sin.* 1. I may have called.
2. Thou mayst or you may have called.
3. He may have called.
Plu. 1. We may have called.
2. Ye or you may have called.
3. They may have called.

- Sin.* 1. I may have been called.
2. Thou mayst or you may have been called.
3. He may have been called.
Plu. 1. We may have been called.
2. Ye or you may have been called.
3. They may have been called.

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Preterpluperfect.

(Might, could, would, should have.)

ACTIVE VOICE.

- Sin.* 1. I might have called.
2. Thou mightst or you might have called.
3. He might have called.
- Plu.* 1. We might have called.
2. Ye or you might have called.
3. They might have called.

PASSIVE VOICE.

- Sin.* 1. I might have been called.
2. Thou mightst or you might have been called.
3. He might have been called.
- Plu.* 1. We might have been called.
2. Ye or you might have been called.
3. They might have been called.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

(If, though, lest, unless, whether.)

- Sin.* 1. If I call.
2. If thou or you call.
3. If he call.
- Plu.* 1. If we call.
2. If ye or you call.
3. If they call.

- Sin.* 1. If I be called.
2. If thou or you be called.
3. If he be called.
- Plu.* 1. If we be called.
2. If ye or you be called.
3. If they be called.

Preterimperfect.

- Sin.* 1. If I called.
2. If thou or you called.
3. If he called.
- Plu.* 1. If we called.
2. If ye or you called.
3. If they called.

- Sin.* 1. If I were called.
2. If thou or you were called.
3. If he were called.
- Plu.* 1. If we were called.
2. If ye or you were called.
3. If they were called.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present Tense, To call.

Preterperfect, To have called.

Present Tense, To be called.

Preterimperfect, To have been called.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Calling. Past, Called.
Compound Past, Having called.Present, Being called.
Past, Having been called.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

An *irregular* verb is one whose preterimperfect tense and past participle are formed without adding *d* or *ed* to the verb.

The following is a tolerably correct list of them:—

Present.	Preterimperf.	Past Part.
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Am,	was,	been.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Awake,	awoke, <i>n.</i>	awaked.
Bake,	baked,	baken, <i>n.</i>
Bear (<i>to bring forth</i>),	bare,	born.
Bear (<i>carry</i>),	bore,	borne.
Beat,	beat,	beaten.
Become,	became,	become.
Begin,	began,	begun.
Behold,	beheld,	beheld.
Bend,	bent,	bent.
Bereave,	bereft, <i>n.</i>	bereft, <i>n.</i>
Beseech,	besought,	besought.
Bid,	bade, <i>bid</i> ,	bidden.
Bind,	bound,	bound.
Bite,	bit,	bitten, <i>bit</i> .
Bleed,	bled,	bled.
Blow,	blew,	blown.
Break,	broke,	broken.
Breed,	bred,	bred.
Bring,	brought,	brought.
Build,	built,	built.
Burst,	burst,	burst.
Buy,	bought,	bought.
Cast,	cast,	cast.

Present.	Preterimperf.	Past Part.
Catch,	caught, <i>n.</i>	caught, <i>n.</i>
Chide,	chid,	chidden.
Choose,	chose,	chosen.
Cleave (<i>al-</i> here), <i>n.</i>		
Cleave (<i>split</i>),	clove, cleft,	cloven, cleft.
Cling,	clung,	clung.
Clothe,	clothed,	clad, <i>n.</i>
Come,	came,	come.
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Creep,	crept,	crept.
Crow,	crew, <i>n.</i>	crowed.
Cut,	cut,	cut.
Dare (<i>chal-</i> lenge), <i>n.</i>		
Dare (<i>ven-</i> ture),	durst,	dared.
Deal,	dealt, <i>n.</i>	dealt, <i>n.</i>
Dig,	dug, <i>n.</i>	dug, <i>n.</i>
Do,	did,	done.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Drink,	drank,	drunk.
Drive,	drove,	driven.
Dwell,	dwelt, <i>n.</i>	dwelt, <i>n.</i>
Eat,	ate,	eaten.
Fall,	fell,	fallen.
Feed,	fed,	fed.
Felch,	felt,	felt.
Fight,	fought,	fought.
Find,	found,	found.
Flee,	fled,	fled.
Fling,	flung,	flung.
Fly,	flew,	flown.
Forget,	forgot,	forgotten.

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Present.	Preterimper.	Past Part.	Present.	Preterimper.	Past Part.
Forego,	forewent,	foregone.	Slay,	slaw,	slain.
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.	Sleep,	slept,	slept.
Freeze,	froze,	frozen.	Slide,	slid,	slidden.
Get,	got,	gotten, got.	Slung,	slung, slung,	slung.
Gild,	gilt, n.	gilt, n.	Slunk,	slunk, slunk,	slunk.
Gird,	girt, n.	girt, n.	Slit,	slit,	slit.
Give,	gave,	given.	Smite,	smote,	smitten.
Go,	went,	gone.	Sow,	sowed,	sown, n.
Grave,	graved,	graven, n.	Speak,	spoke, spake,	spoken.
Grind,	ground,	ground.	Speed,	sped,	sped.
Grow,	grew,	grown.	Spell,	spelt, n.	spelt, n.
Hang, <i>tosus-</i>]			Spent,	spent,	spent.
<i>pend to de-</i>]	hanged,	hanged.	Spill,	spilt, n.	spilt, n.
<i>stroy life;</i>]			Spin,	spun, span,	spun.
<i>otherwise</i>]	hung,	hung.	Spit,	spat, spit,	spitten, spit.
Have,	had,	had.	Split,	split,	split.
Hear,	heard,	heard.	Spread,	spread,	spread.
Heave,	hove, n.	hoven, n.	Spring,	sprang, sprung,	sprung.
Hew,	hewed,	hewn, n.	Stand,	stood,	stood.
Hide,	hid,	hidden, hid.	Steal,	stole,	stolen.
Hit,	hit,	hit.	Stiek,	stuck,	stuck.
Hold,	held,	holden, held.	Sting,	stung,	stung.
Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.	Stink,	stank, stunk,	stunk.
Keep,	kept,	kept.	Strew,	strewed,	strown.
Kneel,	knelt, n.	knelt, n.	Stride,	strode,	stridden. [en,
Knit,	knit, n.	knit, n.	Strike,	struck,	struck, strick-
Know,	knaw,	known.	String,	strung,	strung.
Lade,	laded,	laden.	Strive,	strove,	striven.
Lay,	laid,	laid.	Swear,	swore,	sworn.
Lead,	led,	led.	Sweat,	sweat,	sweat.
Leave,	left,	left.	Sweep,	swept,	swept. [en,
Lend,	lent,	lent.	Swell,	swelled,	swelled, swol-
Let,	let,	let.	Swim,	swam, swum,	swum.
Lie (<i>repose</i>),	lay,	lain.	Swing,	swang, swung,	swung.
Light,	lit, n.	lit, n.	Take,	took,	taken.
Load,	loaded,	loaden.	Teach,	taught,	taught.
Loose,	lost,	lost.	Tear,	tore,	torn.
Make,	made,	made.	Tell,	told,	told.
Mean,	meant, n.	meant, n.	Think,	thought,	thought.
Meet,	met,	met.	Thrid,	thrid,	thrid.
Mow,	mowed,	mown.	Thrive,	throve, n.	thriven.
Pay,	paid,	paid.	Throw,	threw,	thrown.
Put,	put,	put.	Thrust,	thrust,	thrust.
Quit,	quitted, quit,	quit.	Tread,	trod,	trodden.
Read,	read,	read.	Wax,	waxed,	waxen, a.
Rend,	rent,	rent.	Wear,	wore,	worn.
Rid,	rid,	rid.	Weave,	wove,	woven.
Ride,	rode,	ridden.	Weep,	wept,	wept.
Rift,	rift,	rift.	Wet,	wet, n.	wet, n.
Ring,	rang, rung,	rung.	Win,	won,	won.
Rise,	rose,	riscn.	Wind,	wound,	wound.
Rive,	rived,	riven.	Work,	wrought, n.	wrought, n.
Run,	ran,	run.	Wring,	wrung,	wrung.
Saw,	sawed,	sawn, n.	Write,	wrote,	written.
Say,	said,	said.			
See,	saw,	seen.			
Seck,	sought,	sought.			
Seethe,	seethed,	soddn.			
Sell,	sold,	sold.			
Send,	sent,	sent.			
Set,	set,	set.			
Shake,	shook,	shaken.			
Shape,	shaped,	shapen, n.			
Shave,	shaved,	shaven, a.			
Shear,	shore,	shorn.			
Shed,	shed,	shed.			
Shine,	shone, n.	shone, n.			
Shoe,	shod,	shod.			
Shoot,	shot,	shot.			
Show,	showed,	shown.			
Shred,	shred,	shred.			
Shrink,	shrank,	shrunk.			
Shut,	shut,	shut.			
Sing,	sang, sung,	sung.			
Sink,	sank, sunk,	sunk.			
Sit,	sat,	sitten, sat.			

EX. — THERE IS A GREAT NUMBER OF EXCEEDING GOOD WRITERS AMONG THE FRENCH.

KEY. — THERE ARE A GREAT NUMBER OF EXCEEDINGLY GOOD WRITERS AMONG THE FRENCH.

A *defective* verb is one that is used in some only of the modes, tenses, and persons, and is also irregular.

An *impersonal* verb is one that is construed with the neuter pronoun *it*, and is used only in the third person singular; as, "It *lightens*, it *thunders*;" "Here the lank miser, eased of a tax it *irked* the wretch to pay, lies cheaply lodged."

A *finite* verb is a verb in any mode but the infinitive.

OF THE ADVERB.

The adverb is joined to adjectives, verbs participles, or other adverbs, to express their quality, or some attendant circumstance; thus, "Be *kindly* affectioned one to another." "Walking *uprightly*, man

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walketh securely." "The hair contributes very greatly to the beauty of the countenance."

Some adverbs are compared as adjectives, either by adding *r* or *er* and *est*; as, *late, later, latest*; *soon, sooner, soonest*; or by the aid of *more* and *most*, *less* and *least*; as, *more happily, most willingly*; *less readily, least perceptibly*.

OF THE PREPOSITION.

The preposition is used to connect words; and is placed chiefly before nouns and pronouns, to show the relation they have to some other words: thus, "The worth of a thing is best known by the want of it." "For the purpose of being scattered by the wind, some seeds are furnished with a sort of wings."

OF THE CONJUNCTION.

The conjunction is used to connect words and sentences; as, "Life and death are in the power of the tongue." "Good words cost nothing, but are worth much."

Conjunctions are of two sorts, *copulative* and *disjunctive*.

The *copulative* conjunction joins words

and sentences, and connects their meanings also; thus, "The sun diffuses light and life throughout the creation; and without him, all nature would languish and die."

The *disjunctive* conjunction unites words and sentences, but disjoins their meanings; thus, "Give me *neither* poverty nor riches; lest I be full, and deny thee; or poor, and steal, and take thy name in vain."

Or and *nor* are sometimes elegantly put for *either* and *neither*, at the beginning of a sentence:—

"Safe in the hand of one disposing Power,
Or in the natal or the mortal hour."

"Nor infancy, in warm caress,
Its mother's hope and happiness;
Nor ruddy youth, nor manhood's prime,
Can boast beyond the present time."

OF THE INTERJECTION.

The interjection is a word, or words, used to express some sudden passion or emotion of the mind; as, "The golden hours are past, and I knew not their value; they fled in haste, and, alas! they will never return." "Throw empires away, and be blameless; but, oh! husband thy precious hours."

OF SYNTAX.

SYNTAX treats of the connection and proper arrangement of words, in the formation of sentences; and is subject to certain rules.

A sentence is an assemblage of words making complete sense.

Sentences are of two kinds; simple and compound.

A simple sentence contains only one subject and one finite verb; and makes complete sense without the aid of relative or conjunction; thus, "Man wants but little here below."

A compound sentence contains two or more simple sentences, connected by relatives or conjunctions; thus, "The sun's vivifying rays may be considered as an emblem of the happy influence of a truly good man, who scatters joy and blessings on all around." "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long."

A phrase is two or more words rightly put together; and forming sometimes part of a sentence, and sometimes a whole one; as, "In human hearts," "what bolder thought can rise," "than man's presumption on to-morrow's dawn?"

Syntax consists of two parts; concord and government.

Concord is the agreement of one word with another, in gender, number, case, or person.

Government is one word's requiring another to be in a particular case, mode, or tense.

RULE I.

The article *a* is used before nouns in the singular number, and adjectives, beginning with any consonant but silent *h*; as, "a bee, a hive, a honeyed tongue."

The article *an* is used before nouns in the singular number, and adjectives, beginning with a vowel or silent *h*; as, "an autograph, an helress, an absolute fact." It is used before *h* aspirated, also, in words accented on the second or the fourth syllable; as, "an hyena, an historiographer."

The article *the* is used before nouns in either number; as, "On the sabbath, the slaves and cattle of the Jews had rest."

But there are many nouns which do not require an article before them; as,

"When avarice enslaves the mind,
And selfish views alone bear sway,
Man turns a savage to his kind,
And blood and rapine mark his way."

1. When a word beginning with a vowel is coupled with one beginning with a consonant, the *indefinite* article should be resonant; thus, "It is necessary to an easy and a happy life, to possess our minds in such a manner, as to be well satisfied with our own reflections."

2. "There is a particular use of the *indefinite* article which merits attention. In denoting comparison, when the article is suppressed before the second term, the latter, though it may be an appellative, assumes the character of an attributive, and becomes the predicate of the subject or first term. Thus, if we say, 'He is a

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better soldier than scholar,' the article being suppressed before the second term, the expression is equivalent to 'he is more warlike than learned.' If, on the contrary, the second term be preface to the article, as in 'He would make a better soldier than a scholar,' this term continues an appellative, and forms the other subject of comparison. The meaning accordingly is, 'he would make a better soldier than a scholar would make.' In the former case, the subject, as possessing different qualities in various degrees, is compared with itself; in the latter, it is compared with something else. These two phraseologies are frequently confounded, which seldom fails to create ambiguity."—*Crombie*.

3. "The definite article is used to distinguish between things which are individually different, but have no generic name, and things which are, in truth, one and the same, but are characterized by different qualities. For example, if I should say, 'The red and blue vestments were most admired,' it might be doubted whether I meant that the union of red and blue in the same vestment was most admired, or that the red and the blue vestments were both more admired than the rest. In strictness of speech, the former is the only proper meaning of the words, though the latter sentiment is often thus expressed. If the latter be intended, we should say, 'the red vestments and the blue,' or 'the red and the blue vestments,' where the article is repeated. If I say, 'the red and blue vestments,' it is obvious that only one subject is expressed, namely, 'vestments,' characterised by the two qualities, 'redness' and 'blueness,' as combined in the subject. Here the subject is one; its qualities are plural. If I say 'the red vestments and the blue,' the subjects are plural, expressed, however, by one generic name, *vestments*. 'The lords spiritual and temporal,' and 'the civil and military authorities,' are phraseologies objectionable on the same principle.

"When two or more adjectives are used as epithets to one and the same thing, and the article is not used, the place of the noun ought to show whether both adjectives belong to the same thing, or to different things having the same generic name. 'Near and remote beauties,' 'things sacred and secular,' 'ancient and modern authors,' 'new and old books.' This arrangement is faulty; both epithets cannot belong to the same subject. It should be 'near beauties and remote,' 'sacred things and things secular,' 'ancient authors and modern,' 'new books and old.'"—*Crombie*.

4. "The indefinite article, though generally placed before the adjective, as 'a good man,' is put after the adjective *such*; and where the qualifying words, *as, how, so, and too* occur, its place, except in inverted sentences, is between the adjective and the noun; thus, 'Such a gift is too small a reward for so great a service.' The definite article is likewise placed before the adjective, as 'The great globe itself.' All is the only adjective that precedes this article; as,

'Happy the man who sees a God employ'd
In all the good and ill that chequer life!'

RULE II.

Every nominative case, except the nominative absolute, must have a finite verb or an auxiliary, expressed or understood, agreeing with it; thus, "No man is great but in proportion as he restrains and subdues his passions." "Happy they whose improvement has kept pace with the fleeting minutes; who have seized the important fugitives, and engaged them in the pursuit of wisdom." That is, "Happy are they."

The nominative case absolute is when a noun or a pronoun is joined to the present participle, in an independent sentence; thus, "It is remarkable, that an eldest son of the house of Braganza has never reigned; something having always occurred to prevent it. Sometimes the participle is omitted: thus,

"Youth lost in dissipation, we deplore,
Through life's sad remnant, what no
sighs restore."

That is, "youth being lost."

Sometimes both the participle and the pronoun are omitted: thus,

"In life embark'd, we smoothly down the
tide
Of time descend, but not on time in-
tent."

That is, "we having in life embark'd."

A. The nominative case generally precedes the verb, but sometimes it is put after it, or between the auxiliary and the verb.

1. When a question is asked, a command given, or a wish expressed: thus, "Lovest thou me?" "Come unto me, all ye that labour." "May we grow wiser and better as life wears away!"

2. When a supposition is made without a conjunction; as, "Were justice followed, then would man be good." "Oh, had those lips but language!"

3. When an intransitive verb is used; as, "Sweet is the remembrance of a well-spent life." "I touched the string on which hung all her sorrows."

4. When the verb is preceded by the adverbs *here, there, where, then, thus, &c.*; as, "Here lies in dust the Theban obelisk." "There sleeps the sage in peace, who bade oppression cease." "Where rest the mighty guardians of mankind." "Thus passes all, by Time controlled, to an irremediable doom." "Then come, Reflection, nymph of sober mien, teach me to meditate the solemn sense."

5. To impart strength and vivacity to the expression; as, "So flourish'd, blooming, and unseen by all, the sweet Lavinia."

B. A plural noun or pronoun, connected by the preposition *of* with a singular noun in the nominative case, is sometimes mistaken for the nominative case, and the verb erroneously made to agree with it; as in the following examples:—"Though numberless victims, in all the pride of youth and beauty, have prematurely

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dropped into the grave before their eyes, still, from the duchess to the housemaid, the *symmetry of their forms continue* to be preferred, to the preservation of modesty, health, and even life itself." "Although there were no fewer than five persons in the room at the time, not *one of them were* conscious of the moment of his dissolution." Correct this: "the *symmetry of their forms continues*; not *one of them was*."

RULE III.

Two or more nominatives in the singular number, connected by the copulative conjunction *and*, expressed or understood, require a plural verb; thus,

"*Faune, honour, beauty, state, train, blood, and birth,*

Are but the fading blossoms of the earth."

"And now *abide faith, hope, charity,* these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

1. Notwithstanding the intervention of *and*, if, through a disuniting word, the predicate be, in sense, applicable to only one of the nominatives, or to both of them taken separately, the verb must be singular if the noun is singular; thus, "*Wisdom, [and] not years, is the gray hair to man.*"

2. A verb between two nouns in the singular number, joined by a copulative conjunction, must necessarily be in the singular number, being applicable to them both singly, though expressed only to the former; thus, "*The world passeth away, and the lust thereof.*"

3. "It was customary with the writers of antiquity, when the nouns were nearly synonymous, to employ a verb singular; as, 'understanding, reason, and prudence is in old men.' In similar instances, some English authors have employed a verb singular. ['I hate the cruel *pride* and *arrogance* that makes men boast over a conquered foe.'] I concur, however, with L. Murray, in disapproving this phraseology; for either the terms are synonymous, or they are not. If they are, only one term should be retained, and a verb singular joined with it; if not, there are as many distinct ideas as terms, and a plural verb should be used." — *Crombie*.

4. "In such expressions as the following, it has been doubted whether the verb should be in the singular or in the plural number: — 'Every officer and soldier claim a superiority in regard to other individuals.' Here, I conceive, the phraseology is correct. The expression, 'Every officer and soldier claims,' might signify one individual under two different designations. Whether we should say, 'Every officer and every soldier claim,' is a point more particularly questioned. We often hear correct speakers say in common conversation, 'Every clergyman, and every physician, is by education a gentleman;' and there seems to be more ease, as well as more precision, in this than in the other mode of expression. It is unquestionably, however, more agreeable to analogy to say, 'are gentlemen.'" — *Crombie*.

RULE IV.

Two or more nominatives in the singular number connected by the disjunctive conjunction *or* or *nor*, expressed or understood; or the phrase *as well as*; require a singular verb: thus, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no *work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest.*" "The quantity *as well as* the quality of what he ate or drank, *was* prescribed, by the laws, to the king."

RULE V.

Two or more nominatives of different numbers, or of different persons, joined by a disjunctive conjunction, require verbs and auxiliaries to agree with the nearer nominative; as, "Some countries are so cold, that neither the trees *nor* the earth produces fruits that will nourish man."

RULE VI.

When two nominatives of different numbers are joined by a disjunctive conjunction, the latter of them explanatory of the former, the verb must agree with the former; as, "The *Decalogue, or Ten Commandments, is* in two parts." "The *Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, was* first observed in March, 1715-16."

RULE VII.

Every nominative having a plural signification, though not a plural form, if conveying the idea of *number*, must have a plural verb or pronoun agreeing with it; as, "In youth, the *multitude pursue* pleasure as their chief good." If conveying the idea of an *aggregate body*, it must have a verb or a pronoun agreeing with it in the singular number; as "The youthful party *was* quite delighted."

"On many occasions, where a noun of number is used, it is very difficult to decide, whether the verb should be in the singular or in the plural number: and this difficulty has induced some grammarians to cut the knot at once, by asserting that every noun of number, as it constitutes one aggregate of many particulars, must always be considered as conveying the idea of unity; and that, consequently, the verb and pronoun connected with it, cannot properly be ever used in the plural number. This opinion is contrary to the practice of the best writers, and against the rules of the most respectable grammarians. Some nouns of number certainly convey to the mind an idea of plurality, as *nobility, gentry, clergy, commonalty, peasantry, soldiery, ancestry*; others, that of a whole as one thing, as *court, army, meeting, congregation, parliament, party*; and others again, sometimes that of unity, and sometimes that of plurality, as, *committee, council, enemy, people, public, senate*; and on this ground it is warrantable, and consistent, to apply a plural verb and pronoun to the one class, and a singular verb and pronoun to the other. The impropriety of the following constructions must be immediately perceived. "The *nobility, exclusive of its capacity as hereditary counsellor of the crown, forms* the pillar to

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support the throne.' 'The *commonalty* is divided into several degrees.' 'What reason *have* the *army* for proceeding in this manner?' 'The *congregation* were unusually large and respectable.' In all these instances respectively, a different verb and pronoun should have been used; and if the reader would apply them in revising the sentences, he would perceive the propriety of the change."

RULE VIII.

When two nouns, or a noun and a pronoun, meaning the same person or thing, come together, they are in apposition, that is, in the same case; thus, "And Joseph was brought down to Egypt, and sold to Potiphar, an *Egyptian*, captain of the guard, an *officer* of Pharaoh." "God hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, *lord* of all his house, and *ruler* throughout the land of Egypt."

RULE IX.

When two nouns, or a pronoun and a noun, or a relative and a noun, come together, the latter denoting the property or possession of the former, the latter requires that the former be in the possessive case; as, "And the Lord blessed the *Egyptian's* house for *Joseph's* sake."

1. "This case is generally resolvable into the objective with the preposition of, as, 'the king's sceptre,' or, 'the sceptre of the king;' 'his head,' or, 'the head of him.' I have said generally, for it is not always thus resolvable. For example, the Christian sabbath is sometimes named 'the Lord's day,' but, 'the day of the Lord' conveys a very different idea, and denotes 'the day of judgment.'" — (Crombie.) "A man of [i. e. addicted to] pleasure is a man of [i. e. liable to] pains."

2. When several nouns in the possessive case, immediately following each other, are governed by a subject as the common property of them all, the sign of the possessive case is annexed only to the last; as, "The Peshwa, Nizam, Rajah of Travancore, and Coorg *Rajah's* forces, amounted to about forty thousand men;" but when a subject belongs individually to several nouns, the possessive sign must be annexed to each; thus, "Among the many things which I brought off from the ship, were pens, ink, and paper; and several parcels in the *captain's*, *mate's*, *gunner's*, and *carpenter's* keeping."

3. When a name consists of more terms than one, the last only admits the sign of the possessive case; as, "Who has not read Robinson *Crusoe's* adventures?" When a short explanatory term is subjoined to a name, the sign may be annexed to either of them; as, "He lives at Cooper the *stationer's*, or at Cooper's the *stationer*." If there are more explanatory terms than one, the sign must be affixed to the name; as, "The books may be had at *Murray's*, the bookseller and publisher." When the words are so connected as not to admit a pause before the conclusion; or when words in apposition immediately follow each other, the sign should be placed at or near the end; thus, "He was

invited to become a trustee, in consequence of one of the individuals appointed under the *will's* declining to act. I am thy servant Jesse the *Bethlehemite's* youngest son."

4. Little explanatory circumstances should never occur between the possessive case and the word which usually follows it: "There are several handsome mosques within the fort; but no buildings worth notice in its vicinity, except Gholaum Shah's (the founder of the city) tomb on a hill to the south." Better, "except the tomb of Gholaum Shah, the founder of the city, on a hill to the south."

RULE X.

Pronouns must always represent correctly the nouns for which they stand, in person, gender, number, and case; as, "The moment a *woman* steps out of her proper sphere, she ceases to be, in proportion to her deviation from the path prescribed to her, either amiable or respectable. All *men* think all men mortal but *themselves*. Improve each *moment* as it flies."

The neuter pronoun *it* is associated, by a peculiar idiom, with nouns and pronouns, whatever is their gender or number; as, "It is not *troops*, it is not *treasures*, that are the support of a kingdom; but *friends*."

RULE XI.

The relatives *who*, *which*, and *that*, always belong to an antecedent noun or pronoun, expressed or understood; as, "He *who* gathereth in summer is a wise son, but he *that* slepeth in harvest is a son that causeth shame. *That* charity is most useful *which* promotes industry."

1. As the relative is always of the same person as the antecedent, the verb must agree with it accordingly; thus, "I *who* am desirous of instruction, disdain not to listen to any one who has knowledge to communicate. Who art thou, O man! *that* presumest on thine own wisdom?" "He *who* increaseth his riches, increaseth his cares."

2. Sometimes a whole clause is antecedent to the relative; as "If there is but a step between us and death; *if* death may come upon us in a moment; *which* numberless instances prove; surely it behoves us to be prepared for its approach."

3. When the relative and its antecedent come together, and are nominatives to different verbs, the relative is nominative to the former, and the antecedent to the latter; as, "He *who* reminds a man of a benefit, *demand*s it again; nor must we tell others of it; he *that* hath conferred a benefit, *must* be silent."

4. "Priestley has remarked, that the pronouns *whoever* and *whosoever* have sometimes a double construction; as in the two following examples:— 'Gustavus Adolphus was so far from thinking it derogated from the dignity of a gentleman, or the honour of an officer, to refuse a challenge, that he punished with death whoever presumed to decide a quarrel with

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the sword.' 'He offered a great recompense to whomsoever would help him to a sight of him.' Though the learned author seems to admit both these modes of construction, we apprehend that only one of them is grammatical. The antecedent is often understood to the relative *who*, and to the compounds *whoever* and *whosoever*. If the antecedent be supplied, it will be found that the construction is not arbitrary, as Priestley supposes, but definite and fixed. The first sentence is correct. 'He punished with death *him* whoever presumed,' the relative being the nominative to the verb. 'He offered a great recompense to *him* or *them*, whosoever should help him.' *Whomsoever* is a solecism: though close to the preposition to, it is not under its government.—*Crombie*.

5. To distinguish one of two or more persons, the relative *which* must be used; as, "*Which*, now, of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbour to him that fell among the thieves?"

6. After adjectives in the superlative degree, the adjective *same*, and the interrogative *who*; and where there are two antecedents, one requiring *who* and the other *which*; the relative *that* is used in preference to *who* or *which*; thus, "The worst thief *that* I know is prostration." "He that dipeth his hand with me in the dish, is the *same* that shall betray me." "*Who* that now liveth, shall not surely die." "It was the lady, and not her fortune, *that* he married."

7. The only peculiarity in the construction of relatives, besides that of their invariably preceding the verb, is, that *whom* is always employed after *than*, though analogy requires *who*; "Fix the brand of infamy on the seducer, *than whom* a more atrocious character does not exist."

8. *What* is often improperly used instead of *which*; for instance, "If we are wise, we shall convert the melancholy event before us, not to the purposes of political speculation, fruitless conjecture, or anxious foreboding, but (*what* is infinitely better) to a profound consideration of the hand of God." It ought to be, "*which* is infinitely better." Johnson properly uses *which* in the following quotation: "By some fortuitous liquefaction, mankind were taught to produce a body at once solid and transparent; which would admit the light of the sun, and exclude the violence of the wind; and extend the sight of the philosopher to new ranges of existence; and charm him, at one time, with the unbounded extent of the material creation, at another, with the endless subordination of animal life; and, *which* is yet of greater importance, supply the decays of nature with subsidiary sight."

RULE XII.

A noun, or a pronoun, that answers an interrogation, must be in the same case as the interrogative; thus, "*Whose* son is he? They say unto him, *David's*."

RULE XIII.

When there is no nominative case between the relative and the verb, the relative is itself the nominative case; thus,

"Those *who* want health, want every thing." "Every thing *which* conveys useful information, is a fit subject for liberal curiosity." "He *that* considers how soon he must close his life, will find nothing of so much importance as to close it well."

The relative, whether in the nominative, the possessive, or the objective case, invariably precedes the verb; thus, "He *who* is useful will always be respected." "There was a certain nobleman *whose* son was sick at Capernann." "Those *whom* conscience and virtue support, may smile at the caprices of fortune." "Sea-salt is lighter than that *which* we commonly use." "Goodness affords the only comfort *which* can be enjoyed without a partner."

RULE XIV.

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative either belongs to some noun, or is governed by some verb, participle, or preposition, in its own member of the sentence; thus, "How small the bliss *which* sense alone bestows!"

RULE XV.

When the relative and the verb are preceded by two nominatives of different persons, they must agree with the latter; as, "I, even I, am *he* that comforteth you."

In interrogative sentences like the following, the relative and the verb must agree in person with the former nominative; thus, "Is it you that interests himself so much for the family?" that is, "Is the person that interests himself so much for the family, you?"

RULE XVI.

Every adjective refers to some noun, expressed or understood; as, "On *this* side and on *that*." "I call upon the *younger* part of my readers to acquire, while their minds may yet be impressed with *new* images, a love of *innocent* pleasures, and an ardour for *useful* knowledge."

A. The adjective is generally placed immediately before the noun; as, "Tis *moral grandeur* makes the *mighty* man."

Exception 1. When the adjective is closely connected with some word or words following; as,

"Their own defect, *invisible* to them,
Seen in another, they at once condemn."

2. When connected with the verb to be, expressing simple affirmation; as, "Nothing can atone for the want of modesty; without *which*, beauty is *ungraceful*, and wit (is) *detestable*;" or with any other verb serving as a mere copula, to unite the predicate with its subject; as "Sun, stand thou *still*."

3. For the sake of harmony; as,
"But *truth* divine for ever stands secure."

4. When several adjectives are connected with the noun; as,
"Perhaps, at last, close scrutiny may show
The *ducl* *dastardly*, and *mean*, and *low*."

5. Adjectives denoting extent of space or time are put after the clause expressing

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the measure; as, "A sermon *two hours long*;" "An infant *three months old*;" "A pillar *one hundred and fifty feet high*;" "A pit *four hundred yards deep*."

B. The adjective *such* is properly applicable to *species or nature*, and requires *as* to correspond to it; thus, "Shall not my soul be avenged on *such* a nation *as* this?" The word *so* applies properly to degree; as, "What nation is there *so* great, that hath statutes and judgments *so* righteous?"

C. *Such*, when signifying *those or so many*, requires *as* for its correlative term; the following sentence is therefore incorrect: "None are more ready to shrink in a day of trouble, than *such* who, while it is distant, seem most daring." It ought to be, "*such as*, while it is distant," &c.

D. The phrase *one another*, being applicable to more than two persons or things, ought not to be used when only two are mentioned: "Virtue and vice are diametrically opposed to *one another*." It should be, *each other*; or, *the one to the other*."

E. The adjective *whole*, when it signifies *all*, should never be joined to a plural noun: "A grand day of pilgrimage to Mount Ararat being appointed, the *whole* devotees who have visited Mecca, resort hither." In this sentence, "*whole* devotees" may imply *such as were not sick*: it ought to have been, either, "*all* the devotees," or, "*the whole of* the devotees."

F. The word *universal*, also, is equally liable to misconstruction: thus, "The *universal* Irish people have made the most ample preparations, to manifest their attachment to their sovereign." In this sentence, *universal* does not convey the intended idea; which is, that *all, without exception*, had made preparations: the sentence should therefore have been, "The Irish people, *universally*, have," &c.

G. Dr. Noah Webster, in the Grammar prefixed to his English Dictionary, Rule xviii., says, "Adjectives are used to modify the actions of verbs, and to express the qualities of things in connection with the action by which they are produced. Examples:—

"Open thine hand *wide*."

We observe in this passage, that *wide*, the attribute of hand, has a connection with the verb *open*; for it is not "open thy *wide* hand," but the attribute is supposed to be the *effect* of the act of opening. Nor can the modifier, *widely*, be used; for it is not simply the *manner* of the act which is intended, but the *effect*.

"Let us write *slow* and *exact*."

We might, perhaps, substitute *slowly* for *slow*, as describing only the manner of writing; but *exactly* cannot be substituted for *exact*, for this word is intended to denote the *effect* of writing, in the correctness of what is written. The adjective expresses the idea with a happy precision and brevity.

As this is one of the most common, as well as most beautiful idioms of our language, which has hitherto escaped due observation, the following authorities are subjoined to illustrate and justify the rule.

"We could hear distinctly the bells, which sounded sweetly *soft* and *penisive*." — *Chandler's Travels*.

"Magnesia feels *smooth*; calcareous earths feel *dry*; lithomarge feels very *greasy*, or at least *smooth*; yet some feels *dry* and *dusty*." — *Kirwan*.

"In Bradley's work, an apple is described, one side of which is sweet and boils *soft*; the other *sour*, and boils *hard*." — *Darwin, Phytol*.

"The cakes ate *short* and *crisp*." — *Goldsmith*.

"If you would try to live *independent*." — *Pope*.

"Thy brother has come; and thy father has killed the fatted calf, because he hath received him *safe* and *sound*."]

"The raw lazy influence spreads *wide*, sits *deep*, and hangs *heavy* on the springs of life."

"One day the soul, supine with ease and fullness, revels *secure*."

So far are the words here used from being adverbs, that they cannot be changed into adverbs without impairing the beauty, weakening the force, or destroying the meaning, of the passages. Let the sentences be put to the test—"Magnesia feels *smoothly*—the cakes ate *shortly* and *crisply*—the apples boil *softly* or *hardly*—thy brother has come: and thy father has killed the fatted calf, because he hath received him *safely* and *soundly*." Every English ear rejects this alteration at once; the sentences become nonsense. — *Dr. Crombie concurs with Webster*.

RULE XVII.

Demonstrative adjectives must agree in number with their nouns: as, "*That kind* of knowledge is the most valuable, which tends to make a man wiser and better." "In certain countries, there is but one season: *these countries* occupy the torrid zone: in *this zone*, the days and nights are of equal length during the greatest part of the year." "No wounds like *those* a wounded spirit feels."

1. In the following example, the adjective *that* is erroneously applied to a plural, as well as to a singular noun: "Now that the Scheldt is open, and Antwerp in the enjoyment of *that* good government and *wise regulations* formerly found only in Holland, it is doubtful whether Amsterdam will ever regain its former population and opulence." It ought to have been, "that good government, and *those* wise regulations."

2. The expressions *these kind* and *those kind* are gross solecisms. The correct phrases are, *this kind* and *that kind*.

RULE XVIII.

The distributive adjectives, *each*, *every*, *either*, and *neither*, require the nouns, pronouns, verbs, and auxiliaries connected with them, to be in the singular number; as, "*Each season* regularly succeeds the other, and *every season* has its peculiar charms." "No navigator has yet reached *either* pole."

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"Thus things terrestrial wear a different hue, As youth or age persuades, and neither true."

1. The distributive adjective *every*, though referring only individually to several persons or things, "is sometimes joined to a plural noun, when the things are conceived as forming one aggregate; as, 'every twelve years,' that is, 'every period of twelve years.'" — *Crombie*.

2. The distributive adjective *either* is often used improperly instead of *each* and *any one*: thus, "A line of buildings extends on *either* hand, forming a magnificent street." "The situation is select, and at a central distance of about a mile from *either* of the five bridges."

RULE XIX.

Finite verbs and first auxiliaries must have a nominative case, either expressed or understood, agreeing with them in number and person: thus, "*Education begins the gentleman; reading, good company, and reflection finish him.*" "*I have been young.*" "*Let not the sun go down upon your wrath,*" that is, "*Let not ye.*"

1. Sometimes the infinitive mode, and sometimes part of a sentence, is the nominative case to the verb; as, "*To learn in youth, is less painful than to be ignorant in age.*" "*Bear and forbear is good philosophy.*" "Although error is multiform, truth is uniform: and that we should embrace the one, and reject the other, is of infinite consequence."

2. The nominative case usually precedes the verb, the objective follows it; and the order generally determines the case in nouns: but the *pronoun*, having a proper form for each of those cases, is sometimes, when in the objective case, placed before the verb, and when in the nominative, after it: as, "*Me fortune leads to traverse realms alone.*" "Are they Hebrews? so am I." "Now speakest thou plainly." "To-morrow, said he, thou shalt hear him."

3. "Were it not to remove the doubts arising from the vague and indecisive language of some grammarians, it would be unnecessary to state, that when the verbs between nouns of different numbers, whichever of them has priority of position, or whatever is their relative distance from the verb, the verb must invariably agree with its own subject. This is often the only means by which we can clearly discriminate subject and predicate; the confounding of which, except in those propositions which seem *identical*, cannot be regarded as a trivial error. When the subject and the predicate are of the same number, they may be distinguished by their position; the subject should precede the verb. We may truly say, 'humming-birds are animals;' but we cannot with truth affirm, in the same sense, that 'animals are humming-birds.' When they are of different numbers, they may be distinguished by the concord; the verb must agree in number with its own nominative: that is, with the word regarded as subject."

(*Grant*.) Thus, "The most grateful *incense* that ascends to heaven, is the prayers of the afflicted for those that comfort them." "The *prayers* of the afflicted for those that comfort them, are the most grateful incense that ascends to heaven."

RULE XX.

Transitive verbs and participles, in the active voice, govern the objective case, or the infinitive mode: thus, "Of these things *remind them, charging them* that they strive not about words to no profit." "*Study to be quiet, and to mind your own business.*"

1. "Sometimes a verb is construed with a whole clause as its objective case: thus, 'A mind imbued with moral science cannot approve *man's being made the property of man.*'

2. "Nouns have no particular termination for the objective case; it is distinguished merely by its position, which is after the verb; as, 'Alexander slew Clitus.' Reverse the order, and the meaning is reversed. By inattention to the place of the object, it oft happens that considerable ambiguity is produced; as in 'And all the air a solemn stillness holds,' in which it is impossible to ascertain, from the mere words, whether the *air* holds the *stillness*, or the *stillness* holds the *air*. Thus, also, when Pope says, 'And thus the son the fervent sire addressed,' it may be asked, Did the son address the sire, or the sire the son? A little attention would have prevented the ambiguity. If the sire addressed the son, the line would run thus: 'And thus his son the fervent sire addressed.' If the son addressed the sire, 'And thus the son his fervent sire addressed.' In such instances, the pronoun clearly indicates both the nominative and the objective case." — *Grant*.

3. *Intransitive* verbs cannot be made *transitive*, nor must *transitive* verbs ever be considered as *intransitive*. Particular notice should be taken of the difference between *lay*, and the irregular verb *lie*, *raise* and *rise*; especially because, both in writing and conversation, they are often absurdly confounded. *Lay* is *transitive*, and signifies to *place*; *lie* is *intransitive*, and means to be in a *recumbent posture*. *Raise* is *transitive*, and signifies to *set upright, to enhance*; *rise* is *intransitive*, and means to *get up from rest or from a fall, to increase in price or value*. The *preterimperfect* tense of *lay* is *laid*; of *lie*, *lain*; of *raise*, *raised*; of *rise*, *rose*; the *past participle* of *lay* is *laid*; of *lie*, *lain*; of *raise*, *raised*; of *rise*, *risen*. The following sentences are therefore incorrect: — "The coffin, urn, &c. were to *lay* in private state yesterday for a short time." "Yesterday the remains of the late duke *laid* in private state." "The studies of the naval hero had not *laid* among the votaries of the muse." "When the curtain was *raising* for the ballet." "As he *rose* his eyes, they met the inquiring ones of his mother and Miss Howard." "The sums *risen* by annual subscription being on the decline."

4. The following phraseology is equally objectionable: — "In the Gobelín manu-

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factory I found several beautiful subjects just *manufacturing*." In this sentence, either the present participle of the passive voice (*being manufactured*) should have been used, or a different construction adopted: as, "In the Gobelins manufactory I found several beautiful subjects just *in the loom*."

RULE XXI.

Intransitive verbs and participles, and verbs transitive in the passive voice, admit other verbs after them in the infinitive mode: thus, "Public worship *tends to unite mankind*." "Endeavouring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." "But Paul *was permitted to dwell* by himself."

1. Though the sign *to* is generally used before the latter verb, it is omitted before the verbs which follow *dare, bid, make, feel, need, hear, let, see*; as, "I *feel my heart throb strangely*." "I *see the rural virtues leave the land*." "Sick of the tumult where the trumpet's breath *bulks ruin smile*." "But *need they leave the land?*" "They *dare not longer stay*." "While Ocean *hears vindictive thunders roll*." "Thou shalt *make me hear of joy and gladness*."

"For *let kind nature do the best she can*, 'Tis woman still that makes or mars the man."

2. But the sign *to* is omitted only when the former verb is in the active voice; for when it is in the passive, the sign *to* is retained: as,

"She ne'er *is seen to weep, or heard to sigh*."

3. The infinitive mode is frequently admitted after nouns and adjectives; thus, "There is *a time to weep, and a time to laugh*." "Be *ready to hear, but slow to advise; slow to promise, but quick to perform*."

4. The verbs *think, suppose, believe, pretend*, and others expressing acts of the mind, are frequently used as *transitive* verbs, when perhaps, in strictness, they ought to be used as *intransitive* ones, with a corresponding phraseology; thus, "I *believe him to be a very honest man*." "Utterly unacquainted with those very discoveries *which he here pretends to be so evident*." "Many hours elapsed before he *could be said to reflect*." "Whom do you *suppose it to be?*" "Bills are *requested to be paid half yearly*." The sentences ought, I think, to be; "I *believe [that] he is a very honest man*." "Utterly unacquainted with those very discoveries *which he here pretends are so evident*." "Many hours elapsed before it *could be said that he reflected*." "Who do you *suppose it is?*" "It is *requested that bills be paid half yearly*."

RULE XXII.

The verb intransitive *be*, with intransitive verbs in general, and transitive verbs in the passive voice, require the case following to be the same as that which precedes them; as, "I am *he*." "It was *I*." "They took *him to be me*." "The country blooms a *garden and a grave*."

"And *Joseph was made ruler over all the land of Egypt*."

RULE XXIII.

The present participle, when used as a verb, does not admit an article before it, or the preposition *of* after it; as, "The instinct of animals for *preserving their young*, is stronger than the desire of *satisfying their own wants*."

As a noun, it is used in three ways:—1. With an article before it, and the preposition *of* after it; thus, "Whirlpools in the ocean are caused by rocks, and the meeting of numerous currents." 2. Without an article before it, or the preposition *of* after it; as, "Scarcely a day passes, in which some human being is not, without *warning*, summoned to the grave." 3. With an article, an adjective, or a possessive case before it; but without the preposition *of* after it; as, "Justice is *the paying a strict regard to the rights and interests of others; or the not preferring our own welfare to theirs*." "This *drinking cold water moderately in a morning, makes the pill and the purging-draught superfluous*." "Much depends on *John's observing the day; his neglecting it would give pain*."

"Some late writers have discarded a phraseology which appears unobjectionable, and substituted one which seems less correct; and instead of saying, 'Lady Macbeth's walking in her sleep, is an incident full of tragic horror,' would say, 'Lady Macbeth, walking in her sleep, is an incident full of tragic horror.' This seems to me an idle affectation of the Latin idiom, less precise than the common mode of expression, and less consonant with the genius of our language. For, ask what was an incident full of tragic horror; and, according to this phraseology, the answer must be, *Lady Macbeth*; whereas the meaning is, not that *Lady Macbeth*, but *her walking in her sleep*, was an incident full of tragic horror.

"This phraseology also, in many instances, conveys not the intended idea. For, as Priestley remarks, if it is said, 'What think you of my horse's running to-day?' it is implied that the horse did actually run. If it is said, 'What think you of my horse running to-day?' it is intended to ask, whether it be proper for my horse to run to-day. This distinction, though frequently neglected, deserves attention; for it is obvious, that ambiguity may arise from using the latter only of these phraseologies to express both meanings."—Crombie.

The present participle is also sometimes used absolutely; so: "This conduct, *viewing it in the most favourable light*, reflects discredit on his character." Here the participle is made absolute, and is equivalent to "*if we view it in the most favourable light*," or to the infinitive absolute, "*to view it in the most favourable light*."

RULE XXIV.

Verbs and nouns expressive of *hope, desire, expectation, intention*, &c. must be followed by the present tense of the in-

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finitive, or the preterimperfect of the potential mode; thus, "We *expected* to find you quite well; and *hoped* you would spend the evening with us." "It was my *wish* to preserve the portion of the narrative composed by Dr. Leyden." "It was no part of Napoleon's *plan* to go to war," &c. "His *intention* was to remain at peace," &c.

"I have lost this game, though I thought I should have won it." It ought to be, "though I thought I should *win* it." "This," says Dr. Crombie, "is an error of the same kind as 'I expected to have seen you; I intended to have written.' The preterite time is expressed by, 'expected, intended,' and how far back soever that expectation or intention may be referred, the seeing or writing must be considered as contemporary, or as soon to follow; but cannot, without absurdity, be considered as anterior. It should be, 'I expected to see; I intended to write.'" Priestley, in defending the other phraseology, appears to me to have greatly erred; the expression implying a manifest impossibility. The action represented as the object of an expectation or intention, and therefore, in respect to these, necessarily future, cannot surely, without gross absurdity, be exhibited as past, or antecedent to these."

RULE XXV.

The past participle, and not the preterimperfect tense, of the irregular verbs, must be used after the auxiliaries *have* and *be*, with their inflections: thus, "These things I have *spoken* to you, that in me ye may have peace." "How hardly is the restive will of man first *broken* to duty!"

Between the past participle of intransitive verbs, and that of transitive verbs in the passive voice, there is a distinction, which, in the use of them, deserves attention: the former ought generally to be preceded by an inflection of the auxiliary *have*, the latter by one of the auxiliary *be*; the following examples are therefore erroneous: "But see how this bustle *is fled* with the setting sun." "The beasts *are slunk* to their lair, and the birds *are retired* to their nests." "The castle and the cottage *are vanished* together." "Arise, shine, for your light *is come*, and the glory of the Lord *is risen* upon you." In these sentences *has* and *have* ought to have been used instead of *is* and *are*.

RULE XXVI.

Adverbs have no government; but are generally placed close to the words which they modify or affect. The usual arrangement is, before adjectives; as, "The winds are *particularly serviceable* for navigation and commerce;" before transitive verbs, as, "The field of battle *plainly told* the history of the fight;" after intransitive verbs, as, "The lord of the land *spoke roughly* to us;" between the auxiliary and the verb, as, "The man *did solemnly protest*, Ye shall not see my face, unless your brother be with you;" and between the auxiliary and the participle, as, "We *are fearfully* and *wonderfully made*."

1. "The force of adverbs (says Dr. Crom-

bie) depends on their position. The improper collocation of them, causes obscurity and misconception. In no case are writers so apt to err as in the position of the word *only*; whose place, in my opinion, is after the noun to which it refers, or which it exclusively implies, and before the attributive. In the following sentence of Addison's, the collocation is faulty: 'The practice of religion will *not only* be attended with that pleasure which accompanies actions to which we are habituated, but with those supernumerary joys that arise from a consciousness of such a pleasure.' This collocation implies, that the practice of religion would be something more than attended: whereas the author intended to say, that the practice of religion would be attended with something more than a certain pleasure. The sentence should therefore proceed thus: 'The practice of religion will be attended, *not only* with that pleasure,' &c. In the following sentence of Johnson's, the collocation is proper. 'He whose mind is engaged by the acquisition of a fortune, *not only* escapes the tediousness of inactivity, but gains enjoyments unknown to those who live lazily on the toils of others.'

"I have said, this word *only* should follow the noun, or pronoun, and precede the attributive. Perspicuity requires this arrangement, and correct writers observe it. 'The perfidious voice of flattery reminded him,' says Gibbon, 'that by exploits of the same nature, by the defeat of the Nemean lion, and the slaughter of the wild boar of Erymanthus, the Grecian Hercules had acquired a place among the gods, and an immortal memory among men. *They only* forgot to observe, that in the first ages of society, a successful war against savage animals, is one of the most beneficial labours of heroism.' In the beginning of the latter sentence, the adverb *only* is misplaced. As it stands, the meaning is, that they were the only persons who forgot: it should be, '*only* they forgot to observe; that is, 'one thing they forgot,' namely, 'to observe.'

2. "Adverbs are sometimes improperly used for adjectives; thus, 'After those wars, of which they hoped for a soon and prosperous issue.' 'Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine *often* infirmities.' 'A *soon* issue,' and '*often* infirmities,' are not English; adverbs cannot agree with nouns; they should be '*a speedy* issue,' and '*frequent*,' or, rather, '*many* infirmities.' 'The *then* ministry' for 'The ministry of *that time*;' and 'The *above* discourse' for 'The preceding discourse;' are exceedingly inelegant, and do not suit the idiom of our language."

3. The adverbs *where* and *whence* are not infrequently used incorrectly, instead of a relative and its governing preposition; as, 'A cause *where* justice was so much concerned.' It ought to be 'a cause *in which* justice,' &c.

4. We sometimes see *never* used instead of *ever*; as, 'Let the mind be *never* so capacious, *never* so active, it is not capable of constant labour, or total rest.' It should be, '*ever* so capacious, *ever* so active;'

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that is, "how capacious or active soever."

5. *No*, as an adverb, is employed solitarily to negative a whole sentence; thus, "Art thou that prophet?"—"No." Otherwise, "I am not." It is improper to use *no* for *not*, in direct connection with other words.

RULE XXVII.

Two negatives in the same clause, or referring to the same thing, destroy each other, and leave the sense affirmative; thus, "It is not the eating, *nor* it is not the drinking, that must be blamed, but the excess." "*Neither* nature *nor* art holds no cement like sympathy of woe." Correct thus: "*nor* is it the drinking;" "*any* cement."

But when one of them forms a part of some other word, or when the adverb *only* intervenes, two negatives are correct; thus, "It is no *uncommon* thing to see from twelve to fifteen different sorts of shell-fish in the principal market at Naples." "We must *not* *only* *not* destroy, duty requires that we should preserve, life."

Three negatives in different clauses are sometimes used for particular emphasis; as, "For then shall be great tribulation; such as hath not been from the beginning of the world; *no*, *nor* shall ever be." "But of that day, and that hour, knoweth *no* man, *no*, *not* the angels in heaven."

RULE XXVIII.

Prepositions govern the objective case, or what is equivalent to it; as, "And he said *unto* me, The Lord, *before* whom I walk, will send his angel *with* thee, and prosper thy way."

Sometimes part of a sentence, sometimes a whole one, supplies the place of an objective case; thus, "There was at this time a dispute between our two archbishops, *about* Who should be greatest."—"Earth's highest station ends *in* Here he lies."

RULE XXIX.

Conjunctions connect the same modes, tenses, and persons of verbs; the same cases of nouns and pronouns; and adjectives in the same degree of comparison; thus,—

"*Fairest* and *foremost* of the train that wait

On man's *most dignified* and *happy* state."

"Between *you* and *me*."

"Some men make gain a fountain, whence proceeds

A stream of *liberal* and *heroic* deeds."

"But, ah! what *wish* can prosper, or what *prayer*,

For merchants rich in cargoes of despair! Who drive a loathsome traffic, *gauche* and *span*,

And *buy* the muscles and the bones of man!"

RULE XXX.

Some conjunctions require the subjunctive mode after them; some the indicative.

The subjunctive—to express something conditional, or simply future; thus, "*If* thy brother *trespass* against thee, reprove him; and *if* he *repent*, forgive him." "Love not sleep, *lest* thou come to poverty."

The Indicative—when existing facts and circumstances are implied; thus, "*If* the editor *has* many such letters to produce, his book will be something to talk of." "*Unless* my glass *deceives* me, I have not lost one beauty of my earliest years."

1. Conjunctions cannot properly govern both the subjunctive mode and the indicative in the same sentence, and under the same circumstances: "But this same Cassio, *though* he *speaks* of comfort, yet looks sadly." It ought to be, "*speaks* of comfort."

2. *That* annexed to an injunction, a command, &c., is followed by the subjunctive mode; as, "See *that* no man *render* evil for evil."

3. The conjunction is often omitted, and the order of the sentence inverted; thus, "*Were* any other event, of far inferior moment, *ascertained* by evidence, which made but a distant approach to that which attests the certainty of a life to come; *had* we equal assurance, that, after a very limited though uncertain period, we should be called to migrate into a distant land, from which we were never to return, the intelligence would fill every breast with solicitude." "*Does* he grow weary of power, he abdicates." "*Is* he dissatisfied with his neighbour, he removes." The plain grammatical order would be, "*If* any other event *were* *ascertained*;" "*If* we *had* equal assurance;" "*If* he *grows* weary;" "*If* he *is* dissatisfied."

4. *Were* is frequently used for *would* be, and *had* for *should* have; thus, "*If* *were* (or *would* be) no virtue to bear calamities, if we did not feel them." "The annunciation of life and immortality by the gospel, did it contain no other truth, *were* (or *would* be) sufficient to east all the discoveries of science into shade." "I was much solicited at Norwich not to refuse a bishopric, and had that of Chichester been offered me, I *had* not (or *should* not *have*) refused it."

RULE XXXI.

Conjunctions do not govern the cases of nouns and pronouns; but in comparing with *than* or *as*, the noun or pronoun following it agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb or a preposition, expressed or understood; thus, "Health is better *than* riches;" "*than* riches *are*." "How much better is it to get wisdom *than* gold!" "*than* to get gold." "In journeying through life, our aims are various *as* the roads we take;" that is, as the roads we take *are*.

Than is used after all adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree; after the adjective *other*, and the adverbs *otherwise* and *else*.

Some conjunctions are used in pairs: others correlatively with adverbs; and between the respective words a suitable

correspondence should be preserved, so that, in the subsequent member of a sentence, the latter answer correctly to the former: as,

Either—or: "I like to see *either* man or community reforming." "It were rare sailing, if winds and weather were *either* at command or foreseen."

Whether—or: "The time draws on, when not a single burial spot, *whether* on land, or in the spacious sea, but must give back its long-committed dust."

Neither—nor: "The heads of birds are small; so that *neither* the action of their wings, *nor* the progress of their bodies through the air, is retarded."

Though, although—yet, nevertheless: "Though our passage through this world be ever so tempestuous, *yet* we shall arrive at a safe port." "Although the fig-tree blossom not, nor fruit be in the vine; the labour of the olive fail, and the fields yield no meat; the flock be cut off from the fold, and there be no herd in the stalls; *yet* will I rejoice in the God of my salvation."

As—as, As—so: expressing comparisons of equality: thus, "Motion is *as* necessary to the sea, *as* the circulation of the blood to animals."

"*As* no faculty of the mind is more capable of improvement than the memory; so none is more in danger of decay by disuse."

As—so, So—as: comparisons of quality; "As virtue is its own reward, so is vice its own punishment." "In Lapland, the flakes of snow are sometimes so small, *as* to resemble a fine dry powder."

As—so, So—as: comparisons in respect of degree: "As the aged depart from the dignity, so they forfeit the privileges, of gray hairs." "There is no town so small, no place so desert, *as* entirely to preclude the successful cultivation of science."

So—as, So—that: expressing a consequence: thus, "Teach us *so* to number our days, *as* to apply our hearts unto wisdom." "We are so accustomed to the beauties of nature, *that* we neglect to admire the wisdom of their divine Author."

RULE XXXII.

The interjections *O, oh, and ah*, require the objective case of a pronoun in the first person after them; as, "*Ah me!* how fleeting all our joys are found!" but the nominative case in the second person; as "*O thou*, who dry'st the mourner's tears!" "Look down with pity, *oh, ye* pow'rs above!"

OF STYLE.

"Style may be defined to be the particular manner in which we express our conceptions by means of language.

"The qualities of a good style are *perspicuity and ornament*. Perspicuity is, however, the more important quality. It is, indeed, the only quality that is indispensable. No merit, with respect to matter or ornament, can compensate for its absence. By perspicuity, says Quintilian, care is taken not merely that the reader

may understand, but that he cannot fail to understand.

"To write with perspicuity, the primary requisite is, to possess clear ideas. Perspicuity of expression, then, demands careful attention to two things; 1st, the choice of single words and phrases; and 2d, the conformable arrangement of them in periods or sentences. Perspicuity in the choice of words and phrases implies *purity and propriety*. Their apt arrangement is founded on the rules of syntax, and the natural associations of the ideas.

"To write with *grammatical purity*, three things are essential: 1st, that all the words be of that language; 2d, that they be arranged according to the rules of its syntax; and 3d, that they express the precise meaning which good usage has affixed to them.

PROPRIETY.

"It is a species of impropriety, producing ambiguity, to employ a word or a phrase susceptible of different meanings; or to use the same word or phrase successively in different senses; thus, "Denmark and Norway were held together by *no common tie*," may denote either that they were not united by any common tie, or that they were held together by an uncommon one.

"Inconsistent words or phrases are highly improper; as, 'I had like to have gotten *one or two broken heads*;' instead of 'I *once or twice* narrowly escaped getting my head broken.'

"*Vulgarisms* are a species of impropriety to be avoided.

"*Technical* words and phrases, being the dialect of a particular class, and seldom understood by the generality of readers, should not be employed without discretion.

—'The *machinery* of the mind works through a *roughness of wheel* and a *stubbornness of spring* with jarring and confounding attrition.'

Obscure and unintelligible expressions are improper:—"Yet when that flood in its own depths was drown'd."

One great source of these is the *affectation of excellence or fine writing*:—"Personifications, however rich their depletions and unconstrained their latitude,—analogies, however imposing the objects of parallel, and the media of comparison,—can never expose the consequences of sin to the extent of fact, or the range of demonstration."

Nearly allied to the unintelligible are the *marvellous, the puerile, and the learned*.

Marvellous.—"My wound is great, because it is so small."

The bombastical nonsense of which was thus properly exposed by the Duke of Buckingham:—"It would be *greater* were it *none at all*."

Puerile.—"From harmony, from heavenly harmony,

This universal frame began;
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man."

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Learned.—“Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal now does always last.”

“The want of precision is a great impropriety. By precision it is understood that the words and phrases employed express the writer’s meaning, and nothing more. To attain this quality, particular care must be taken to discriminate accurately the words and phrases termed *synonymous*; and not to accumulate, in the description of the same object or circumstances, either these or such as include the signification of each other.

“*Obsolete* or *affected* language, *foreign* idioms and words, *provincial* expressions, &c., are inconsistent with purity and propriety:—‘*Prevent* us, O Lord, in all our doings;’ ‘Deal not with us *after* our sins;’ ‘*The quick and the dead*,’ might be good English when the Liturgy was composed; but no one would now use these words in the same sense.

“*Established* terms, however, are not to be proscribed, even though their use may involve circumstantial impropriety. We may still speak of *sun-rise* and *sun-set*, though we know that the sun neither *rises* nor *sets*.

“Propriety requires careful attention to the use of the different kinds of figures.

PERSPICUITY AND ORNAMENT.

CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES. — CLEARNESS OF ARRANGEMENT. — GENERAL RULES.

Rule 1.—“The words and members most nearly related in sense should be placed as near as possible to each other; that their mutual relation may appear to the greatest advantage.”

“What nearly escapes the naked eye, when viewed through a microscope, has an inconceivable fineness and beauty.” In this sentence, the verb *has*, being closely connected with *what nearly escapes the naked eye*, ought to have been placed immediately after it; thus, “What nearly escapes the naked eye, *has*, when viewed through a microscope, inconceivable fineness and beauty.”

Rule 2.—“A circumstance ought never to be placed between two capital members; since by such a situation, it is doubtful to which it belongs.”

“Though our brother is upon the rack, so long as *we ourselves* are at ease, our senses will never inform us of what he suffers.”

But, when interjected between parts of the member to which it belongs, ambiguity is avoided, and the capital members are kept distinct: thus, “Though our brother is upon the rack, our senses, so long as *we ourselves* are at ease, will never inform us of what he suffers.”

Rule 3.—“Words expressing things connected in thought ought generally to be placed contiguous, even though their separation would not cause ambiguity.”

“When the woman has made her own choice, for form’s sake, she sends a *conge*

d’elire to her friends.” It ought to have stood thus: “When the woman has made her own choice, she sends, for form’s sake, a *conge d’elire* to her friends.”

Rule 4.—“Great attention is required to the proper disposition of the relatives *who*, *which*, *what*, and of all connective particles. A trivial error may obscure the meaning of a whole sentence; and even where the meaning is intelligible, yet if these relatives and particles are misplaced, we always find something disjointed in the construction.”

“It is folly to pretend to arm ourselves against the accidents of life, by heaping up treasures, which nothing can protect us against, but the good providence of our heavenly Father.” *Which* generally refers grammatically to the immediately preceding noun, which here is *treasures*; and this would make nonsense of the whole period. The sentence should have been arranged thus: “It is folly to pretend, by heaping up treasures, to arm ourselves against the accidents of life.”

Rule 5.—“When different things have relation to each other, with respect to the order of time, place, cause, and effect; a corresponding order should be observed in assigning them their position in the sentence.”

“The houses of these strange people are mere pigeon-houses, perched on poles, with a notched stick as the sole means of egress and ingress;” correctly, “as the sole means of ingress and egress.”

Rule 6.—“Circumstances should not immediately follow one another, but should be interspersed among the principal words on which they depend, or to which they refer. This is happily effected thus:—

“If, whilst they profess only to please, they secretly advise and give instruction, they may now perhaps, as well as formerly, be deemed, with justice, the best and most honourable among authors.’ Let us examine the effect of a different arrangement: ‘If, whilst they profess to please only, they advise and give instruction secretly, they may be deemed the best and most honourable among authors, with justice, perhaps, now as well as formerly.’ Here we have precisely the same words, and the same sense; but in consequence of the circumstances being so intermingled as to clog the capital words, the whole is perplexed, and devoid of grace and skill.”

OF UNITY.

Rule 1. “A sentence should contain one leading proposition; it may embrace several members or circumstances, provided they be made subservient to one predominating object or principle. The unity of a sentence is destroyed chiefly by the introduction of extraneous words and ideas, and the combination of sentiments naturally so distinct that they ought to be expressed in separate sentences.”

“He was much pleased with the mode of living of the inhabitants, a handsome race of people, which, in many of the conveniences of life, resembles that of the

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Europeans." The unity of this sentence is destroyed by the misplaced description of the people.

Rule 2. — "It is obvious, that objects not having intimate connection, should not be associated in the same sentence." The following is a violation of this rule :—

"In this uneasy state both of his public and private life, Cicero was oppressed by a new and cruel affliction, the death of his beloved daughter Tullia; which happened soon after her divorce from Dolabella, whose manners and humours were entirely disagreeable to her."

Rule 3. — "During the course of the sentence, the scene should be changed as little as possible." In the following example, the frequent change of scene forms a jumble of objects, which it is very difficult to comprehend under one view :—

"This vast and gloomy landscape, scarcely animated by a grave and taciturn population, is relieved, but at long intervals, by the clusters of oaks, which surround the scattered habitations, where the peasant and his family live, pell-mell, with a part of the domestic animals, which are fattened on the fruit of the trees planted round their dwellings; flocks of sheep wandering among the turfs under the care of shepherds covered with their fleece, mounted on high stilts; and who might be taken at a distance for the Lestrignons, whom some learned men place in this country; such is the aspect of the Upper Landes."

Rule 4. — "One principal agent should lead the sentence, and one species of construction generally prevail in it; an unnecessary mixture of active, passive, and neuter phraseologies being carefully avoided."

"The sultan being dangerously wounded, they carried him to his tent; and, upon hearing of the defeat of his troops, he was put into a litter, which transported him to a place of safety." "It should be an indispensable rule in life, to contract our desires to our present condition; and, whatever may be our expectations, we should live within the compass of what we actually possess." These sentences might be improved thus :— "The sultan, being dangerously wounded, was carried to his tent; and, on the defeat of his troops, was transported in a litter to a place of safety."

"It should be an indispensable rule in life, to contract our desires to our present condition, and, whatever are our expectations, to live within the compass of what we actually possess."

Rule 5. — "Unnecessary parentheses are especially to be avoided."

"Aware of the dangers which an immense influx of strangers, irritated by the inflammatory appeals of their factious leaders, (who, under the pretence of promoting parliamentary reform, have been for a length of time past agitating the minds of the labouring classes of society,) portended, the conservators of the public tranquillity took every precaution adequate to the occasion." After hanging the usual time, the body was cut down, and sold to a surgeon (formerly in France

the bodies of criminals, after execution, were a part of the hangman's perquisites, who had liberty to dispose of them as he thought proper), who ordered it to be removed to his house for dissection."

"They should not, as in the former of these examples, be so long as to disturb the reader in resuming the train of the sentiment, or oblige him to review what precedes; nor should they, as in the latter, be interjected between words intimately connected; but should arise naturally out of the subject, and yet be so far unconnected with it, that the sentiment inclosed might be removed without destroying the general sense of the period."

Rule 6. — "Sentences should never be extended beyond what seems to be their natural close. Inattention to this rule is destructive both of strength and unity."

"Reason is the glory of human nature, and the chief eminence by which we are raised above our-fellow creatures the brutes, in this lower world." Here the word *brutes* forms the natural close; what follows, only enervates the thought.

OF STRENGTH.

"The strength of a sentence consists in such a selection and position of the words, and arrangement of the members, as are the most conducive to the full and explicit expression of the intended meaning."

Rule 1. — "A sentence should be divested of all redundant words and members; and the relation of unnecessary circumstances, and such as are unimportant, or already implied, is to be avoided."

In the following sentences the words in Italics are superfluous :— "A great part of the population consists of small erratic hordes, who live in a migratory state, and have no permanent habitation." "The view of the river is intercepted by an intervening hill." "This building contains, besides the theatre itself, which wants repair, a concert-room, and many vast apartments."

"Particular care is requisite in the use of copulatives, relatives, and all the words employed either in connection or transition. These have been named the joints and hinges of language. Its gracefulness and strength, therefore, depend, in a great measure, on the manner in which they are employed; and the less conspicuous this is, the closer will be the union of the various parts, and the more easily will the reader glide from one word, clause, or member, to another."

Rule 2. — "What is termed *splitting of particles*, that is, the separation of a preposition, or other part of speech, from its regimen, ought to be as much as possible avoided :—

"Above all, cultivate your mind; supply it with those rich materials of knowledge, which no earthly power can bereave you of." "The distance and strength of Russia prevented him from, for the present, pushing his complaints to extremity." "It has the (in such a matter) valuable sanction of Josephus."

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"In such instances, a degree of dissatisfaction arises, from the violent separation of two things which ought to be intimately united. But it is not always easy to avoid such separations; nor, perhaps, is it always necessary; yet, if many words intervene, suspense, if not ambiguity, must be the consequence."

Rule 3.—"The more important words should be so placed as to make the strongest impression; the first and last words of a sentence are generally the most conspicuous."

"Great animation arises from placing an important word at the beginning; thus, '*Sunk* are thy bowers in shapeless ruin all.' When, however, the leading object is not only to give weight to the sentiment, but also to sustain the attention, or suspend the curiosity, important words may be placed advantageously at the close: thus, 'Happy the man who, void of cares and strife, in silken or in leathern purse retains a *splendid shilling*.'"

Rule 4.—"The strongest part of the thought, or that which forms the result, should come the last, for which reason, all circumstances, and all conditional members, ought to be placed in the middle or at the beginning of the sentence."

"Thus if, instead of saying, 'Woman certainly is the joy of life, rationally speaking,' we say, 'Rationally speaking, woman is certainly the joy of life,' we add to the force of the observation, while we improve the sound."

Rule 5.—"The plain and grammatical order of a sentence, may be deemed the most consistent with ease and simplicity. Inversion, or the disposition of words out of that order, is a branch of ornament combining sound, sense, and effect; and is employed chiefly in works addressed to the passions, emotions, or imagination. It should not, however, be indulged, but to reach some beauty, or produce some effect, not attainable by the usual order." By a plain grammatical order, the effect of the following sentence would have been destroyed:—

"Upon them (the European civil servants of the East India Company) in consequence devolve the duties of dispensing justice to millions of people, of various languages, manners, usages, and religions; of administering a vast and complicated system of revenue, throughout districts equal in extent to some of the most considerable kingdoms in Europe; and of maintaining civil order in one of the most populous and litigious regions in the world."

Rule 6.—"Though a sentence should not, in general, be concluded with an inconsiderable word, or with a particle, as, *by, from, about, of, with, up, to, &c.*; yet certain words included in this vague term, if particularly significant, may with great propriety terminate a sentence:" thus,—

"Not many days ago, you saw her young, beautiful, virtuous, and happy: ye who are parents will judge of my felicity *then*: ye will judge of my affliction *now*." "As in the next world, so in this, the only

solid blessings are owing to the goodness of the mind, not to the extent of the capacity; friendship *here* is an emanation from the same source as beatitude *there*."

"Compound verbs, such as *bring-about, lay-hold-of, clear-up*, and others of the same kind, are ungraceful conclusions of a period: if, instead of these, a simple verb can be employed, the sentence is always terminated with strength. Even the pronoun *it*, especially when joined with a preposition, cannot gracefully conclude a sentence."

"Sentences are sometimes too long, at other times too short and abrupt. A long period, perfectly clear and well constructed, if not so prolonged as to exhaust the patience and attention of the reader, is always beautiful and pleasant; but the extreme difficulty of constructing such periods, renders them often feeble, ungraceful, and obscure."

"Lastly, the strength and beauty of a sentence may be promoted by a judicious use of the figures *incrementum, climax, and antithesis*, and of figurative language in general."

OF RHETORICAL FIGURES.

"A figure is the expression of a sentiment in a manner different from the ordinary way, to render the discourse more emphatic and ornamental.

1. "*Simile* is that by which, for ornament or illustration, we make formal comparison:" thus, "All flesh is *as grass*, and all the glory of man *as the flower of the field*."

"Strictly speaking, the *simile* is not a figure, as *there* is no change of language.

2. "A *metaphor* is a simile without formal comparison:" thus,—

"An idler is *a watch* that wants both hands;

As useless if it goes, as when it stands."

3. "An *allegory* is a continuation of metaphorical language through several sentences:" thus,—

"'Tis done! dread Winter spreads his latest glooms,

And reigns tremendous o'er the conquer'd year.

Behold, fond man;
See here thy pictur'd life; pass some few years,

Thy flowering Spring, thy Summer's ardent strength,

Thy sober Autumn fading into age,
And pale concluding Winter comes at last,

And shuts the scene."

4. "*Catachresis*, or abuse of words, is any harsh trope, but commonly an overstrained metaphor;" as,—

"Whence the scar'd owl, on pinions gray,
Down the lone valley sails away."

5. "*Hyperbole* is an excess of figurative, and generally of metaphorical language;" as, "*Rivers* of blood, and *hills* of slain."

6. "*Trope* is a trope in which the sign and the thing signified are directly contrary; in which we speak contrarily to what we mean, and are so to be understood:" thus,—

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"After all, nothing can be clearer, than that an incessant round of diversion, and the more lively and hurrying the better, is the most important end of life."

7. "*Antithesis* compares things contrary or different, so as to render them remarkable by the contrast."

"Howard visited all Europe:—not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, or to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art; not to collect medals, or collate manuscripts:—but, to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and to collate and compare the distresses of all men in all countries."

8. "*Metonymy* is the putting the name of one thing for that of another allied to it, or dependent on it:" thus,—

Cause for effect:—

"Again unmann'd, a shower of sorrow shed,
And streaming grief his faded cheek

Effect for cause:—

"If mischief befall him by the way, then will ye bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave."

Subject for quality:—

"The serpent blended with the dove;
Wisdom with meek simplicity."

Quality for subject:—

"Here garrulous old age winds up his tale,
And jovial youth hears not the voice of mirth."

A proper name for a common one: as,—

"May there not be Sir Isaac Newtons in every science?"

Badge for office: as, the crown for royalty; the mitre for the priesthood; the sword for the military occupation; and the gown for the professions, law, physic, and divinity.

Place for inhabitants:—

"Be good!—and let Heaven answer for the rest."

Container for thing contained:—

"The cups that cheer but not inebriate."

General for army, &c.

9. *Synecdoche*, or *Comprehension*, is similar to metonymy: it puts

The whole for a part:—

"The world has gone after him."

A part for the whole:—

"Heaven speed the canvas gallantly unfurl'd,
To furnish and accommodate a world."

The matter for the materiate: as, hemp for halter; steel for sword, knife, razor; oak for ship, &c.

General for special, and special for general, &c.

10. *Prosopopœia*, or *Personification*, is when an absent or a dead friend is introduced, speaking or spoken to; or when life, speech, action, or feeling is attributed to an inanimate or irrational being: a most useful figure, when properly introduced and judiciously managed: thus,—

"Hear the words of *Prudence*, give heed unto her counsels, and store them in thy heart: her maxims are universal, and all the virtues lean upon her: she is the guide and mistress of human life."

11. By *Apostrophe*, the speaker suddenly breaks through the chain of his discourse, and, in a feeling manner, addresses the living or the dead, or even inanimate nature.

In the last volume of his travels, the late Dr. Edward Clarke (than whom few men saw more of the world) thus apostrophizes his country:—

"Oh, England! decent abode of comfort, and cleanliness, and decorum! Oh, blessed asylum of all that is worth having upon earth!—Oh, sanctuary of religion, and of liberty, for the whole civilised world!—It is only in viewing the state of other countries, that thy advantage can be duly estimated!—May thy sons who have 'fought the good fight, but know and guard what they possess in thee!—Oh, land of happy firesides, clean hearths, and domestic peace; of filial piety, and parental love, and conjugal joy; the cradle of heroes, the school of sages, the temple of law, the altar of faith, the asylum of innocence, the bulwark of private security and of public honour!

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart, untravel'd, fondly turns to thee."

12. *Incrementum* is a species of amplification, according to which the sense advances without a strict climax; as,—

"The cloud-eapp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe Yea, all which it inhabit, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind."

"For I am persuaded that neither death nor life; nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers; nor things present, nor things to come; nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature; shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

13. The strict *climax* is a kind of repetition; in which the expression ending the first member of a sentence begins the second; that ending the second, the third; and so on till the sentence is complete. There is much of strength and beauty in this figure, when the several steps rise naturally, and are closely connected.

"As we consider ourselves not only as sensitive, but as rational beings; not only as rational, but social; not only as social, but immortal; whatever violates our nature in any of these respects, cannot afford us true pleasure."

ENGLISH VERBAL DISTINCTIONS ;

WITH

Occasional Illustrations.

IN SIX PARTS.

PART I.—Words differently spelt, but pronounced exactly alike.

PART II.—Words differently spelt, but pronounced nearly alike.

PART III.—Words spelt alike, but differently pronounced.

PART IV.—Words spelt and pronounced alike, but differing widely in meaning.

PART V.—Words spelt alike, but of which the part of speech is changed by change of accent.

PART VI.—Words accented on the same syllable, but of which the spelling or pronunciation, or both, are changed by change of accent.

PART I.

Words differently spelt, but pronounced exactly alike.

Ac'cessary, s. an accomplice—a. assisting
Ac'cessory, a. additionalAdze, s. an edge-tool for chopping with
Add, *third pers. sing. pres. tense of add*

Ail, s. a disease, sickness, infirmity

Ale, s. a liquor made of malt and hops

Air, s. the element compassing the earth—
v. a. to warm at the fire

Ayr, s. a town in Scotland

Ere, *ad. before*E'er (ever), *ad. at any time, at all times*

Eyre, s. the court of justices itinerant

Eyre, s. a family name

Heir, s. one that inherits any thing—

"The tender heir of Baron Eyre, of Ayr, justice in eyre, ere (if e'er) he sallies forth to take the air, follows Dr. Hunter's maxim, and airs his pocket-handkerchief."

Airy, a. light as air, unsubstantial

Eyre, or Ayrle, s. the nest of a bird of prey

Ait, s. a small island in a river

Ate, *preterite of eat*Aloud', *ad. with a loud voice*Allow'ed, *past tense of allow—v. a. to consent to*

Altar, s. a place at which to make offerings to heaven

Alter, v. a. to change, turn, vary

An, *indef. art. one, any*

Ann, Anne, s. female Christian names

An'chor, s. an instrument by which to retain and fasten a ship

An'ker, s. a liquid measure of ten gallons

"What vessels care I for, save vessels of wine?"

What anchors, save anchors of brandy divine?"

An'ger, s. great displeasure, resentment

An'gour, s. pain or smart from a sore

"He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty."

"The angour of his wound was insupportable."

An'alyst, s. one that analyzes any thing

An'nalist, s. a writer of annals

An'te, a Latin participle, signifying before

An'ti, a particle, signifying against.—[Both are much used in composition.]

Ar'bour, s. a long arched shady place under covert of branches interwoven
Ar'bor, s. a spindle, an axis

Ark, s. the vessel in which Noah was preserved from the deluge

Arc, s. a segment of a circle, an arch

Ascent', s. act of rising; hilly ground

Assent', v. consent—v. u. to agree to

Asperate, v. a. to make rough

Asp'rate, v. a. to pronounce with full breath

Asperation, s. a making rough

Aspiration, s. an ardent wish

Aught, s. any thing

Ought, v. imperf. to be obliged by duty—

"Can aught more delicious be named

Than the exquisite juice of the pine?"

"Do what you ought, and come what will."

Awl, s. a shoemaker's instrument to bore holes with

All, a. the whole number or quantity—s. every thing—*ad. completely, wholly*

Ba'con, s. the flesh of swine, salted and dried

Ba'ken, *past participle of bake*

Bad, a. ill, vicious, unwholesome

Bade, *preterite of bid—v. a. to command*

Bails, s. pl. hoops to support a tilt

Bales, *plural of bale*

Baize, s. a kind of coarse woollen cloth

Bays, *plural of bay, the laurel.*—"The bays," is a figurative expression for an honorary crown or garland

Bald, a. without hair

Bawled, *past part. of bawl*

Bale, s. a quantity of merchandize packed up in canvass, and corded tight

Bail, s. the setting at liberty, by a surety given for the appearance, when demanded, of a person in custody

Bar'berry, s. a kind of fruit

Bar'bary, s. a country of Africa

Bare, a. naked; mere—v. a. to strip

Bear, s. a savage quadruped—v. a. to endure; bring forth, carry—

"He who goes no further than bare justice, stops at the beginning of virtue."

"The effects of vice the blameless should not bear."

EX.—EVERY THING SINCE THAT EVENT WORE A NEW ASPECT.

KEY.—EVERY THING SINCE THAT EVENT HAS WORN A NEW ASPECT.

English Verbal Distinctions.

EX.—THE HARBOUR IS ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD, THOUGH THE ENTRANCE BE NARROW.

Barren, *a.* sterile, not prolific [count
 Baron, *s.* a noble, in rank next below a vis-
 Base, *s.* the bottom or foundation of any
 thing [musical composition
 Bass, *s.* the lowest or deepest part of any
 Bawl, *v. n.* to cry out with great vehemence
 Ball, *s.* any thing made in a globular form
 Bay, *s.* a part of the sea where ships may
 anchor, by its running into and being shel-
 tered by the land
 Bey, *s.* a Turkish governor of a province
 Bee, *s.* an insect that makes honey
 Be, *v. n.* to exist
 Beach, *s.* the shore, the strand
 Beech, *s.* a species of forest-tree
 Bean, *s.* a well-known leguminous plant
 Been, *past part. of be*
 Beat, *v. a.* to strike—*s.* a watchman's round
 Beet, *s.* an edible saccharine root
 Bean, *s.* a gayly-dressed man
 Bol' int. a word of terror to children
 Bow, *s.* an instrument to shoot arrows from
 Beer, *s.* a fermented malt liquor
 Bier, *s.* a carriage for conveying the dead,
 by hand, to the place of interment
 Bell, *s.* a hollow sonorous body of cast metal
 Be, *v. n.* to exist
 Berry, *s.* a small pulpy fruit
 Bur'y, *v. a.* to inter, to conceal
 Berth, *s.* a station or appointment aboard a
 ship; a ship's station when at anchor
 Birth, *s.* the act of coming into life; extrac-
 tion; thing born
 Bin'nacle, *s.* the compass-box in a ship
 Bin'ocle, *s.* a telescope with two tubes
 Bit, *s.* a morsel, the iron part of an auger
 Bitt, *s.* that part of a bridle which is put into
 the horse's mouth
 Bite, *s.* the seizure and piercing of any
 thing with the teeth
 Bight, *s.* a creek, a small bay
 Blue, *a.* of the colour so named [of air
 Blew, *preterite of blow*, to make a current
 Board, *s.* a plank; entertainment at table
 Bored, *preterite of bore*, to perforate
 Boar, *s.* the male swine
 Bore, *s.* a sudden and violent influx of the
 tide into a river; a hole; the size of a
 hole; something exceedingly irksome
 Bold, *a.* possessing strength and courage to
 commence action
 Bowled, *past tense of bowl*—*v. a.* to trundle
 Bourn, *s.* a bound, a limit; a brook
 Borne, *preterite of bear*, to carry
 Bow, *s.* an act of reverence
 Bough, *s.* an arm or branch of a tree
 Bowl, *s.* a wooden ball, a kind of vessel
 Boll, *s.* a round stalk or stem
 Boy, *s.* a youth; a male child
 Buoy, *s.* a large piece of floating wood made
 fast to a vessel
 Braid, *v. a.* to weave together
 Brayed, *past tense of Bray*—*v. a.* to pound
 Brake, *s.* a ship's pump; fern [log
 Break, *s.* a pause, an interruption, an open-

Braze, *v. a.* to solder with brass
 Brays, *third person sing. of Bray*, to pound
 Breach, *s.* violation; a quarrel
 Breech, *s.* the lower hind part of the body
 Bread, *s.* food made from corn
 Bred, *preterite of breed*, to bring up
 Breast, *s.* the source of infant nourishment
 Brest, *s.* a sea-port town of France
 Broach, *s.* a spit—*v. a.* to tap a cask
 Brooch, *s.* an ornamental breast-plate
 Bruise, *v. a.* to crush or mangle with a
 heavy blow [liquor
 Brews, *third person sing. of brew*, to make
 Brute, *s.* a general name for all animals but
 Bruit, *s.* a rumour; a noise [man
 Bur, *s.* a rough head of a plant
 Burr, *s.* the lobe or lap of the ear
 Burg, *s.* a walled town or privileged place
 Burgh, *s.* a borough
 Bur'row, *s.* a rabbit-hole
 Bor'ough, *s.* a town corporate
 But, *ad. only*—*conj.* yet, nevertheless
 Butt, *s.* an object of ridicule; a barrel of 123
 gallons
 Buy, *v. a.* to acquire by paying a price for
 By, *ad. aside*—*prep.* noting the means by
 which any thing is done; according to,
 past—
 "A traveller, in a stage-coach not famed
 for its celerity, inquired the name of the
 coach. 'I think, sir,' said a fellow-pas-
 senger, 'It must be the *Regulator*; for I
 observe all the other coaches go by it.'"
 Calculus, *s.* a concrete substance some-
 times found in the human bladder
 Calculous, *a.* stony, gritty, gravelly
 Calendar, *s.* an orderly distribution of time
 into the months, weeks, and days which
 constitute the year
 Cal'ender, *s.* a machine for giving a gloss to
 cloth of various kinds
 Calk, *v. a.* to drive oakum into the seams
 of a ship, and cover it with hot pitch
 Cank, *s.* a species of coarse spar
 Call, *s.* a requisition, vocation, impulse
 Caul, *s.* a small net for wigs
 Callus, *s.* any cutaneous, carnosous, or os-
 scous hardness
 Cal'ous, *a.* hardened, insensible
 Candid, *a.* ingenuous, open, honest
 Candied, *a.* conserved with sugar—
 "The *candid* man has nothing to conceal: he
 speaks nothing but the truth."
 "By being well *candied*, the fruit may be
 preserved."
 Cane, *s.* a kind of strong reed
 Cain, *s.* the brother of Abel
 Canon, *s.* a long round hollow engine of
 metal, for projecting balls by means of
 gunpowder
 Canon, *s.* an ecclesiastical law; a dignitary
 in cathedrals
 Capital, *s.* a chief city or town; stock of a
 trading company
 Capitol, *s.* the temple of Jupiter Capitoli-
 nus, at Rome

KEY.—THE HARBOUR IS ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD, THOUGH THE ENTRANCE IS NARROW.

English Verbal Distinctions.

- Car'cass, *s.* a dead body; the shell, ribs, or framing of a house or other building
 Car'casse, *s.* an oval iron case filled with combustibles, to be projected from a mortar
 Car'rot, *s.* a well-known esculent root
 Car'at, *s.* a weight of four jeweller's grains, seven of which make six grains troy
 Cask, *s.* a barrel
 Casque, *s.* a helmet
 Cast, *s.* a throw; any thing formed in a mould
 Caste, *s.* a tribe, the members of which are of the same rank and profession
 Cast'ers, *s. pl.* a frame containing bottles for oil, vinegar, &c.
 Cast'ors, *pl.* of *castor*, the beaver
 Ceil'ing, *s.* the inside of a roof or top of an apartment
 Seal'ing, *pres. part.* of *seal*
 Cell, *s.* a hermit's residence, a small cavity
 Sell, *v. a.* to give for a price
 Cellar, *s.* a room below the ground
 Sel'ler, *s.* one who sells any thing
 Cense, *s.* a public rate, a tax
 Sense, *s.* perception by the senses, understanding
 Cen'ser, *s.* a pan to burn incense in
 Cen'sor, *s.* a corrector of manners, a licensor of the press
 Cent, *s.* for *centum*, a hundred
 Sent, *preterite* of *send*, to despatch from one place to another
 Scent, *s.* perfume, power of smelling
 Cere, *v. a.* to cover with wax
 Sear, *a.* dry, not any longer green—*v. a.* to sear, *s.* a prophet [canterize
 Ces'sion, *s.* a giving-up, a giving-way
 Ses'sion, *s.* act of sitting; time during which an assembly sits
 Ceta'ceous, *a.* of the whale species
 Seta'ceous, *a.* bristly, set with strong hairs
 Chagrin', *s.* vexation
 Shagreen', *s.* the skin of a kind of fish
 Chaste, *a.* pure
 Chased, *preterite* of *chase*, to hunt, pursue
 Check, *s.* restraint, interruption; checked linen or cotton
 Cheque, *s.* an order on a banker, or other person, to pay money to bearer on demand
 Chuff, *s.* a blunt clown
 Chough, *s.* a kind of sea-bird
 Cit, *s.* an inhabitant of a city
 Sit, *v. n.* to rest upon the breech
 Cite, *v. a.* to summon to answer in a court
 Site, *s.* situation, local position [ing
 Sight, *s.* perception by the eye, sense of seeing
 Claim'ant, *s.* one that makes a claim
 Cla'mant, *a.* crying, beseeching earnestly
 Clause, *s.* a single part of a discourse; a sti-
 Claws, *pl.* of *claw* [pulation
 Clerk, *s.* a clergyman, a man of letters
 Clark, *s.* a common surname
 Cliff, *s.* a steep rock
 Cleff, *s.* a mark in music, to show the key in which the piece is to begin
 Clime, *s.* climate, region
 Climb, *v. a.* to ascend
 Close, *s.* end, conclusion—*v. a.* to shut
 Clothes, *s.* raiment, dress
 Coarse, *a.* inelegant, gross
 Course, *s.* career, track
 Course, *s.* a dead body—
 "The refined pleasures of a pious mind are superior to the coarse gratifications of sense."
 "Deserts in vain opposed their course."
 "The deadly winter lays him along the snow a stiffened corse."
 Cob'ble, *v. a.* to do, make, or mend clumsily
 Cob'le, *s.* a small open fishing-boat
 Coin, *s.* a piece of stamped metal made cur-
 Quoin, *s.* a wedge [rent as money
 Coigne, *s.* an outer angle of a building
 Col'lar, *s.* a part of dress for the neck
 Chol'er, *s.* irascibility, anger
 Commen'datory, *s.* one who holds a living in *commendam*
 Commen'datory, *a.* favourably representative
 Compliment, *s.* an act or expression of civility [quantity, or number
 Complement, *s.* complete set, provision
 Complimen'tal, *a.* expressive of respect or civility [complement
 Complement'al, *a.* serving to make up the
 Con'cert, *s.* communication of designs; a musical performance
 Cou'sort, *s.* the conjugal companion of either sex; any ship keeping company with another
 Consent', *s.* permission, assent, compliance
 Concert, *s.* harmony, consistency
 Coom, *s.* the greasy matter that works out of the wheels of carriages
 Coomb, *s.* a measure of four bushels
 Coquet', *v. a.* to entice by blandishments
 Coquette, *s.* a gay girl, who, after having gained the attention of one lover, casts him off flirtingly, and throws herself assiduously in the way of another
 Cor'al, *s.* a marine animal substance, growing in the form of a plant
 Cor'ol, *s.* the inner covering of a flower
 Cord, *s.* a rope, a string—*v. a.* to tie
 Chord, *s.* a string of a musical instrument
 Core, *s.* the heart or inner part of a thing
 Corps, *s.* a body of soldiers
 Cos, *s.* a species of lettuce
 Coss, *s.* an Indian road-measure of about two miles
 Cot, *s.* a small house, a hut
 Coff, *s.* a particular sort of bed-frame, used by the officers in the navy; a swing cradle
 Cough, *s.* a convulsion of the lungs
 Koff, *s.* a small sailing-vessel
 Coun'sel, *s.* advice, a legal adviser
 Coun'cil, *s.* an assembly met to consult

English Verbal Distinctions.

Cowl, *s.* a monk's hood
 Coul, *s.* a deep circular tub with two ears
 Cozen, *v. a.* to cheat, defraud
 Cousin, *s.* an uncle's or an aunt's child
 "Call me *cousin*, but *cozen* me not."

Cra'nium, *s.* the skull
 Cra'neum, *s.* a gymnastic school at Corinth
 Creak, *v. n.* to make a harsh noise, as a hinge wanting oil
 Creek, *s.* a small port, a bay, a cove

Crease, *s.* a mark made by folding any thing
 Creese, *s.* a kind of dagger used by the Malays

Crew, *s.* a ship's company
 Creux, *s.* a term in engraving, signifying the reverse of relief

Cru'el, *a.* Inhuman, hard-hearted, barbarous
 Crew'el, *s.* a ball of yarn or worsted [rous]

Cruise, *s.* a voyage in search of an enemy's ships
 Crews, *pl.* of crew, a ship's company

Cue, *s.* temper of mind; an intimation what or when to speak

Kew, *s.* the name of a place

Queue, *s.* the hair tied behind; a tail

Curb, *s.* a part of a bridle; restraint

Kerb, *s.* any edging of strong solid stuff, to serve as a guard to something else—
 "If he had pulled the *curb*, his horse would not have thrown him against the *kerb-stone*."

Cymbal, *s.* a kind of musical instrument
 Symbol, *s.* an abstract, a compendium, a type

Cy'press, *s.* a tree emblematical of mourning
 Cypress, *s.* a thin transparent black stuff

Dam, *s.* a mother; a mole or bank to confine water—*v. a.* to confine by a mole

Damn, *v. a.* to condemn, explode; doom to punishment in a future state

Day, *s.* the time between the rising and setting of the sun [Barbary states

Dey, *s.* the supreme governor in some of the

Dear, *a.* beloved; costly

Deer, *s.* an animal hunted for venison—
 "Although *deer*-stealing might have been a pleasure to him, he eventually purchased it at a *dear* rate."

"One blessing of life, my *dear* girl, is to give."

Deem, *v. a.* to judge; to consider

Disme, *s.* a tenth part; tithe

Deign, *v. n.* to vouchsafe

Dane, *s.* a native of Denmark

Deme'an, *v. n.* to behave

Deme'sne, *s.* land kept by the lord of a manor in his own hands

Dew, *s.* a mist that falls while the sun is below the horizon

Due, *s.* one's right; what may be justly claimed—
 "Give to every man his *due*."
 "Distill'd like drops of morning *dew*."

Die, *s.* the stamp used in coining; a small cube, numbered from 1 to 6; hazard—
v. n. to lose life, perish, wither, grow vapid

Dye, *s.* colour, stain, hue—*v. n.* to tinge, colour—
 "The best-concerted schemes men lay for fame, *die* fast away."

"The eglantine smell'd sweeter, and the rose assumed a *dye* more deep."

Discret', *a.* prudent, cautious, modest

Discre'te, *a.* distinct, not continuous

Doe, *s.* a female deer

Dough, *s.* paste yet unbaked

Dram, *s.* a glass of spirits

Drachm, *s.* the eighth part of an ounce

Draft, *s.* a bill of exchange, sketch of a legal instrument

Draught, *s.* pictorial sketch; act of drinking; liquor drunk at once; act of drawing

Dun, *a.* dark, gloomy—*v. a.* to apply repeatedly for a debt [form]

Done, *past. part.* of do, to practise, act, per-

Dust, *s.* any matter reduced to very small

Dost, *second person sing. of da* [particles

Ear'nest, *a.* ardent, warm, zealous

Er'nest, *s.* a man's name

Ea'sel, *s.* the painter's frame, on which he sets his canvass for pictures

Ei'sel, *s.* vinegar, verjuice

Empir'ical, *a.* practised only by rote

Empy'rical, *a.* containing the combustible principle of coal

Faint, *a.* languid, feeble

Feint, *s.* a false appearance, a mock assault

Fane, *s.* a temple consecrated to religion

Fain, *ad.* gladly

Feign, *v. a.* to dissemble, conceal

Fare, *v. n.* to be entertained—*s.* provisions

Fair, *a.* beautiful, handsome; just, direct—
s. a stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a female beauty—
 "Acquaintance brisk and gay,
 How have you *faired* this many a day."
 "Content, and carelessness of to-morrow's *fare*."
 "Before the ripen'd field the reapers stand
 In *fair* array."
 "Or guide their darling step to Floland *fairs*."
 "Perhaps to find some four-foot *fair*,
 And tell the story of the hare."

Fawn, *s.* a young deer

Faun, *s.* a kind of rural deity

Feat, *s.* a deed performed with skill

Feet, *pl.* of foot

Fees, *pl.* of fee, a reward

Feaze, *v. a.* to untwist the end of a rope

Fel'low, *s.* an associate; one of the same kind

Fel'loe, *s.* the circumference of a wheel

Fer'rule, *s.* a small metal hoop

Fer'ule, *s.* a little wooden pallet or slice

Feud, *s.* a quarrel, contention

Feod, *s.* a freehold

Few, *a.* not many, a small number

Fen, *s.* a free and gratuitous right to lands

English Verbal Distinctions.

- Filip*, *s.* a jerk of the fingers let go from the thumb
Phillip, *s.* a man's Christian name
Fil'ter, *v. a.* to cleanse by straining
Phil'ter, *s.* something to cause love
Ff'ary, *s.* a forge at the iron-mills
Ff'ery, *s.* fine clothes; show, splendour of appearance
Fish'f'r, *s.* one who employs his time in fishing
Fiss'ure, *s.* a cleft, a narrow chasm
Flee, *v. n.* to run from danger; to have recourse to shelter
Flea, *s.* a well-known nimble domestic insect
 "The wicked *flee* when no man pursueth."
 "Three things only are well done in haste; *fleeing* from the plague, escaping quarrels, and catching *fleas*."
Flue, *s.* down or soft fur, a small pipe to convey air or smoke
Fleu, *s.* the large claps of a deep-mouthed
Fly'ers, *s.* those stairs which go straight up, and do not wind
Flier's, *pl. of flier*, that part of a machine which regulates its motion
Foe, *s.* an enemy in war, an opponent
Foh! *an interjection* of disgust
Fore, *a.* anterior
Four, *s.* a cardinal num. *adj.* two and two
Foremast, *s.* the mast nearest the head of a
Foremost, *a.* first
Fort, *s.* a fortified place
Forté, *s.* any peculiar faculty
Forth, *ad.* forwards, into public
Fourth, *an ordinal num. adj.* the next after the third
Fowl, *s.* a winged animal clothed with feathers, a bird
Foul, *a.* impure, gross; unjust, wicked
Freeze, *v. a.* to congeal with cold
Frieze, *s.* a large flat member that separates the architrave from the cornice
Fryth, *s.* a strait of the sea
Fryth, *s.* a plain between woods
Fir, *s.* the tree which furnishes deal
Fur, *s.* skin with soft hair
Fun'gus, *s.* a mushroom; any unnatural excrescence
Fun'gous, *a.* excrescent, spongy
Furze, *s.* gorse, whins
Firs, *furs*, *s. pl. of fir and fur*
Gage, *s.* a pledge
Gauge, *s.* a measure
Gall, *s.* the bile
Gaul, *s.* anciently a native of what is now
Galloon', *s.* thick narrow ferret
Galleon, *s.* a sort of ship employed by the Spaniards in the West India trade
Gate, *s.* a large door, a wooden frame upon hinges at the entrance of a field
Gait, *s.* manner and air of walking
Gazet', *s.* a small Venetian coin
Gazette, *s.* a paper of public intelligence
Ge'atin, *s.* that extractive matter which, by boiling animal substances in water, appears in the form of a solid tremulous jelly
Ge'atine, *a.* formed into a jelly
Gild, *v. a.* to overlay with leaf-gold
Guild, *s.* a company, a fraternity
Gilt, *s.* golden show, gold laid on the surface of any matter
Guilt, *s.* the state of a person who is justly charged with some crime—
 "Gilt will not long hide guilt."
Glare, *s.* overpowering lustre
Glare, *s.* the white of an egg beaten to a froth
Gloze, *v. a.* to flatter, wheedle
Glow, *third pers. pres. tense of glow—v. n.* to shine without flame
Gore, *s.* blood, coagulated blood
Goar, *s.* a piece inserted to widen a garment
Grate, *s.* a frame divided by bars diversely placed
Great, *a.* large, important—*s.* the whole together
Grater, *s.* a coarse file for culinary purposes
Greater, *compar. of great—**a.* large
Grease, *s.* melted fat, the soft part of fat
Greece, *s.* the name of a maritime country in the south-east of Europe
Greaves, *pl. s.* armour for the legs
Grie'ves, *third pers. sing. of grieve*, to afflict
Grizzly, *a.* somewhat gray
Gris'ly, *a.* ghostly, horrible, hideous
Groan, *s.* breath respired with difficulty and hoarse noise
Grown, *past. part. of grow*, to increase
Guest, *s.* one entertained at another's table
Gussed, *preterite of guess*, to conjecture
Ha! *int.* an expression of wonder or surprise
Hah! *int.* an expression of sudden effort
Hale, *a.* healthy, sound, hearty—*v. a.* to drag by force
Hail, *s.* drops of rain frozen in falling—*v. a.* to salute, greet—
 "Henry Jenkins and Thomas Parr were very *hale* old men: the former lived to the age of 169, the latter 152."
 "Where toil shall *hail* the charmer Health his bride."
 "Down comes a deluge of sonorous *hail*."
Hair, *s.* one of the common teguments of the body
Hare, *s.* a well-known quadruped
Hall, *s.* a court of justice, a large room
Haul, *v. a.* to pull, drag violently
Haw, *s.* the berry and seed of a species of thorn
Hau'gh, *s.* a little meadow in a valley
Hear, *v. a.* to perceive by the ear, to be told
Here, *ad.* in or at this place—
 "While ocean *hears* vindictive thunders roll."
 "Here let me sit in sorrow for mankind."
Heart, *s.* the source of vital motion; affection
Hart, *s.* a stag
Herd, *s.* a number of beasts together
Heard, *preterite of hear*

EX.—WHEREFORE THAT FIELD WAS CALLED THE FIELD OF BLOOD UNTO THIS DAY.

KEY.—WHEREFORE THAT FIELD HAS BEEN CALLED UNTO THIS DAY THE FIELD OF BLOOD.

English Verbal Distinctions.

Hew, *v. a.* to chop, fell
 Hue, *s.* colour, dye, complexion
 Hugh, *s.* a man's Christian name
 Ewe, *s.* the female sheep
 Hide, *s.* the skin of a brute
 Hied, *preterite of hie*, to hasten
 High, *a.* elevated, proud, dear
 Hie, *v. n.* to hasten
 Hst, *int.* hush! be silent!
 Hissed, *preterite of hiss*
 Ho! *int.* a sudden call
 Hoc, *s.* a tool to cut up weeds with
 Hoard, *s.* a store, a treasure
 Horde, *s.* a migratory company
 Hock, *s.* old strong Rhenish wine
 Hough, *s.* the lower part of the thigh
 Hole, *s.* a cavity
 Whole, *s.* all, distinguished from a part
 Hollow, *a.* excavated, having a void space within
 Holla, *int.* a word of call to one at a distance
 Hoop, *s.* a flat ring of wood or other matter
 Whoop, *s.* a shout of pursuit
 Hymn, *s.* a song of adoration
 Him, *the objective case of he*
 I, *the pronoun of the first pers. sing. num.*
 Eye, *s.* the organ of vision
 In, *prep.* noting the place in which any thing is present, state, time, &c.—*ad.* within, into any place
 Inn, *s.* a house of entertainment for travellers
 Incept, *a.* commencing
 Insuper, *a.* foolish, void of understanding
 Indiscreet, *a.* imprudent, incautions
 Indiscreet, *a.* not separated or distinguished
 Indite, *v. a.* to draw up, compose
 Indict, *v. a.* to accuse, prefer a bill of complaint against
 Intention, *s.* design, purpose
 Intension, *s.* degree of power or energy
 Isle, *s.* an island
 Aisle, *s.* an alley in a church—
 "A fairer isle than Britain, sun ne'er saw."
 "The stately vaulted pile,
 The echoing cloister, or the pillar'd aisle."
 Jam, *s.* a conserve of fruit
 Jamb, *s.* a supporter of a door
 Jet, *s.* a species of fossil, a spout of water
 Jette, *s.* a strong framing of timber filled with stones, to preserve the foundation of piers from injury
 Jettee, *s.* a projection of any part of a building: a kind of pier; a mole projected into the sea
 Jetty, *a.* made of jet, black as jet
 Ju'ry, *s.* twelve persons sworn to try a cause
 Jew'ry, *s.* Judea or the land of Judah
 Just, *a.* equitable, exactly proportioned—*ad.* exactly, merely, barely
 Joust, *s.* a tilt, a tournament
 Ker'nel, *s.* the edible substance contained in a shell
 Colonel, *s.* the commander of a regiment

Key, *s.* an instrument to open a lock
 Quay, *s.* a wharf
 Kill, *v. a.* to deprive of life, destroy
 Kiln, *s.* a stove, a fabric for drying or burning things
 Knare, *s.* a hard knot
 Ne'er, *a.* contraction of never
 Kneel, *v. n.* to bend the knee, rest on the knee [for heat
 Neal, *v. a.* to temper by a gradual and regular
 Knot, *s.* a complication of a string, a hard part of wood—*v. n.* to knit knobs for fringes
 Not, *ad.* the particle of denying or refusing
 Lac, *s.* the singular production of an insect in the East Indies, and employed for various purposes in the arts and manufactures
 Lack, *s.* want, deficiency—*v. n.* to be in want
 Lade, *v. a.* to load, freight; to heave out
 Laid, *the preterite of lay*, to place
 Lanch, *v. a.* to dart, cast as a lance [water
 Launch, *v. a.* to force into the sea or deep
 Lane, *s.* a narrow way, street, or passage
 Lain, *past. part. of lie*, to repose
 Lapse, *s.* flow, glide; small mistake
 Laps, *pl. of lap*
 Lat'en, *s.* brass, iron tinned over
 Lat'in, *a.* the language of the ancient Romans
 Lax, *a.* loose, vague [to want
 Lacks, *third pers. pres. tense of lack—v. a.*
 Laze, *v. n.* to live idly, to be idle
 Lays, *pl. of lay*, a song
 Leak, *s.* a breach or hole that lets in water
 Leek, *s.* a species of onion
 Least, *the superlative of little*
 Leased, *preterite of lease*, to let out
 Led, *preterite of lead*, to conduct
 Lead, *s.* a well-known metal
 Lee, *s.* that side of a ship opposite to the one on which the wind acts in crossing her
 Lea, *s.* inclosed ground [course
 Lees, *pl. s.* dregs, sediment
 Leas, *pl. of lea*
 Lessen, *v. a.* to diminish
 Lesson, *s.* a precept
 Lettice, *s.* a woman's Christian name
 Lettuce, *s.* a kind of plant
 Levy, *s.* the act of raising men or money
 Levée, *s.* a party of the nobility, &c. convened to pay respects to the king
 Limb, *s.* a distinct part or member of the
 Limb, *v. a.* to draw, paint [body
 Lion, *s.* a wild-beast of great strength
 Lien, *s.* a bond, covenant, or contract; judgment, statute, or recognisance
 Literal, *a.* exactly according to the words
 Littoral, *a.* pertaining to the shore
 Load, *s.* a burden, a freight
 Lode, *s.* any regular vein or course of metal in a mine
 Loan, *s.* any thing transferred to another on condition of return or repayment
 Lone, *a.* solitary, single

English Verbal Distinctions.

- Lock, *s.* an instrument for fastening doors; a tuft; a contrivance for raising the water of a canal
Loch, Lough, *s.* a lake
Low, *a.* mean, dejected; not loud
Lo! *int.* look, see, behold
Lumber, *s.* any thing useless
Lumbar, *a.* pertaining to the loins
Lynx, *s.* a wild-beast remarkable for sharp sight
Links, *pl.* of link, *s.* a single ring of a chain
Maid, *s.* a virgin
Made, *preterite* of make—
“Counsellor Garrow, during his cross-examination of a prevaricating *old female* witness, by which it was essential to prove that a *tender* of money had been made, had a scrap of paper thrown to him by a counsel on the other side, and on it was written,—
“Garrow, submit,—that tough old jade Can never prove—a *tender maid!*”
Mail, *s.* armour, a bag of letters
Male, *s.* the he of any species
Man'age, *s.* conduct, administration
Man'age, *s.* a place in which horses are trained, or horsemanship is taught
Mane, *s.* the hair which hangs down on the neck of horses, &c.
Main, *s.* the ocean—*a.* principal
Manners, *pl. s.* general way of life, ceremonious behaviour, studied civility
Man'ors, *pl.* of manor, a district of land anciently held by a lord as necessary for the use of his family—
“Manners, first Earl of Rutland, soon after his creation, told Sir Thomas More, when that great man was made chancellor, that he was too much elated with his preferment, and verified the old proverb,—
‘Honores mutant Mores.’ ‘No, my lord,’ said Sir Thomas, ‘the pun will do much better in English,—‘Honours change Manners.’”
Mark, *s.* a token, proof
Marque, *s.* a licence to make reprisals upon an enemy's ships at sea
Mar'shal, *s.* the chief officer of arms; one who regulates rank and order at feasts, &c.
Mar'tial, *a.* warlike, brave, military
Mar'tial, *s.* an ancient Latin poet
Mar'shall, *s.* an English family name
Mar'ten, *s.* a large kind of weasel; a species of swallow
Mar'tin, *s.* a man's Christian name
Mat'ress, *s.* a cushion to lie on, or put under a bed
Mat'rice, *s.* a mould [under a bed
Maze, *s.* a labyrinth; confusion of thought
Maize, *s.* Indian wheat
Mead, *s.* a meadow; a drink made of honey
Meed, *s.* reward, recompense [and water
Mean, *a.* base; of low rank or birth
Mien, *s.* air, look, manner—
“Not mean, though simple.”
“The same sweet form, the same enchanting mien.”
Med'dler, *s.* a busy-body
Med'lar, *s.* a kind of fruit
Meet, *a.* fit, proper—*v. a.* to encounter, to come face to face with
Mete, *v. a.* to measure
Meat, *s.* animal food, food in general—
“There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty.”
“With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.”
Met'al, *s.* a hard compact body, malleable and capable of fusion, obtained from ores dug out of the earth.”
Met'tle, *s.* spirit, sprightliness, courage
Me'tre, *s.* harmonic disposition of syllables
Me'ter, *s.* a measurer
Mett, *s.* a dry measure of about a bushel
Met, *preterite* of meet
Migh'ty, *a.* strong, powerful
Mi'ty, *a.* swarming with mites
Mil'enary, *a.* consisting of a thousand
Mil'inery, *s.* such things as milliners deal in
Mi'ner, *s.* one that digs mines, or works the ores in them
Mi'nor, *s.* a person under 21 years of age
Mist, *s.* a low thin cloud, small rain
Missed, *pret.* of miss, to perceive the want of
Mite, *s.* a minute insect found in cheese
Might, *s.* power unlimited
Moan, *s.* audible sorrow [a scythe
Mown, *past part.* of mow, to cut down with
Mood, *s.* temper of mind; a term in grammar
Mode, *s.* a particular form of the verb
Mor'dant, *s.* a substance used in dyeing, to make the colouring matter adhere to the materials to be dyed
Mor'dent, *a.* biting, pungent, acrid
Mote, *s.* a small particle of matter [defence
Moat, *s.* a deep trench filled with water, for
Mu'cus, *s.* the matter discharged at the nose
Mu'cous, *a.* slimy, viscous
Mule, *s.* a beast of burden
Mewl, *v. n.* to squall as a child
Mur'rain, *s.* the plague in cattle
Myrr'hine, *a.* pertaining to myrrh
Mus'cle, *s.* the fleshy fibrous part of an animal
Mus'sel, *s.* a kind of shell-fish [mal body
Muse, *s.* one of the nine sister heathen goddesses presiding over the liberal arts—
v. n. to meditate [carriages
Mews, *pl. s.* a receptacle for horses and
Nap, *s.* a short sleep
Knap, *s.* a protuberance
Na'val, *a.* pertaining to ships or the navy
Na'vel, *s.* a part of the body
Nave, *s.* middle part of a church; that part of a wheel in which the axle moves
Knave, *s.* a rascal, a scoundrel
Nay, *ad. no;* not only so; but more
Neigh, *v. n.* to utter the voice of a horse
Need, *s.* necessity, exigency
Knead, *v. a.* to work with the fists, as bakers work dough

English Verbal Distinctions.

45

New, *a.* fresh, modern
 Knew, *preterite* of know
 Gnu, *s.* a species of antelope

Night, *s.* the time from sunset to sunrise
 Knight, *s.* a gentleman next in rank to baronets

Nit, *s.* the egg of a louse
 Kuit, *v. a.* to weave without loom, to unite

No, *a.* not any—*ad.* the word of refusal
 Know, *v. a.* to perceive with certainty—
 “No man’s defects sought they to know.”
 “No, my love, no.”

Nose, *s.* that prominence on the face which is the organ of smell and the emunctory of the brain

Knows, *third pers. sing. of know*

Nun, *s.* a religious recluse woman
 None, *a.* not one, not any

Oar, *s.* an instrument to row with
 Ore, *s.* metal in a mineral state
 O'er, *a.* contraction of over

Ode, *s.* a lyric poem
 Owed, *preterite* of owe

Oh! *int.* denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise
 Owe, *v. a.* to be indebted

O'glio, *s.* a savoury dish composed of many ingredients, found chiefly at Spanish tables
 O'llo, *s.* a mixture, a medley

One, *a cardinal numeral adjective*
 Won, *preterite* of win, to gain

O'ter, *s.* an amphibious quadruped that preys upon fish [the flower
 O'tar (of roses), *s.* the fine essential oil of

Our, *pron. a.* belonging to us [time
 Hour, *s.* the 24th part of a day, a particular

Pact, *s.* a contract, covenant
 Packed, *pret. of pack*, to bind up for carriage

Pae'an, *s.* a song of triumph
 Pe'on, *s.* an Indian foot soldier; also, a servant or attendant

Pain, *s.* sensation of uneasiness
 Pane, *s.* a square [of glass or other matter]

Pains, *pl. s.* labour, trouble
 Panes, *s. pl. of pane*

Pair, *s.* a couple
 Pare, *v. a.* to cut off the peel or the rind
 Pear, *s.* a well-known fruit—

“Young Cleland
 And his Amella were a matchless pair.”
 “We pare apples, pears, and cucumbers,
 but peel oranges.”

Palace, *s.* a royal residence
 Pal'as, *s.* a name of Minerva, the goddess of war and wisdom

Pale, *s.* a flat narrow piece of wood; jurisdiction

Pall, *s.* a deep cylindrical wooden vessel

Pal'let, *s.* a small low bed
 Palette, *s.* a painter's colour-board

Pall, *s.* a covering thrown over the coffin at
 Paul, *s.* a Christian name [a funeral
 Pawle, *s.* a piece of iron so fixed as to prevent the recoil of a windlass, &c.

Pau'nel, *s.* a kind of rustic saddle
 Pan'el, *s.* a square or piece of matter inserted; a schedule of the names of a jury

Pass, *s.* a strait and difficult passage
 Pas, *s.* precedence

Pause, *s.* a stop; place or time of intermission
 Paws, *pl. of paw*, the foot of a beast of prey

Peace, *s.* quiet, respite from war
 Piece, *s.* a patch, a part; a composition

Peak, *s.* the top of an eminence
 Pique, *s.* rancorous feeling occasioned by some personal offence

Peal, *s.* a succession of loud sounds
 Peel, *s.* a soft substance on the outside of some kinds of fruit, as oranges

Pearl, *s.* a gem obtained from the East Indian oyster

Purl, *s.* a medicated malt liquor

Peer, *s.* an equal, a fellow, a nobleman
 Pier, *s.* a mass of stone opposed by way of fortress against the sea

Peer'age, *s.* the dignity of a peer, body of peers

Pier'age, *s.* a toll for making use of a pier

Pen'cil, *s.* an instrument for writing without ink; a small brush of camels' hair

Pen'sile, *a.* hanging, suspended

Pen'dant, *s.* a jewel for the ear

Pen'dent, *a.* hanging

Ph'rase, *s.* two or more words rightly put together

Frays, *pl. of fray*, a violent quarrel between

Piet, *s.* the name of a tribe of ancient Britons who painted their bodies

Picked, *preterite* of pick, to choose, gather

Pi'lot, *s.* one who steers a ship
 Pi'late, *s.* a well-known governor of Judea

Place, *s.* local existence
 Plaice, *s.* a kind of flat sea-fish

Plane, *s.* a joiner's tool to smooth with; a level surface

Plain, *s.* an extent of level ground

Plate, *s.* a small shallow vessel of porcelain
 Plait, *s.* a fold, a double [or metal

Please, *v. a.* to gratify, content
 Pleas, *pl. of plea*, an apology; pleadings

Plum, *s.* a well-known fruit; the sum of one hundred thousand pounds

Plumb, *s.* a leaden weight at the end of a line

Pol'y'pus, *s.* anything with many roots or feet
 Pol'y'pous, *a.* having the nature of a polypus

Pool, *s.* a standing water

Poule, *s.* the stakes of all the players, to be played for at some games of cards

Pop'ulace, *s.* the common people

Pop'ulous, *a.* full of people

Prac'tice, *s.* habit; exercise of a profession
 Prac'tise, *v. a.* to do habitually

Praise, *s.* commendation, glorification

Prays, *third pers. sing. of pray*

Pray, *v. n.* to make petitions to heaven

Prey, *s.* something to be devoured; plunder

English Verbal Distinctions.

Profit, <i>s.</i> gain, pecuniary advantage	Row, <i>s.</i> a rank or file
Prophet, <i>s.</i> one who foretells events	Roe, <i>s.</i> the female of the hark; the eggs of fish
Quartz, <i>s.</i> a kind of stone	Ruff, <i>s.</i> a puckered linen ornament
Quarts, <i>pl.</i> of <i>quart</i> , the fourth part of a gallon	Rough, <i>a.</i> rugged; inelegant of manners
Queen, <i>s.</i> the wife of a king, a supreme ruler	Sailor, <i>s.</i> a seaman
Queen, <i>s.</i> a worthless woman	Sail'or, <i>s.</i> any vessel that sails; a ship
Quire, <i>s.</i> twenty-four sheets of paper	Sale, <i>s.</i> the act of selling
Choir, <i>s.</i> a band of singers	Sail, <i>s.</i> a sheet by means of which the wind impels a vessel through the water; a figurative expression for <i>ship</i>
Rab'bit, <i>s.</i> a well-known furry quadruped	Same, <i>a.</i> identical, of the like kind or degree
Rab'bet, <i>s.</i> a sort of joint in joinery	Saim, <i>s.</i> hog's lard
Rain, <i>s.</i> the moisture that falls from the clouds	Sarcoph'agus, <i>s.</i> a sort of stone coffin
Reign, <i>s.</i> sovereignty	Sarcoph'agous, <i>a.</i> flesh-eating
Rein, <i>s.</i> that part of a bridle that extends from the horse's head to the rider's hand—	Sa'tire, <i>s.</i> a poem censuring vice or folly
"Swelled with the vernal rains."	Sa'tyr, <i>s.</i> a sylvan deity
"O'er joyless deserts smiles the rural reign."	Sa'voury, <i>a.</i> piquant to the taste
"The trembling steed heeds not the rein."	Sa'vory, <i>s.</i> the name of a plant
Rap, <i>v. a.</i> to strike smartly	Scir'rhous, <i>a.</i> indurated
Wrap, <i>v. a.</i> to cover with something thrown round, to involve	Scir'rhus, <i>s.</i> a hard glandular tumour
Rath, <i>a.</i> early, coming before the time	Seal, <i>v. a.</i> to fasten or mark with a seal
Wrath, <i>s.</i> anger, fury, rage	Ceil, <i>v. a.</i> to plaster the roof of a room
Rav'in, <i>s.</i> food seized by violence, rapine	Seam, <i>s.</i> the suture where two edges are sewed together
Rav'ine, <i>s.</i> a deep channel scooped out by a torrent	Seem, <i>v. n.</i> to have semblance
Raze, <i>v. a.</i> to overthrow, subvert, root up	See, <i>v. a.</i> to perceive by the eye
Raise, <i>v. a.</i> to set upright, erect; to excite	Sea, <i>s.</i> the ocean
Red, <i>a.</i> of the colour of blood	Sced, <i>s.</i> the organized particle which produces a new plant
Read, <i>preterite</i> of <i>read</i>	Cede, <i>v. a.</i> to yield, resign, give up
Reed, <i>s.</i> a hollow knotted stalk	Seen, <i>past part.</i> of <i>see</i>
Read, <i>v. a.</i> to peruse	Scene, <i>s.</i> a contexture of objects
Reins, <i>pl. s.</i> the lower part of the back	Seine, <i>s.</i> a kind of fishing-net
Rains, <i>pl.</i> of <i>rain</i>	Se'nior, <i>s.</i> one older than another
Rest, <i>v. n.</i> to be at quiet, be still	Sig'nior, <i>s.</i> an Italian title of respect, equivalent to the English <i>mister</i>
Wrest, <i>v. a.</i> to twist by violence, to take forcibly away	Sen'sual, <i>a.</i> pleasing to the senses
Rye, <i>s.</i> a sort of esculent grain	Cen'sual, <i>a.</i> pertaining to the census
Wry, <i>a.</i> distorted, crooked	Shear, <i>v. a.</i> to clip with shears, cut with a sickle [ship's course]
Rig'or, <i>s.</i> severity, strictness	Sheer-off, <i>v. n.</i> to deviate from the line of a
Rig'ger, <i>s.</i> one employed in rigging ships	Sheer, <i>a.</i> pure, unmingled
Rime, <i>s.</i> hoar frost, a hole, a chink	Shoal, <i>s.</i> a shallow [body; a crowd]
Rhyme, <i>s.</i> correspondence of the last sound of one line to the last sound of another	Shole, <i>s.</i> a quantity of fishes swimming in a
Ring, <i>v. a.</i> to make to sound as a bell	Shock, <i>s.</i> concussion, conflict, offence; a pile of sheaves [of corn]
Wring, <i>v. a.</i> to turn round violently, force out by contortion	Shough, <i>s.</i> a species of shaggy dog
Ri'ot, <i>s.</i> wild festivity, sedition, an uproar	Sig'net, <i>s.</i> a seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king
Ry'ot, <i>s.</i> an Indian peasant or cultivator	Cyg'net, <i>s.</i> a young swan
Rite, <i>s.</i> a solemn act of religion, an external observance	Sil'i'ceous, <i>a.</i> consisting chiefly of flint
Right, <i>s.</i> justice, freedom from error	Sil'i'cious, <i>a.</i> made of hair
Wright, <i>s.</i> an artificer in wood	Sine, <i>s.</i> a line in geometry
Write, <i>v. a.</i> to express by means of letters	Sign, <i>s.</i> a token, a symbol
Road, <i>s.</i> an open way, a public passage	Sink, <i>s.</i> a drain
Rode, <i>preterite</i> of <i>ride</i>	Cinque, <i>s.</i> the number five
Room, <i>s.</i> space, extent of place, way unobstructed, an apartment in a house	Six, <i>s.</i> the number six at dice
Rome, <i>s.</i> the capital of Italy	Size, <i>s.</i> any viscous or glutinous substance
Rote, <i>s.</i> mere memory, without comprehension of the sense	Sl'n'gle, <i>a.</i> one, individual, not compounded
Wrote, <i>preterite</i> of <i>write</i>	Sl'n'gle, <i>s.</i> a girth for a horse
	Shin'gle, <i>s.</i> a thin board to cover houses
	Chin'gle, <i>s.</i> gravel free from dirt, pebbles on the sea-shore

English Verbal Distinctions.

- Slay, *v. a.* to kill, to butcher
Sley, *s.* a weaver's reed
- Slight, *s.* neglect, contempt [tice
Sleight, *s.* an artificial trick, dexterous prac-
- Sloe, *s.* the fruit of the black thorn
Slow, *a.* not swift, not ready, acting with deliberation
- Soak, *v. a.* to macerate, drench
Soke, *s.* privilege or jurisdiction; also, the circuit in which it is exercised
- Soar, *v. n.* to fly aloft, to tower
Sore, *s.* a place tender and painful; an ulcer
- Sow, *s.* a female pig
Sough, *s.* a subterraneous drain
- Sew, *r. a.* to join by thread drawn with a
So, *adv.* in like manner [needle
- Spi'nal, *a.* pertaining to the back-bone
Spi'nel, *s.* a sort of mineral
- Stade, *s.* a furlong
Staid, *a.* sober, grave, regular
Stayed, *a.* fixed, settled
- Stake, *s.* a post or strong stick
Steak, *s.* a slice of flesh, a collop
- Stare, *s.* a fixed look; a staring
Stair, *s.* steps by which we ascend from the lower part of a building to the upper
- Sta'tionary, *a.* fixed, not progressive
Sta'tionery, *s.* the wares of a stationer
- Stay, *s.* continuance in a place; a prop
Stalth, *s.* a repository and mart for coals, to which they are brought immediately from the pit
- Steal, *v. a.* to take clandestinely without right
Steel, *s.* iron refined and hardened
- Step, *s.* instance of conduct; act of advancing, gait
Steppe, *s.* a wide tract of barren land
- Stile, *s.* a ladder across a fence; the pin of a sun-dial
Style, *s.* title; any particular mode
- Suc'cour, *s.* help in distress, relief of any kind
Sucker, *s.* the piston of a pump, a twig
- Sum, *s.* the amount
Some, *a.* certain [persons], more or fewer
- Sun, *s.* the great central luminary of the planetary system, and that which makes
Son, *s.* a male child [the day
- "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath."
"My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."
- Sub'tler, *comp. of subtle, a.* acute in thought
Sut'ler, *s.* a victualer that follows an army
- Sub'tle, *a.* sly, artful, cunning
Sut'tle, *s.* the net weight of a commodity
- Suite, *s.* a series, regular order
Sweet, *a.* pleasing to any of the senses—
"A charming suite of apartments."
"In sweet disorder lost."
- Soared, *past time of soar, v.* to mount
Sword, *s.* a kind of weapon of war
- Tacked, *preterite of tack*
Tact, *s.* touch, feeling
- Tall, *s.* a continuation of the vertebrae of the back, hanging down behind
Tale, *s.* a narrative, a story; number
- Tare, *s.* a weed that grows among corn; an allowance for the weight of any thing inclosing a commodity
- Tear, *s.* a rent, a fissure
- Tar'tan, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff
Tar'tane, *s.* a vessel with one mast and a triangular sail, used in the Mediterranean
- Tax, *s.* something imposed by Parliament for public purposes
- Tacks, *plural of tack, s.* a small nail
- Team, *s.* a number of horses or oxen yoked to one carriage
- Teem, *v. n.* to produce, pour
- Tear, *s.* a drop of water from the eye
Tier, *s.* a row, a rank
- Ter'race, *s.* a raised walk
Ter'ras, *s.* an argillaceous earth found on the banks of the Rhine
- Temse, *s.* a sieve, a searce
Thames, *s.* a river of England
- The, the *definite article*
Thee, the *objective case of thou*
- Their, *pro. a.* belonging to them
There, *adv.* in or at that place
- Throne, *s.* a regal seat of state
Thrown, *past part. of throw, v. a.* to cast
- Tide, *s.* the ebb and flow of the sea; a fit
Tied, *preterite of tie, to bind* [time
- Time, *s.* that portion of eternity which respects this world; a proper season
Thyme, *s.* a kind of plant
- Tint, *s.* a die, a colour
Taint, *s.* a hue, a touch of the pencil
- Toise, *s.* a French measure of six feet
Toys, *pl. of toy, s.* a plaything
- Told, *past part. of tell, v. a.* to relate
Tolled, *past tense of toll, v. a.* to ring with solemn pauses—
"He went and told the Sexton.
And the sexton toll'd the bell."
- Ton, *s.* a weight of twenty hundred
Tun, *s.* a large cask, a measure of two pipes
- Tongue, *s.* the organ of speech; a language
Tong, *s.* the catch of a buckle
- Ton'sil, *s.* one of the glands of the tongue
Ton'sile, *a.* that will admit of being clipped
- Tract, *s.* a region, a quantity of land; a small book
Tracked, *preterite of track, to trace*
- Travel, *v. n.* to make journeys
Travail, *v. n.* to be in labour
- Tray, *s.* a broad shallow vessel of wood, paper, or metal, used at meals
- Trey, *s.* a three at cards
Trait, *s.* a stroke, a touch
- Trip'oli, *s.* the capital of a territory of the same name in Africa
Trip'oly, *s.* a kind of sharp-cutting sand
- Troll, *v. n.* to fish with a line having a swivel that lets the bait turn round
Troul, *v. n.* to move or utter volubly

English Verbal Distinctions.

Turn, *s.* act of turning, vicissitude, inclination, convenience
 Tourn, *s.* a court-leet held by the sheriff
 Two, *a cardinal num. adj.* one and one
 Too, *ad.* besides, also
 To, *prep.* noting motion towards, as far as—
 “Three gentlemen meeting to sup at a tavern, one of them wished for partridges. A brace was accordingly brought, which he was requested to carve. On this, he took one to himself, leaving the other for his friends. ‘Stop, stop,’ cried one of them, ‘that is not fair.’—‘Perfectly fair, I think,’ replied the gentleman; ‘there is one for you two, and one for me too.’”
 Urn, *s.* a variform strait-necked vessel for divers uses
 Earn, *v. a.* to gain by labour, obtain
 Vale, *s.* a valley
 Vail, *s.* money given by a guest to a servant
 Vell, *s.* a cover to conceal the face—
 “Not fairer grows the lily of the vale.”
 “Draw o’er the dismal scene soft pity’s veil.”
 “One of the minor miseries formerly imposed upon society by the despotism of fashion, was the necessity of giving large sums, denominated *vails*, to a whole bevy of butlers, footmen, and lackeys.”
 Vane, *s.* a weathercock
 Vain, *a.* fruitless, ostentatious
 Vein, *s.* one of the canals which return the blood to the heart—
 “All thoughts of happiness on earth are vain.”
 “While sad remembrance bleeds at every vein.”
 Ve’nous, *a.* pertaining to the veins
 Ve’nus, *s.* the goddess of beauty
 Verge, *s.* brink, edge, utmost border
 Virge, *s.* a rod carried as an emblem of authority; a dean’s mace
 Vi’al, *s.* a small bottle
 Vi’ol, *s.* a kind of stringed instrument of music
 Wall, *s.* audible sorrow
 Wale, *s.* a projecting timber in a ship’s side; a rising part in cloth
 Whale, *s.* the largest of fishes
 Wain, *s.* a carriage, a wagon
 Wane, *s.* decrease, decline
 Waist, *s.* the middle part of the body
 Waste, *s.* wanton destruction
 Wall, *v. a.* to inclose with walls
 Waul, *v. n.* to cry, to howl
 Ware, *s.* something to be sold
 Wear, *v. a.* to carry appendant to the body
 Where, *ad.* at or in which place
 Wave, *v. a.* to move loosely—*s.* water raised above the level of the surface
 Waive, *v. a.* to put off, relinquish, reject
 Way, *s.* a road, journey, course, means
 Wey, *s.* (of wool) six rods and a half; (of corn) five quarters
 We, *pro. pers.* the *pl.* of I
 Wee, *a.* little, small
 Weak, *a.* feeble, infirm
 Week, *s.* the space of seven days

Weakly, *a.* sickly
 Weekly, *a.* happening, or done, once a week
 “Week passed after week, till, by weekly succession
 His *weekly* condition was past all expression.”
 Weather, *s.* state of the atmosphere as to heat, cold, drought, or moisture
 Wether, *s.* a sheep
 Wheth’er, *rel. pro.* which of the two
 Weal, *s.* happiness, prosperity
 Wheel, *s.* a circle of wood, metal, or other matter, that revolves on an axis
 Wheal, *s.* a small swelling filled with matter
 Whiskey, *s.* a single-horse chaise, having a movable hood
 Whisky, *s.* a spirit distilled from barley
 Weld, *v. a.* to use with full command, as a thing not too heavy
 Weald, *s.* a wood, a grove
 With, *prep.* by means of, on the side of
 Withe, *s.* a willow twig
 “And Samson said unto her, if they bind me with seven green *withes* that were dried, then shall I be weak, and as another man.”
 Wood, *s.* a forest
 Would, *preterite* of the auxiliary *will*
 Worst, *a. sup. deg.* most calamitous or wicked
 Werst, *s.* a Russian measure, equal to 3500 English feet
 Wort, *s.* an infusion of malt
 Wert, *s. second pers. sing.* of *were*
 Wreck, *s.* destruction at sea; ruin
 Wraik, *s.* sea-weed
 Wrest’ing, *s.* violent twisting, extortion
 Rest’ing, *pres. part.* of *rest*
 Ye, *pers. pro. pl.* of *thou*
 Yea, *ad.* yes
 Yew, *s.* a kind of evergreen tree
 You, *pers. pro. second person*
 Yoke, *s.* a frame of wood for coupling oxen
 Yolk, *s.* the yellow part of an egg

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PART II.

*Words differently spelt, but pronounced nearly alike.*

Ability, *s.* power to do any thing  
 Habit’ity, *s.* habitual faculty  
 A’ble, *a.* having great power of mind, body, or fortune  
 A’bel, *s.* a man’s Christian name  
 Abscess’ion, *s.* a departing or going away  
 Absciss’ion, *s.* a cutting off or away  
 Ab’stinence, *s.* forbearance, temperance  
 Abst’inents, *s.* an ancient sect who abstained from wine, flesh, and marriage  
 Ac’cidence, *s.* a book containing the rudiments of grammar [has fallen out  
 Ac’cidents, *pl.* of *accident*—*s.* something that  
 Acts, *s. pl.* actions, deeds  
 Axe, *s.* an instrument for cutting wood



## English Verbal Distinctions.

- Add, *v. a.* to join to what was before  
 Had, *preterite of have*, to possess  
 Addition, *s.* the bringing of several numbers into one  
 Admiration, *s.* the act of going to  
 Adulteress, *s.* an unchaste woman  
 Adulterous, *a.* guilty of adultery  
 Agnation, *s.* descent from the same father in a direct male line  
 Acknowledgment, *s.* acknowledgment  
 Airy, *a.* light as air; unsubstantial  
 Hairly, *a.* overgrown with hair  
 Allegation, *s.* affirmation; declaration  
 Alligation, *s.* the act of tying together  
 Alms, *s.* an emolument arising from oblations  
 Allotment, *s.* the breeding-up of a child  
 Alter, *v. a.* to change, to vary  
 Altar, *s.* a place for divine offerings  
 Halter, *s.* a headstall for fastening a horse to the manger  
 Am, *first person sing. of be*  
 Ham, *s.* the thigh of a hog salted  
 Anchor, *s.* an iron to hold a ship  
 Hanker, *v. n.* to long importunately  
 And, *a particle* joining words and sentences  
 Hand, *s.* one of the members of the body  
 Ant, *s.* an insect well known  
 Aunt, *s.* a father or mother's sister  
 Haunt, *s.* a place of frequent resort  
 Antecedence, *s.* the act of preceding  
 Antecedents, *s. pl.* nouns having relatives subjoined  
 Ardour, *s.* heat, heat of affection  
 Harder, *the compar. a.* more hard  
 Aureola, *s.* circle of rays called a glory  
 Areola, *s.* the circle surrounding the nipple of the breast  
 Ark, *s.* the vessel built by Noah  
 Hark, *int.* hear! listen!  
 Arm, *s.* the limb that reaches from the hand to the shoulder  
 Harm, *s.* injury, mischief  
 Arras, *s.* tapestry  
 Harass, *v. a.* to fatigue  
 Arrow, *s.* the weapon used with a bow  
 Harrow, *s.* a frame of wooden bars crossing each other, and set with long iron teeth  
 Art, *s.* skill, dexterity  
 Hart, *s.* a kind of stag  
 Artless, *a.* sincere, undisguised  
 Heartless, *a.* unfeeling, spiritless  
 As, *conj.* in the same manner or degree  
 Has, *third person sing. of have*  
 Ash, *s.* a kind of tree  
 Hash, *s.* meat cut in slices and cooked in a deep pan over the fire  
 Asp, *s.* a kind of serpent  
 Hasp, *s.* a clasp to fold over a staple  
 Assistance, *s.* help  
 Assistants, *pl. of assistant, s.* a helper  
 At, *prep.* near, in, with  
 Hat, *s.* a cover for the head  
 Attendance, *s.* the act of attending [tends  
 Attendants, *pl. of attendant, s.* one who at-
- Andible, *a.* that may be heard  
 Odible, *a.* hateful  
 Ballad, *s.* a song  
 Ballet, *s.* a theatrical representation, consisting of music and dancing  
 Ballot, *s.* a little ball used in voting; the act of voting by ballot  
 Bee'tle, *s.* a sort of insect  
 Be'tel, *s.* an Indian shrub growing like the vine: its leaf is highly prized  
 Bin'acle, *s.* the compass-box in a ship  
 Bin'ocle, *s.* a telescope with two tubes  
 Bod'ice, *s.* stays; a kind of waistcoat  
 Bodies, *s.* the *pl.* of *body*  
 Bold, *a.* daring; brave  
 Bowled, *part. cast* as a bowl  
 Boll, *s.* a round stalk or stem  
 Bole, *s.* the trunk of a tree, a measure of six bushels  
 Bo'ness, *a.* without bones  
 Bo'nellace, *s.* flaxen lace  
 Breec'ies, *s. pl.* a part of male attire  
 Breach'ies, *s. pl.* of *breach*, an opening  
 Brid'al, *a.* pertaining to a wedding, nuptial  
 Br'dle, *s.* a thing by which the rider governs a horse—  
 "Glittering and gay the *bridal* guests appeared."  
 "Men in morality should ne'er be idle, But for their passions make a strong curb-*bridle*."  
 Brit'ain, *s.* the island comprehending England, Scotland, and Wales  
 Brit'on, *s.* a native of Britain  
 Cal'iber, *s.* the diameter of a gun-barrel, or Cal'ibre, *s.* sort or kind [of a bullet  
 Cap'tor, *s.* he that takes a prisoner or a prize  
 Cap'ture, *s.* act of taking; thing taken  
 Cau'dal, *a.* pertaining to the tail  
 Cau'dle, *s.* a beverage for women in child-bed  
 Chron'ical, *a.* of long duration, relating to time [der of time  
 Chronicle, *s.* a register of events in the or-  
 Cit'ron, *s.* a large kind of lemon  
 Cit'rine, *a.* lemon-coloured  
 Coffin, *s.* a chest or case for the dead  
 Cough'ing, *s.* a continued fit of a cough  
 Colla'tion, *s.* comparison; the bestowing of a benefice by a bishop; a repast  
 Cola'tion, *s.* filtration  
 Con'tinence, *s.* chastity; self-government  
 Con'tinents, *s. pl.* the four great divisions of the globe, viz. Europe, Asia, Africa, and America  
 Con'ventual, *a.* pertaining to a conventicle  
 Con'venticle, *s.* an assembly for worship  
 Cool'y, *s.* a road-porter in the East Indies  
 Cool'y, *ad.* without heat or passion  
 Cor'al, *s.* a sea plant  
 Cho'ral, *a.* pertaining to a choir  
 Correspon'dence, *s.* intercourse  
 Correspon'dents, *pl. of correspondent, s.* one with whom intercourse is kept up  
 Corvet'te, *s.* any vessel of war under 20 guns  
 Curvel', *s.* a leap, a bound

## English Verbal Distinctions.

- Cow'ard, *s.* one whose predominant passion  
 Cow'herd, *s.* one who tends cows [is fear]
- Cur'rent, *s.* a running stream  
 Cur'rant, *s.* a small fruit growing in bunches
- Decerta'tion, *s.* a contention; a dispute  
 Disserta'tion, *s.* a discourse
- Delact'a'tion, *s.* a weaning from the breast  
 Delect'a'tion, *s.* pleasure, delight
- Depen'dence, *s.* state of being subject  
 Depen'dents, *pl. of dependent*, *s.* one who depends on another
- Deprava'tion, *s.* the act of making any thing bad  
 Depriva'tion, *s.* the act of depriving or taking away from
- Descent', *s.* progress downwards; birth (upon)  
 Dissent', *s.* disagreement, difference of opinion
- Dessert', *s.* degree of merit or demerit  
 Dessert', *s.* the last course of an entertainment
- Devis'er, *s.* a contriver; an inventor  
 Divi'sor, *s.* the number by which the dividend is divided
- Devi'sable, *a.* capable of being devised  
 Divi'sible, *a.* capable of being divided
- Deference, *s.* regard, respect  
 Deferents, *s. pl. of deferent*, a planet's orbit
- Deform', *a.* ugly, disfigured—*v. a.* to render unsightly  
 Difform', *a.* having parts of various structure
- Dire, *a.* dismal, dreadful  
 Dy'er, *s.* one who dyes cloths, &c.
- Disease, *s.* a malady, distemper  
 Diss'eiz, *v. a.* to dispossess
- Divers, *a.* several, sundry  
 Divers'e, *a.* different, multiform
- Doom, *s.* state to which one is destined  
 Dome, *s.* a cupola
- Door, *s.* that which opens to yield entrance  
 Doer, *s.* an actor, an agent [to a house]
- Dors'al, *a.* fixed or pertaining to the back  
 Dors'el, *s.* a pannier
- Do'tard, *s.* a man whose age has impaired his intellects  
 Dor'tard, *s.* a tree kept low by cutting
- Ear, *s.* the organ of hearing  
 Hear, *v. a.* to perceive by the ear
- Earl, *s.* a title of nobility next below a marquis  
 Hurl, *v. a.* to throw with violence [quess]
- Eat, *v. a.* to devour with the mouth  
 Heat, *v. a.* to make hot
- Ed'dy, *s.* water that runs contrarily to the main stream; a whirlpool  
 Head'y, *a.* rash; apt to affect the head
- Edge, *s.* the cutting part of a blade; margin  
 Hedge, *s.* a fence of thorns, &c.
- Eel, *s.* a long serpentine fish  
 Heel, *s.* the hind part of the foot
- Eighty, *s.* eight times ten  
 Hay'ti, *s.* the original and present name of the island once called St. Domingo
- E'ther, *s.* an element more subtle than air; the matter of the highest regions above  
 E'ther, *distrib. a.* one or the other of two
- Flap'se, *v. n.* to glide away [another thing into]  
 Illap'se, *s.* gradual entrance of one thing into
- Elec'tor, *s.* one that can vote at an election  
 Elec'tre, *s.* anything that possesses electricity
- E'legist, *s.* a writer of elegies  
 E'logist, *s.* one who panegyricizes
- E'legy, *s.* a mournful and plaintive poem  
 E'logy, *s.* a panegyric
- Ell, *s.* a measure of a yard and a quarter  
 Hell, *s.* the place of punishment after death
- Eln, *s.* a kind of tree  
 Helm, *s.* the rudder of a ship
- Elu'de, *v. a.* to escape by stratagem  
 Illu'de, *v. a.* to deceive, mock
- Elu'sion, *s.* escape from inquiry or examination  
 Illu'sion, *s.* mockery; false show; error
- Elu'sive, *a.* practising elusion  
 Illu'sive, *a.* deceiving by false show
- Em'inent, *a.* issuing from  
 Em'inent, *a.* high; dignified; conspicuous
- Emer'ge, *v. n.* to rise [out of]  
 Immer'ge, *v. a.* to put under water or any other fluid
- Endu'e, *v. a.* to supply with mental excellencies  
 Indu'e, *v. a.* to invest [lencies]
- Err, *v. n.* to deviate, miss the right way, Her, *objective case of she* [mistake]
- Er'rand, *s.* a message  
 Er'rant, *a.* wandering, rambling
- Erst, *ad.* formerly, long ago  
 Hurst or Hyrst, *s.* a grove, a thicket
- Erup'tion, *s.* a bursting forth, an effervescence [place]  
 Irrup'tion, *s.* inroad, burst of invaders into a
- Eye, *s.* the close of the day  
 Heave, *v. a.* to raise, force up from the breast
- Ew'er, *s.* a water jug  
 Hew'er, *s.* one that cuts down trees
- Expe'dience, *s.* fitness, propriety  
 Expe'dients, *s. pl.* means; contrivances
- Fe'tor, *s.* a strong offensive smell  
 Fea'ture, *s.* any single part of the face
- Flower, *s.* the blossom of a plant [powder]  
 Flour, *s.* the edible part of corn reduced to a
- Gam'ble, *v. n.* to play extravagantly for money  
 Gam'bol, *v. n.* to dance, skip, frisk [ney]
- Glut'ton, *s.* one who eats to excess  
 Glu'ten, *s.* the fibrous matter of vegetables
- Glu'tonous, *a.* given to excessive feeding  
 Glu'tinous, *a.* gluey
- Gristle, *s.* a cartilage  
 Griz'zle, *s.* a mixture of white and black
- Group, *s.* a crowd, a cluster  
 Grope, *v. n.* to feel where one cannot see
- Hames, *s.* the two crooked pieces which encompass a horse-collar  
 Aims, *pl. of aim*, the object of a design
- Hate, *v. a.* to have a vindictive aversion to  
 Ate, *pret. of eat*

## English Verbal Distinctions.

|                                                                                                               |                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ha'ven, <i>s.</i> a safe station for ships                                                                    | Impass'able, <i>a.</i> not to be passed                                                    |
| Heav'en, <i>s.</i> the habitation of the blessed                                                              | Impass'ible, <i>a.</i> incapable of suffering                                              |
| Haw, <i>s.</i> the berry of a species of thorn                                                                | Impos'tor, <i>s.</i> one who cheats by a fictitious character                              |
| Awe, <i>s.</i> reverence                                                                                      | Impos'ture, <i>s.</i> the practice of an impostor                                          |
| Hay, <i>s.</i> grass dried for fodder in winter                                                               | In'nocence, <i>s.</i> purity; freedom from guilt                                           |
| Eye, <i>ad.</i> always, for ever                                                                              | In'nocents, <i>s. pl.</i> the babes put to death by order of Herod                         |
| Hearse, <i>s.</i> a carriage in which to convey the dead to the grave                                         | Inten'dance, <i>s.</i> a Spanish province                                                  |
| Erse, <i>s.</i> the language of the Highlands of Scotland                                                     | Inten'dants, <i>pl.</i> of <i>intendant</i> , a superintending officer                     |
| Heard, <i>pret. of hear</i> , to hearken to                                                                   | Irra'diate, <i>v. a.</i> to adorn with rays of light                                       |
| Erred, <i>pret. of err</i> , to miss the right way                                                            | Irra'diate, <i>v. n.</i> to shoot like a ray                                               |
| Heat'er, <i>s.</i> an iron to heat a smoothing-iron                                                           | I'sland, <i>s.</i> land surrounded by water                                                |
| Eat'er, <i>s.</i> one that eats                                                                               | High'land, <i>s.</i> a mountainous region                                                  |
| Hermet'ical, <i>a.</i> chymical                                                                               | Itch, <i>s.</i> a sort of cutaneous disease; a teasing desire                              |
| Hermit'ical, <i>a.</i> solitary, like a hermit                                                                | Itch, <i>s.</i> a catch; a sort of knot or noose                                           |
| Her'ring, <i>s.</i> a sort of small sea-fish                                                                  | Jes'ter, <i>s.</i> one fond of uttering jests and sarcasms                                 |
| Er'ring, <i>pres. part. of err</i>                                                                            | Ges'ture, <i>s.</i> motion of the body; attitude                                           |
| Hill, <i>s.</i> ground considerably elevated                                                                  | Joint'er, <i>s.</i> a sort of plane                                                        |
| Ill, <i>s.</i> misfortune, misery— <i>a.</i> bad                                                              | Joint'ure, <i>s.</i> the estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's death |
| Hire, <i>s.</i> wages for service                                                                             | Jugg'ler, <i>s.</i> one who practises sleight of hand                                      |
| Higher, <i>compar. a.</i> more elevated                                                                       | Jug'ular, <i>a.</i> pertaining to the throat                                               |
| Ire, <i>s.</i> anger                                                                                          | Ju'venile, <i>a.</i> youthful                                                              |
| “The labourer is worthy of his hire.”                                                                         | Ju'venal, <i>s.</i> the name of a celebrated Latin [poet]                                  |
| “Speak in a higher tone, but not as though you were in ire.”                                                  | Lair, <i>s.</i> the couch of a beast of prey                                               |
| Hit, <i>v. a.</i> to strike, <i>opposed to miss</i>                                                           | Lay'er, <i>s.</i> a lamina of one kind of matter lying upon another                        |
| It, <i>the neuter pronoun</i>                                                                                 | Le'gislator, <i>s.</i> a lawgiver                                                          |
| Hive, <i>s.</i> a habitation for bees                                                                         | Le'gislature, <i>s.</i> the power that makes laws                                          |
| I've, <i>a contraction of I have</i>                                                                          | Liar, <i>s.</i> one who tells falsehoods                                                   |
| Hoax, <i>s.</i> an imposition, a deception                                                                    | Lyre, <i>s.</i> a harp                                                                     |
| Oaks, <i>pl. of oak</i> , a tree                                                                              | Lieu, <i>s.</i> place, room, stead                                                         |
| Ho'ly, <i>a.</i> pious, hallowed                                                                              | Loo, <i>s.</i> the name of a game at cards                                                 |
| Who'ly, <i>ad.</i> entirely                                                                                   | Lu'ment, <i>s.</i> an external medicine; an unguent                                        |
| Hon'orary, <i>a.</i> conferring honour without gain                                                           | Lu'cament, <i>s.</i> a feature                                                             |
| On'erary, <i>a.</i> fitted for burdens                                                                        | Loam, <i>s.</i> a species of clay                                                          |
| Hose, <i>pl. s.</i> stockings                                                                                 | Loom, <i>s.</i> a weaver's work-frame                                                      |
| Owes, <i>third pers. sing. of owe</i>                                                                         | Loath, <i>a.</i> unwilling, disliking                                                      |
| Ho'sler, <i>s.</i> one who sells stockings                                                                    | Loathe, <i>v. a.</i> to consider with the disgust of satiety                               |
| O'sler, <i>s.</i> a tree of the willow kind                                                                   | Loose, <i>s.</i> freedom from restraint                                                    |
| Howl, <i>s.</i> the cry of a wolf or a dog [mice]                                                             | Luce, <i>s.</i> a full-grown pike                                                          |
| Owl, <i>s.</i> a bird that flies by night, and catches                                                        | Lore, <i>s.</i> learning                                                                   |
| Howl'ing, <i>s.</i> a continued cry as of a wolf or a dog                                                     | Low'er, <i>compar. of low</i> , not high                                                   |
| Owl'ing, <i>s.</i> the exporting of wool or sheep out of the kingdom                                          | Lour, <i>v. n.</i> to appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to look sullen                      |
| Hu'meral, <i>a.</i> belonging to the shoulder                                                                 | Lower, <i>v. n.</i> to fall, to sink                                                       |
| Hu'moral, <i>a.</i> proceeding from humours                                                                   | Louv'er, <i>s.</i> an opening for the smoke                                                |
| Hyper'bola, <i>s.</i> one of the conic sections                                                               | Lov'er, <i>s.</i> a suitor                                                                 |
| Hyperbole, <i>s.</i> a rhetorical figure by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth | Low, <i>a.</i> weak, poor, mean, deep                                                      |
| Ides, <i>pl. s.</i> a term in the Roman calendar, given to a series of eight days in each month               | Low, <i>v. n.</i> to bellow as a cow                                                       |
| Hides, <i>pl. of hide</i> , an animal's skin [month]                                                          | Magnate, <i>s.</i> a grandee, a noble                                                      |
| Idle, <i>a.</i> lazy, not employed                                                                            | Magnet, <i>s.</i> the stone that attracts iron                                             |
| Idol, <i>s.</i> an image worshipped as God—                                                                   | Man'tle, <i>s.</i> a cloak                                                                 |
| “Idle men are dead all their life long.”                                                                      | Man'tel, <i>s.</i> work raised before a chimney                                            |
| “Before no idiot bow thy knee.”                                                                               | Mare, <i>s.</i> the female horse                                                           |
| Im'manent, <i>a.</i> intrinsic, inherent                                                                      | Mayor, <i>s.</i> the chief magistrate of a corporation                                     |
| Im'minent, <i>a.</i> impending                                                                                | Mat'in, <i>s.</i> used in the morning                                                      |
|                                                                                                               | Mat'ling, <i>s.</i> a texture of rushes                                                    |

## English Verbal Distinctions.

- Ma'trass, s.** a chymical glass vessel for digestion and distillation  
**Ma'tress, s.** a kind of quilted bed  
**Med'al, s.** a piece of metal struck in the form of money, to preserve the memory of some person or event  
**Med'dle, v. n.** to interpose officiously  
**Mer'lin, s.** a kind of hawk  
**Mer'lon, s.** that part of a parapet which is terminated by two embrasures of a battery  
**Message, s.** an errand  
**Mes'suage, s.** a dwelling-house  
**Mind, s.** the intelligent power  
**Mine, s.** a cavity in the earth containing ores  
**Mis'sal, s.** the mass-book [hand  
**Mis'sile, s.** any offensive weapon thrown by  
**Model, s.** a representation in miniature  
**Module, s.** a mould  
**Mon'itory, a.** admonishing  
**Mon'etary, a.** relative to commercial coin  
**Moor, s.** a large tract of unclosed ground overgrown with heath [greater degree  
**More, a.** greater—*compar. ad.* in or to a  
**No'menciator, s.** one who calls persons or things by their proper names [bulary  
**No'menciat'ure, s.** the act of naming, a voca-  
**Or, s.** an instrument to row with  
**Hoar, a.** gray with age; white with frost  
**O'bit, s.** funeral obsequies  
**Ho'bit, s.** a small mortar  
**Occupat'ion, s.** employment; business  
**Occupat'ion, s.** fowling; bird-catching  
**Odd, a.** singular, unaccountable  
**Hod, s.** a portable lime-trough  
**Old, a.** aged; past the middle of life  
**Hold, s.** grasp, seizure, support  
**Ooze, s.** soft flow; the liquor of a tanner's vat; soft mud  
**Whose, possessive case of who and which**  
**Ope, v. a.** to open  
**Hope, s.** the encouragement given to desire; the pleasing expectation that its object will be attained  
**Or'acle, s.** one famed for wisdom  
**Au'ricle, s.** the external ear  
**O'ral, a.** delivered by word of mouth  
**Ho'ral, a.** pertaining to the hour  
**Au'ral, a.** pertaining to the air  
**Or'rery, s.** a machine for representing the motions and phases of the planets  
**Ho'rary, a.** relating to the hours  
**Ot'ter, s.** an amphibious quadruped  
**Ho'ter, compar. a.** more hot  
**Pal'ate, s.** the organ of taste  
**Pal'ette, s.** the board for a painter's colours  
**Par'el, s.** a frame for fastening the yards to the mast, to raise or lower them  
**Par'ol, a.** delivered by word of mouth  
**Pas'tor, s.** a shepherd, a clergyman  
**Pas'ture, s.** ground on which cattle feed; food  
**Pa'tience, s.** an abstention from complaint of what one suffers [der disease  
**Pa'tients, s. pl.** of *patient*, one suffering un-
- Pat'ine, s.** the cover of a chalice  
**Pat'ten, s.** a woman's shoe of wood to keep her out of the dirt  
**Plai'n'tiff, s.** one that commences a law-suit  
**Plai'n'tive, a.** expressive of sorrow  
**Pole, s.** a long staff; a point of the earth's axis; a measure of five yards and a half  
**Poll, s.** the head; a list of voters  
**Pore, s.** a spracle of the skin—*v. n.* to look  
**Poor, a.** indigent [intently  
**Pop'lar, s.** a kind of tree  
**Pop'ular, a.** suitable or pleasing to the people  
**Pour, v. a.** to emit, let out  
**Power, s.** authority, influence  
**Pre'e'dent, s.** a rule for future times [others  
**Pre'sident, s.** one placed with authority over  
**Pre'sence, s.** the state of being present  
**Pre'sents, s. pl.** of *present*, something presented by another  
**Prin'ciple, s.** fundamental truth, motive, tenet  
**Prin'cipal, s.** a capital sum placed out at interest  
**Projec'tor, s.** one who forms schemes  
**Projec'ture, s.** a jutting-out, projection  
**Prunel'la, s.** preparation of purified nitre  
**Prunel'lo, s.** a kind of stuff for clergymen's gowns  
**Pul'fin, s.** a sort of water-fowl  
**Puf'fing, s.** extravagant praise  
**Rad'ical, a.** primitive, original  
**Rad'icle, s.** that part of the seed of a plant which becomes a root  
**Rav'en, v. a.** to devour with voracity  
**Rav'in, s.** plunder, rapaciousness  
**Re'gimen, s.** regulation of diet [colonel  
**Re'giment, s.** a body of soldiers under one  
**Rel'ic, s.** any thing kept with a kind of religious veneration, in remembrance of another  
**Rel'ict, s.** a widow  
**Rheum, s.** thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth  
**Room, s.** an apartment  
**Room'y, a.** spacious, wide, large  
**Rheum'y, a.** full of sharp moisture  
**Rouse, v. a.** to wake from rest, to excite to thought or action  
**Rows, pl.** of *row*, a turbulent confusion  
**Scope, s.** intention, drift, space  
**Scoop, s.** a kind of large ladle  
**Sen'try, s.** a watch, a sentine  
**Cent'ury, s.** a hundred years  
**Serge, s.** a kind of cloth  
**Surge, s.** a swelling wave  
**Ship'ping, s.** vessels of navigation  
**Ship'pen, s.** a cowhouse, a stable  
**Sloop, s.** a small one-masted vessel  
**Slope, s.** a declivity  
**Slough, s.** a deep miry place  
**Slow, a.** tedious, tardy, dull  
**Soap, s.** a substance used in washing  
**Soup, s.** a strong decoction of meat  
**Sole, s.** a kind of sea-fish; the bottom of the Soul, s. the immortal spirit [foot  
**Sor'rel, s.** a plant resembling dock, but having an acid taste  
**Sor'el, a.** inclining to a red colour

## English Verbal Distinctions.

EX.—SHE WAS VERY CHARITABLE, AND USED TO GIVE COALS TO THE POOR GRATIS.

Stoop, *v. n.* to bend down or forward; to yield, condescend, descend  
 Stupe, *v. a.* to foment

Stud, *s.* an ornamental nail; a collection of  
 Stood, *pret. of stand* [horses]

Suiter, *s.* a petitioner, wooer  
 Sure, *s.* a closure by sewing; an union of bones by means of dentiform margins

Surplice, *s.* the white vest of the officiating clergy

Surplus, *s.* something more than suffices

Sord, *s.* turf, grassy ground

Sword, *s.* a kind of weapon of war

Tan'nin, *s.* the vegetable material used in tanning

Tanning, *s.* the process of preparing hides and skins by means of certain vegetable matter

Tomb, *s.* a monument for the dead

Tome, *s.* a volume, a book

Track, *s.* a road, a beaten path

Tract, *s.* a region, a quantity of land

Troop, *s.* a company, a small body of cavalry  
 Trope, *s.* the change of a word from its original signification

Weigh, *v. a.* to try the weight of; equal in weight

Whey, *s.* the thin or serous part of milk

Weight, *s.* quantity measured by the balance; gravity; importance

Wait, *s.* ambush

Wen, *s.* a fleshy excrescence

When, *ad.* at what time

Wet, *a.* humid, having moisture adhering

Whet, *v. a.* to sharpen, make keen

What, *rel. pr.* that which, something indefinite  
 Wot, *v. n.* to know, to be aware

Which, *rel. pr.* applied to things

Witch, *s.* a woman given to unlawful arts

While, *s.* time, space of time

Wile, *s.* a trick, an antic; a stratagem

Winn, *s.* gorse, furze [queror at play]

Win, *v. a.* to gain by conquest; to be con-

Whine, *s.* a plaintive noise

Wine, *s.* the fermented juice of the grape

Whist, *s.* a game at cards

Wist, *pret. of wis,* to know

Whit, *s.* a point, a jot, a tittle

Wit, *s.* quickness of fancy

White, *a.* snowy, pale; pure, unblemished

Wight, *s.* a person, a being

Whither, *ad.* to what place, to which place

Wither, *v. n.* to fade, dry up, pine away

Holme, *s.* the flex, or evergreen oak

Home, *s.* one's own house, or place of constant residence

Wig, *s.* a cap of false hair

Whig, *s.* one of a political party so named

World, *s.* the terraqueous globe

Whirled, *pret. of whirl,* to turn round

## PART III.

## Words spelt alike, but differently pronounced.

An-gust, *s.* the name of the eighth month  
 Au-gust', *a.* grand, magnificent royal

Buff'-fet, *s.* a blow with the fist

Buf'-fet', *s.* a kind of cupboard

Clough (klof), *s.* an allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight

Clough (kloû), *s.* a sort of sluice for letting out the water of a pond, &c.

Com'-pact, *s.* an agreement

Com'-pact', *a.* jointed close together

Com'-press, *s.* a bolster of soft linen

Com'-press', *v. a.* to force into a small compass

Con'-jû're, *v. a.* to enjoin solemnly [main]

Con'jû're (kun'-jur), *v. n.* to practise legerde-

Con'-sole, *s.* a member in architecture pro-

jecting as a bracket

Con'-sole, *v. a.* to cheer

Cor'-o-nal, *s.* a crown, a garland

Co-ro'-nal, *a.* pertaining to the top of the head

Com'-et, *s.* a species of star with a long

train or tail of lights

Co-met', *s.* a game at cards

Courtesy (kur'-te-se), *s.* favour; polished complaisance [by females]

Courtesy (kur'-se), *s.* the reverence made

Cruise (kruze), *s.* a voyage in search of an

Cruise (kruce), *s.* a small cup [enemy's ship]

Des'-ert, *s.* a wild, an uninhabited place

De-ser't', *v. a.* to leave when one's assistance is wanted

En'-trance, *s.* the act of entering

En-tra'nce, *v. a.* to put into an ecstasy

Gal'-lant, *a.* brave, noble

Gal'-lant', *a.* inclined to courtship

Gimp (gimp), *s.* a kind of silk twist or lace trimming

Gimp (jimp), *v. a.* to jag, to denticulate

In'-cense, *s.* a rich perfume exhaled by fire

In-cen'se, *v. a.* to inflame with anger

Live (liv), *v. n.* to be in a state of animation; to pass life

Live (live), *a.* quick, active

Lease (leace), *v. a.* to let by lease

Lease (leaz), *v. n.* to glean

Min'-ute (min'-nit), *s.* the sixtieth part of an

Minute (mi-nu'te) *a.* small, slender [hour]

Minutely (mi-nu'te-le), *ad.* exactly [minute

Minutely (min'-nit-le), *a.* happening every

No'-ta-ble, *a.* remarkable

Not'-a-ble, *a.* skilled in domestic affairs

No'-ta-bly, *ad.* remarkably

Not'-a-bly, *ad.* with good management

Ob'-ject, *s.* something presented to the senses

Ob-ject', *v. a.* to present in opposition

KEY.—SHE WAS VERY CHARITABLE, AND USED TO GIVE COALS TO THE POOR.

Ordinary (or'-de-nar-re), *s.* the established judge of an ecclesiastical court  
 Ordinary (ord'-na-re), *s.* a place of eating at a certain fixed price

Pas'-ty, *s.* a sort of pie made without a dish  
 Pa'-sty, *a.* like paste, doughy

Pendant (pen'-dant), *s.* a jewel hanging in  
 Pendant (pen'-nant), *s.* a streamer [the ear]

Poesy (po'-e-se), *s.* the art of writing poems; poetry

Poesy (po'-ze), *s.* a motto engraved on a ring

Pro'-late, *a.* extended beyond an exact circle

Pro-la'te, *v. a.* to pronounce, utter

Provost (prov'-vust), *s.* the head of certain corporations [army]

Provost (pro'-vo'), *s.* the executioner of an

Put (pút), *v. a.* to place; to deposit  
 Put (put), *s.* a sort of game at cards

Ra'-ri-ty, *s.* uncommonness; a thing valued for its scarcity

Ra'-i-ty, *s.* thinness, the opposite of density

Rec'-re-ate, *v. a.* to refresh, delight

Re-cre-a'te, *v. a.* to create anew

Resound (re-zound'), *v. n.* to be echoed back

Resound (re-sound'), *v. a.* to sound again

Rev'-el, *v. n.* to feast with loose and noisy merriment

Re-vel', *v. a.* to retract, draw back

Sewer (sow'-er) *s.* one that works with a needle [water]

Sewer (sew'-er or shore), a passage for foul

Slough (slou), *s.* a deep miry place

Slough (sluf), *s.* the cast skin of a serpent

Sough (sou), *s.* a subterraneous drain [wind]

Sough (soo), *v. n.* to whistle; applied to the

Su'-pine, *s.* a kind of verbal noun [indolent]

Su-pi'ne, *a.* lying with the face upwards;

Tarry (tar'-re), *v. n.* to stay

Tarry (tahr'-re), *a.* like tar

Traject (trad'-ject), *s.* a ferry [throw]

Traject (tra-ject'), *v. a.* to cast through, to

Un'-dress, *s.* a loose dress

Un-dress, *v. a.* to divest of clothes

## PART IV.

*Words spelled and pronounced exactly alike, but differing widely in Signification.*

Arms, *pl. s.* all sorts of weapons of war; a state of hostility

Arms, *pl. s.* ensigns armorial

Arms, *pl. of arm,* a limb

"The Duchess of Kingston was remarkable for having a high sense of her own dignity. Being one day detained in her carriage, by the unloading of a cart of coals, in a very narrow street, she leaned with both her arms upon the door, and said to the man, 'How dare you, sirrah, stop a woman of quality in the street?' 'Woman of quality?' replied the man. 'Yes, fellow,' rejoined her grace; 'don't you see my arms upon my carriage?' 'Yes,' replied he, 'I do; and a pair of coarse arms they are!'"

Calf, *s.* the young of a cow

Calf, *s.* a blockhead

Calf, *s.* the thick part of the leg

"Harry, I cannot think," says Dick,

"What makes my ankles grow so thick."

"You do not recollect," says Harry,

"How great a calf they have to carry!"

Cause, *s.* that through which anything happens

Cause, *s.* a subject of litigation. See Effects.

Chal'lenge, *v. a.* to except to, object to

Chal'lenge, *v. a.* to invite to fight a duel

"An Irish bookseller, previously to the trial of a cause in which he was defendant, was informed by his counsel, that if there were any of the jury to whom he had any personal objections, he might legally chal'lenge them; that is, oppose their being jurors. 'Faith, and so I will,' replied he; 'if they do not bring me off handsomely, I will chal'lenge every man of them.'"

Cor'poral, *a.* material, pertaining to the body

Cor'poral, *s.* the lowest officer of the infantry

"A soldier in a newly-raised Irish corps observed to his comrade, that a corporal was to be dismissed the regiment. 'Faith and indeed!' replied the other: 'I hope it is the corporal so troublesome in our company.' 'What's his name?' inquired the soldier. 'Why, Corporal Punishment, honey, to be sure!'"

Crown, *s.* an ornament worn on the heads of kings, &c.

Crown, *s.* a coin of five shillings' value

Cry, *v. n.* to weep

Cry, *v. a.* to proclaim

"A judge did once his tipstaff call,

And say, 'Sir, I desire

You go forthwith and search the hall,

And send me in the crier.'

'And search, my lord, in vain I may,'

The tipstaff gravely said:

'The crier cannot cry to-day,

Because his wife is dead.'"

Dry, *a.* free from moisture

Dry, *a.* plain; hard, severe

"The reverend Doctors Hardy and Macknight were colleagues in the Old Church of Edinburgh. One Sunday, when it was Dr. Macknight's turn to preach, it happened that he had got drenched by a heavy shower, and was standing before the session-room fire drying his clothes, when Dr. Hardy came in, whom he requested to take his place, as he had escaped the rain. 'No, sir,' replied Hardy, 'preach yourself; you will be dry enough in the pulpit.'"

Effects', *s.* the production of operating causes

Effects', *s.* goods and chattels

"An attorney having died in low circumstances, one of his friends observed that he had left but few effects. 'That is not much to be wondered at,' said another; 'for he had but few causes.'"

End, *s.* intent, purpose

End, *s.* conclusion

"Tom praised his friend, who'd changed his

For binding fast himself and Kate [state,

In union so divine.

'Wedlock's the end of life,' he cried:

'Too true, alas!' said Jack, and sigh'd,—

'T will be the end of mine.'"

## English Verbal Distinctions.

Felt, *past tense of feel*Felt, *s.* stuff for making hats

“Mr. Bannister, passing by a house which had been almost consumed by fire, inquired whose it was. Being told it was a hatter’s, ‘Ah,’ said he, ‘then the loss will be felt.’”

General, *a.* public, extensiveGeneral, *s.* one that commands an army

“When accounts of Buonaparte’s astonishing successes in Italy arrived, a young nobleman observed, that he had gained most of those advantages through the assistance of some newly-created generals. ‘I know of no general he has created lately, but one,’ said a gentleman present, ‘and that is *General Consternation*.’”

Hastings, *s.* peas that come in earlyHastings, *s.* a sea-port town in SussexHead, *s.* that part of an animal which contains the brainHead, *s.* principal topic

“When the infamous Judge Jefferies was told that the Prince of Orange would very soon land, and it was reported that a manifesto, stating his inducements, objects, &c., was already written, ‘Pray, my lord,’ said a gentleman present, ‘what do you think will be the *heads* of this manifesto?’ ‘*Mine*,’ replied he, ‘will be one.’”

Keep, *v. a.* to retainKeep, *v. a.* to be confined to

“A drunken fellow, having sold all his goods except a feather-bed, at last made away with that, too; and, being reproved by some of his friends for his conduct, he replied, ‘As I am very well, thank God, why should I *keep my bed*?’”

Left, *a.* the opposite of rightLeft, *past part. of leave*; remaining behindOn a *Left-handed Writing-Master*.

“Though Nature thee of thy right hand bereft,

Right well thou writest with the hand that’s

Maggot, *s.* a small grubMaggot, *s.* a whim, an odd fancy

“Swift, dining one day with a lady, complained that the leg of mutton, a dish at table, was full of *maggots*. ‘Not half so full as your *head*, doctor,’ replied the lady, drily. ‘The dean was silent, and did not rally again during the evening.’”

Measure, *s.* a vessel to measure withMeasure, *s.* a mean of action; proceedingOrder, *s.* method, proper state, ruleOrder, *s.* a mandate, a commandOrder, *s.* the badge of a society distinguished by some mark of honour

“When the late illustrious Chevalier Taylor was enumerating the honours he had received from the different princes of Europe, and the *orders* with which he had been dignified, a gentleman remarked that he had not named the King of Prussia; adding, ‘I suppose, sir, he never gave you any *order*.’ You mistake, sir,” replied the chevalier: ‘he gave me a very *re-emptory order* to quit his dominions.’”

Painter, *s.* one who paintsPainter, *s.* a rope for fastening a boat to a ship, or a wharf

“A painter was employed in painting a West Indian in the Thames, on a stage suspended under her stern. The captain, who had just got into the boat alongside, to go ashore, ordered the cabin-boy to let go the *painter* (the rope that held the boat). The boy instantly went aft, and let go the rope by which the painter’s stage was held. The captain, surprised at the boy’s delay, cried out, ‘Confound you for a lazy dog! why don’t you let go the painter?’ ‘He’s gone, sir,’ replied the boy, ‘pots and all!’”

Paste, *s.* a cement made of flour and waterPaste, *s.* an artificial compound resembling precious stones

“The late John Palmer, the comedian, whose father was a bill-sticker, and who had occasionally practised in the same humble occupation himself, strutting one evening in the green-room of Drury-Lane Theatre, in a pair of glittering buckles, a gentleman present remarked, that they greatly resembled diamonds. ‘Sir,’ said Palmer, with warmth, ‘I would have you to know, that I never wear anything but diamonds.’ ‘I ask your pardon,’ replied the gentleman; ‘I remember the time when you wore nothing but *paste*.’ This produced a loud laugh, which was heightened by Larson’s joggling him on the elbow, and drily saying, ‘Jack, why don’t you *stick him against the wall*?’”

Promising, *a.* giving hopes of some future excellencePromising, *part.* making promises

“Of the late Earl of —, who, when young, was noted for cajoling his creditors with a future pay-day, it was observed by one of his friends, that it was a pity that fortune should neglect so *promising* a young gentleman.”

Raise, *v. a.* to increase, advanceRaise, *v. a.* to obtain, procure

“A farmer, in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, was once met by his landlord, who told him he had some thoughts of *raising* his rent; to which the farmer replied, ‘I am very much obliged to you, sir; for indeed I cannot *raise* it myself.’”

Spirits, *s. pl.* inflammable distilled liquorsSpirits, *s. pl.* vigour or cheerfulness of mind

“‘Is my wife out of *spirits*?’ said John,

with a sigh,

As her voice of a tempest gave warning:

‘Quite out, sir, indeed,’ said the maid in

reply; [Ing.]

‘For she *finished the bottle* this morn-Strike-out, *v. a.* to effaceStrike-out, *v. a.* to bring to light

“When Woodward first acted Sir John Brute, Garrick was induced by curiosity, or perhaps jealousy, to be present. A few days afterwards they met; when Woodward asked Garrick how he liked him in the part, adding, ‘I think I *struck out* some beauties in it.’ ‘I think,’ said Garrick, ‘you *struck out ALL* the beauties in it.’”

Sub'ject, *s.* a groundwork for reflection, de-  
liberation, or discourse

Subject, *s.* one that lives under the dominion  
of another

"Daniel Purcell, the famous punster, being  
desired one night, in company, to make a  
pun extempore, asked, 'Upon what sub-  
ject?' 'The king,' was the answer. 'O,  
sir,' replied Daniel, 'the king is not a  
subject.'"

Take, *v. a.* to receive

Take, *v. a.* to bear, suffer with impunity

"A porter passing near Temple Bar, with a  
load on his shoulder, having unintentionally  
jostled a man going that way, the fellow  
gave him a violent box on the ear; on  
which a gentleman that saw it exclaimed,  
'Why, my friend, will you *take that*?—  
'Take it!' replied the porter, rubbing his  
cheek; 'didn't you see him *give* it me?'"

Take in, *v. a.* to receive hospitably

Take in, *v. a.* to cheat, impose on

"Quin, upon his first going to Bath, found  
he was charged most exorbitantly for every  
thing; and, at the end of a week, com-  
plained to Nash, who had invited him thither,  
as the cheapest place in England for  
a man of taste and a *bon-vivant*. The  
master of the ceremonies, who loved his  
joke, and knew that Quin also relished a  
pun, replied, 'They have acted by you on  
truly Christian principles.' 'How so?'  
says Quin. 'Why,' resumed Nash, 'you  
were a *stranger*, and they *took you in*.—  
'Ay,' rejoined Quin, 'but they have  
*fleece* me instead of *clothing* me.'"

Testament, *s.* a will

Testament, *s.* the latter portion of the Holy  
Scriptures

"A countryman, going into the office in  
which the wills are kept at Doctors' Com-  
mons, and, gazing at the large volumes on  
the shelves, asked whether they were all  
*bibles*. 'No, sir,' answered one of the  
clerks; 'they are *testaments*.'"

Transport', *v.* to carry into banishment

Transport', *v.* to put into ecstacy

Up, *ad.* in a state of insurrection

Up, *ad.* out of bed

"During the rebellion in Scotland, the Earl  
of Chesterfield was in Ireland; and one  
morning, when it was reported that the  
Roman Catholics were about to rise, a  
gentleman ran very abruptly into his cham-  
ber. 'My lord, my lord, we are undone!'  
says he; 'all Ireland is expected to be *up*  
immediately.' 'Why, what o'clock is it?'  
says the earl. 'Then, my lord,' answered  
the gentleman. 'Then I will *get up* my-  
self,' says his lordship, very calmly; 'for  
I think every man ought to be *up* at ten  
o'clock.'"

Watch, *s.* a small portable machine for mea-  
suring time [detect or prevent]

Watch, *v. a.* to guard, to observe in order to  
"He who a *watch* would wear two things  
must do:

Pocket his *watch*, and watch his *pocket* too."

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PART V.

*Words of similar Orthography, but
of which the Part of Speech is
changed by Change of Accent.*

Ab-sent, *a.* not present [present
Ab-sent', *v. a.* to withdraw, to forbear being

Ab-stract, *s.* an abridgment

Ab-tract', *v. a.* to separate

Ac-cent, *s.* a mark to regulate pronunciation

Ac-cent', *v. a.* to pronounce or note the ac-
cents

Af-fix, *s.* a particle united to the end of a

Af-fix', *v. a.* to unite to the end [word

At-trib-ute, *s.* the thing assigned to another

At-trib-ute', *v. a.* to assign things to others
as their causes

Aug-ment, *s.* Increase

Aug-ment', *v. a.* to make bigger or more

Cen-tent, *s.* any matter with which two bod-
ies are made to cohere

Ce-ment', *v. a.* to unite with cement

Col-league, *s.* one employed upon the same

Col-league', *v. n.* to unite [business

Col-lect, *s.* any short prayer

Col-lect', *v. a.* to bring together

Com-ment, *s.* an exposition

Com-ment' (upon), *v. a.* to expound

Com-merce, *s.* traffic with foreign countries

Com-mer'ce, *v. n.* to hold intercourse

Com-mon-place, *a.* ordinary [heads

Common-place', *v. n.* to reduce to general

Com-plot, *s.* a confederacy

Com-plot', *v. n.* to conspire

Com-port, *s.* behaviour

Com-port', *v. a.* to behave

Com-pound, *s.* a mass formed of many In-

Com-pound', *v. a.* to mingle [ingredients

Con-cert, *s.* communication of designs

Con-vert', *v. a.* to settle by private commu-
nication

Con-cord, *s.* harmony

Con-cord', *v. n.* to agree

Con-crete, *s.* a body made up of different
principles

Con-cre'te', *v. n.* to coalesce into one mass

Con-dite, *a.* conserved, candied

Con-dite', *v. a.* to conserve

Con-duct, *s.* management, behaviour

Con-duct', *v. a.* to lead, direct, manage

Con-fect, *s.* a sweetmeat

Con-fect', *v. a.* to make up into sweetmeats

Con-fine, *s.* boundary

Con-fine', *v. a.* to limit, restrain

Con-flict, *s.* a violent opposition

Con-flict', *v. n.* to struggle

Con-serve, *s.* a sweetmeat of fruit boiled
with sugar [sugar

Con-ser've', *v. a.* to preserve by boiling with

English Verbal Distinctions.

Con'sort, <i>s.</i> the conjugal companion of either	Co're-cast, <i>s.</i> antecedent policy or contri-
Con-sort', <i>v. n.</i> to associate [sex]	Fore-cast', <i>v. a.</i> to provide against [vance]
Con'sult, <i>s.</i> act of consulting	Co're-taste, <i>s.</i> anticipation
Con-sult', <i>v. a.</i> to ask advice of	Fore-taste', <i>v. a.</i> to anticipate
Con'test, <i>s.</i> dispute, debate	Fre'quent, <i>a.</i> often occurring
Con-test', <i>v. a.</i> to dispute, controvert	Fre-quent', <i>v. a.</i> to visit often
Con'text, <i>s.</i> general series of a discourse	Im'port, <i>s.</i> moment; any thing brought
Con-text', <i>v. a.</i> to weave together	from abroad
Con'tract, <i>s.</i> a binding agreement	Im-port', <i>v. a.</i> to bring from a foreign country
Con-tract', <i>v. a.</i> to draw close together	Im'press, <i>s.</i> mark made by pressure
Con'trast, <i>s.</i> opposition and dissimilitude of	Im-press', <i>v. a.</i> to stamp, fix deep
figures	Im'crease, <i>s.</i> the act of becoming more or
Con'trast', <i>v. a.</i> to place in opposition	greater, or of making more or greater
Con'verse, <i>s.</i> familiar discourse	in-cr'ease, <i>v. a.</i> to make more or greater
Con-ver'se, <i>v. n.</i> to discourse familiarly	in'lay, <i>s.</i> matter to be inserted
Con'vert, <i>s.</i> a person converted from one	in-lay', <i>v. a.</i> to variegate with different bod-
opinion to another [good one]	ies inserted into a ground
Con-ver't', <i>v. a.</i> to turn from a bad life to a	In'stinct, <i>s.</i> the power which determines
Con'vict, <i>s.</i> one found guilty of some offence	the will of the brute creation
Con-vict', <i>v. a.</i> to prove guilty	In-stinct', <i>a.</i> moved, animated
Con'voy, <i>s.</i> attendance in order to protect	In'sult, <i>s.</i> an attack made with insolence
Con-vo'y', <i>v. a.</i> to accompany in order to	In-sult', <i>v. a.</i> to treat with insolence
protect	In'ter-change, <i>s.</i> mutual giving and receiving
Coun'ter-mand, <i>s.</i> repeal of an order	In-ter-change', <i>v. a.</i> to put each in the place
Coun-ter-mand', <i>v. a.</i> to revoke, annul	of the other
Coun'ter-march, <i>s.</i> a march back again	In'ter-dict, <i>s.</i> a prohibitory decree
Coun-ter-march', <i>v. n.</i> to march back again	In-ter-dict', <i>v. a.</i> to forbid, prohibit
Coun'ter-mine, <i>s.</i> a mine by which to find	In-val'id, <i>a.</i> of no weight or efficacy
the enemy's mine [an enemy's mine]	in-val'id', <i>s.</i> one disabled by sickness or hurts
Coun-ter-mine', <i>v. a.</i> to delve a passage into	Mis-con'duct, <i>s.</i> bad behaviour, bad ma-
Coun'ter-plot, <i>s.</i> an artifice opposed to an	agement
artifice [tifice]	Mis-con-duct', <i>v. a.</i> to conduct improperly
Coun-ter-plot', <i>v. n.</i> to oppose artifice to ar-	O'ver-charge, <i>s.</i> too great a charge
Coun'ter-poise, <i>s.</i> equivalence of weight or	O-ver-charge', <i>v. a.</i> to load too much
power	O'ver-flow, <i>s.</i> inundation, exuberance
Coun-ter-poi'se, <i>v. a.</i> to counterbalance	O-ver-flow', <i>v. a.</i> to run over, to deluge
Des'cant, <i>s.</i> a discourse at large	O'ver-throw, <i>s.</i> defeat, destruction
Des-cant' (upon), <i>v. a.</i> to treat of at large	O-ver-throw', <i>v. a.</i> to defeat, demolish
Di'gest, <i>s.</i> any materials arranged methodi-	Per'fume, <i>s.</i> sweet odour, fragrance [sent
Di-gest', <i>v. a.</i> to range methodically [cally]	Per-fu'me', <i>v. a.</i> to impregnate with sweet
Dis'count, <i>s.</i> abatement for ready money	Per'mit, <i>s.</i> a written authority from an ex-
Dis-count', <i>v. a.</i> to make an abatement for	ercise-officer for removing goods [sent
prompt payment	Per-mit', <i>v. a.</i> to authorize by a formal con-
Down'right, <i>a.</i> plain, open, undisguised	Pre'-ce-dent, <i>s.</i> a rule or example to future
Down-right', <i>ad.</i> in plain terms	Pre-ce'-dent, <i>a.</i> former, going before [times
Es'cort, <i>s.</i> a company of armed men attend-	Pre-con'tract, <i>s.</i> a previous contract
ing by way of guard or distinction [guard	i'pre-con'tract', <i>v. n.</i> to bargain beforehand
Es-cort', <i>v. a.</i> to accompany by way of safe-	Pre'-fix, <i>s.</i> a particie put before a word
Es'say, <i>s.</i> an attempt, an endeavour	Pre-fix', <i>v. a.</i> to put before
Es-say', <i>v. a.</i> to attempt, to try	Pre'lude, <i>s.</i> something introductory
Ex'cerpt, <i>a.</i> culled, selected	Pre-lu'de', <i>v. a.</i> to serve as an introduction to
Ex'cerpt', <i>s.</i> an extract, a select passage	Pres'age, <i>s.</i> a prognostic
Ex'ile, <i>s.</i> banishment, a banished man	Pre-sage', <i>v. a.</i> to forebode, foretell
Ex-ite', <i>v. a.</i> to banish	Pres'ent, <i>s.</i> a gift
Ex'port, <i>s.</i> a commodity carried out in traffic	Pre-sent', <i>v. a.</i> to give formally
Ex-port', <i>v. a.</i> to carry out of a country	Prod'uce, <i>s.</i> the thing produced [ence
Ex'tract, <i>s.</i> an abstract; the pure parts of	Pro-du'ce', <i>v. a.</i> to bring forth, call into exist-
any substance drawn from its gross ones	Pro'-ject, <i>s.</i> a scheme, a contrivance
Ex'tract', <i>v. a.</i> to draw out, select and ab-	Pro-ject', <i>v. a.</i> to form in the mind; to jut out
stract	Pro'test, <i>s.</i> a solemn declaration of opinion
Fer'ment, <i>s.</i> Intestine motion, tumult	Pro-test', <i>v. n.</i> to declare solemnly one's
Fer-ment', <i>v. a.</i> to rarify by Intestine motion	opinion or resolution
of parts	

English Verbal Distinctions.

Reb'-el, *s.* one that opposes lawful authority
Re-bel', *v. n.* to oppose lawful authority

Rec'-ord, *s.* a register, an authentic memo-
Re-cord', *v. a.* to register, to celebrate [rial

Ref'-use, *s.* worthless remains

Re-fu'se, *v. a.* not to grant what is asked

Rep'-ri-mand, *s.* expression of disapprobation
Rep-ri-mand', *v. a.* to chide

Sep'-ul-chre, *s.* a grave, a tomb

Se-pul'-chre, *v. a.* to bury, entomb

Sub'-ject, *s.* one that lives under the domi-
nion of another

Sub-ject', *v. a.* to expose, make liable

Sur'-charge, *s.* a charge beyond what is just
Sur-char'ge', *v. a.* to overload, overcharge

Sur'-name, *s.* a family name

Sur-na'me', *v. a.* to give a family name to

Sur'-vey, *s.* a view, a prospect

Sur-vey', *v. a.* to view as examining

Tor'-ment, *s.* any thing that gives pain

Tor-ment', *v. a.* to put to pain

Trans'-fer, *s.* the act of transferring

Trans-fer', *v. a.* to assign

Trans'-port, *s.* a vessel for conveying sol-
diers by sea; rapture

Trans-port', *v. a.* to carry over sea as a fe-
lon; to put into ecstasy

Trav'-erse, *a.* lying across

Tra-ver'se, *ad.* crosswise

Un'-der-hand, *a.* clandestine

Un-der-hand', *ad.* clandestinely

Un'-der-rate, *s.* a price below the value

Un-der-rate', *v. a.* to rate too low

Up'-right, *a.* perpendicularly erect; honest

Up-right', *ad.* perpendicularly to the horizon

Up'-roar', *v. a.* to throw into confusion

Up-roar, *s.* tumult, disturbance

PART VI.

*Words accented on the same Sylla-
ble, but whose Orthography or Pro-
nunciation, or both, are changed
by a Change of the Part of Speech.*

Abuse (a-bu'ce), *s.* ill-use

Abuse (a-bu'ze), *v. a.* to injure by use

Advice (ad-vi'ce), *s.* direction in the choice
of good

Advise (ad-vi'ze), *v. a.* to direct in the choice
of good

Bath (*th* sharp), *s.* a convenience for bathing

Bathe (*th* flat), *v. n.* to immerse one's self
in water

Behoof', *s.* advantage

Behoo've, *v. imp.* to be fit or meet for

Belief, *a.* a persuasion of the truth, or
assent of the mind.

Believe, *v.* to credit; to have reliance on.

Breath (*th* sharp), *s.* the air drawn in and
ejected by the lungs

Breathe (*th* flat), *v. a.* to draw in and eject
air by the lungs

Cicatrice (sik'-a tris), *s.* a scar

Cieatrize (sik'-a-trize), *v. a.* to heal, skin over

Close (kloce), *a.* shut fast

Close (kloze), *v. a.* to put together

Cloth (*th* sharp), *s.* any thing for dress or
covering manufactured in the loom

Clothe (*th* flat), *v. a.* to invest with clothes

Confuse (kon-fu'ce), *a.* confounded

Confuse (kon-fu'ze), *v. a.* to confound

Cowardice (kow'-ur-dice), *s.* want of courage

Cowardize (kow'-ur-dize), *v. a.* to render
cowardly

Diffuse (dif-fu'ce), *a.* widely spread, copious

Diffuse (dif-fu'ze), *v. a.* to pour out, scatter

Disuse (dis-u'ce), *s.* cessation of use or custom

Disuse (dis'u'ze), *v. a.* to cease to make use of

Effuse (ef-fu'ce), *a.* dissipated, extravagant

Effuse (ef-fu'ze), *v. a.* to pour out

Excuse (eks-ku'ce), *s.* plea offered in exte-
nuation

Excuse (eks-ku'ze), *v. a.* to extenuate by
apology

Glass, *s.* a transparent substance for windows

Glaze, *v. a.* to cover with glass

Grease (greace), *s.* the softest part of the fat

Grease (greaze), *v. a.* to smear with grease

Grass, *s.* the common herbage of fields

Graze, *v. n.* to feed on grass

House (howce), *s.* human abode; any abode

House (howze), *v. a.* to shelter, harbour

Loath (*th* sharp), *a.* unwilling

Loathe (*th* flat), *v. a.* to see with aversion

Loose (looce), *a.* unbound, untied

Loose (looze), *v. a.* to unbind, untie, disen-

louse (lowce), *s.* a wingless insect, better
known than respected

Louse (lowze), *v. a.* to free from lice

Misuse (mis-u'ce), *s.* misapplication

Misuse (mis'u'ze), *v. a.* to treat improperly

Mouse (mowce), *s.* a small quadruped

Mouse (mowze), *v. n.* to catch mice

Mouth (*th* sharp), *s.* the aperture at which
food is taken

Mouth (*th* flat), *v. a.* to utter with a voice
affectedly big

Prophecy (prof'-e-se), *s.* a prediction

Prophecy (prof'-e-si), *v. a.* to predict

Reproof, *s.* blame to the face

Repro've, *v. a.* to blame, censure

Sheath (*th* sharp), *s.* a case, a scabbard

Sheathe (*th* flat), *v. a.* to inclose in a sheath

Smooth, *a.* the opposite of rough

Smooth (*th* in both flat), *v. a.* to make smooth

Thief, *s.* one who steals

Thieve, *v. n.* to practise stealing

Use (uce), *s.* act of using, qualities that make
a thing proper for any purpose

Use (uze), *v. a.* to employ for any purpose

Wife, *s.* a woman that has a husband

Wive, *v. n.* to take a wife

Wreath (*th* sharp), *s.* a chaplet

Wreathe (*th* flat), *v. a.* to curl, entwine

EX.—I HAD NO SOONER SET DOWN BUT HE TOLD ME THE WHOLE STORY.

KEY.—I HAD NO SOONER SAT DOWN THAN HE TOLD ME THE WHOLE STORY.

PROVERBS, TERMS, AND PHRASES,
In the Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages,
WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS.

LATIN.

AB alio expectes, alteri quod feceris.

Expect from one person that which

you have done to another

Ab inconvenienti. From the inconvenience

Ab initio. From the beginning

Ab ovo usque ad mala. From the beginning

to the end of the entertainment

Abundat dulcibus vitis. He abounds with

pleasant thoughts

Ab uno disce omnes. From a single instance

you may infer the whole

Acerrima proximorum odia. The hatred

of the nearest relations is the most bitter

Acribus initiis, incurioso fine. Alert in the

beginning, negligent in the end

Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea.

Guilt springs not from the act done, but

from the mind of the agent

Ad captandum vulgus. To catch the rabble

Adeo in teneris consuescere multum est. Such

are the advantages of early instruction

Adhuc sub iudice lis est. The affair is not

Ad infinitum. To infinity [yet decided

Ad Græcas kalendas. Never

Adolescentem verecundum esse decet. A

young man ought to be modest

Ad referendum. To be further considered

Adscriptus glebæ. Attached to the soil

Ad valorem. In proportion to the value

Ægrescit mcdendo. The remedy is worse

than the disease

Æquo animo. With an equal mind

A fortiori. With stronger reason

Alias. Otherwise; as Owens *alias* Evans

Alibi. Elsewhere

Alleni appetens, sub profusus. Covetous of

other men's property, prodigal of his own

Alma mater. A benign mother; applied

generally to the University

Ambiguas in vulgum spargere voces. To scatter

ambiguous rumours among the mob

Amensâ et thoro. Divorced from bed & board

Amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur. A

real friend is discovered in a trying case

Amor patriæ. The love of our country

Anglicè. In English

Anguis in herbâ. A snake in the grass

Animum rege, qui nisi pareat imperat. Go-

vern your mind, which, unless it obeys,

will command

An nesels longas regibus esse manus? Do

you not know that kings have long hands?

Anno Domini (A. D.) In the year of our

Lord [world

Anno Mundi (A. M.) In the year of the

Annus Mirabilis. The year of wonders.—

A poem of Dryden's, so called in commem-

oration of the destructive fire of London

Antiquâ homo virtute ac fide. A man of

ancient virtue and fidelity

A posteriori. From the effect to the cause

A priori. From the cause to the effect

Arbiter elegantiarum. Master of the cere-

Arana imperii. State secrets [monies

Argumentum ad hominem. An argument

to the man

Argumentum baculum. Club law

Ars est celare artem. The perfection of

art is to conceal art

Asperius nihil est humili cum surgit in al-

tum. Set a beggar on horseback, and

he'll ride to the devil

Audendo magnus tegitur timor. Fear is

often concealed under a show of daring

Audentes fortuna juvat. A faint heart never

won a fair lady

Audi alteram partem. Hear the other party

Aura popularis. The gale of popular favour

Auri sacra fames. The accursed appetite

for gold [Cæsar or nobody

Aut Cæsar aut nullus. He will either be

A vinculo matrimonii. From the bond or

tie of marriage

BELLUM internecivum. A war of mutual

extermination

Bonâ fide. In good faith; in reality

Bonus nocet, quisquis pepererit malis. He

injures the good who spares the bad

Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio. I labour

to be concise, and I become obscure

Brutum fulmen. A harmless thunderbolt

CÆCUS iter monstrare vult. A blind man

wishes to show the road

Cacoëthics. An evil custom. Thus, ca-

coëthics loquendi—scribendi, A rage for

talking—scribbling

Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. The

traveller with an empty purse may sing

before the footpad

Caput mortuum. The worthless remains

Causa latet, vis est notissima. The cause is

concealed, the effect is notorious

Caveat actor—caveat emptor. Let the

doer—let the buyer beware [quence

Cedant arma togæ. Let arms yield to elo-

cede Deo. Submit to Providence

Certiorari. To be made more certain

Cito maturum, cito putridum. Soon ripe,

soon rotten

Comes jucundus in via pro vehiculo est.

An agreeable companion upon the road is

as good as a coach

Communia propriè dicere. To express

common things with propriety

Commune bonum. A common good

Communis annis. One year with another

Compos mentis. A man of sane mind

Concordia discors. A jarring concord

Contra bonos mores. Against good morals

Contra stimulum calcas. You kick against

a spur [King

Coram Domino Rege. Before our Lord the

Corpus delicti. The body of the crime

Corruptio optimi pessima. The abuse of the

best thing is the worst

Credat Judæus Apella. Let the circumcised

Jew believe that

Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia

erescit. The love of pelf increases with

the pelf

Crimen læsæ majestatis. High treason

Cucullus non facit monachum. It is not

the cowl that makes the friar

Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

Cui bono? Cui malo! To what good—to what evil, will it tend!

Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent. Light griefs are loquacious; deep sorrow has no tongue

Currente calamo. With a running pen

Custos rotularum. The keeper of the rolls and records [is not to the swift]

Curus [or, cursus] non est levis. The race

DA locum mellioribus. Give place to your betters

Dammant quod non intelligunt. They condemn what they do not understand

Data. Things given or granted

Decipimur specie recti. We are deceived by fair appearances [the law]

De facto—de jure. From the fact—from

Degenerans animos timor arguit. Fear is the indication of a degenerate mind

Delectando pariterque monendo. By imparting at once pleasure and instruction

Delenda est Carthago. Carthage must be destroyed.—(The words of Cato)

De mortuis nil nisi bonum. Let nothing be said of the dead but what is favourable

Deo favente—juvante—volente. With God's favour—help—will

Desideratum. A thing desired [right time]

Desperare in loco. To play the fool at the

Desunt cætera. The remainder is wanting

Detur digniori. Let it be given to the more worthy [of God]

Deo volente (D. V.) With the permission

Deus nobis hæc otia fecit. God has given us this leisure

Dies faustus—inaustus. A lucky—an un-lucky

Dii penates. Household gods [lucky day]

Dijecta membra poetæ. The scattered remains of the poet

Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere divos. Be admonished to learn justice and reverence for the gods

Divide et impera. Divide and govern

Domus et placens uxor. Thy house and pleasing wife

Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country [aloud]

Dum tacent clamant. Their silence speaks

Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt. Fools are ever in extremes

Dum vivimus, vivamus. Let us live while

Durante vitâ. During life [we live]

EA sub oculis posita negligimus: proximorum incuriosi, longinqua sectamur. We neglect the things under our noses, and, regardless of what is within our reach, pursue what is remote

Ece homo. Behold the man

E flamma cibum petere. To obtain a livelihood by desperate means

Eripuit fulmen cælo, mox sceptrâ tyrannus. He first snatched the thunderbolt from Jove, and then the sceptre from kings. (Thurgot's motto for Dr. Franklin)

Est nodus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum. There is a medium in all things, and there are certain limits, on either side of which rectitude cannot exist

Eso perpetua. Be thou perpetual

Esuriente leoni ex ore exulperè prædam. To tear the prey from the mouth of a hungry lion

Et sic de similibus, de cæteris. And so of the like—of the rest

Ex cathedrâ. From the chair

Excerpta. Extracts [mitted]

Ex concessio. From what has been ad-

Ex curiâ. Out of court [way of example]

Exempli gratiâ (E. g., and Ex gr.) By

Ex facto jus oritur. The law arises out of the fact [thing]

Ex nihilo nihil fit. Nothing produces no-

Ex officio. By virtue of his office

Ex parte. On one part

Ex pede Herculum. Judge of the size of the statue of Hercules by the foot

Experientia stultos docet. Experience makes fools wise

Experimentum crucis. A decisive experiment

Experto crede. Believe an experienced man

Expertus metuit. The man of experience dreads it

Ex tempore. Out of hand—without study

FACETIARUM apud præpotentes in longum memoria est. The powerful hold in long remembrance an ill-timed pleasantry (those whom it stains)

Facinus quos inquinat aequat. Guilt levels

Fac simile. Do the like: an engraved resemblance of hand-writing

Fæx populi. The dregs of the people

Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbrâ. Vice deceives under the shape and shadow of virtue [strength in her progress]

Fama vires acquirit eundo. Fame acquires

Fas est et ab hoste doceri. It is allowable to derive instruction even from an enemy

Felices ter et amplius quos irrupta tenet copula. Thrice happy they who are bound together by indissoluble ties

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cantum. He is happy who can learn prudence from the dangers of others

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas. Happy is the man who is able to understand the causes of things

Felo de se. A suicide

Feræ naturæ. Animals of a wild nature

Fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt. Men readily believe what they wish to be true

Fiat justitia, ruat cælum. Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall

Filius nullius. The son of nobody; a bastard

Flagrante bello. During hostilities

Fœcundi calices quem non fecere disertum? Whom has not the inspiring bowl made eloquent? [bold]

Fortes fortuna juvat. Fortune favours the

Fortuna multis dat nimium, nulli satis. To many fortune gives too much, to nobody enough [consume food]

Fruges consumere nati. Men born only to

Fuit illum. Troy was, but is no more

GENUS irritabile vatum. The irritable tribe of poets

Gloria quanta libet quid erit, si sola gloria est. Praise without profit, puts little in the pocket

Gratis anhelans, multa agendo nihil agens. Out of breath to no purpose, and very busy about nothing

Gratum est quod patriæ civem populoque dedisti. It is agreeable to have given a citizen to the country and the state

Grave virus munditiæ pepulit. The virulent poison has corroded the healthy part

Gravis ira regum semper. The anger of kings is always terrible

EX.—I DARE NOT TO WALK SO FAST, LEST I SHOULD PERSPIRE TOO FREELY.

KEY.—I DARE NOT WALK SO FAST, LEST I SHOULD PERSPIRE TOO FREELY.

Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

Gutta cavat lapidem, non vi sed sæpe cadendo. The drop hollows the stone, not by the force, but the frequency of its fall

HÆREDIS stertus sub personâ risus est. The sleeping of an heir is laughter under a mask

Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat res angusta domi. They will not easily rise in the world, whose talents are depressed by poverty

Haud passibus æquis. With unequal steps
Hæu! quam difficile est crimen non prodere vitæ! How difficult a matter it is not to betray guilt by the countenance!

Hic est, aut nusquam, quod quarimus. Here, or no where, is the object of our search

Hic murus alienus esto, nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpâ. Let this be thy brazen wall of defence, to be conscious of no crime, and to turn pale at no accusation [open for genius

Hic patet ingenii campus. Here is a field

Hinc illæ lachrymæ. Hence proceed these

Hoc æge. Do this [tears

Homini errare, insipientis vero in errore perseverare. Any man may err, but a fool only will persevere in error

Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. I am a man, and deem nothing which relates to a man foreign to my feelings

Honesta quadam scelera successus facit. Success makes some sorts of wickedness appear honourable

Honos alit artes. Honour fosters the arts

Hortus siccus. A collection of the leaves of plants in a dried state

IDEM sonans. Sounding alike

Id est (i. e.) That is [scription

Id genus omne. All persons of that design

Ignoti nulla cupido. No desire is felt of a

illa dolet vere que sine teste dolet. Her grief, who grieves unseen, is sincere

Ille crucem sceleris prethum, hic diadema. One man is crucified for a crime which raises another to a throne

Ille potens sui lætusque degit, cui licet in diem dixisse, *Vixi.* That man lives happily, and in full control over himself, who from day to day can say, *I have lived*

Imitatores, servum pecus! Ye imitators, a servile herd!

Impertum, flagitio acquisitum, nemo unquam bonis artibus exercuit. The power criminally acquired is never beneficially exercised [a government

Impertium in imperio. A government within

Impromptum. Let it be printed

Improbis aliena virtus semper formidolosa est. To the wicked the virtues of other men are always an object of terror

Impromptu. Without study

Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim. In attempting to avoid a lesser, he falls into a greater evil

Incoctum generoso pectus honesto. A mind imbued with generous and honourable qualities [dation

In commendam. In trust or recommendation

Index expurgatorius. A purifying index

Indocti discant, et ament meminisse periti. Let the unskilful learn, and the learned improve their recollection

In esse; in posse. In being; possible. (Logical expressions)

Inest sua gratia parvis. Little things have their own peculiar grace

In formâ pauperis. In the form of a poor man [of conscience

In foro conscientie. Before the tribunal

Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antelero. I prefer the most disadvantageous peace to the justest war. (The favourite maxim of Fox)

Ingenio stat sine morte decus. The honours of genius are eternal

Innuendo. An oblique hint or insinuation

In propria personâ. In person

In puris naturalibus. Stark naked

In re. In the matter of

Insanus omnis furere credit cæteros. Every madman believes that all other persons are mad

Instar omnium. One example may suffice

Inter nos. Between ourselves [for all

In terrorem. In terror.

In transitu. In passing

Intuta que indecora. Those things which are disgraceful are unsafe

Invidiam placare paras virtute relicta. To shun detraction would you fly from virtue

In vino veritas. There is truth in wine

Invidiâ Minervâ. Without the aid of genius

Ipse dixit. He himself said it: dogmatism

Ipso facto—jure. In the fact itself—by the law itself

Iras et verba locant. They hire out their passions and their words. (Spoken of lawyers)

Iter pigrorum quasi sepes spinarum. The way of the sluggard is as a hedge of thorns

JACTA est alea. The die is cast

Jactitatio. Boasting; also, in law, jactitation of marriage, &c.

Januis clausis. With shut doors [sant

Jucundi acti labores. Past labours are pleasant

Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur. Guilt attaches to a judge when the guilty are suffered to escape [man law

Jure divino—humano. By divine—by human

Jus civile—gentium. The civil law—the law of nations

Justitiæ partes sunt non violare homines; verecundie non offendere. Justice consists in doing men no injury; decency in giving them no offence

Juvenile vitium regere non posse impetum. It is the fault of youth that it cannot govern its own violence

LABITUR et labetur in omne volubillis ævum. The river runs now, and will continue to run through every succeeding age

Labor omnia vincit. Labour conquers every thing [of our labours

Laborum dulce lenimen. The sweet solace

Lætus sum laudari a te viro laudato. It gives me pleasure to be praised by you, the object of so much praise

Lapsus lingue. A slip of the tongue

Latet anguis in herbâ. There is a snake in the grass

Latitat. He lurks; summons, by which the defendant is feigned to be concealed

Laudator temporis acti. A praiser of past things

Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus. A drunkard is discovered by the praises he bestows on wine

Leve fit quod bene fertur onus. That load which is cheerfully borne becomes pleasant

Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

Lex non scripta—scripta. The common—the statute law [the law of the land]
 Lex talionis—terreæ. The law of retaliation—
 Litera scripta manet. The written letter
 remansit
 Locum tenens. A deputy or substitute
 Locus criminis. The place where a crime
 has been committed
 Locus sigilli (L.S.) The place of the seal
 Longa est injuria, longæ ambages. The in-
 jury is great, and the story long
 Longum est iter per præcepta, breve et effi-
 cax per exempla. Instruction by precept is
 tedious, by example short and effectual
 Lucri bonus odor ex qualibet re. The smell
 of gain is good, whencesoever it proceeds
MAGNA CHARTA. The Great Charter.
 Magna est veritas et prævalebit. The
 truth is powerful, and will ultimately
 prevail [great name]
 Magni nominis umbra. The shadow of a
 Magnum est vectigal parsimonia. Economy
 is itself a great income
 Maledicus a malefico non distat nisi occa-
 sione. The slanderer differs from the evil-
 doer only in the want of opportunity
 Malè parva malè dilabuntur. Things ill-
 gotten are as badly expended
 Malum in se—malum prohibitum. An evil in
 itself—a thing evil because forbidden
 Mars gravior sub pace latet. A more se-
 vere war lurks under the show of peace
 Materlem superabat opus. The workman-
 ship surpassed the materials
 Maximus in minimis. Very great in very
 trifling things [be the safest]
 Medio tutissimus ibis. A medium course will
 Memento mori. Remember death
 Memorabilia. Things to be remembered
 Mens sibi conscia recti. A mind conscious
 in itself of rectitude
 Mens agitat molem. Mind informs the mass
 Minutiæ. Trifles; minute parts
 Mirabile dictu. Wonderful to tell
 Miseris succurrere disco. I learn to relieve
 the wretched
 Miserum est aliorum incumbere famæ. It
 is a wretched thing to depend on the
 fame of others [offender to prison]
 Mittimus. We send; a writ to commit an
 Mollia tempora fandi. The favourable mo-
 ments for speaking
 Monstrum nullâ virtute redemptum a vitis.
 A monster whose vices are not counter-
 balanced by a single virtue
 Mors omnibus communis. Death is common
 Multa gemens. Groaning deeply [to all]
 Multum in parvo. Much in little
 Munus Apolline dignum. An offering wor-
 thy of Apollo [cessary changes]
 Mutatis mutandis. After making the ne-
 cessary changes, de te fabula narratur.
 Change the name, and the story will ap-
 ply to yourself [poem without words]
 Mutum est pictura poema. A picture is a
 dumb poem
NAM vitis nemo sine nascitur. No man
 is born without faults [pany of players]
 Natio comæda est. The nation is a com-
 edy
 Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque re-
 curret. You may attempt to drive away
 nature by violence, but she will still return
 Ne cede malis. Do not yield to misfortune
 Necesse est ut multos timeant, quem multi
 timeant. They whom many dread, must
 live in terror of many

Necessitas non habet leges. Necessity has
 no law [to know all things]
 Nec scire fas est omnia. It is not permitted
 Nec vixit malè qui natus moriensque fe-
 licit. Nor has he spent his life badly,
 who, from the cradle to the grave, hath
 passed it in privacy
 Nem. con. Abbreviation for *nemine con-
 tradicente*. Nem. dis. Abbreviation for
nemine dissentiente. Without opposition.
 The former is used in the House of Com-
 mons; the latter in the House of Peers,
 to express concurrence
 Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. No
 man is wise at all times
 Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. No man
 ever became incurably vicious at once
 Ne plus ultra. Nothing beyond—the ut-
 most point [the hand of a boy]
 Ne puerio gladium. Trust not a sword to
 Neque semper arcum tendit Apollo. Apollo
 does not always bend his bow
 Ne quid nimis. Too much of one thing is
 good for nothing
 Nescit vox missa reverti. A word once ut-
 tered can never be recalled
 Ne sutor ultra crepidam. Let not the shoemaker
 go beyond his last
 Nihil legebat quod non exciperet. He
 picked something out of every thing he read
 Nihil tam absurdum, quod non dictum sit
 ab aliquo philosophorum. There is no
 absurdity which has not been maintained
 by some philosopher
 Nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallescere cupa-
 To be conscious of no crime, and to turn
 pale at no accusation
 Nil fuit unquam tam dispar sibi. Nothing
 was ever so unlike itself
 Nisi Dominus frustra. Unless the Lord as-
 sist you, all your efforts are vain
 Nisi prius. Unless before; a writ by which
 the sheriff is to bring a jury to Westmin-
 ster Hall on a certain day, "unless be-
 fore" that the Lords Justices go into his
 county to hold assizes
 Noctæ empta dolore voluptas. Pleasure,
 bought at the expense of pain, is injurious
 Nolle prosequi. To be unwilling to pro-
 ceed.—This is used when a plaintiff,
 having commenced an action, declines to
 proceed therein [a bishop]
 Nolo episcopari. I do not wish to be made
 Nomen stultorum semper parietibus hæret.
 He is a fool, and ever shall, who writes
 his name upon a wall
 Non assumpsit. He did not assume.—A
 plea in personal actions, when the de-
 fendant denies that any promise was made
 Non constat. It does not appear
 Non ego ventosæ venor suffragia plebis.
 I do not hunt for the votes of the in-
 constant rabble
 Non est vivere, sed valere vita. Life con-
 sists not in mere existence, but in the well-
 spending of our time
 Non fumum ex fulgore sed ex fumo dare
 lucem. Not to elicit smoke from splen-
 dour, but splendour from smoke—
 Non gratiis hostes. No thanks to enemies
 Non nostrum tantas componere lites. It is
 not for us to adjust such grave disputes
 Non obstante. Notwithstanding; a dis-
 pensing power in patents
 Non omnia possumus omnes. We cannot
 all of us do every thing

Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

Noscitur ex sociis. He is known by his company.
Nota Bene (N.B.) Mark well [panious]
Nudum pactum. A naked agreement
Nulla venenato litera mista joco est. My paper is free from any envenomed jest
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. Being bound to swear to the dogmas of no master
Nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia. Possessed of prudence, no protecting divinity is wanting
Nullum tempus occurrit regi. No time impedes the king
Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit. Nature and sound philosophy are one at variance
Nunquam libertas gratior extat quam sub rege pio. Liberty is never more grateful than under a patriotic king
Nunquam non paratus. Always ready
Nusquam tuta fides. Our confidence is nowhere safe

OBITER dictum. A thing said by the way, or in passing [In dark terms]
Obscuris vera involvens. Involving truth Obscurum per obscurius. Explaining something obscure by what is more obscure
Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit. Obsequiousness procures friends, truth hatred
Occupet extremum scabies. The devil take the hindmost [ylded they fear]
Oderint dum metuant. Let them hate, prodi profanum vulgus, et arceo. I loathe and repulse the profane vulgar
Odium theologicum. A theological hatred
Omne solum forti patria. To a brave man every soil is his country
Onus probandi. The weight of proof; the burden of proving
Opera pretium est. It is worth while
Opinionum commenta delet dies, naturæ judicium confirmat. Time obliterates speculative opinions, but confirms the judgments of nature [the faculty]
Opprobrium medicorum. The reproach of
Orator fit, poeta nascitur. Oratory may be acquired, but a poet must be born a poet
O! si sic omnia. O! that he had always done, or spoken thus [manners]
O tempora, O mores! O the times, O the Otium cum dignitate—sine dignitate.
 Ease with—without dignity

PABULUM Acheronis. Food for the churchyard [won bear the pain]
Palmam qui meruit ferat. Let him who has Parli passu. By a similar gradation
Par nobile fratrum. (Ironically.) A noble pair of brothers
Par pari referro. I return like for like
Pars minima sul. The frittered remnant of the man or thing
Parthi quo plus bibunt, eo plus sitiunt. Ever drunk, ever dry
Parthis mendacior. A greater liar than a Parthian
Particeps criminis. An accomplice
Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus. The mountains are in labour, and a ridiculous mouse is brought forth
Parvum parva decent. Little things are suitable.
Pater patriæ. The father of his country
Patriæ pietatis imago. An image of pater-
Peccavi. I have sinned [ual tenderness]

Pendente lite. While the suit, or contest, is depending
Per fas et nefas. Through right and wrong
Periculose plenum opus alexæ. A work full of hazard and danger
Permitte divi cætera. Entrust the rest to Per saltum. By a leap [the gods]
Per se. By itself
Pessimum genus inimicorum laudantes. Flatterers are the worst species of enemies
Plus apud nos vera ratio valet quam vulgi opinio. Let sound reason weigh more with us than popular opinion
Poeta nascitur non fit. Nature, not study, must form a poet
Posse comitatus. The power of the county
Possumt quia posse videntur. They are able because they think they are so
Postulata. Things required
Potentiam cautis quam acerbis consiliis tutius haberi. Power is more safely retained by cautious than severe counsels
Premunitus, prævinitus. Forewarned, fore-armed
Premunire. A writ issued against individuals who hold illegal communications with the see of Rome [ance]
Primâ facie. On the first view, or appearance
Primæ viæ. The first passages; the upper part of the intestinal canal
Primum mobile. The main spring; the first impulse [ance of evil]
Principis obsta. Oppose the first appearance
Pro aris et focis. For our altars and fire-sides [praised and starves]
Probitas laudatur et alget. Honesty is Pro bono publico. For the public good
Pro et con. For and against
Pro hæc vice. For this turn
Proprium humani ingenii est odisse quem læserit. It is in the nature of man to hate the individual he has injured
Pro re nata. For a special business
Pro salute animæ. For the health of the soul
Prosperum et felix scelus virtus vocatur. Successful villainy is called virtue
Pro tempore. For the time
Punica fides. Carthaginian faith; treachery
Puras Deus, non plenas, aspexit manus. God looks not to full, but to clean hands

QUÆ fuerant vitia mores sunt. What were once vices are now the manners of the day
Quærenda pecunia primum, virtus post nummos. We must first of all get money, and virtue may then follow as it best may
Quamdiu se bene gesserit. As long as he shall conduct himself properly
Quando illum inveniemus parem? When shall we look upon his like again?
Quantum. How much
Quantum mutatus ab illo! How changed from what he once was!
Quicquid præcipies, esto brevis. Whatever precepts you give, be short
Quid de quoque viro, et cui dicas sæpe caveto. Take especial care what and to whom you speak of any individual
Quid domini facient, audent cum tulla fures! What will their masters not do, when low villains thus presume? [hunter]
**Quid nunc? What now!—Applied to a news-
 Quid pro quo.** What for what; fit for tat
Quid rides! Why do you laugh?
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? Who shall guard the guards themselves!

Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

Quoad hoc. To this extent [tention
 Quo animo? With what purpose, or in-
 Quocunq; trahunt fata, sequamur. Where-
 ever the Fates direct us, let us follow
 Quod Deus vult pericere, prius denientat.
 Those whom God has a mind to destroy,
 he first deprives of their senses
 Quod erat demonstrandum. Which was
 meant to be shown
 Quod est in corde sobrii est in ore ebrii.
 What soberness conceals, drunkenness
 reveals
 Quot homines, tot sententiæ. So many
 men, so many opinions
 Quo warrant? By what warrant? A writ
 lying against the person who has usurped
 any franchise or liberty against the king
 RARA avis in terris, nigroque simillima
 cygno. A rare bird in the earth, and
 very like a black swan: a prodigy
 Rari nantes in gurgite vasto. Swimming
 dispersedly in "the vasty deep"
 Ratio justificat—suasoria. The reason which
 justifies—persuades
 Reductio ad absurdum. A reducing a position
 to an absurdity. (Logical phrase)
 Re infecta. Without attaining his end
 Religiosus esse oportet, religiosum nefas.
 A man should be religious, but not super-
 stitious
 Resquiescat in pace. May he rest in peace
 Res angusta domi. Narrow circumstances
 Respice finem. Look to the end [at home
 Res publica. The commonwealth
 Ride si sapias. Laugh if you are wise
 Risu inepto res ineptior nulla. Nothing is
 more contemptible than silly laughter
 Risum teneatis, amici? Can you refrain
 from laughter, my friends?
 SÆPE stylum veritas. You must often
 correct your compositions
 Salus populi suprema est lex. The welfare
 of the people is the supreme law
 Salvo jure—pudore. Saving the right—
 without offence to modesty
 Sapiens dominabitur astris. The wise man
 will be governed by the stars
 Satis superque. Enough, and more
 Satis verborum. Enough of words.—You
 need say no more
 Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vul-
 gus. The doubtful multitude is divided
 by contrary opinions
 Scribimus indocti doctique, poemata passim.
 Learned or unlearned, we are all scrib-
 bling verses
 Semper avarus eget. The covetous man is
 Seriatim. In order [ever in want
 Sero venientibus ossa. The last comer shall
 have the bones
 Serum est cavendi tempus in mediis malis.
 The season of caution is past when we
 are in the midst of evils
 Sic itur ad astra. Such is the way to im-
 Sic passim. So every where [mortality
 Sic transit gloria mundi. Thus the glory of
 the world passes away [for yourselves
 Sic vos non vobis. Thus you do not labour
 Silent leges inter arma. Laws are silent in
 the midst of arms
 Simplex munditiis. Simple and elegant
 Sine die—invidia—odio. To an indefinite
 time—without envy—hatred
 Sine qua non. An indispensable condition
 Sit tibi terra levis. May the earth lie
 lightly on thy grave

Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.
 They make a country a desert, and then
 say they have given it peace [quitted
 Solvuntur tabulae. The defendant is ac-
 Spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas. To
 scatter deceptive rumours among the mob
 Stat magni nominis umbra. He stands un-
 der the shadow of a mighty name
 Status quo ante bellum. The state in which
 both parties were before the war
 Stemmata quid faciunt? Of what value are
 pedigrees!
 Stratum super stratum. Layer above layer
 Stultus labor est ineptiarum. It is folly to
 bestow labour on trifles [pleasures
 Sua cuique voluptas. Every man has his own
 Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. Gentle in
 the manner, but vigorous in the deed
 Sub pena. Under a penalty
 Sub silentio. In silence
 Suggestio falsi. The suggestion of a false-
 Sui generis. Of its own kind [hood
 Summum bonum. The chief good
 Summum jus summa injuria. The rigour
 of the law is the rigour of oppression
 Sum quod eris, ful quod es. I am what
 thou wilt be; I have been what thou art
 Sunt superis sua jura. The gods have their own
 laws [weapons he is beaten
 Sui sibi gladio hunc jugulo. With his own
 Suppressio veri. The suppression of truth
 Suum cuique. Let every man have his own
 Suis cuique mos. Every one has his parti-
 cular habit

TABULA rasa. A smoothed tablet
 Tædium vitæ. Weariness of life; ennui
 Tam Marte quam Minervâ. Equally by his
 courage and genius
 Telum imbelles sine ictu. A feeble weapon
 thrown without effect
 Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.
 The times are perpetually changing, and
 we change with the times [things
 Tempus edax rerum. Time devours all
 Tempus omnia revelat. Time discloses all
 things [round in himself
 Teres atque rotundus. A man smooth and
 Terræ filius. A son of the earth
 Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. I fear
 the Greeks, even when they offer presents
 Timidus se vocat cantum, parcum sordidus.
 The coward calls himself a cautious fel-
 low, and the miser an economist
 Toga virilis. The gown of manhood
 Tolluntur in altum, at lapsu graviore ruant.
 They are raised high that their fall may be
 Toties quoties. As often as [the heavier
 Toto cælo. By the whole heavens; as op-
 posite as the poles [world's a stage"
 Totus mundus agit histrionem. "All the
 Traditur dies die. One day is pressed on-
 ward by another
 Tria juncta in uno. Three joined in one
 Tueri pertinaciter culpam culpa altera est.
 To detend crime is to commit crime
 Tuto et sine metu. Safely and fearlessly
 Tunc tua res agitur paries, cum proximus
 ardet. When thy neighbour's house is on
 fire, beware of thine own

UBERRIMA fides. A full growth of con-
 fidence; an implicit faith
 Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum. Uncer-
 tainty destroys law [you will find bees
 Ubi mel, ibi apes. Where honey is, there
 Ubi supra. Where above-honeyed

Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

Ultima ratio regum. The last reasoning of kings; (arms)
 Ultimus regum. The last of tyrants
 Unguibus et rostro. With talons and beak
 Unguis in ulcere. A claw in the wound
 Uni æquus virtuti. Friendly to virtue alone
 Ut ameris, amabilis esto. That you may be loved, be deserving of love [now are
 Ut possidetis. As you possess, or as you
 Ut quimus, quando ut volumus non licet.
 We must act as we can when we cannot
 act as we wish
 Ut sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent!
 How often are men of the greatest genius
 lost in obscurity!
 VACUUS cantat coram latrone viator.
 The traveller who has an empty purse
 sings before the footpad
 Vade mecum. Go with me: a constant
 companion (usually applied to a pocket-
 Væ victis! Wo to the vanquished! (book)
 Valeat quantum valere potest. Let it pre-
 vail as far as it may
 Veluti in speculum. As if in a mirror
 Veudidit hic auro patriam. This man sold
 his country for gold [proaching disease
 Venienti occurrite morbo. Meet the ap-
 penire facias. The writ for summoning a jury
 Veni, vidi, vici. I came, I saw, I conquered.
 (Cæsar's despatch to the Roman Senate)
 Veritatis simplex oratio est. The language
 of truth is simple
 Vis inertia. A property of matter

Versus (v.) Against [traces backward
 Vestigia nulla retrorsum. There are no
 Vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi.
 We extol the ancients, regardless of those
 of later date
 Vice versa. The terms being exchanged
 Vide ut supra. See the preceding statement
 Vi et armis. By main force [prevails
 Vincit amor patriæ. The love of our country
 Vitæ postscena celant. They conceal that
 part of life which is passed behind the
 scenes [for the truth
 Vitam impendere vero. To stake one's life
 Vitiant artus agræ contagia mentis. When
 the mind is ill at ease, the body is in a
 certain degree affected [voice
 Vivâ voce. By or with the living or loud
 Vivaot Rex et Regina. May the King and
 Vivat Rex. Long live the king [Queen live
 Vivere si nequis rectè, decede peritis. If
 you know not how to live well, leave the
 society of those who do [genius
 Vivida vis animi. The lively vigour of
 viz. (videlicet.) Namely [more
 Vox et præterea nihil. A voice and nothing
 Vox faucibus hæsit. The voice stuck in
 the throat [is the voice of God
 Vox populi, vox Dei. The voice of the people
 Vultus est index animi. The countenance
 is the index of the mind
 ZONAM perdidit. He has lost his purse
 Zonam solvere. To loosen the virgin zone
 or cestus

FRENCH.

ABANDON fait larron. Opportunity
 makes a thief
 A barbe de fou on apprend à raire. Men
 learn to shave on the chin of a fool
 Abbatis. Stakes driven in the ditch of a
 fort to prevent storming [deserves another
 A beau jeu beau retour. One good turn
 A beau se lever tard qui a bruit de se lever
 matin. Get a good name and you may
 lie abed [thief
 A bon chat bon rat. Set a thief to catch a
 Abondance de bien ne nuit pas. Store is
 no sore
 A bon demandeur bon refuseur. Inordi-
 nate demands should meet with bold denials
 Aboyer à la lune. To bark at the moon
 Abrevoir de mouches. A great gash in the
 face (in derision)
 A chaque saint sa chandelle. Every parson
 must have his tithes pig
 A cheval donné on ne regarde pas à la
 bouche. You must not look a gift horse
 in the mouth [Ill got, ill spent
 Acquérir méchamment, dépenser sottement.
 Adieu la voiture, adieu la boutique. Fare-
 well the carriage, farewell the shop
 Adorer le veau d'or. To worship the gol-
 den calf and Heaven will help you
 Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera. Help yourself,
 A ventre affamé tout est bon. A good ap-
 petite needs no sauce
 Ajustez vos flûtes. Adjust your differences
 A l'abandon. At random [hour
 A la bonne heure. Well-timed; at an early
 A la mode. According to the fashion
 A la trogne on connaît l'ivrogne. Two
 things a drunkard doth disclose—a crim-
 son phiz and pimpled nose
 A l'improviste. Unawares
 A main armée. With force of arms

A méchant chien, court lien. A snappish
 cur must be tied short [conscience allows
 Ami jusqu'aux autels. A friend, as far as
 Amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout.
 Beauty is potent, but money is omnipotent
 A nouvelles affaires, nouveaux conseils.
 New circumstances, new counsels
 A-propos. To the point
 Argent comptant porte médecine. Ready
 money is a remedy [a desperate cure
 A rude âne rude ânier. To a desperate case
 Assis entre deux selles le cul à terre. Be-
 tween two stools we may come to the
 ground [must have a golden bit
 A vieille mule frein d'or. An old mare
 A vieux comptes, nouvelles disputes. Short
 reckonings make long friends
 Avoir la langue déliée. To have one's
 tongue well hung
 A tort et à travers. At cross purposes;
 Au fond. To the bottom [at random
 Aujourd'hui roi, demain rien. To-day, me;
 to-morrow, thee
 Aupaisaller. At the worst [than done
 Aussi-tôt dit aussi-tôt fait. No sooner said
 Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis. So many
 men, so many minds
 Autrefois acquit. Formerly acquitted

BATTRE la campagne. To beat about
 the bush
 Beau monde. The fashionable world
 Beaux esprits. Wits
 Bienheureux qui peut rire en paix. Happy
 he who lives in peace [front
 Boire avaler un affront. To pocket an af-
 Bois tortu fait feu droit. Crooked wood
 makes an even fire
 Bon homme, garde ta vache. Good man,
 mind thy cow

Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

Bon jour, bonne œuvre. The better day, the
 Bonne bouche. A delicate bit [better deed
 Bonnes nouvelles adou. Issent le sang. Good
 news sweetens the blood
 Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture
 dorée. A good name is better than a gold-
 den girdle [burn the candle at both ends
 Brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts. To

CANAILLE. The rabble
 Carte blanche. A blank sheet of paper ;
 an unconditional submission
 Ce monde est plein de fous. The world
 is full of fools

Ce n'est pas être bien aise que de rire.
 Laughter is not always a proof of a mind
 at ease

Ce qui est différé n'est pas perdu. All is
 not lost that is delayed

Ce qu'on nomme libéralité, n'est souvent que
 la vanité de donner, que nous aimons
 mieux que ce que nous donnons. What
 is commonly called liberality, is frequently
 nothing more than the vanity of giving,
 which we love better than the thing given
 C'est du blé en grenier. There's corn in
 Egypt

C'est fait de lui. It is all over with him

C'est le crime qui fait la honte, et non pas
 l'échafaud. It is the crime, not the
 scaffold, that constitutes the shame

C'est sa vache à lait. He is as good as a
 milk cow to him

C'est une autre chose. It is quite a differ-
 ent thing [clean

C'est un balai neuf. A new broom sweeps
 C'est une grande folle de vouloir être sage
 tout seul. It is great folly to think of
 being wise alone

Chacun à son goût. Every one to his taste
 Chacun est artisan de sa fortune. Every
 man is the architect of his own fortune

Chaque pays a sa guise. So many coun-
 tries, so many customs

Chasse-cousin. Bad wine given to drive
 away poor relations

Chacun tire de son côté. Every miller
 draws water to his mill

Chef-d'œuvre. A master-piece

Chercher une aiguille dans une boîte de
 foin. To seek a needle in a bottle of hay

Chose qui plat est à demi vendue. Pleasing
 ware is half sold [your own age

Commandez à vos valets. Make a page of
 Comme il faut. As it should be

Congé d'élire. A leave to elect

Corps diplomatique. The diplomatic body

Coup de grace. The finishing stroke

Coup de main. A bold effort

Coup d'œil. A rapid glance of the eye

Coûte qui coûte. Let it cost what it may

Crier famine sur un tas de blé. To com-
 plain in the midst of plenty

Crôte de pâte vaut bien pain. A good pie
 wants no bread

Cul de sac. The bottom of a bag (ap-
 plied to the bottom of a narrow street),
 meaning "No thoroughfare."

D'ACCORD. Agreed; in tune

Dans l'art d'intéresser consiste l'art d'écrire.
 In the art of interesting consists the art of writing

Dans les petites boîtes les bons onguens.
 Short and sweet [strait or river

Débouchure. The mouth or opening of a
 De gaieté de cœur. Sportively

De haute lutte. By a violent struggle
 Dépôt. A store or magazine
 Dernier ressort. A last resource
 Deshabiller un saint pour en habiller un
 autre. To rob Peter to pay Paul
 Détour. A circuitous march
 Dieu et moi droit. God and my right
 Dieu vous garde. God bless ye
 Discour de bons mots. A sayer of good things
 Dos d'aune. A shelving ridge
 Double entente. A double meaning
 Dorer la pilule. To gild the pill
 Doux yeux. Soft glances
 Droit d'aubaine. The right of escheat
 Droit des gens. The law of nations
 Du fort au faible. From the strong to
 the weak; one with another

EAU bénite de cour. Court holy water—
 empty words

En barbette. Said of a battery when the
 cannon are higher than the breast-work

Enfants gâtés—trouvés. Spoiled children
 —foundlings [lorn hope

Enfants perdus. Lost children; the fore-
 En flûte. A vessel is said to be armed *en*
flûte, when it carries only the upper tier of
 guns; the lower deck being filled with store

En habiles gens. Like able men

En masse—en foule. In a body—in a crowd

En plein jour. In broad day

En revanche. In return

Entre deux vins. Half seas over

Entre nous. Between ourselves

En vieillissant on devient plus fou et plus
 sage. As we get old we become at once
 more foolish and more wise

En voici d'une autre cuvée. This is of another
 brewing

Esprit de corps. The spirit of the whole body

Etre aux abois. To be at bay

Etre pauvre sans être libre, c'est le pire
 état où l'homme puisse tomber. To be
 poor without being free is the worst state
 into which man can fall

FAÇON de parler. A manner of speaking

Faire du cuir d'autrui large courroie. To be
 free of another man's purse

Faire d'une mouche un éléphant. To make
 mountains of molehills

Faire d'une pierre deux coups. To kill two
 birds with one stone

Faire maison nette. To make a clean house

Femme couverte. A married woman

Fendre un cheveu en quatre. To split a hair

Ferme ornée. A decorated farm

Fête champêtre. A rural feast

Fille de chambre. A chambermaid

Fourrer à chaque trou une cheville. To find
 a peg for every hole

Froides mains, chaudes amour. A cold
 hand shows a warm heart

GENS d'église—de guerre—de condition—
 de peu. Churchmen—military men—
 people of rank—the meaner sort of people

Gens de même famille. Birds of a feather
 Goutte à goutte. Drop by drop

Grand chère et beau feu. Good cheer and
 good quarters

Grosse tête peu de sens. A great head and
 little wit

Guerre à outrance. "War to the knife's
 point." (Palafox, in the Spanish war)

HARDI comme un coq sur son fumier.
 Brave as a cock on his dunghill

Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

Hauteur. Height; haughtiness
 Haut goût. High flavour [that evil thinks
 Hôni soit qui mal y pense. Evil be to him
 Hors de combat. Out of condition to fight
 Hotel-Dieu. The house of God; the name
 of au hospital

Il aboye à tout le monde. He snarls at every body

Il a la mer à boire. He has the sea to drink; he has a prodigious task to perform

Il a le diable au corps. The devil is in him
 Il a plus d'heur que de science. He is more lucky than wise

Il ennue à qui attend. Waiting is tedious
 Il faut battre le fer pendant qu'il est chaud. Strike the iron whilst it is hot

Il faut être réservé même avec son meilleur ami, lorsque cet ami témoigne trop de curiosité pour pénétrer votre secret. It is prudent to be on the reserve even with your best friend, when he shows himself too anxious to discover your secret [long

Il faut faire vie qui dure. Old young and old

Il lui vient du bien lorsqu'il n'a plus de dents
 He gets bread when he has no teeth

Il n'a ni bouche, ni éperon. He has neither wit nor courage

Il n'a pas inventé la poudre. He was not the inventor of gunpowder. (*Satire*)

Il n'appartient qu'aux grands hommes d'avoir de grands défauts. Great defects belong only to great men

Il ne faut jamais défier un fou. One must never bid defiance to a fool

Il ne faut pas manger tout son bien en un jour. He who spends more than he should will not have to spend when he would

Il n'est chasse que de vieux chiens. Old dogs are staunch hunters

Il n'est festin que de gens chiches. Nothing is like a miser's feast

Il n'est si bon cocher qui ne verse. It is a good horse that never stumbles

Il n'est si grand jour qui ne vienne à vespre. The longest day must have an end

Il n'y a point de belles prisons ni de laides amours. Never seemed a prison fair, or a mistress foul

Il se noierait dans un verre d'eau. A feather would sink him [marry than burn

Il vaut mieux se marier que de brûler. Better

Il y a des gens qui ressembent aux vaudevilles, qu'on ne chante qu'un certain temps. Some men's fame resembles a popular ballad, which, after being some time chanted in the streets, is forgotten

Il y a des reproches qui louent, et des louanges qui médisent. Some reproaches are a commendation, and some praises detract

J'AI eu toujours pour principe de ne faire jamais par autrui ce que je pouvois faire par moi-même. I have always laid it down as a principle never to do that by another which I can do for myself

Jamais beau parler n'arrachera la langue. Good words cost nothing

Jamais bon cheval ne devient rosse. True blue never stains

Jamais bon coureur ne fut pris. An old bird is never caught with chaff

Jeter le manche après la cognée. To venture the saddle after the horse

Jeu de mots—d'esprit—de théâtre. A play

on words, or pun—a witticism—a stage-trick

J'y suis pour mon coût. I paid dear for it

LA beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum. Beauty without virtue is a flower without perfume

La clef d'or ouvre toutes sortes de serrures. Gold goes in at any gate except heaven's

La confiance fournit plus à la conversation que l'esprit. Confidence contributes more to conversation than wit or talent

La faim chasse le loup du bois. Hunger will break through stone walls

La familiarité engendre le mépris. Familiarity breeds contempt [forward

L'affaires s'achemine. The business is going
 La langue des femmes est leur épée, et elles ne la laissent pas rouiller. The tongue is the woman's sword, and she never suffers it to rust

La maladie sans maladie. Hypochondriasis

La moquerie est souvent une indigence d'esprit. Jesting often indicates a want of understanding

L'amour propre est le plus grand de tous les flatteurs. Self-love is the greatest of all flatterers

Langage des halles. Billingsgate talk

La nuit tous chats sont gris. When candles are out, all cats are gray

La patience est amère; mais le fruit en est doux. Patience is bitter, but the fruit of it is sweet

L'art de vaincre est celui de mépriser la mort. The art of conquering is that of despising death

Le vrai moyen d'être trompé, c'est de se croire plus fin que les autres. The sure way to be deceived is to believe ourselves more cunning than the rest of the world

L'eau en vient à la bouche. That makes one's mouth water

Le dessous des cartes. The under side of the cards.—*Il est au dessous des cartes.*

He is in the secret

Le diable boiteux. The lame devil: the devil on crutches, or two sticks

Le diable est aux vaches. There is the devil to pay

Le grand œuvre. The philosophers' stone

Le jeu est le fils de l'avarice, et le père du desespoir. Gaming is the child of avarice, and the father of despair

Le monde est le livre des femmes. The world is the book of women: they profit more by observation than books

L'empire des lettres. The republic of letters

L'envie suit la vertu comme l'ombre suit le corps. Envy is as inseparable from virtue as the shadow from the body

Le plus sage est celui qui ne croit point l'être. The wisest man is he who does not think that he is so

Le roi le veut. The king wills it (the form of passing a law). Le roi s'avisera. The king will consider (the form of refusing to pass a bill).

[makes men

Les affaires font les hommes. Business

Les bons comptes font les bons amis. Even reckonings make long friends

Les chiens bargeux ont toujours les oreilles déchirées. Brawling curs never want sore ears

[are low
 Les eaux sont basses chez lui. His finances
 Les fous font des festins et les sages les

Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

maugent. Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them

Les fous font les modes, et les sages les suivent. Fools make fashions, and wise men follow them

Les bonheurs changent les mœurs. Honours change manners

Les murailles ont des oreilles. Walls have the little eaves
Les petits ruisseaux font les grandes rivières. Many a little makes a mickle

Les plus courtes folies sont les meilleures. The shortest follies are the best

Les plus sages ne le sont pas toujours. No man is wise at all times

Les rois ont les bras longs. Kings have the savoir faire. Address

Le savoir vivre. The knowledge of life

Le vin charme les soucis. Wine drowns care

L'homme propose et Dieu dispose. Man proposes and God disposes

L'une des marques de la médiocrité de l'esprit est de toujours conter. One of the marks of mediocrity of understanding is to be always telling stories

MAISON de ville. The town-house

Maitre des hautes œuvres. A hangman

Maitre des basses œuvres. A nightman

Maitre d'hôtel. A house steward

Mal à propos. Ill-timed

Malheur ne vient jamais seul. Misfortunes seldom come alone

Manger son bled en vert. To eat the calf in the cow's belly

Mauvaise herbe croît toujours. Ill weeds

Mauvaise honte. False modesty

Médecin, guéris-toi toi-même. Physician, cure thyself

Mener quelqu'un par le nez. To lead one by the nose

Morte la bête morte venin. Dead dogs don't bite

Mot du guet. A watchword

Mots d'usage. Phrases in common use

Muet comme un poisson. As mute as a fish

NE mets à ton doigt anneau trop étroit. Look before you leap

N'est heureux que qui le eroit être. Happy he who happy thinks himself

Ni l'un ni l'autre. Neither the one nor the other

Nom de guerre. A war-name; a travelling

Nul bien sans peine. No pains, no gains

Nuances de langage. Rhetoric

ON commença par être dupe; on finit par être fripon. They begin by being fools, and end in becoming knaves

On connaît l'ami au besoin. A friend is known in time of need

On ne donne rien si libéralement que ses conseils. Men give nothing so liberally as their advice

On ne se blâme que pour être loué. Men only blame themselves for the purpose of being praised

On prend les hommes par les paroles et les bêtes par les cornes. Men are taken by their words, and beasts by their horns

Où il n'y a rien le roi perd ses droits. Where nothing is to be had the king loses his right

Ouvrage de longue haleine. A long-winded

PAIN coupé n'a point de maitre. Bread cut is every one's bread

Papier mâché. Mashed paper

Par sique de mépris. As a token of contempt

Pas à pas on va bien loin. Step by step, one goes a long way

Pas de charge. Full gallop

Passer par tout. A master-key

Peine forte et dure. Strong and severe pain

Petite pluie abat grand vent. A little rain lays much dust

Peu de gens savent être vieux. Few persons know how to be old

Plus on est de fous plus on rit. More fools, the more they laugh

Plus pres est la chair que la chemise. I love my friends well, but myself better

Ponton. A temporary bridge for an army

Pour comble de bonheur. As the height of happiness

Pour qui ne les croit pas, il n'est pas de prodiges. There are no miracles to the man who does not believe in them

Prendre la lune avec les dents. To aim at impossibilities

QUAND la cornemuse est pleine on en chante mieux. When the belly is full, the music goes better

Quand on emprunte, on ne choisit pas. Beggars must not be choosers

Quand on voit la chose on la croit. Seeing is believing

Querelle d'Allemand. A drunken fray

Qui aime bien, bien châtie. He loves well who chastises well

Qui aime Jean, aime son chien.—Qui m'aime aime mon chien. Love me, love my dog

Qui a terme ne doit rien. One owes nothing till the rent becomes due

Qui bon l'achète bon le boit. As you brew so you must drink

Qui dit menteur dit larron. Show me a liar, and I'll show you a thief

Qui donne tôt donne deux fois. He that gives soon gives twice

Qui n'aime, ne suive. Who loves me follow me

Qui n'a santé n'a rien. He that wants health, wants every thing

Qui trop embrasse mal étreint. Grasp all, lose all

Qui trop se hâte en cheminant, en bon chemin se fourvoie souvent. The more haste, the worse speed

RECULER pour mieux sauter. To go back in order to leap the better

Revenons à nos moutons. Let us return to our sheep.—Let us avoid digression

Rien ne ressemble mieux à un honnête homme, qu'un fripon. Nobody so like an honest man as an arrant knave

Rieu n'est beau que le vrai. Nothing is beautiful but truth

Rire entre cuir et chair. To laugh in one's sleeve

Rire sous cap. To laugh in one's sleeve

Rôle d'équipage. A list of the crew

Ruse contre ruse. Diamond cut diamond

—trick for trick

Ruse de guerre. A stratagem

S'AMUSER à la moutarde. To stand on trifles

Sang froid. Indifference; apathy

Savoir quelque chose sur le bout du doigt. To have a thing at one's fingers' end

Selon le pain il faut le couteau.—Selon ta bourse gouverne ta bouche. You must cut your coat according to your cloth

Si le ciel tombait il y aurait bien des alouettes de prises. If the sky fall we shall catch larks

Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases

Sol-disant. Self-called
 Si nous ne nous flattions pas nous-mêmes, la flatterie des autres ne nous pourroit nuire. If we did not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others would not be prejudicial to us
 Souffler le chaud et le froid. To blow hot and cold
 TANT mieux. So much the better—Tant pis. So much the worse
 Tel brille au second rang, qui s'éclipse au premier. A man may shine in the second rank who would be eclipsed in the first
 Tel maître, tel valet. Like master, like man
 Tirer le diable par la queue. To pull the devil by the tail
 Tomber du grenier dans la cave. To have ups and downs [grace oneself
 Tourner casaque. To turn coat; to dis-tout chien qui abole ne mord pas. Barking dogs seldom bite [wit is every body's wit
 Tout le monde est sage après coup. After-Tout se fait par compéragé. Kissing goes by favour [by jowl
 Traiter de palr à compaignon. To go cheek
 Tuer le veau gras. To kill the fatted calf

Un bienfait n'est jamais perdu. A kindness is never lost
 Un cadet de haut appétit. A sharp-set young fellow
 Un chien regarde bien un évêque. A cat may look at a king [another
 Un clou chasse l'autre. One nail drives
 Une fois n'est pas coutume. One act does not make a habit
 Un homme coscu. A substantial man
 Un sot trouve toujours un plus sot qui l'admire. A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him
 VA où tu peux mourir où tu dois. Go where you can, and die where you ought
 Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles. A hungry belly has no ears
 Videttes. Sentinels on horseback
 Ville prise château rendu. A city taken, a citadel yielded
 Vive la bagatelle. Success to trifling
 Voilà une autre chose. There's quite a different matter
 Voir le dessous des cartes. To be in the secret
 Vous y perdrez vos pas. You will lose your labour

SPANISH AND ITALIAN.

Ad arcaea pertall glusto pecea. *It.* Where a chest lies open, a righteous man may sin
 Ad ogni uccello, suo nido è bello. *It.* Every bird thinks its own nest beautiful
 A la burla dexarta quando mas agrada. *Sp.* Leave a jest when it pleases you best
 Al buon vino non bisogna frasca. *It.* Good wine needs no bush
 Al hombre bueno no le busquen abblengo. *Sp.* Seek not for a good man's pedigree
 Al molino, ed alla sposa, sempre manca, qualche cosa. *It.* A mill and a woman are always in want of something
 Al plu tristo porco vien la miglior pera. *It.* The poorest hog has the best pear
 A pobreza, no hay verguenza. *Sp.* Poverty has no shame [not be choosers
 A quen dan no escoge. *Sp.* Beggars must asutate, e Dio l'asutero. *It.* Help yourself, and God will help you
 Anto da fè. *Sp.* An act of faith; the burning of a heretic
 Aviendo pregonado vino, vend vinagre. *Sp.* After having cried up their wine, they sell vinegar
 BACIO di bocca spesso cuor non tocca. *It.* A kiss of the mouth often touches not the heart
 Belle parole e cattivi fatti ingannano savj matti. *It.* Fair words butter no parsnips
 Belta e follia vanno spesso in compagnia. *It.* Heauly and folly are frequent companions
 Bisogna urlar co'lupi. *It.* If you go to Rome, do as they do there
 CADER dalla padella nella brace. *It.* To fall from Scylla into Charybdis
 Chi è stracco di bonacete, si mariti. *It.* Who is weary of a quiet life, gets himself a wife
 Chi fa il conto senza l'oste. *It.* He who reckons without his host, reckons twice

Chi ha arte, per tutto ha parte. *It.* He who has an art, has every where a part
 Chi ha quattrina ha anires. *It.* Money makes the mare to go
 Chi non sa niente, non dubita niente. *It.* He who knows nothing, doubts nothing
 Chi tace confessa. *It.* Silence is couvent
 Chi t'ha offeso non ti perdona mai. *It.* The man who has injured you will never forgive
 Con amore. *It.* With love [you
 Conto spesso e amicizie lunga. *It.* Short reckonings make long friends [an end
 Cosa fatta capo ha. *It.* A deed done has

DAR a dire favole. *It.* To make two bites of a cherry [high horse
 Dar in escaud escenza. *It.* He rides the
 Di grand eloquenza picciola coscienza. *It.* Great eloquence, little conscience
 Di novello tutto par bello. *It.* Novelty always appears handsome
 Dios me libre de hombre de un libro. *Sp.* God deliver me from a man of one book
 Donna che prende, tosto si rende. *It.* The maid that talketh yielueth
 Dono molto aspettato, e venduto, non donato. *It.* A gift long wanted for is sold, not given [After rain comes sunshine
 Dopo il callino ne vien il buon tempo. *It.*

ECHAR margaritas a puerco. *Sp.* To throw pearls before swine
 Egli fa come la velpe dell'ave. *It.* He is like the fox and the grapes
 E meglio cader dalle finestre che dal tetto. *It.* Of two evils choose the least
 E meglio sdrucioliar co' piedi che colla lingua. *It.* It is better one's foot make a slip than one's tongue
 E meglio tarde che mai. *It.* Better late than never [grow apace
 Erba mala presto cresce. *It.* Ill weeds
 E un fava in bocca al leone. *It.* That is carrying water to the ocean

FEMME sotto se cognolt à la cotte. *It.* You may know a foolish woman by her finery

GICO di mano, gico villano. *It.* Practical jokes belong to the vulgar

Gli assenti hanno tosto. *It.* The absent are at fault

Grand placer, no escotar y comer. *Sp.* It is very pleasant to eat, and have nothing to pay

Gran pace sarebbe in terra, se non vi fosse il mio, e il tuo. *It.* Peace would be general in the world, if there were neither mine nor thine

HUESPEDA hermosa mal para la bolsa. *Sp.* A handsome hostess is bad for the purse

Hurtar el puerco y dar los pies Dios. *Sp.* Steal a pig, and give the trotters for God's sake.

I FRUTTI proibiti sono i piu dolci. *It.* Forbidden fruit is sweet.

Il buon padrone fa il buon servitore. *It.* Good masters make good servants.

Il remedio e peggion del male. *It.* The cure is worse than the disease

Il sabio munda conscio, il nescio no. *Sp.* A wise man changes his mind, a fool never

Il sangue del soldato fa grande il capitano. *It.* The blood of the soldier makes the glory of the general [out the truth

Il vino è una mezza corda. *It.* Wine brings

Il volto sciolto, gli pensieri stretti. *It.* The countenance open, the thoughts strictly confined

In petto. *It.* In reserve [of an eye

In un batter d'occhio. *It.* In the twinkling

JENER il pie in pin staffe. *It.* To have many strings to one's bow.

L'ABITO è una seconda natura. *It.* Habit is second nature [tunity makes a thief

La comodità fa l'uomo ladro. *It.* Oppor-

La experiencia es madre de la ciencia. *Sp.* Experience is the mother of science

La fame è il miglior intingolo. *It.* Hunger is the best sauce

La fame non vuol leggl. *It.* Fair words do not fill an empty stomach

La famiglia fa dispregiamento. *It.* Familiarity breeds contempt

La povertà è la madre di tutti l'arti. *It.* Poverty is the mother of all arts

La probeza non est villezza, mas es ramo le picardia. *Sp.* Poverty is no baseness, but it is a branch of knavery

Lasciamo andar l'acqua allo 'ngiu. *It.* We must run with the stream

L'au che abbaga poco morde. *It.* A barking dog does not bite

La verdad adelgazo pero no quiebra. *Sp.* Truth refines, but does not obscure

La verita è figlia del tempo. *It.* Truth is the daughter of time

Le buone leggi spesso nascon da cattivi costumi. *It.* Good laws often proceed from bad manners [devil rebukes sin

Le renard prêche aux poules. *Sp.* The li matti hanno bolletta di dir cio che vogliono. *It.* Fools have liberty to say what they please

L'ultima che si perde è la speranza. *It.* The last thing that is lost is hope

MEGLIO tardi che non mai. *It.* Better late than never

Mezzo termine. *It.* A middle course

Miele in bocca, guarda la borsa. *It.* Honey in the mouth saves the purse

Mino e profita nella sua patria. *It.* No one is a prophet in his own country

Mettere il cavio luangi a'buol. *It.* To put the cart before the horse

NATURA lo fece, è poi rompe la stampa. *It.* Nature formed him, and then broke the mould

Necios y porfiados hacen ricos a los letrados. *Sp.* Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich

Noce piu la pace simulata, che la guerra aperta. *It.* A deceitful peace is more hurtful than open war

Non o oro tutto quel che luce. *It.* All is not gold that glitters

Non grattate il corpo alle cicale. *It.* Do not awake a sleeping lion

Non giudicar la nave, stando in terra. *It.* Judge not of a ship as she lies on the stocks

Non is abusar col'orso. *It.* Do not play with edged tools

Non sa piu a che appigliarsi. *It.* He knows not which foot to stand upon

Non v'è rosa senza spina. *It.* There is no rose without a thorn

OGNI medaglia ha il suo reverso. *It.* Every medal has its reverse

PASSATO il pericolo, gabbato il santo. *It.* When the danger is past, the guardian saint is derided [softly goes far

Passo a passo si va confaur. *It.* Fair and

Peña e premio son l'anima del buon governo. *It.* Rewards and punishments are the basis of good government

Per la rosa spesso il spin, se coglie. *It.* The thorn is often plucked for the rose

Pietra mossa non fa muschio. *It.* A rolling stone gathers no moss [crime

Povertà non è vizio. *It.* Poverty is not a

Puerta abierta, al santo tiento. *Sp.* The open door tempts the saint

QUANTO mayor es la fortuna, tanto es menor segura. *Sp.* The most exalted fortune is the least secure

Questa fa venire l'acquolina alla bocca. *It.* That makes one's mouth water

Quien hace por comun, hace por ningun. *Sp.* He who gives to the public gives to no one

Quien sirve no es libre. *Sp.* He who serves is not free [covers thee, discovers thee

Quien te cubre te descubre. *Sp.* That which Qui fa le fatti suoi, non s'embratta le mani. *It.* He who doth his own business defileth not his fingers

SALUD y alegria belleza cria. *Sp.* Health and mirth create beauty

Sempre il mal non vien per nuocere. *It.* Evil does not always come to injure

Se non è vero, è ben trovato. *It.* If it be not true, it is at least well feigned

Si prendono piu mosche col miele che col 'aceto. *It.* One catches more flies with honey than with vinegar

TAL padrone, tal servidore. *It.* Like master, like man

Tidarsi è bene, e non fidarse è meglio. *It.* Mistrust is the mother of safety.

Tutto cio che riluce non è oro. *It.* All is not gold that glitters

VIEJO amador, invierno con flor. *Sp.* An amorous old man is like a winter flower

A NEW AND ENLARGED Dictionary of the English Language, WITH MORAL MAXIMS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

ABB

ABJ

A, THE first letter of the alphabet, is an article set before nouns of the singular number: as, a man, a tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*; as *an ox*. It is placed before a participle, or participial noun; as, a hunting, a begging. It denotes proportion; the schoolmaster hath a hundred a year. It is used as an abbreviation of certain Latin words; as *A. M.* artium magister; *A. D.* anno domini. *A* has three different sounds: the broad sound, as *all*, *scall*; the open, as *father*, *rather*; and the slender, or close, as *place*, *face*, *vest*.
Aaronic, *Aaronical*, *a.* belonging or relating to the priesthood of Aaron

Aa'vora, *s.* the fruit of a species of palm-tree
Ab, *s.* the fifth month of the ecclesiastical year
Abac'a, *s.* an Indian plant [of the Jews]

Abacist, *s.* one who casts accounts

Aback, *ad.* backwards; back: (a sea term)

Abacrot, *s.* an ancient crown or cap of state worn by the kings of England [cattle]

Abactor, *s.* one who steals or drives away

Abacus, *s.* (in architecture,) the crowning

both of the capital and column [horns]

Abada, *s.* a wild animal of Africa, with three

Abaddon, *s.* a name of Satan; the destroyer

Abast, *ad.* towards the stern: (a sea term)

Abagun, *s.* an Ethiopian bird of great beauty

Abaisance, *s.* a bow; a mark of respect

Abalienate, *v. a.* to make over to another

Abalienation, *s.* a making over to another

Abandon, *v. a.* to resign; to forsake

Abandoned, *a.* vicious, detestable; deserted

Abandoner, *s.* a forsaker; one who leaves

Abandoning, *s.* a leaving or forsaking

Abandonment, *s.* the act of forsaking

Abanct, *s.* the girdle worn by Jewish priests

Aban'ga, *s.* a species of the palm-tree

Abannition, *s.* temporary banishment

Abare, *v. a.* to make bare or disclose

Abarticulation, *s.* the structure of a joint

that has a strong and easy motion

Abas, *s.* a Persian weight for weighing pearls

Abase, *v. a.* to humble, to bring low

Abasement, *s.* the state of being brought low

Abash, *v. a.* to confuse, to make ashamed

Abashtment, *s.* shame or confusion

Abas'sil, *s.* a Persian silver coin

Abatable, *a.* capable of being abated

Abate, *v. a.* to lessen; to lower in price

Abatement, *s.* act of lessening; extenuation

Abater, *s.* one who abates or cheapens

Abator, *s.* one who enters on land, &c.,

before the heir takes possession

Abattis, [Fr.] trees cut down, and so laid as

to form a defence for troops

Abattoir, [Fr.] *a.* a general slaughter-house

Abatude, *s.* any thing diminished

Abatre, *s.* grass pressed or beaten down

by a stag in passing

Abbaum, *s.* a species of red clay

Abb, *s.* the yarn on a weaver's warp

Abba, *s.* a scriptural word signifying father

Abbacy, *s.* office or possessions of an abbot

Abbatial, *Abbat'ial*, *a.* relating to an abbey

Abbe, *s.* [Fr.] an abbot; a tutor or instructor

Ab'ness, *s.* the governess of a nunnery
Ab'bey, *s.* a residence for religious persons, whether men or women

Ab'bey-lubber, *s.* a lazy inmate of a monastery

Ab'bot, *s.* the chief of a convent of men

Ab'botship, *s.* the state of an abbot

Abbre'viate, *v. a.* to abridge, to shorten

Abbre'viation, *s.* the act of abridging

Abbre'viator, *s.* one who shortens or abridges

Abbre'viatory, *a.* calculated to shorten

Abbre'viature, *s.* a mark used for the sake of

shortening; a compendium or abridgment

Abbrevoir, *s.* [Fr.] a watering-place; the

joint or juncture of two stones

A, B, C; the alphabet; its first three letters

Abcis'sa, *s.* part of the diameter of a curve

Abdala'vi, *s.* the Egyptian melon

Abdest, *s.* a Mahometan rite; purification

Abdicant, *a.* giving up, renouncing

Abdicate, *v. a.* to resign an office or trust

Abdicat'ion, *s.* resignation; act of giving up

Abdicative, *a.* implying abdication

Abditive, *a.* hiding or concealing

Abditory, *s.* a place to hide goods in

Abdomen, *s.* the lower part of the belly

Abdom'inal, *a.* relating to the abdomen

Abdom'inous, *a.* paunch-bellied, unwieldy

Abdu'ce, *v. a.* to separate; to draw away

Abdu'cent, *a.* drawing or pulling back

Abduc'tion, *s.* the act of drawing back

Abduc'tor, *s.* any muscle that contracts

Abear, *v. a.* to bear; to behave

Abece'darian, *s.* a teacher of the alphabet

Abece'dary, *a.* relating to the alphabet

Abed, *ad.* in bed, on the bed

A'bel-tree, *s.* the white poplar

A'ber, *s.* the mouth of a river

Aber'rance, *Aber'rancy*, *s.* a deviation from

the right way; an error, a mistake

Aber'rant, *a.* wandering from the right way

Aberra'tion, *s.* the act of deviating

Aberun'cate, *v. a.* to root up; to extirpate

Abet, *v. a.* to aid, to encourage, to set on

Abet'ment, *s.* act of abetting, or encouraging

Abet'ter, *Abet'tor*, *s.* one who aids another

Abevacu'ation, *s.* a partial evacuation of the

morbid humours of the body

Abey'ance, *s.* (in law,) goods in reversion

Ab'gregate, *v. a.* to lead out of the flock

Abgrega'tion, *s.* a separation from the flock

Abhor, *v. a.* to detest, to loathe, to abominate

Abhor'rence, *s.* aversion, great hatred

Abhor'rent, *a.* odious; contrary to

Abhor'rently, *ad.* with abhorrence

Abhor'rer, *s.* a hater, detester

Abhor'ring, *s.* the feeling of abhorrence

A'bib, *s.* the first month of the Jewish eccle-

siastical year, beginning in March

Abide, *v. n.* to dwell; to persevere in

Abid'er, *s.* one who abides in a place

Abid'ing, *s.* continuance; stay

Abid'ingly, *ad.* in a manner to continue

Abil'ities, *s. pl.* mental endowments

Abil'ity, *s.* power; skill, capacity

Abintu'tate, *a.* inheriting from a person who

died without making a will

Ab'ject, *a.* mean, base, vile, contemptible—

s. one who is degraded—*v. a.* to cast out

A TRULY GREAT MAN BORROWS NO LUSTRE FROM SPLENDID ANCESTRY.

AMONG THE BASE, MERIT BEGETS ENVY; AMONG THE NOBLE, EMULATION.

- Abject'edness, Abjec'tion, Ab'jectness, *s.* meanness of mind, servility, baseness
 Ab'jectly, *ad.* In an abject manner, meanly
 Abju'dicate, *v. a.* to give by judgment from one to another
 Abjudica'tion, *s.* the act of transferring from one to another by judgment
 Abjugate, *v. a.* to set free, to unyoke
 Abjuration, *s.* the act of renouncing an oath
 Abjura'tory, *a.* containing abjuration
 Abju're, *v.* to retract, or recant; to renounce an opinion; to forsake the realm
 Abju'rement, *s.* renunciation of an oath
 Abju'rer, *s.* one who renounces an oath
 Ablac'tate, *v. a.* to wean from the breast
 Ablacta'tion, *s.* weaning; a method of grafting without cutting the clon from the stock
 Ablac'quate, *v. a.* to lay the roots bare
 Ablaquea'tion, *s.* the opening of the ground round the roots of trees, to admit air, &c.
 Ablac'tion, *s.* the act of taking away
 Ab'lative, *a.* taking from—*s.* the sixth case of the Latin nouns
 A'ble, *a.* having power; skilful
 A'ble-bodied, *a.* strong of body, robust
 Ab'legate, *v. a.* to send abroad on some public business or employment [embassy
 Ablega'tion, *s.* the sending abroad on an
 Ab'len, or Ab'let, *s.* a small fish, the bleak
 A'bleness, *s.* strength of mind or body
 Ab'lepsy, *s.* want of sight; inadvertence
 Ab'ligate, *v. a.* to bind or tie up from
 Ab'ligurif'ion, *s.* prodigal expense on meat and drink; profuseness of expenditure
 Ab'locate, *v. a.* to let out to hire
 Abloca'tion, *s.* a letting out to hire
 Ablu'de, *v. n.* to be unlike; to differ
 Ab'luent, *a.* that has the power of cleansing
 Ablu'tion, *s.* cleansing; religious purification
 A'ble, *ad.* with ability
 Ab'negate, *v. a.* to deny, to renounce, reject
 Abnega'tion, *s.* denial; renunciation
 Ab'negator, *s.* one who denies
 Ab'net, *s.* a Jewish priest's girdle
 Ab'nodate, *v. a.* to cut off the knots of trees
 Abnodat'ion, *s.* the cutting knots from trees
 Abnor'mity, *s.* Irregularity; deformity
 Abnor'mous, *a.* misshapen, irregular
 Abo'ard, *ad.* In, or on board a ship
 Abo'dauce, *s.* an omen
 Abo'de, *s.* a habitation, a dwelling-place—
v. a. to foretell, to prognosticate
 Abo'dement, *s.* a secret anticipation; omen
 Abo'ding, *s.* a presentiment
 Abole'te, *a.* obsolete; out of use
 Abo'l'ish, *v. a.* to repeal, to make void
 Abo'l'ishable, *a.* that which may be abolished
 Abo'l'isher, *s.* one who annuls [lishing
 Abo'l'ishment, Abo'l'ition, *s.* the act of abo-
 litionist, *s.* one who promotes abolition
 Aboma'sum, Aboma'sus, *s.* the maw
 Abom'inable, *a.* detestable, hateful; unclean
 Abom'inableness, *s.* hatefulness, odiousness
 Abom'inably, *ad.* detestably; wickedly
 Abom'inate, *v. a.* to abhor, to detest
 Abomina'tion, *s.* detestation; pollution
 Abo'rd, *s.* address—*v. a.* to approach
 Abo'rea, *s.* a kind of crested duck
 Abo'riginal, *a.* primitive; pristine
 Abo'r'igines, *s.* first inhabitants of a country
 Abo'r'sement, *s.* abortion, untimely birth
 Abo'r't, *v.* to bring forth before the time; to miscarry—*s.* an abortion
 Abo'r'tion, *s.* a miscarriage; untimely birth
 Abo'r'tive, *a.* untimely; premature
 Abo'r'tively, *ad.* immaturity; untimely
 Abo'r'tiveness, *s.* the state of abortion
 Abo'r'tment, *s.* an untimely birth
 Abo'und', *v. n.* to have or be in great plenty
 Abo'ut', *prep.* near to; engaged in
 Abo'v'e, *prep.* higher in place; superior to—
ad. in the air, in heaven
 Abo'v'eboard, *ad.* openly, fairly [above
 Abo'v'e-mentioned, *ad.* written or printed
 Abra'cadab'ra, *s.* a superstitious charm
 Abra'de, *v. a.* to waste by degress; to rub off
 Abo'rahamic, *a.* pertaining to Abraham
 Abo'raid', *v. a.* to rouse; to awake
 Abo'ra'sion, *s.* the act of rubbing off
 Abo'reast', *ad.* close together, side by side
 Abo'renuncia'tion, *s.* absolute denial
 Abo'rep'tion, *s.* the being carried away
 Abo'r'id'ge, *v. a.* to contract; to shorten
 Abo'r'id'ger, *s.* one who makes a compendium
 Abo'r'id'gment, *s.* a summary; a large work contracted into a smaller compass
 Abo'r'oach, *ad.* In a state to run; in a situation ready to yield the liquor contained
 Abo'rad', *ad.* without doors; in foreign countries; widely spread
 Abo'rogate, *v. a.* to annul, abolish, repeal
 Abo'roga'tion, *s.* the act of annulling
 Abo'rood', *ad.* in the act of brooding
 Abo'rotanum, *s.* the plant southernwood
 Abo'r'upt', *a.* sudden; rough; unconnected
 Abo'r'upted, *a.* broken off suddenly
 Abo'r'up'tion, *s.* violent separation
 Abo'r'up'tly, *ad.* unseasonably; hastily
 Abo'r'up'tness, *s.* abrupt manner, suddenness
 Abo'scess, *s.* a tumour containing matter
 Abo'sces'sion, *s.* a departing or going away
 Abo'scind', *v. a.* to cut off
 Abo'sciss, Abo'scis'sa, *s.* part of the diameter of a conic section
 Abo'scis'sion, *s.* the act of cutting or lopping off
 Abo'scond', *v. n.* to hide one's self
 Abo'scon'der, *s.* the person who absconds
 Abo'scence, *s.* distance; inattention
 Abo'sent, *a.* not present; inattentive
 Abo'sent', *v. n.* to keep away, to withdraw
 Abo'senta'neous, *a.* relating to absence
 Abo'sentee', *s.* one who is absent from his employment, station, or country
 Abo'sentee'ism, *s.* the act of leaving one's country or possessions, and domiciliating elsewhere
 Abo'sent'er, *s.* one absent from his duty
 Abo'sent'ment, *s.* the act of being absent
 Abo'sinthian, *a.* of the nature of wormwood
 Abo'sinthiated, *a.* impregnated with bitter
 Abo'sinthites, *s. pl.* wines impregnated with
 Abo'sinthium, *s.* wormwood [wormwood
 Abo'sist', *v. n.* to cease; to leave off
 Abo'solute, *a.* complete; arbitrary
 Abo'solutely, *ad.* unconditionally; positively
 Abo'soluteness, *s.* despotism; independence
 Abo'solut'ion, *s.* acquittal; remission of sins
 Abo'solutism, *s.* doctrine of predestination
 Abo'solutory, *a.* tending to absolve
 Abo'solv'atory, *a.* forgiving, pardoning sin
 Abo'solve, *v. a.* to set free; to acquit; to pardon
 Abo'solv'er, *s.* he who pronounces sin remitted
 Abo'sonant, *a.* contrary to reason; absurd
 Abo'sonate, *v. a.* to shun; to avoid; to hate
 Abo'sonous, *a.* unmusical; untunable
 Abo'sorb', *v. a.* to suck up, to swallow up
 Abo'sorbability, *s.* capability of absorption
 Abo'sorb'able, *a.* that may be imbibed
 Abo'sorb'ent, *s.* a medicine that draws away superfluous moisture in the body—*a.* drying
 Abo'sorp'tion, *s.* the process of imbibing liquids; the act of swallowing up

[ACA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ACC]

Absorp'tive, *a.* having power to imbibe
 Abstain, *v. n.* to forbear, to refrain from
 Abstemious, *a.* temperate, abstinent, sober
 Abstemiously, *ad.* temperately, soberly
 Abstemiousness, *s.* sobriety, temperance
 Abstinence, *s.* the act of keeping off
 Absterge, *v. a.* to cleanse; to wipe off
 Absterge, *a.* having a cleansing quality—
s. a cleansing medicine; a detergent
 Absterse, *v. a.* to cleanse; to purify
 Abster'sion, *s.* the act of cleansing
 Abster'sive, *a.* that has the quality of cleansing
 Ab'stinance, *s.* a refraining from; temperance
 Ab'stinent, *a.* temperate, abstemious
 Ab'stinently, *ad.* temperately
 Ab'stinents, *s. pl.* a sect who refused to eat
 meat, prohibited marriage, &c.
 Abstr'ed, *a.* forced away; torn away
 Abstract, *v. a.* to separate ideas; to abridge
 Ab'stract, *s.* an abridgment, an epitome—
a. drawn from; separated
 Abstract'ed, *part. a.* separated, abstruse
 Abstract'edly, *ad.* simply; separately
 Abstract'edness, *s.* the state of being abstracted
 Abstract'er, *s.* one who makes an abstract
 Abstrac'tion, *s.* the act of separating
 Abstracti'tious, *a.* drawn from vegetables or
 other substances without fermentation
 Abstractive, *a.* having the power to abstract
 Ab'stractly, *ad.* absolutely; simply
 Ab'stractness, *s.* a state only in contemplation
 Abstric'ted, *a.* loosened, unbound
 Abstrin'ge, *v. a.* to unbind
 Abstru'de, *v. a.* to thrust away
 Abstru'se, *a.* hidden, obscure, difficult
 Abstru'sely, *ad.* obscurely, not plainly
 Abstru'seness, *s.* difficulty; obscurity
 Abstru'sity, *s.* that which is abstruse
 Abst'ime, *v. a.* to wear away by degrees
 Absurd, *a.* unreasonable; inconsistent
 Absurd'ity, *s.* not consistent with reason; folly
 Absurdly, *ad.* unreasonably, foolishly
 Abund'ance, *s.* great plenty, exuberance
 Abund'ant, *a.* plentiful; exuberant
 Abund'antly, *ad.* in plenty; amply; liberally
 Abuse, *v. a.* to reproach; to impose on; ill use
 Abuse, *s.* the ill use of any thing
 Abuse'r, *s.* he that uses ill, or reproaches
 Abuse'sion, *s.* corrupt practice; unjust censure
 Abuse'sive, *a.* practising or containing abuse
 Abuse'sively, *ad.* rudely; reproachfully
 Abuse'iveness, *s.* uncivil language, rudeness
 Abut', *v. n.* to join or border upon; to meet
 Abut'ion, *s.* the yellow marsh mallow
 Abut'ment, *s.* that which joins to, or borders
 upon another object
 Abut'tals, *s.* the boundaries of any land
 Ab'volute, *v. a.* to fly from
 Ab'volut'ion, *s.* the act of flying from
 Abyss'm, Abyss', *s.* a fathomless gulf or pit
 Abyss'mal, *a.* belonging to an abyss
 Abyss'inian, *a.* pertaining to Abyssinia or
 its people—*s.* a native of Abyssinia
 Aca'calls, *s.* the name of a shrub
 Aca'alot, Aca'alot, *s.* a Mexican bird, the ibis
 Aca'cia, *s.* the name of a tree; a thing
 A'caey, *s.* a disposition void of malice
 Acad'e'me, *s.* a school of philosophy
 Acad'e'mial, *a.* relating to an academy
 Acad'e'mian, Acad'e'mic'an, Acad'e'mist, *s.*
 a member of an academy [academy
 Acad'e'm'le, Acad'e'm'ical, *a.* belonging to an
 Acad'e'm'ically, *ad.* in an academic manner
 Acad'e'mism, *s.* the doctrine of the academi-
 cal philosophy
 Acad'e'my, *s.* a school; a university

Acamac'u, *s.* the Brazilian fly-catcher, a bird
 Acana'ceous, *s.* prickly, like a thistle
 Acan'tha, *s.* the prickly of thorny plants
 Acantha'ceous, *a.* armed with prickles
 Acau'tharis, *s.* an insect; a species of bug
 Acau'thice, *s.* sweet juice in the buds of ivy
 Acau'thine, *a.* belonging to the herb acanthus
 Acau'this, *s.* the plant called groundsel
 Acanthop'tery'gious, *a.* having prickly fins
 Acau'thus, *s.* the herb bear's foot
 Acan'zih, *s. pl.* the Turkish light horse
 Acapal'ti, *s.* the long pepper plant
 Aca'ra, *s.* a Brazil fresh-water fish
 Acaramu'co, *s.* a remarkable fish found in the
 A'caron, *s.* the wild myrtle [Western Ocean
 Acar'py, *s.* barrenness, unfruitfulness
 Aca'rus, *s.* a small insect found in the skin
 Acatale'ctic, *s.* a verse exactly perfect, hav-
 ing the complete number of syllables
 Aca'alepsy, *s.* impossibility of complete dis-
 Acatale'ptic, *a.* incomprehensible [covery
 Aca'ter, *s.* a provider of provisions
 Aca'tes, *s.* provisions; victuals; viands
 Acathar'sia, *s.* impurity of the humours
 Aca'tium, *s.* a boat used by the ancients
 Acau'lous, *a.* (in botany) having no stalk
 Ace'de, *v. n.* to comply with; to agree to
 Accel'eratory, *a.* accelerating, progressive
 Accel'erate, *v. a.* to quicken, to hasten
 Accelerat'ion, *s.* a quickening, hastening
 Accel'erative, *a.* increasing the velocity
 Accend', *v. a.* to set on fire, to kindle
 Accend'ibility, *s.* capacity of being kindled
 Accend'ible, *a.* capable of being kindled
 Accen'sion, *s.* the state of being kindled
 Ac'cent, *s.* manner of pronunciation; a
 mark to direct the modulation of the voice
 Accent', *v. a.* to note or mark the accent
 Accen'tor, *s.* (In music) one that takes or
 sings the leading part
 Accen'tual, *a.* relating to accent
 Accen'tuate, *v. a.* to place the accent rightly
 Accen'tua'tion, *s.* due placing of the accent
 Accept', *v. a.* to receive, to take, to admit
 Acceptability, Accept'ableness, *s.* the quality
 of being acceptable
 Acceptable, *a.* agreeable, reasonable
 Acceptably, *ad.* in an acceptable manner
 Accept'ance, *s.* reception with approbation;
 the signing a bill of exchange, and there-
 by agreeing to pay it when due
 Accepta'tion, *s.* reception; received meaning
 Accept'er, *s.* the person who accepts
 Accepta'tion, *s.* remission of a debt
 Acceptive, *a.* ready to accept
 Access', *s.* admission to a place or person
 Acces'sible, *a.* that which may be approached
 Acces'sion, *s.* addition; the arriving at
 Acces'sional, *a.* accidentally increased
 Access'orial, *a.* pertaining to an accessory
 Access'orily, *ad.* as an accessory
 Ac'cessori'ousness, *s.* the state of being accessory
 Ac'cessory, *s.* an abettor; not the principal
 —*a.* additional; helping forward
 Ac'cidence, *s.* a little book containing the
 first rudiments of grammar
 Ac'cident, *s.* casualty; unforeseen event
 Accident'al, *a.* casual, happening by chance
 —*s.* property non-essential
 Accident'ally, *ad.* casually, fortuitously
 Accid'ions, *a.* slothful
 Accid'ity, *s.* slothfulness
 Accinet', girded, prepared, ready
 Accipen'ser, *s.* a genus of fishes
 Accipit'es, *s.* a receiver—*a.* receiving
 Accipit'res, *s. pl.* birds of the hawk kind

ABUNDANCE IS A TROUBLE, BUT COMPETENCY BRINGS DELIGHT.

AVARICE GENERALLY MISCALCULATES, AND AS GENERALLY DECEIVES.

Accipitrine, *a.* rapacious, like a hawk
 Accipitri'na, *s.* the herb hawk-weed
 Accis'mus, *s.* (in rhetoric) dissimulation
 Accite, *v. a.* to call for or upon; to summon
 Acclaim', *v. a.* to applaud, to shout
 Acclaim', Acclamation, *s.* a shout of applause; praise; exultation
 Acclam'atory, *a.* pertaining to applause
 Acclimated, *a.* inured to the climate
 Acclive, Acclivous, *a.* rising; up-hill
 Acclivity, *s.* the ascent of a hill
 Acclio', *v. a.* to cloy, to satiate, to surfeit
 Accoil', *v. n.* to crowd; to bustle about
 Accolade, *s.* a ceremony formerly used in knighthood, by the king putting his hand round the knight's neck
 Accolent, *s.* a borderer; one who lives near
 Accolled, (in heraldry) collared
 Accommodable, *a.* that which may be fitted
 Accommodableness, *s.* the capability of accommodating
 Accommodate, *v. a.* to supply—*a.* agreeable
 Accommodately, *ad.* suitably; fitly
 Accommodateness, *s.* fitness
 Accommodating, *a.* disposed to agree or comply with the will of another
 Accommodation, *s.* reconciliation of a disagreement; provision of conveniences
 Accommodator, *s.* he who adjusts a thing
 Accompanable, Accompaniable, *a.* sociable
 Accompanier, *s.* one of the company
 Accompaniment, *s.* something added to another; the instrumental parts that accompany the vocal in music
 Accompanist, *s.* one who takes the accompanying part in a piece of music
 Accompany, *v. a.* to join; to associate with
 Accomplice, *s.* a partner; an associate
 Accomplish, *v. a.* to complete; to obtain
 Accomplishable, *a.* capable of execution
 Accomplished, *a.* completed; elegant
 Accomplisher, *s.* he who accomplishes
 Accomplishment, *s.* full performance; elegance; ornament of mind
 Accompl', Accompl'ant. See Account, &c.
 Accord, *v. a.* to adjust; unite; agree with—*s.* compact; harmony; union
 Accordable, *a.* agreeable; consonant
 Accordance, Accordancy, *s.* agreement
 Accordant, *a.* willing; consenting
 Accordantly, *ad.* correspondingly
 Accord'er, *s.* an assistant; a helper
 Accord'ing, *prep.* agreeably to; in proportion
 Accord'ingly, *ad.* agreeably; conformably
 Accor'porate, *v. a.* to unite in one
 Accor'porated, *a.* embodied, joined together
 Accost, *v. a.* to address, to salute
 Accostable, *a.* easy of access; familiar
 Accouchement, *s.* [Fr.] a delivery or lying in
 Accoucheur, *s.* [Fr.] a man-midwife
 Account, *v. a.* to compute; answer for; to give an account—*s.* a computation; examination; narration; dignity, rank
 Accountability, *s.* liability to give account
 Accountable, *a.* subject to an account
 Accountableness, *s.* the being accountable
 Account-book, *s.* a book of accounts
 Accountant, *s.* one who keeps accounts—*a.* being accountable to
 Accountantship, *s.* office of an accountant
 Account'ing, *s.* the act of adjusting accounts
 Account'ple, *v. a.* to join or link together
 Account'plement, *s.* a coupling; junction
 Accou'tre, *v. a.* to attire, to dress, to furnish
 Accou'trements, *s. pl.* equipage; trappings
 Accoy', *v. a.* to render quiet; to soothe

Accredit, *v. a.* to procure honour [credit
 Accreditation, *s.* that which gives a title to
 Accrescent, *a.* increasing
 Accretion, *s.* the act of growing to another
 Accretive, *a.* that which by growth is added
 Acroach', *v. a.* to draw away; to encroach
 Acroachment, *s.* the act of acroaching
 Accrue, *v. n.* to arise from; to be added to
 Accrue'ment, *s.* addition; increase
 Accruba'tion, *s.* the posture of leaning at meals, as observed by the ancients
 Accubi'tion, *s.* a sitting down
 Accumb', *v. a.* to lie at the table
 Accum'bency, *s.* a leaning position
 Accum'bent, *a.* leaning, lying against
 Accumulate, *v. a.* to pile up, to heap together
 Accumulation, *s.* a heaping up; a heap
 Accumulative, *a.* ended with the quality of collecting or increasing
 Accumulator, *s.* a gatherer together
 Accu'racy, Accu'rateness, *s.* exactness
 Accu'rate, *a.* very exact; done with care
 Accu'rately, *ad.* without error; nicely
 Accu'rise, *v. a.* to doom to misery
 Accu'rsed, *part. a.* that which is doomed to misery; execrable, hateful, detestable
 Accu'sable, *a.* that may be censured; culpable
 Accu'sant, *s.* he who accuses another
 Accu'sation, *s.* charge, impeachment
 Accu'sative, *a.* the fourth case of a noun
 Accu'satory, *a.* that which produces or contains an accusation
 Accu'se, *v. a.* to charge with a crime
 Accu'sed, *s.* one charged with a crime
 Accu'ser, *s.* one who prefers a complaint
 Accu'stom, *v. a.* to use oneself to anything
 Accu'stomable, *a.* habitual, customary
 Accu'stomably, Accu'stomarily, *ad.* usually
 Accu'stomary, *a.* common, usually done
 Accu'stomed, *part. a.* habituated, used
 Ace, *s.* a unit on cards or dice; a trifle
 Ace'dama, *s.* [Heb.] a field of blood [superior
 Aceph'ali, *s.* levellers who acknowledge no
 Aceph'alous, *a.* without a head [one spot
 Ace'point, *s.* the side of a die which has but
 Acerb', *a.* acid, rough, bitter; severe
 Acerbate, *v. a.* to make bitter or sour
 Acerb'ity, Acerb'itude, *s.* a sourness; severity
 Acer'ic, *a.* pertaining to the maple
 Acer'ides, *s. pl.* plasters without wax
 A'cerose, A'cerous *a.* full of chaff
 Acer'ra, *s.* a pot in which incense was burnt
 Aces'te, *s.* a species of butterfly
 Acer'val, *a.* belonging to a heap
 Acer'vate, *v. a.* to heap together
 Acerva'tion, *s.* the act of heaping together
 Acer'vose, *a.* full of heaps
 Aces'ency, *s.* sourness; acidity
 Aces'cent, *a.* tending to sourness
 Acetab'alum, *s.* a kind of urnet; Roman measure; the cavity at the end of a bone
 A'cetate, A'cetite, *s.* a neutral salt
 A'ceted, *a.* impregnated with acid
 A'ctic-acid, *s.* vinegar in a particularly concentrated state
 Acetifica'tion, *s.* the process of making vinegar
 Acetify, *v. a.* to convert into acid
 Acetom'eter, *s.* an instrument used for ascertaining the strength of acids
 Aceto'se, Acet'ous, *a.* having a sour quality
 Acetos'ity, *s.* the state of being sour
 Acet'um, *s.* vinegar
 Ache'an, *a.* pertaining to Achaia in Greece
 A'chamech, *s.* the dross of silver [pain
 Ache, *s.* a continued pain—*v. n.* to be in
 Ache'ivable, *a.* possible to be done

[ACQ]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ACU]

Achie'vance, *s.* performance
 Achie've, *v. a.* to perform; to obtain
 Achie'vement, *s.* a deed, a performance; the escutcheons, or ensigns armorial
 Achie'ver, *s.* he who performs his intentions
 Ach'ling, *s.* a continued pain; uneasiness
 Ach'ioté, *s.* the anotta, a tree and a drug
 Ach'lys, *s.* dizziness of sight
 Ach'ne, *s.* chaff; froth; smoke
 Ach'chor, *s.* a species of herpes; an ulcer
 Ach'hras, *s.* the wild pear-tree
 Achromatic, *a.* contrived to remedy aberrations and colours in telescopes
 Acbyro'nia, *s.* a genus of plants
 Acic'ula, *s.* a herb; wild chervil
 Acic'ule, *s. pl.* the spikes or prickles with which some animals are furnished
 Acic'ular, *a.* shaped like a small needle
 Ac'id, *a.* sharp; biting—*s.* any thing sour
 Acidif'erous, *s.* of an acid quality
 Acidif'iable, *a.* capable of forming an acid
 Acidific'ation, *s.* capability of forming an acid by uniting with oxygen
 Acidif'ier, *s.* that which forms an acid
 Acidif'y, *v. a.* to make acid
 Acidim'eter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids
 A'cidist, *s.* a maintainer of the doctrine of acids
 Acid'ity, A'cidness, *s.* sharpness, sourness
 Acid'ule, *s.* medicinal springs impregnated with sharp pungent qualities
 Acid'ulate, *v. a.* to make sour
 Acid'ulous, *a.* sourish; of a pungent flavour
 Acin'aces, *s.* a kind of Persian cutlass
 Acina'ciform, *a.* resembling a sabre
 Acina'ceous, *a.* full of kernels
 Acin'iform, *a.* having the form of grapes
 A'cinosé, A'cinous, *a.* consisting of minute granular concretions
 Ac'inus, *s.* the stone of any berry
 Acknow'ledge, *v. a.* to confess as a fault
 Acknow'ledgment, *s.* concession; gratitude
 Ac'me, *s.* the height or crisis of any thing
 Ac'ne, *s.* a hard pimple on the face
 Acnes'tis, *s.* middle of the spine in quadrupeds
 Ac'o, *s.* a sea-fish, the sarachus [peds
 Ac'olin, *s.* a foreign bird of the partridge kind
 Ac'o'othist, Ac'olyte, Ac'o'ythe, *s.* a Finnish
 Ac'oonite, *s.* wolfsbane; poison [deacon
 Acon'tias, *s.* the dart snake; a serpent
 Ac'o'pica, *s.* a medicine to allay weariness
 Ac'o'pis, *s.* a precious stone; a fossil salt
 Ac'o'puon, *s.* a warm fomentation
 A'cor, *s.* a sourness of the stomach
 A'corn, *s.* the seed or fruit of the oak
 A'corned, *a.* furnished with acorns
 A'corus, *s.* a plant of the thistle kind
 Acos'mia, *s.* an ill state of health, with a loss of natural colour
 Acotyled'onous, *a.* having no slide lobes
 Acoustic, *a.* that which relates to hearing
 Acoust'ics, *s.* the doctrine of sounds; medicines used to assist the hearing
 Acquaint', *v. a.* to inform; to make known
 Acquaint'able, *a.* easily accessible
 Acquaint'ance, *s.* familiarity; an associate; a person with whom we are acquainted
 Acquaint'ed, *a.* familiar; well known to
 Acquis't, Acquis't, *s.* a thing gained
 Acques'ce, *v. n.* to yield, submit, comply
 Acques'cence, Acques'cency, *s.* compliance
 Acques'cent, *a.* easy; submitting
 Acquir'able, *a.* that may be had, or attained
 Acquir'e, *v. a.* to get, to attain, to gain
 Acquir'er, *s.* a gatherer; one who collects
 Acquir'ement, *s.* an attainment

Acquis'tion, *s.* acquirement, attainment
 Acquis'tive, *a.* acquired, gained [sion
 Acquis'tiveness, *s.* desire to obtain possession
 Acquit', *v. a.* to discharge; set free; absolve
 Acquit'ment, *s.* the act of discharging
 Acquit'tal, *s.* deliverance from an offence
 Acquit'tance, *s.* a release—*v.* to acquit
 Acra'se, Acra'ze, *v. a.* to infatuate
 Acra'sia, Acra'sy, *s.* a disease arising from excess in eating or drinking
 A'cre, *s.* of land, 4840 square yards
 A'cred, *a.* possessing acres of land
 A'cid, *a.* having a hot biting taste; bitter
 Acrid'ity, Acridness, *s.* a hot biting taste
 Acrimo'nious, *a.* abounding with acrimony
 Acrimo'niously, *ad.* angrily, with acrimony
 Acrimony, *s.* sharpness; severity of temper
 A'crisy, *s.* the state of a disease in which the symptoms are indecisive
 A'critous, *a.* indecisive as to the event
 A'cridude, Ac'ridity, *s.* [see Acrid'ity]
 Acroamat'ic, Acroamat'ical, *a.* pertaining to deep learning; abstruse
 Acroat'ics, *s. pl.* the lectures of Aristotle on the abstruser parts of his philosophy
 Acroma'nia, *s.* incurable madness
 Acron'y'al, *a.* rising when the sun sets, or setting with the sun
 Acron'yally, *ad.* at the beginning of night
 Acro'p'is, *s.* a defective articulation
 Acro'polis, *s.* a citadel; the Athenian citadel
 Ac'rospire, *s.* a sprout from the end of seeds
 Ac'rospired, *a.* having sprouts
 Acros's, *ad.* athwart, laid over any thing
 Acros'tic, *s.* a kind of poem, in which the first letter of each line forms a name
 Acros'tically, *ad.* as an acrostic
 Acro'teria, *s. pl.* small pedestals or pinnacles
 Acro'terium, *s.* the amputation of some ex-Acrothym'a, *s.* a large tumour [treme part
 Act, *v. n.* to do, to perform—*v. a.* to imitate—*s.* a deed, an exploit; a part of a play
 Act'ifs, *s. pl.* an order of friars that wore tawny-coloured habits, and led on roots
 Act'ing, *s.* the act of performing
 Act'ion, *s.* the state of motion; gesture in speaking; a deed; a battle; a law-suit
 Act'ionable, *a.* liable to a process of law
 Act'ionably, *ad.* in a way subject to an action
 Act'ionary, Act'ionist, *s.* one that has a share in the stocks or public funds
 Act'ion-taking, *a.* litigious; fond of law
 Act'ivation, *s.* frequent and rapid action
 Act'ivate, *v. a.* to make active
 Act'ive, *a.* nimble, agile, quick, busy
 Act'ively, *ad.* nimbly, briskly, quickly
 Act'iveness, Act'ivity, *s.* nimbleness
 Act'less, *a.* without spirit; insipid
 Act'inolite, *s.* a greenish mineral stone
 Act'inolitic, *a.* pertaining to actinolite
 Act'or, *s.* one that performs; a stage player
 Act'ress, *s.* a female stage player
 Act'ual, *a.* real; certain; not speculative
 Act'uality, Act'ualness, *s.* real existence
 Act'ually, *ad.* in act, in effect, really
 Act'uary, *s.* a registrar, or clerk of a court
 Act'uate, *v. a.* to put into action; to move
 Act'uate, Act'uated, *part. a.* put into action
 Act'uation, *s.* operation; change effected
 Act'uose, Act'uous, *a.* with power for action
 Act'uate, *v. a.* to make sharp; to point
 Act'uation, *s.* a sharpening
 Act'uity, *s.* sharpness at the point
 Act'uate, Act'uated, *a.* having a point
 Act'lei, *s.* (in zoology) prickles or spines
 Act'leus, *s.* the scorpion

ACQUIRE HONESTY; SEEK HUMILITY; PRACTISE ECONOMY; LOVE FIDELITY.

AGAINST FORTUNE, OPPOSE COURAGE; AGAINST PASSION, REASON.

Ac'ulon, Ac'ulos, *s.* an acorn of the Ilex
 Acu'men, *s.* quickness of intellect
 Acu'men'ty, *s.* sharpness at the point
 Acu'minate, *v. a.* to rise like a cone
 Acu'minated, *a.* ending in a sharp point
 Acu'mination, *s.* an apex, a sharp point
 Acu'minous, *a.* sharp, pointed
 Acupunctura'tion, Acupunc'ture, *s.* a method of bleeding by making small punctures
 Ac'us, *s.* the needle-fish, the gar-fish
 Acu'te, *a.* sharp, keen, subtle, ingenious—
s. an accent marked thus (´)
 Acu'tely, *ad.* sharply, keenly, ingeniously
 Acu'teness, *s.* sharpness, subtleness
 Acyrol'ogy, *s.* careless or improper diction
 Adac'ted, *part. a.* driven by force
 Ad'age, *s.* a proverb; a common saying
 Ad'a'ge, *a.* proverbial, full of adages
 Ad'a'gio, *s.* (in music) a term for slow time
 Ad'a'mant, *s.* a diamond; a loadstone
 Adama'te'an, *a.* very hard, impenetrable
 Adama'tine, *a.* made of adamant; hard
 Ad'a'mite, *s.* the name of a sect who used to
 Adami'tic, *a.* like an Adamite [pray naked
 Ad'a'm's-apple, *s.* a prominent part of the throat
 Adap't, *v. a.* to fit, to suit, to proportion
 Adap'tability, *s.* the capability of adjustment
 Adap'table, *a.* fitted, capable of adaptation
 Adap'tation, Adap'tion, *s.* the act of fitting
 A'dar, *s.* the twelfth month of the Jewish year
 Adar'con, *s.* a Jewish gold chain
 Ad'a'tis, *s.* a kind of cotton muslin
 Ad'aunt', *v. a.* to subdue
 Adaw', *v. a.* to daunt; to keep under
 Adcor'porate, *v. a.* to unite bodies
 Add, *v. a.* to join to, increase, number up
 Add'able, Add'ible, *a.* that may be added
 Add'e'cimate, *v. a.* to take or value tithes
 Add'em', *v. a.* to account, reckon
 Adden'da, *s. pl.* additions made to any thing
 Adden'dum, *s.* addition or appendix to a work
 Ad'der, *s.* a poisonous serpent; a viper
 Ad'der's-grass, *s.* the name of a plant
 Ad'der's-tongue, *s.* the name of an herb
 Ad'der-stung, *a.* bitten by an adder
 Add'ibility, *s.* the possibility of being added
 Ad'dice, Adz, Adze, *s.* a cooper's tool
 Addict', *v. a.* to devote, to accustom
 Addict'edness, Addict'ion, *s.* the state or quality of being addicted
 Addit'ament, *s.* the thing added, addition
 Addit'ion, *s.* an adding; a rule in arithmetic
 Addit'ional, *a.* added—*s.* something added
 Addit'ionally, *ad.* in addition
 Addit'itious, *a.* that may be added
 Addit'itious, *a.* added without authority
 Add'itive, *a.* that may be added
 Add'itory, *a.* having the power of adding
 Ad'dle, Ad'dled, *a.* barren, empty; usually applied to such eggs as are rotten—*s.* dry lees
 Ad'dle-headed, Ad'dle-pated, *a.* weak, silly
 Addoom', *v. a.* to adjudge
 Ad'dor'sed, *a.* (in heraldry) back to back
 Address', *v. a.* to speak or apply to; to direct to; to prepare for any action—*s.* a petition; direction; mode of behaviour
 Address'er, *s.* the person that addresses
 Addu'ce, *v. a.* to bring forward; to allege
 Addu'cent, *a.* leading to, contracting
 Addu'cible, *a.* that may be brought forward
 Addu'ction, *s.* the act of adducing
 Addu'ctive, *a.* that brings down
 Addu'ctor, *s.* any muscle that contracts
 Addu'ce, *v. a.* to make pleasant; to sweeten
 Adde'catist, *s.* one who refuses to pay tithes
 Ad'deling, *s.* a title given to the Saxon princes

Ademp'tion, *s.* revocation, privation
 Adenog'raphy, *s.* a treatise on the glands
 Ad'eno'id, Ad'eno'se, Ad'eno'us, *a.* like a gland
 Adenolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to the glands
 Adenol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of the glands
 Adeph'agy, *s.* greediness, insatiable eating
 A'deps, *s.* the soft fat of the human body
 Adept', *s.* one well versed in an art—a skilled, thoroughly versed
 Ad'e'quacy, Ad'e'quateness, *s.* equality
 Ad'e'quate, *a.* proportionate, equal to
 Ad'e'quately, *ad.* in exact proportion, duly
 Adespot'ic, *a.* governing with limited powers
 Adfi'liated, *part. a.* adopted for a son
 Adfi'liation, *s.* a custom which puts children by different marriages on an equal footing
 Adhe're, *v. n.* to stick; to remain fixed
 Adhe'rence, Adhe'rency, *s.* fidelity; tenacity
 Adhe'rent, *a.* united with; sticking
 Adhe'rent, Adhe'rent, *s.* a follower; partisan
 Adhe'rently, *ad.* in an adherent manner
 Adhe'sion, *s.* the act of sticking to something
 Adhe'sive, *a.* sticking; tenacious
 Adhe'sively, *ad.* in an adhesive manner
 Adhe'siveness, *s.* tenacity; viscosity
 Adhib'it, *v. a.* to apply; to make use of
 Adhibi'tion, *s.* application; use
 Adhorta'tion, *s.* advice earnestly given
 Adhorta'tory, *a.* advisory; containing counsel
 Adian'tium, *s.* a genus of plants having no visible flower
 Adia'ph'orous, *a.* neutral, indifferent
 Adia'ph'ory, *s.* neutrality, indifference
 Adiapneus'tia, *s.* difficult of perspiration
 Adieu, *a.* a word expressive of good wishes, used at parting with a friend, or in concluding a letter; farewell
 Adipoc'ere, *s.* an oily substance obtained from the human body after burial
 Adipo'cerate, *v. a.* to convert into adipocere
 Adipoc'eration, *s.* the process of changing to adipocere
 Ad'ipose, Ad'ipous, *a.* fat, greasy
 Ad'ip'sa, *s.* medicines to allay thirst
 Ad'it, *s.* a passage under ground for miners
 Ad'ition, *s.* act of going to another
 Adja'cency, *s.* state of being near to
 Adja'cent, *a.* lying close to, bordering upon—*s.* that which lies next another
 Adject', *v. a.* to add to, to put to
 Adject'ion, *s.* the act of adding
 Adject'i'tious, *a.* thrown in, added
 Adject'ive, *s.* a word to qualify a noun
 Adject'ively, *ad.* as an adjective
 Adjoin', *v. a.* to join or unite
 Adjoin'a'nt, *a.* contiguous to
 Adjoin'ing, *part. a.* being close to, near to
 Adjoin', *v. a.* to put off, to defer
 Adjournal'ment, *s.* putting off to another day
 Adjud'ge, *v. a.* to decree, to pass sentence
 Adju'dicate, *v. a.* to determine by law
 Adjudica'tion, Adjudg'ment, *s.* act of judging
 Adjugate, *v. a.* to yoke or couple to
 Adj'ument, *s.* help; support
 Adjunct, *s.* something adherent to another—*a.* united with, joined to
 Adjunc'tion, *s.* act of joining; thing joined
 Adjunc'tive, *s.* he that joins—*a.* that which is
 Adjunc'tively, *ad.* in an adjunctive manner
 Adjunct'ly, *ad.* in connexion with [joined
 Adjura'tion, *s.* the form of taking an oath
 Adjure', *v. a.* to tender an oath to another
 Adjurer, *s.* one that exacts an oath
 Adjust', *v. a.* to regulate; put in order; settle
 Adjust'er, *s.* he who places in due order
 Adjust'ing, Adjust'ment, *s.* act of regulating

[ADO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ADV]

Adju'stive, *a.* capable of being adjusted
 Adjutantcy, *s.* the office of an adjutant
 Adjutant, *s.* a military officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, &c.
 Adjute, *v. a.* to aid, to concur in
 Adju'tor, *s.* a helper or assistant
 Adju'tory, *a.* helping, assisting
 Adju'trix, *s.* a female assistant
 Adju'vant, *a.* helpful; useful—*s.* an assistant
 Adjuvate, *v. a.* to help, to forward
 Adlega'tion, *s.* a joint embassy
 Adlocu'tion, *s.* a speech made by generals to their armies; any formal oration
 Admensura'tion, *s.* practice of measuring
 Admeas'ure, *v. a.* to measure by a standard
 Admeas'urement, *s.* the act of measuring
 Adme'tate, *v. a.* to measure
 Admi'cele, *s.* a help; support
 Adminic'ular, *a.* helpful; capable of assisting
 Admi'nicular'or, *s.* an advocate for the poor
 Admin'ister, *v. a.* to give, to supply; to take to a person's effects who died intestate
 Adminis'trial, *a.* pertaining to administration, or the persons collectively who are entrusted with the affairs of government
 Admin'istrable, *a.* capable of administration
 Adminis'tration, *s.* the act of administering; the persons collectively who are entrusted with the affairs of government
 Admin'istrative, *a.* that administers, or by which one administers
 Adminis'trator, *s. masc.* Adminis'tratrix, *s. fem.* one who manages the affairs of a person dying without a will
 Adminis'tratorship, *s.* office of administrator
 Admirabil'ity, Admirableness, *s.* the state or quality of being admirable
 Ad'mirable, *a.* to be admired; good, rare
 Admirably, *ad.* wonderfully, excellently
 Ad'miral, *s.* the chief commander of a fleet
 Ad'miralship, *s.* the office of an admiral
 Ad'miralty, *s.* the office for naval affairs
 Admiration, *s.* act of admiring; wonder
 Admire, *v. a.* to be surprised at; to esteem
 Admire'r, *s.* one that admires; a lover
 Admiringly, *ad.* with admiration
 Admissibility, *s.* quality of being admissible
 Admis'sible, *a.* that may be admitted
 Admis'sion, *s.* access; the state of being admitted; allowance of an argument
 Admit, *v. a.* to grant entrance; to allow
 Admit'table, *a.* that may be admitted
 Admit'tance, *s.* the act of admitting; permission to enter; entrance
 Admit'ter, *s.* one who admits
 Admix', *v. a.* to mingle or mix with
 Admix'tion, *s.* the union of bodies
 Admix'ture, *s.* the substance of bodies mixed
 Admon'ish, *v. a.* to reprove, caution
 Admon'isher, *s.* an adviser, a reprover
 Admon'ition, *s.* reproof, advice, counsel
 Admon'itive, *a.* that admonishes
 Admon'itor, *s.* one who admonishes
 Admon'itory, *a.* warning, admonishing
 Admorta'tion, *s.* the reducing of property to mortmain [which see in Dictionary of Law Terms]
 Adm'ove, *v. a.* to move on, to bring to
 Admurmura'tion, *s.* a murmuring
 Adnas'cent, *a.* growing upon something else
 Ad'quate, *a.* growing upon
 Ad'noun, *s.* an adjective
 Adnu'bilated, *a.* clouded, darkened
 Ado', *s.* trouble, confusion, bustle
 Adoles'cence, Adoles'cency, *s.* prime of youth
 Adoles'cent, *a.* advancing to manhood

Ado'nium, *s.* the shrub southernwood
 Adopt, *v. a.* to take a son or daughter by choice, who was not so by birth; to embrace any particular method or manner
 Adopt'er, *s.* he that makes the adoption
 Adop'tion, *s.* the making that our own which does not naturally belong to us
 Adopt'ive, *a.* capable of being adopted
 Ador, *s.* wheat anciently used in sacrifice
 Ado'rable, *a.* worthy of adoration; divine
 Ado'rableness, *s.* quality of exciting adoration
 Ado'rably, *ad.* in a manner to be adored
 Adora'tion, *s.* divine worship; homage
 Ado're, *v. a.* to worship; to honour highly
 Ado'rement, *s.* worshipping; adoration
 Ado'r'er, *s.* he that adores; a worshipper
 Adorn', *v. a.* to dress, decorate—*a.* adorned
 Adorn'ment, Adorn'ing, *s.* embellishment
 Adoscula'tion, *s.* the joining or inserting one part of a plant into another
 Adow'n, *prep.* down; towards the ground
 Ad'ragant, *s.* gum dragon
 Adread', *ad.* in a state of fear
 Adria'tic, *a.* pertaining to the Gulf of Venice—*s.* the Adriatic or Venetian Gulf
 Adrift, *ad.* floating at random
 Adroga'tion, *s.* a kind of filial adoption practised in ancient Rome
 Adroit', *a.* active, skilful, dexterous
 Adroitly, *ad.* dexterously, nimbly, skilfully
 Adroit'ness, *s.* dexterity, skill, activity
 Adry', *a.* thirsty, desirous of drink
 Adscit'itious, *a.* borrowed, added
 Adstric'tion, *s.* the act of binding together
 Adula'ria, *s.* a mineral, a species of felspar
 Adula'tion, *s.* high compliment, flattery
 Adula'tor, *s.* a flatterer
 Ad'ulatory, *a.* flattering, highly complimentary
 Adul'tress, *s.* a female flatterer
 Adult', *s.* a person arrived at maturity—*a.* grown up, arrived at the age of puberty
 Adul'terate, *v.* to lower in quality—*a.* tainted
 Adultera'tion, *s.* a state of being contaminated; mixture with some foreign body
 Adul'ter, *v. n.* to commit adultery
 Adul'terant, *s.* that which adulterates
 Adul'terately, *ad.* in an adulterate manner
 Adul'terateness, *s.* the state of being adulterate
 Adul'terer, *s.* a person guilty of adultery
 Adul'teress, *s.* a woman guilty of adultery
 Adul'terine, *s.* the child of an adulteress—*a.* adulterize, *v. a.* to commit adultery (spurious)
 Adul'terously, *ad.* in an adulterous manner
 Adul'tery, *s.* violation of the marriage bed
 Adul'tness, *s.* the state of being adult
 Adum'brant, *a.* giving a slight resemblance
 Adum'brate, *v. a.* to shadow out faintly
 Adum'bration, *s.* a slight representation
 Aduna'tion, *s.* union; the being joined
 Adun'city, *s.* crookedness; shape of a hook
 Adun'cous, Adun'que, *a.* crooked, hooked
 Adure, *v. a.* to burn up, to scorch
 Adust', Adus'ed, *a.* burnt up, scorched
 Adus'tible, *a.* that may be burnt up
 Adus'tion, *s.* act of burning, or drying
 Advan'ce, *v. a.* to bring forward; to improve; to propose; to move onwards
 Advan'ce, *s.* progression; improvement
 Advan'cement, *s.* preferment; progression
 Advan'cer, *s.* he that advances
 Advan'cive, *a.* tending to promote
 Advan'tage, *s.* superiority; benefit; gain—*v. a.* to improve; to promote
 Advan'tageable, *a.* profitable
 Advan'taged, *a.* possessed of advantages
 Advanta'geous, *a.* convenient; profitable

ADVERSITY WILLINGLY UNDERGONE IS THE GREATEST VIRTUE.

ADVERSITY SUCCESSFULLY OVERCOME IS THE HIGHEST GLORY.

[8]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[AFF]

AFFAIRS MUST SUFFER WHEN RECREATION IS PREFERRED TO BUSINESS.

A MAN THAT OUTLIVES HIS REPUTATION SOON BECOMES MISERABLE.

Advantageously, *ad.* conveniently, profitably
 Advantageousness, *s.* usefulness, profit
 Advertisements, *a.* brought from another place
 Advertise, *v. n.* to accede; to be superadded
 Advertiser, *a.* superadded, advertising
 Advent, *s.* the name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming of our Saviour; four weeks before Christmas
 Adventitious, Adventine, Adventive, *a.* accidental, not natural, casual; additional
 Adventitiously, *ad.* accidentally
 Adventual, *a.* coming by accident
 Adventure, Adventry, *s.* an enterprise
 Adventure, *v. n.* to try the chance; to dare
 — *s.* an accident; an enterprise
 Adventurer, *s.* one who hazards a chance
 Adventurous, Adventurous, *a.* courageous, daring, enterprising
 Adventurousness, Adventurousness, *s.* quality of being adventurous
 Adventurously, *ad.* boldly, hazardously
 Adverb, *s.* that part of speech which denotes the circumstance of a quality or action
 Adverbial, *a.* that relates to adverbs
 Adverbially, *ad.* in manner of an adverb
 Adversable, *a.* contrary to; not in use
 Adversaria, *s.* a common-place book
 Adversary, *s.* an antagonist, enemy
 Adversative, *a.* implying opposition
 Adverse, *a.* contrary; counteracting
 Adversely, *ad.* oppositely; unfortunately
 Adverseness, *s.* opposition; misfortune
 Adversity, *s.* misery, calamity, affliction
 Advert, *v. n.* to attend to, to regard
 Adverence, Adverency, *s.* attention to
 Advertent, *a.* attentive; heedful
 Advise, *v. a.* to give public notice
 Advertisement, *s.* intelligence, information
 Adviser, *s.* one who gives information
 Advesperate, *v. n.* to draw towards evening
 Advice, *s.* counsel, instruction, intelligence
 Advigilate, *v. a.* to watch diligently
 Advisable, *a.* prudent, fit to be advised
 Advisableness, *s.* fitness; propriety
 Advise, *v. a.* to counsel, to inform
 Advised, *part. a.* performed with deliberation
 Advisedly, *ad.* deliberately; prudently
 Advisedness, *s.* deliberate consideration
 Advisee, *s.* counsel; information
 Adviser, *s.* one who advises; a counsellor
 Advisory, *a.* having power to advise
 Advocacy, *s.* the act of pleading; law-suit
 Advocate, *s.* a pleader; an intercessor—
v. a. to plead, to support, to defend
 Advocateship, *s.* duty of an advocate; assistance of a great person in a suit
 Advocation, *s.* the office of pleading; plea
 Advocation, *s.* a flying to something
 Advolution, *s.* a rolling to something
 Adulteress, *s.* an adulteress
 Advow', *v. a.* to affirm
 Advowee', *s.* he that has the right of advowson
 Advowson, *s.* a right to present to a benefice
 Advoyer, *s.* a Swiss mayor or prefect
 Ady, *s.* a species of palm-tree [cestry
 Adytum, *s.* the inner part of a temple; a
 Adze, Adze, *s.* an edged tool used by coopers
 Ædile, *s.* a Roman magistrate, appointed to inspect all buildings
 Ægliops, *s.* a tumour in the larger angle of the eye; a genus of plants
 Ægis, *s.* a shield; the shield of Minerva
 Æglogue, *s.* pastoral verse. [See Eclogue]
 Ægulus, *s.* the chameleon thistle
 Ægomantia, *s.* divination by means of a goat
 Ægopthalmas, *s.* a precious stone

Ægyptiacum, *s.* an ointment for ulcers
 Ægyptiaca, *s.* a variegated stone, said to give to water the colour and taste of wine
 Æmpathy, *s.* a continued passion
 Æneid, Æneis, *s.* the heroic poem of Virgil
 Æolian, *a.* belonging to the wind
 Æolipile, *s.* an instrument to show the convertibility of water into steam
 Æolist, *s.* a pretender to inspiration
 Æreate, *v. a.* to combine with carbonic acid
 Æreation, *s.* combination with carbonic acid
 Ærial, *a.* belonging to the air; high
 Ærie, *s.* a nest of hawks, or birds of prey
 Ærification, *s.* the act of becoming air
 Æriform, *a.* resembling air
 Ærify, *v. a.* to combine air with
 Ærography, *s.* a description of the air
 Ærological, *a.* pertaining to aerology
 Ærolite, Ærolith, *s.* a meteoric stone
 Ærologist, *s.* one versed in aerology
 Ærology, *s.* the theory of the air
 Æromancy, *s.* the art of divining by the air
 Ærometer, *s.* machine for weighing air
 Ærometry, *s.* the art of measuring the air
 Æronaut, *s.* one who sails through the air
 Æronautic, *a.* sailing through the air
 Æronautics, *s.* the art of aerial suspension
 Æronautism, *s.* the art of floating in the air
 Æroscopy, *s.* the observation of the air
 Ærostatic, *a.* belonging to acrostation
 Ærostatics, *s.* the science of sustaining bodies suspended in the air
 Ærostation, *s.* the act or power of traversing the air in balloons
 Æruginous, *a.* of the nature of verdigris
 Æru'ga, Æru'ca, *s.* the rust of copper, &c.
 Æthiops-mineral, *s.* quick-silver and sulphur ground together to a black powder
 Ætiology, *s.* doctrine of the causes of diseases
 Ætles, *s. pl.* eagle-stones. Hollow pebbles which make a noise when shaken
 Afar', *ad.* from a great distance, remotely
 Afear'd, *part. a.* afraid, terrified
 Af'er, [Lat.] *s.* the south-west wind
 Affability, *s.* concension; courtousness
 Affable, *a.* easy of manners, benign, mild
 Affableness, *s.* concension; civility
 Affably, *ad.* civilly, courteously
 Affabrous, *a.* skillfully made
 Affabulation, *s.* the moral of a fable
 Affair, *s.* transaction, business, concern
 Affam'ish, *v. a.* to starve
 Affamishment, *s.* the state of starving
 Affect', *v. a.* to produce an effect upon; to move the passions; to aim at or aspire to
 Affectated, *a.* far-fetched
 Affectation, *s.* making an artificial show
 Affect'd, *a.* conceited; afflicted
 Affectedly, *ad.* hypocritically, conceitedly
 Affect'edness, *s.* the state of being affected
 Affect'or, Affect'or, *s.* one guilty of affectation
 Affecting, *part. a.* moving, imitating
 Affectingly, *ad.* in an affecting manner
 Affect'ion, *s.* love, kindness, zeal [volent
 Affect'ionate, *a.* warm, tender, loving, benevolent
 Affect'ionately, *ad.* tenderly, benevolently
 Affect'ionateness, *s.* fondness; tenderness
 Affect'ioned, *a.* affected; mentally disposed
 Affect'ive, *a.* that affects; moving
 Affectively, *ad.* in an impressive manner
 Affectuosity, *s.* passionateness
 Affectuous, *a.* full of passion
 Aff'er'rer, Aff'er'rer, Aff'er'ror, *s.* a person appointed to mulet such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable
 Aff'er'ment, *s.* the act of assessing a fine

Affettuoso *a.* [Ital.] (in music) tenderly
 Affiance, *s.* a contract; confidence in the
 divine promises—*v. a.* to betroth, to bind
 Affiance, *s.* he that makes a marriage contract
 Affidation, Affidature, *s.* mutual contract
 Affidavit, *s.* a deposition on oath
 Affiliation, *s.* the adoption of a child
 Affile, *v. a.* to polish
 Affinage, *s.* a refining of metals
 Affined, *a.* related to another
 Affinity, *s.* relation by marriage; attraction
 Affirm, *v. a.* to declare, to tell confidently
 Affirmable, *a.* that may be affirmed
 Affirmably, *ad.* capable of affirmation
 Affirmance, *s.* confirmation; declaration
 Affirmant, Affirmer, *s.* one who affirms
 Affirmation, *s.* declaration, confirmation
 Affirmative, *a.* confirmatory of that which
 contains a previous declaration
 Affirmatively, *ad.* positively, absolutely
 Affix, *v. a.* to unite, to subjoin [word
 Affix, *s.* something united to the end of a
 Affixion, *s.* the state of being affixed
 Afflaction, *s.* the act of breathing upon
 Affluas, *s.* the communication of the power
 or spirit of prophecy; a vapour; breath
 Afflict, *v. a.* to grieve, trouble, torment
 Afflictedness, *s.* the state of affliction
 Afflicter, *s.* one who afflicts
 Afflictingly, *ad.* in an afflicting manner
 Affliction, *s.* sorrow, misery, calamity
 Afflictive, *a.* painful, tormenting
 Afflictively, *ad.* painfully [abundance
 Affluence, Affluency, *s.* riches, plenty,
 Affluent, *a.* wealthy, abundant, exuberant
 Affluently, *ad.* in an affluent manner
 Affluentsness, *s.* the quality of being affluent
 Afflux, Affluxion, *s.* the act of flowing; that
 which flows from one place to another
 Afforage, *s.* a duty paid, in France, to the
 lord of a district for permission to sell
 wine, &c. within his seignory
 Afford, *v. a.* to yield, or produce; to grant;
 to be able to bear expenses
 Afforest, *v. a.* to turn ground into forest
 Afforestation, *s.* conversion of ground into
 Affranchise, *v. a.* to make free [forest
 Affranchisement, *s.* a making free
 Affrap, *v. a.* to strike; to engage
 Adray, *v. a.* to fright, to terrify—*s.* a quar-
 rel, disturbance, tumult
 Affreight, *v. a.* to hire a ship for freight
 Affreighter, *s.* the person who hires a ves-
 sel to convey goods
 Affreightment, *s.* the freight of a ship
 Affriction, *s.* the act of rubbing
 Affright, *v. a.* to alarm, terrify
 Affright, Affrightment, *s.* terror, fear
 Affrightful, *a.* terrible; dreadful
 Affront, *s.* outrage, insult, disgrace—*v. a.*
 to insult, to offend, to provoke
 Affrontee, *s.* (in heraldry) front to front
 Affronter, *s.* one who insults
 Affrontive, *a.* abusive, injurious
 Affuage, *s.* a right of cutting fuel-wood
 Affuse, *v. a.* to pour one thing on another
 Affusion, *s.* the act of pouring upon
 Affy, *v.* to betroth; to put trust in
 Affield, *ad.* to or in the field
 Affat, *ade.* level with the ground
 Affloat, *ad.* borne up by water; floating
 Affoot, *ad.* on foot; in action, in motion
 Affore, *prep.* before, sooner in time
 Afforehand, *ad.* previously prepared
 Afforementioned, *a.* mentioned before
 Afforenamed, *a.* before named

Aforesaid, *a.* said before
 Afovertime, *ad.* in time past
 Afoul, *a.* entangled; not free
 Afraid, *a.* struck with fear, terrified
 Afresh, *ad.* anew, again, once more
 Afric, African, *a.* pertaining to Africa
 Afront, *ad.* in front; opposite to the face
 Aft, *ad.* abaft; towards the stern
 Af'ter, *prep.* behind—*ad.* following an-
 other; in pursuit of; in imitation of; in
 succeeding time
 Af'teraccepta'tion, *s.* a sense not at first ad-
 Af'teraccount, *s.* future reckoning [mitted
 Af'teract, *s.* a subsequent act
 Af'terages, *s.* succeeding ages
 Af'terbirth, *s.* the membrane in which the
 birth was involved; the secundine
 Af'terelap, *s.* an event happening after an
 affair is supposed to be at an end
 Af'tercomer, *s.* a successor
 Af'tercost, *s.* expenses incurred separately
 Af'tercourse, *s.* future course
 Af'tercrop, *s.* the second crop
 Af'tereye, *v. a.* to keep one in view
 Af'tergame, *s.* some method taken after the
 first turn of affairs; an expedient
 Af'terhope, *s.* future hope
 Af'terhours, *s.* the hours that succeed
 Af'terlife, *s.* the remainder of life
 Af'terlove, *s.* the second or later love
 Af'termath, *s.* the second crop of grass
 Afternoon, *s.* time from noon to evening
 Af'terpains, *s.* pains after birth
 Af'terpart, *s.* the latter part
 Af'terpiece, *s.* a farce, or any smaller en-
 tertainment, after the play [in question
 Af'terproof, *s.* evidence posterior to the thing
 Af'terstate, *s.* the future state
 Af'tertaste, *s.* the taste remaining on the
 palate after eating or drinking
 Af'terthought, *s.* reflection after the act
 Af'tertimes, *s.* succeeding times
 Af'terwards, *ad.* in subsequent time
 Af'terwise, *a.* wise too late
 Af'terwit, *s.* wisdom that comes too late
 Af'terwitness, *s.* future witness [seems past
 Af'terwrath, *s.* anger when the provocation
 A'ga, *s.* a Turkish military officer of rank
 Again, *ad.* once more; in a return
 Against, *prep.* in opposition to; to the hurt of
 Agalac'tous, *a.* destitute of milk
 Ag'alaxy, *s.* the want of milk
 Ag'alloch, Ag'allochum, *s.* aloes-wood
 Ag'amist, *a.* a person not married [tians
 Ag'apie, *s. pl.* love-feasts of primitive Chris-
 Ag'ape, *ad.* staring with surprise
 Ag'apet, *s.* a lover of the fair sex
 Ag'arie, *s.* an excrecence, like the mush-
 room, growing on the oak
 Aga'st, Agha'st, *a.* struck with terror
 Ag'ate, *s.* precious stone, a semi-pellucid
 Ag'athademon, *s.* a beneficent spirit
 Ag'atine, *s.* a genus of oval or oblong shells
 —*a.* pertaining to agate
 Ag'atized, *a.* marked like an agate
 Ag'aty, *a.* partaking of the nature of agate
 Ag'ave, *s.* the American aloe
 Ag'ave, *v. a.* to strike with amazement
 Age, *s.* any period of time; a hundred
 years; generation of men; maturity
 Aged, *a.* advanced in years—*s.* old persons
 Agedly, *ad.* like an aged person
 Ag'ency, *s.* management of another's affairs
 Ag'end, Ag'endum, *s.* matter relating to the
 service of the church [Book
 Ag'en'da, *s.* church service; memorandum-

Agent, *s.* a deputy—a. acting upon
 Agentship, *s.* the office of an agent
 Aggrasia, *s.* green or immature old age
 Aggregation, *s.* a concretion of ice
 Aggregation, *s.* a growing to another body
 Agger, *s.* a fortress or trench
 Aggerate, *v. a.* to heap up
 Aggregation, *s.* a heaping up; accumulation
 Aggerose, *a.* full of heaps
 Agglomerate, *v. a.* to gather up in a ball
 Agglomeration, *s.* a mass, a heap
 Agglutinant, Agglutinative, *a.* uniting
 Agglutinants, *s.* medicines which agglutinate
 Agglutinate, *v. n.* to unite together by ad-
 Agglutination, *s.* union, cohesion
 Aggrace, *v. a.* to favour—*s.* kindness
 Aggrandization, *s.* the act of aggrandizing
 Aggrandize, *v. a.* to enlarge, to exalt
 Aggrandizement, *s.* the state of being ex-
 alted or preferred; great advancement
 Aggrandizer, *s.* he that aggrandizes
 Aggrate, *v. a.* to please; to treat
 Aggravable, *a.* making any thing worse
 Aggravate, *v. a.* to make worse; to provoke
 Aggravation, *s.* the act of exciting to anger
 Aggragate, *a.* framed by the collection of
 sundry parts into one mass—*s.* the result
 of the conjunction of many particulars—
v. a. to add or heap together
 Aggregately, *ad.* collectively
 Aggregation, *s.* the state of being collected
 Aggregative, *a.* taken together, collecting
 Aggregator, *s.* one who collects into a mass
 Aggress, *v. a.* to assault or injure first
 Aggression, *s.* the first act of injury
 Aggressive, *a.* making the first attack
 Aggressor, *s.* one who first assaults another
 Aggrivance, *s.* hardship, wrong, injury
 Aggrive, *v. a.* to injure, to harass
 Aggrived, *part. a.* afflicted, injured
 Aggroup, *v. a.* to bring into one view
 Agile, *a.* nimble, ready, active
 Agiliness, Agility, *s.* activity, speed
 Agnel, *s.* an ancient French coin
 Agio, *s.* the difference between the value of
 bank-notes and the current money
 Agist, *v. a.* to let cattle feed in pasture
 grounds at so much per week
 Agistage, Agistment, *s.* feeding of cattle
 in a common pasture for a fixed price
 Agistor, *s.* an officer of the king's forest
 Agitable, *s.* that may be put in motion
 Agitate, *v. a.* to put in motion; to discuss
 Agitation, *s.* the act of shaking any thing;
 perturbation of the mind
 Agitative, *a.* having the power to agitate
 Agitator, *s.* one that agitates; an insurgent
 Aglet, Aglet, *s.* a tag of a point carved
 Aglutination, *s.* difficulty of swallowing
 Agninal, *a.* belonging to a troop
 Agnail, *s.* a disease of the nails
 Aguate, *a.* allied to; akin [descent
 Agnatic, *a.* relating to kindred by parental
 Agnation, *s.* descent from the same father
 Agnition, *s.* an acknowledgment
 Agnize, *v. a.* to acknowledge; to confess
 Agnomens, *s.* a name given to any one on
 account of some action or circumstance
 Agnominate, *v. a.* to name
 Agnomination, *s.* allusion of one word to
 another by sound; a title
 Ago, *ad.* in past time: as, long ago
 Agog, *ad.* in a state of desire
 Agoging, *ad.* in action, moving
 Agone, *ad.* ago; past

Agonism, *s.* contention for a prize
 Agonist, *s.* a contender for prizes
 Agonister, *s.* a prize-fighter, a gladiator
 Agonistic, Agonistical, *a.* relating to prize-
 fighting, or athletic contests
 Agonistically, *adv.* in an agonistic manner
 Agonize, *v. n.* to be in extreme pain
 Agonizingly, *ad.* painfully feeling
 Agonothetic, *a.* presiding at public games
 Agony, *s.* anguish, pangs of death
 Agora, *s.* a market-place
 Agony, *s.* an animal of the rabbit kind
 Agrammatist, *s.* an illiterate man
 Agrarian, *a.* relating to fields or grounds,
 or to the equal division of lands
 Agree, *v.* to accord, to concur, to settle
 Agreeability, *s.* easiness of disposition
 Agreeable, *a.* conformable to; pleasing
 Agreeableness, *s.* the quality of pleasing
 Agreeably, *ad.* consistently; pleasingly
 Agreed, *part. a.* settled by consent
 Agreeingly, *ad.* in conformity with
 Agreeingness, *s.* suitableness
 Agreement, *s.* concord; compact; bargain
 Agrestic, Agrestical, Agrestial, *a.* rude;
 rustic; belonging to the fields
 Agresto, *s.* verjuice; the juice of unripe fruit
 Agricola, *s.* culture of the ground
 Agricultor, *s.* a husbandman
 Agricultural, *a.* relating to agriculture
 Agriculture, *s.* tillage, husbandry
 Agriculturn, *s.* the science of agriculture
 Agriculturnist, *s.* a husbandman, a farmer
 Agrimony, *s.* the plant liverwort
 Agrise, *v.* to shiver for fear or through pity
 Agrophous, *a.* growing wild; uncultivated
 Agrostis, *s.* a kind of grass; bent grass
 Agrostography, *s.* a description of grasses
 Aground, *ad.* run ashore; stranded [sleep
 Agrypnoema, *s.* continual inclination to
 Aguapecaea, *s.* a Brazilian bird, the jacana
 Ague, *s.* an intermitting fever, with cold fits
 Ague-cake, *s.* a hard tumour on the belly
 Agued, *a.* seized with, or having an ague
 Ague-fit, *s.* the paroxysm of an ague
 Aguisse, *v. a.* to dress—*s.* dress
 Aguish, *a.* having the qualities of an ague
 Aguishness, *s.* periodical shivering
 Ah, *int.* denoting pity, surprise, joy, &c.
 Aba, *int.* a word of triumph and scorn
 Ahead, *ad.* farther on; precipitantly
 Ahiccyatli, *s.* a poisonous serpent of Mexico
 Aheight, *ad.* aloft, on high
 Ahoy, *int.* a sea-term; a word used to hail
 or call to persons at a distance [America
 Ahuitzote, *s.* an amphibious quadruped of
 Aia, *s.* a bird of the spoon-bill kind
 Aicurus, *s.* a beautiful parrot of Brazil
 Aid, *v. a.* to succour, to help, to relieve
 Aid, Aidance, *s.* help, support, assistance
 Aidant, Aid'ing, *a.* helping, assisting
 Aid-de-camp, *s.* a military officer attending
 on a general to convey orders, &c.
 Aid'er, *s.* a helper; an auxiliary
 Aid'less, *s.* friendless, unsupported
 Aigre, *s.* the impetuous flowing of the sea
 Aigret, *s.* a species of heron [fringe
 Aigulet, *s.* a point of gold at the end of a
 Aikraw, *s.* a species of lichen or moss
 Ail, *v.* to be sick or in pain—*s.* a disease
 Ailing, *a.* disordered, sickly
 Ail'ment, *s.* pain, disease, affliction
 Aim, *v.* to direct towards a mark, to guess
 —*s.* direction, endeavour, design
 Aim'er, *s.* one who aims
 Aim'less, *a.* without aim

Alr, *s.* the element in which we breathe; a tune or melody; the mind of a person—*v. a.* to expose to the air; to warm
 Airballoon, *s.* [See Balloon] [with air]
 Airbladder, *s.* any cuticle or vesicle filled
 Airborn, *a.* born of the air [tion]
 Airbuilt, *a.* built without any solid founda-
 Airdrawn, *a.* ideally conceived; visionary
 Air'er, *s.* one who exposes to the air
 Airgun, *s.* a gun charged with air
 Airhole, *s.* a hole to admit air
 Airily, *ad.* gaily, merrily, briskly
 Airiness, *s.* exposure to the air; gayety
 Air'ing, *s.* a short excursion to enjoy the air
 Airless, *a.* wanting air
 Air'ing, *s.* a thoughtless gay person
 Airpipe, *s.* a pipe used to extract foul air
 Airpoise, *s.* an instrument for weighing the air
 Airpump, *s.* an air-extracting machine
 Air'shaft, *s.* a passage for the air into mines
 Air'tight, *a.* impervious to the air
 Air'y, *a.* belonging to the air; gay, sprightly
 Aisle, Aile, *s.* a walk in a church
 Ait, *s.* a small island in a river
 Aizo'um, *s.* an evergreen aquatic plant
 Ajar', *ad.* half-opened
 Ajutage, *s.* an additional pipe to water-works
 Akin', *a.* related to; resembling; alike
 Alabaster, *s.* a kind of soft white marble—
a. made of or belonging to alabaster
 Alabas'trian, *a.* belonging to or like alabaster
 Alabas'trum, *s.* an alabaster box of ointment
 Alack', *int.* alas, an expression of sorrow
 Alack'aday, *int.* a familiar word of sorrow
 Alac'rious, *a.* cheerful
 Alac'riously, *ad.* cheerfully
 Alac'riosity, *s.* briskness; liveliness
 Alac'rit'y, *s.* willingness, briskness, readiness
 Alalite, *s.* a crystallized mineral
 Alamodal'ity, *s.* conformity to the fashion
 Alamo'de, *ad.* [Fr.] according to the fashion
 Al'amoth, *s.* a Hebrew musical instrument
 Al'ar, *a.* of or belonging to wings
 Alarm', *v. a.* to surprise; to call to arms
 Alarm', *s.* a notice of danger; sudden terror
 Alarm'-bell, *s.* the bell that is rung at the ap-
 proach of an enemy
 Alarm'ing, *a.* producing alarm; frightful
 Alarm'ingly, *ad.* in an alarming manner
 Alarm'ist, *s.* he who excites an alarm
 Alarm'-post, *s.* the spot to which each regl-
 ment is to repair in case of alarm
 Alarm'-watch, *s.* a watch that strikes the
 hour by regulated movement
 Alar'un, *s.* an alarm-bell; a clock
 Alas', *int.* denoting pity or grief
 Ala'te, *ad.* lately; not long since
 Alater'nus, *s.* evergreen privet
 Alb, *s.* a Romish priest's surplice
 Albatross, *s.* a large aquatic bird of Africa
 Albe't, *ad.* although, notwithstanding
 Al'be'ten, *s.* a fresh-water fish of the trout kind
 Albes'cent, *a.* whitish; rather white
 Albicore, *s.* a sea-fish
 Albi'fication, *s.* the act of making white
 Albigen'ses, *s.* a sect of Protestants, so called
 from *Albi*, in Languedoc, in France
 Al'bin, *s.* a mineral of a whitish colour
 Albin', *s.* a white descendant of black pa-
 rents; a negro whose skin turns white
 Albugin'eous, *a.* like the white of an egg
 Albu'go, *s.* a disease in the eye, in which the
 cornea contracts a whiteness
 Albu'ta, *s.* a kind of trout without teeth
 Al'bum, *s.* a book in which autographs, &c.
 of celebrated people are inserted

Albu'men, *s.* the white of an egg
 Al'burn, *s.* a small delicate fish
 Alburn'um, *s.* the soft white part of wood,
 immediately under the inner rind
 Alea'ic, *a.* pertaining to the Grecian lyric
 poet Alcaeus, and to the measure of verse
 invented by him
 Aleaid', *s.* in Barbary, the governor of a
 castle; in Spain, the judge of a city
 Alcan'na, *s.* a plant used in dyeing
 Alce'do, *s.* the kingfisher; the balcyon
 Alchym'ic, Alchym'ical, *a.* relating to alchymy
 Alchym'ize, *v. a.* to transmute
 Al'chymist, *s.* a professor of an occult sci-
 ence, by which metals were transmuted,
 and other difficult operations effected
 Alchym'istical, *a.* acting like an alchymist
 Alchym'ize, *v. a.* to transmute
 Al'chymy, *s.* occult chymistry; a mixed metal
 Al'cohol, *s.* the substance of any body re-
 duced into a fine impalpable powder; a
 pure rectified spirit
 Alcholic, *a.* partaking of alcohol
 Alcoholization, *s.* act of rectifying spirits
 Al'coholize, *v. a.* to make an alcohol
 Alco'ran [See Alkoran]
 Alco've, *s.* a recess to sit or lie in
 Aleyon'ic, *a.* relating to submarine plants
 Al'e'yonite, *s.* a fossil kind of fungus [plant
 Alcyon'ium, *s.* a kind of coral; a submarine
 Aldebaran', *s.* a star in the constellation Tau-
 Al'der, *s.* a tree resembling the hazel [rus
 Al'derman, *s.* an incorporated magistrate
 Alderman'ty, *s.* the society of aldermen
 Aldermanlike, *a.* in the manner of an al-
 Aldermanly, *ad.* like an alderman [derman
 Al'deru, *a.* made of alderwood
 Ale, *s.* a fermented liquor made by infusing
 malt and hops in hot water
 Ale'berry, *s.* a beverage made by boiling ale
 with spice and sugar, and sops of bread
 Ale'brewer, *s.* one who brews ale
 Ale'conner, *s.* an officer whose duty is to
 inspect the measures of public-houses
 Ale'cost, *s.* the name of an herb
 Alec'trom'ancy, Alec'tryom'ancy, *s.* divina-
 tion by means of a cock
 Alec'tryom'achy, *s.* the sport of cockfighting
 Alex', *ad.* on the side opposite to that against
 which the wind blows (a nautical term)
 Ale'f'el, *a.* fed with ale
 Ale'gar, *s.* an acid made from ale
 Ale'ger, *a.* gay; cheerful; sprightly
 Ale'hoof, *s.* groundivy, once used for hops
 Ale'house, *s.* a house where malt liquor is
 sold; a public-house
 Ale'knight, *s.* a pot-companion
 Ale'n'bic, *s.* a vessel used in distilling
 Ale'ngth', *ad.* at full length
 Alep'dote, *s.* any fish without scales
 Alert', *a.* watchful, vigilant, brisk
 Alert'ness, *s.* sprightliness, briskness
 Ale'stake, *s.* a stake set up before an alehouse
 Ale't, *s.* the Peruvian falcon [by way of sign
 Ale'taster, *s.* an officer appointed to look to
 the goodness of ale or beer
 Ale'tude, *s.* bulkiness; fatness; heaviness
 Aleurom'ancy, *s.* divination by meal
 Ale'vat, *s.* the tub in which ale is fermented
 Ale'wife, *s.* a woman who keeps an alehouse
 Alexan'der's-foot, *s.* the name of a herb
 Alexan'drian, *a.* pertaining to Alexandria
 Alexan'drine, Alexan'drian, *s.* a verse of
 twelve syllables
 Alexiphar'mic, Alexiphar'mical, *a.* possessing
 an antidote

A GOOD WORD FOR A BAD ONE, IS WORTH MUCH, AND COSTS LITTLE.

A PASSIONATE MAN RIDES A HORSE THAT RUNS AWAY WITH HIM.

Alexiter'ic, Alexite'rial, *a.* resisting poison
 Alexiter'ic, *s.* a medicine to expel poison
 Al'garot, Al'garoth, *s.* an emetic powder
 Al'ga, *s.* sea-weed
 Al'gart, *s.* a preparation of antimony
 Al'gatrane, *s.* a kind of pitch or bitumen
 Algazel', *s.* a species of antelope
 Algebra, *s.* literal or symbolical arithmetic
 Algebra'ic, Algebra'ical, *a.* pertaining to the science of algebra
 Algebra'ically, *ad.* by means of algebra
 Algebra'ist, *s.* one well versed in algebra
 Al'geneb, *s.* a star in the constellation Perseus
 Al'gid, *a.* extremely cold, chilly
 Algid'ity, *s.* chilliness, coldness
 Algif'ic, *a.* that which produces cold
 Al'gor, *s.* extreme cold
 Al'gorithm, *s.* the science of numbers
 Algo'se, *a.* extremely cold
 Al'gous, *a.* pertaining to or like sea-weed
 Alguazil', *s.* a Spanish balliff or constable
 Al'lias, [Lat.] *ad.* otherwise—*s.* in law, a writ
 Al'ibi, [Lat.] *s.* elsewhere; in another place
 Al'ible, *a.* nutritive; nourishing
 Al'ien, *s.* a foreigner; a stranger—*a.* foreigo, estranged, averse to [estrangle
 Al'ien, Alie'ne, *v. a.* to transfer property; to
 Alienabil'ity, *s.* capability of being transferred
 Alienage, *s.* the state of being an alien
 Alienable, *a.* that may be transferred
 Alienate, *v. a.* to transfer to another; to withdraw the affections—*a.* estranged
 Alienation, *s.* the act of transferring; change of affection; mental derangement
 Alienator, *s.* he who alienates or transfers
 Alienee', *s.* one to whom the title to property is transferred
 Alif'erous, Alif'gerous, *a.* having wings
 Aliform, *a.* shaped like a wing
 Al'ight, *v. n.* to descend, to dismount
 Al'ike, *ad.* with resemblance; equally
 Al'iment, *s.* nutriment, food, support
 Alimen'tal, *a.* nutritive; nourishing
 Alimen'tally, *ad.* to serve for nourishment
 Alimen'tariness, *s.* quality of being alimentary
 Alimen'tary, *a.* belonging to food
 Alimenta'tion, *s.* the power of affording aliment; the state of being nourished
 Alimo'nious, *a.* nourishing
 Al'imony, *s.* legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation
 Al'piped, *s.* a wing-footed animal (as, the bat)
 Al'piede, *a.* wing-footed; swift of foot
 Al'iquant, *a.* a portion of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number required: as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, and 1 wanted
 Al'iquot, *s.* any portion of a given number which, being multiplied, will amount to that given number exactly
 Al'iture, *s.* nourishment
 Al'ive, *a.* existing; active, sprightly
 Al'kahesl, *s.* an universal dissolvent
 Alkahes'tic, *a.* belonging to alkahest
 Alkales'cency, *s.* a tendency to become alkali
 Alkales'cent, *a.* having the properties of an alkali
 Al'kali, *s.* the fixed salt of any body [alkali
 Alkal'ify, *v. a.* to convert into an alkali
 Alkal'igenous, *a.* productive of alkali
 Alkalim'eter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the strength, &c. of alkalies
 Al'kaline, *a.* having the quality of alkali
 Alkalini'ty, *s.* that which constitutes alkali
 Alkal'izate, *a.* impregnated with alkali

Alkaliza'tion, *s.* impregnation of bodies with
 Al'kalize, *v. a.* to render alkaline [alkali
 Al'kanet, *s.* the name of a plant [cherry
 Alkeke'o'ig, a medicinal fruit, called winter-
 Alken'a, Alhen'na, *s.* the Egyptian privet
 Alker'mes, *s.* a confection principally made of the scarlet grains called kermes
 Al'koran, *s.* book of the Mahometan creed
 Al'koranist, *s.* one who adheres to the alkoran
 All, *a.* the whole of—*s.* the whole number or quantity; everyone—*ad.* wholly, completely
 All is used, in composition, to extend the meaning of, or give force to, a word; as
 all-beauteous, all-destroying, &c.
 All'agite, *s.* a mineral of a green hue
 All'anite, *s.* a massive dark mineral
 All'atrate, *v. n.* to bark
 All'a, All'ah, *s.* (with Mahometans) God
 Allay', *v. a.* to compose, to pacify
 Allay', *s.* formerly any baser metal mixed with a superior kind; now written Alloy
 Allay'er, *s.* that which has the power of allaying
 Allayment, *s.* having the power to allay
 All'e, *s.* a bird; the little auk
 All'ect', *v. a.* to entice, to allure
 All'ecta'tion, *s.* an alluring; an enticing
 All'ective, *s.* an allurements—*a.* alluring
 All'ega'tion, All'e'gement, *s.* affirmation; a plea
 All'e'ge, *v. a.* to declare, to maintain, to plead
 All'e'geable, *a.* that which may be alleged
 All'e'ger, *s.* one who alleges or affirms
 All'e'gance, *s.* duty of subjects to government
 All'e'gant, *a.* loyal, suitable to allegiance
 All'e'gorical, *a.* not real; not literal
 All'e'gorically, *ad.* after an allegorical manner
 All'e'gorist, All'e'gorizer, *s.* he who teaches in an allegorical or figurative manner
 All'e'gorize, *v. a.* to turn into allegory
 All'e'gory, *s.* in rhetoric, a figurative manner of speech, in which something other is intended, than is written or said
 All'e'gret', *ad.* less quick than *allegro*
 All'e'gro, *ad.* sprightly, quick, (in music)
 All'e'luj'ah, *s.* a word signifying praise God
 All'e'ma'nde, *s.* a slow piece of music; a dance
 All'e'viate, *v. a.* to ease, to soften
 All'e'viation, *s.* that by which any pain is lessened, or any fault extenuated
 All'e'viative, *a.* palliative
 All'e'y, *s.* any narrow passage or walk
 All-fool's-day, *s.* the first of April
 All-fours, *s.* a low game at cards
 All'hal'lows, *s.* the term near All Saints
 All'heal, *s.* a species of ironwort
 All'heous, *a.* having the properties of garlic
 All'i'ance, *s.* relation by marriage or kindred; a league with foreign powers
 All'i'cency, *s.* magnetism; attraction
 All'i'cient, *s.* that which attracts
 All'ies', *s. pl.* states which have entered into a league for their mutual defence
 All'igate, *v. a.* to tie or bind together
 All'igation, *s.* the act of tying together; one of the rules of arithmetic
 All'igator, *s.* a crocodile; a kind of pear
 All'igature, *s.* a link, or ligature
 All'ignment, *s.* state of being in a line
 All'i'sion, *s.* the act of striking together
 All'iteration, *s.* the beginning two or more words with the same letter
 All'icrative, *a.* beginning with the same letter
 All'o'ca'tion, *s.* act of placing or adding to
 All'o'cu'tion, *s.* the act of speaking to another
 All'o'dial, All'o'dian, *a.* independent; held without acknowledgment of superiority
 All'o'dium, *s.* a possession held absolutely

Alloo'ge, *s.* In fencing, a pass or thrust
 Alloo', *v. a.* to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*
 Alo'phane, *s.* a mineral of a bluish cast
 Alo'quy, *s.* address; conversation
 Allo', *v. a.* to parcel out; to distribute; grant
 Allocation, *s.* the part allotted to any one
 Allo'tery, *s.* the part in a distribution
 Allow', *v. a.* to admit or acknowledge; to
 permit, yield, or grant; to abate in selling
 Allow'able, *a.* that may be permitted, lawful
 Allow'ableness, *s.* lawfulness
 Allow'ably, *ad.* with claim of allowance
 Allow'ance, *s.* indulgence, sanction, license;
 a deduction—*v. a.* to restrain or limit
 Alloy', *s.* baser metal mixed in coinage;
 abatement, diminution
 Alloy', *v. a.* to reduce the purity of a metal
 Alloy'age, *s.* the act of alloying metals
 All Souls' Day, *s.* the day on which suppli-
 cations are made for all souls by the church
 of Rome; the second of November
 All'spice, *s.* Jamaica pepper or pimenta
 Allub'es'cency, *s.* willingness; content
 Allu'de, *v. a.* to hint at, to insinuate, refer to
 Allu'ciate, *v. a.* to decorate or adorn
 Allu'minar, *n. s.* one who colours or paints
 upon paper or parchment
 Allu're, *v. a.* to entice, to decoy, to wheedle
 —*s.* something set up to entice birds
 Allu'rement, *s.* enticement, temptation
 Allu'rer, *s.* he that allures or entices
 Allu'ringly, *ad.* in an enticing manner
 Allu'ringness, *s.* invitation; temptation
 Allu'sion, *s.* a reference, hint, implication
 Allu'sive, *a.* hinting at something
 Allu'sively, *ad.* in an allusive manner
 Allu'siveness, *s.* the quality of being allusive
 Allu'via, *s.* small islands thrown up by the
 current of a river
 Allu'vial, *a.* carried by water and lodged
 Allu'vion, Allu'vium, *s.* earth carried by the
 motion of water and deposited
 Ally', *v. a.* to unite by friendship or kindred
 —*s.* a friend, a confederate, a relation
 Aluacan'tar, *s.* a circle parallel to the horizon
 Aluacan'tar's Staff, *s.* an instrument used
 to take observations of the sun
 Al'madie, *s.* a large boat used in parts of
 India; also an African bark canoe
 Alma'gra, *s.* a fine deep red ochre
 Al'manac, *s.* an annual calendar
 Al'mandine, *s.* a kind of inferior ruby
 Al'ma, Al'ma, *s.* Egyptian dancing-girls
 Al'migh'tiness, *s.* omnipotence
 Al'migh'ty, *a.* of unlimited power, omnipo-
 tent—*s.* the Divine Being; God
 Al'mond, *s.* the fruit of the almond-tree
 Al'monds of the throat, improperly called
 almonds of the ears, are two small glands
 on the sides of the basis of the tongue
 Al'moner, *s.* the officer of a prince employed
 in the distribution of charity
 Al'moury, *s.* the place where alms are given
 Almo'st, *ad.* nearly, near, well nigh
 Alms, *s.* any thing given to the poor
 Alms-basket, *s.* the basket in which provi-
 sions are put to be given away
 Alms'deed, *s.* an act of charity
 Alms'folk, *s. pl.* persons who bestow alms
 Alms'giver, *s.* one who gives alms
 Alms'house, *s.* a free dwelling for the poor
 Alms'man, *s.* a man who lives upon alms
 Almu'de, *s.* a Portuguese blue-measure
 Al'nagar, Al'nager, *s.* a measurer by the ell;
 one of the three officers belonging to the
 regulation of cloth-manufactures

Al'nage, *s.* ell measure; a nook
 Alo'a, *s.* an Athenian festival after harvest
 Aloe, *s.* a plant, of which there are several
 species, African, Asiatic, and American
 Alo'es, *s.* the medicinal gum of the aloe
 Aloet'ic, Aloet'ical, *a.* consisting of aloes
 Aloit', *ad.* on high; in the air; above
 Al'ogotrophy, *s.* disproportionate nutrition
 A'logy, *s.* absurdity, unreasonableness
 Alo'ne, *a.* without company, solitary
 Along', *ad.* at length; onward; forward
 Along'side, *ad.* by the side of
 Aloot', *ad.* at a distance; remotely
 A'lopecy, *s.* the falling off of the hair
 Alo'sa, *s.* the shad, a migratory fish
 A'loud, *ad.* loudly, with much noise
 Alpac'a, Alpag'ua, *s.* a quadruped; the paca
 Alpha, *s.* the first letter in the Greek al-
 phabet, answering to our A; it is there-
 fore used to signify the first or highest
 Al'phabet, *s.* the letters of any language—
v. a. to range in alphabetical order
 Alphabet'arian, *s.* an A B C scholar
 Alphabet'ical, *a.* in the order of the alphabet
 Alphabet'ically, *ad.* in an alphabetical manner
 Alphe'us, *s.* white barley-sugar
 Al'phist, *s.* a small purple sea-fish
 Al'phitom'ancy, *s.* divination by barley-meal
 Al'phon'sin, *s.* a surgical instrument for ex-
 tracting bullets from wounds
 Al'p'us, *s.* a species of leprosy; vitiligo
 Alpine, *a.* relating to the Alps; very high
 Al'pine, *s.* the mountain strawberry
 Al'quifou, *s.* a sort of shining lead ore
 Al'ready, *ad.* now, at this time; so soon
 Al'sine, *s.* the plant chickweed
 Al'so, *ad.* likewise; in the same manner
 Alt, Al'to, *s.* the higher part of the gamut
 Alta'ic, Alta'ian, *a.* pertaining to the Altai,
 a vast chain of mountains dividing China
 from the Russian empire
 Alt'ar, *s.* the place where offerings to heaven
 are laid; the table in Christian churches
 where the communion is administered
 Alt'arage, *s.* emolument arising from oblations
 Alt'ar-cloth, *s.* the cloth thrown over the altar
 Alt'ar-piece, *s.* a painting over the altar
 Alt'arwise, *ad.* placed like an altar
 Al'ter, *v. t.* to change, to reform, to vary
 Alter'ability, *s.* susceptibility of alteration
 Al'ter'able, *a.* that which may be altered
 Alter'ableness, *s.* the quality capable of alte-
 r'ation
 Al'ter'ably, *ad.* as may be altered [ration
 Al'ter'age, *s.* the fostering of a child
 Al'ter'ant, *a.* that which produces a change
 Al'ter'ation, *s.* act of altering or changing
 Al'ter'ative, *s.* any medicine to improve the
 constitution—*a.* having a tendency to alter
 Al'ter'cate, *v. n.* to wrangle; to contend with
 Al'ter'ca'tion, *s.* debate, controversy, wrangle
 Al'ter'n', *a.* acting by turns
 Al'ter'nacy, *s.* action performed by turns
 Al'ter'n'al, *a.* in reciprocal succession
 Al'ter'n'ally, Al'ter'n'ately, *ad.* by turns
 Al'ter'n'ate, *a.* by turns, one after another—
s. what happens alternately—*v. a.* to per-
 form alternately
 Al'ter'nateness, *s.* state of being alternate
 Al'ter'nation, Al'ter'n'ity, *s.* reciprocal suc-
 cession
 Al'ter'n'ative, *s.* the choice given of one of
 two things—*a.* that may be chosen or not
 Al'ter'n'atively, *ad.* so as to choose one of two
 Al'ter'n'ativeness, *s.* the being alternative
 Al'the'a, *s.* a flowering shrub; marsh mallow
 Al'though, *ad.* notwithstanding, however

Al'tigrade, *a.* rising on high
 Altif'quence, *s.* pompous language
 Altim'eter, *s.* an instrument for taking alti-
 tudes geometrically; a quadrant
 Altim'etry, *s.* the art of measuring heights
 Altis'onant, Altis'onous, *a.* high-sounding
 Alt'itude, *s.* height of a place; elevation of
 a heavenly body above the horizon
 Altiv'olant, *a.* high-flying
 Al'to, *a.* high; belonging to the upper part
 Altogeth'er, *ad.* completely, entirely
 Al'to-relievo, *s.* [Ital.] that kind of relief in
 sculpture which projects as much as the life
 Al'udel, *s.* an earthen pot without a bottom,
 (used in sublimation)
 Al'um, *s.* a mineral salt of an acid taste
 Al'um-earth, *s.* a blackish brown mineral
 Al'umed, *a.* mixed with alum [clay
 Al'umin, Al'umina, *s.* a soft spongy kind of
 Al'uminiform, *a.* formed like alumina
 Al'uminite, *s.* subsulphate of alumina
 Al'uminous, *a.* consisting of alum
 Al'uminium, *s.* the name given to the (sup-
 posed) metallic base of alumina
 Al'umish, *a.* having the nature of alum
 Al'umstone, *s.* a stone used in surgery
 Al'umwater, *s.* water impregnated with alum
 Al'umworks, *s.* apparatus for making alum
 Aluta'tion, *s.* the tanning of leather
 Al'veary, *s.* the hollow of the ear; a beehive
 Al'veolary, *a.* containing sockets or cells
 Al'veolate, *a.* divided into open cells, like
 honeycomb
 Al'veole, Al'veolus, *s.* a cell; a socket
 Al'vine, *a.* pertaining to the abdomen
 Alwar'grim, *s.* the spotted plover
 Al'way, Al'ways, *ad.* perpetually; constantly
 Amability, *s.* loveliness; power of pleasing
 Amad'avad, *s.* a small and curious bird
 Amad'e'to, *s.* a fine kind of pear
 Amad'ogade, *s.* a beautiful Peruvian bird
 Am'adot, *s.* a sort of pear
 A'mail, *s.* network
 Amain, *ad.* with vehemence, fiercely
 Amal'gam, Amal'gama, *s.* a mixture of metals
 Amal'gamate, *v. a.* to mix or unite metals
 Amalgama'tion, *s.* act of mixing metals
 Amand, *v.* to send away, remove
 Amanda'tion, *s.* the act of sending away
 Amanuen'sis, *s.* a clerk or secretary, who
 writes what another dictates
 Am'aranth, *s.* the name of a plant; in poetry,
 an imaginary flower that never fades
 Aonaran'thine, *a.* unfading, never decaying
 Amar'itude, Amar'ulence, *s.* bitterness
 Amar'ulent, *a.* bitter
 Amary'lis, *s.* a genus of lilaceous plants
 Amass, *v. a.* to heap up—*s.* an assemblage
 Amass'ment, *s.* an accumulation, a heap
 Ama'te, *v. n.* to accompany
 Amateur, *s.* a virtuoso; a lover of the arts
 Am'ativeness, *s.* a term in phrenology, indi-
 cative of a propensity to love
 Amator'culist, *s.* a little insignificant lover
 Amato'rial, Amato'rious, *a.* relating to love
 Amato'rially, *s.* in a loving manner
 Amatory, *a.* relating to or causing love
 Amauro'sis, *s.* a dimness of sight causing an
 appearance of flies or dust before the eyes
 Ama'ze, *v. a.* to surprise, astonish, confuse
 —*s.* astonishment; confusion
 Ama'zedly, *ad.* confusedly, with amazement
 Ama'zédness, *s.* astonishment
 Amazement, *s.* wonder; apprehension; fear
 Ama'zing, *a.* wonderful, astonishing
 Ama'zingly, *ad.* astonishingly, wonderfully

Am'azon, *s.* a warlike woman; the Amazons
 were a race of women famous for valour
 Amazo'nian, *a.* warlike, though feminine
 Amba'gious, *s.* [Lat.] a multiplicity of words
 Amba'gious, Amba'gitory, *a.* circumlocutory
 Ambas'sador, Embas'sador, *s.* a person sent
 as the representative of a prince or state
 on any public business to a foreign country
 Ambas'sadress, *s.* the lady of an ambassador
 Ambassado'rial, *a.* pertaining to ambassadors
 Am'be, *s.* the ridge or side of a hill; a brim
 Am'ber, *s.* a yellow semi-transparent gum
 of a resinous taste; a kind of pale ale—
a. like amber—*v. a.* to scint with amber
 Am'bergris, *s.* a fragrant drug, used as a
 perfume and a cordial
 Am'ber-seed, *s.* musk seed, resembling millet
 Am'ber-tree, *s.* a fragrant evergreen shrub
 Ambidex'ter, *s.* a person that can use both
 hands alike; a double-dealing rogue; in
 law, a juror who receives a bribe from
 both parties for his verdict
 Ambidex'terity, Ambidex'trousness, *s.* the
 being able to use both hands equally well;
 double-dealing
 Ambidex'trous, *a.* double-dealing, deceitful
 Am'bit, *a.* compassing, surrounding;—
 particularly applied to the air, which sur-
 rounds all bodies [geth'er
 Am'bigu, *s.* [Fr.] a medley of dishes set on to
 Am'biguity, *s.* obscurity of words; double
 meaning; uncertainty of signification
 Am'biguous, *a.* doubtful, mysterious
 Am'biguously, *ad.* in a doubtful manner
 Am'biguousness, *s.* uncertainty of meaning
 Ambig'ology, *s.* talk of ambiguous signification
 Ambig'uous, *a.* using ambiguous expressions
 Am'biguously, *s.* use of doubtful expressions
 Am'bit, *s.* the compass or circuit of any thing
 Am'bitious, *s.* an earnest desire of prefer-
 ment, honour, or power; great pride
 Am'bitious, *a.* aspiring, proud, vain
 Am'bitiously, *ad.* in an ambitious manner
 Am'bitiousness, *s.* the being ambitious
 Am'bitude, *s.* compass; circuit
 Am'ble, *v. a.* to move easily, to pace, to trip
 —*s.* a pace between a walk and a trot
 Am'bler, *s.* an ambling horse; a pacer
 Am'bligon, *s.* an obtuse-angled triangle
 Am'bligonal, *a.* having an obtuse angle
 Am'bling, *a.* moving easily; pacing trippingly
 Am'blingly, *ad.* with an ambling movement
 Am'bo, *s.* a kind of pulpit or reading-desk
 Ambrea'da, *s.* a factitious kind of amber
 Ambro'sia, *s.* the name of a plant; in poeti-
 cal language, the food of the gods
 Ambro'siac, *a.* delicious, like ambrosia
 Ambro'sial, Ambro'sian, *a.* possessing the
 qualities of ambrosia; fragrant, delicious
 Am'br'y, *s.* the place where utensils for house-
 keeping are kept
 Am'bulant, *a.* walking about
 Am'bulate, *v. a.* to walk
 Ambula'tion, *s.* the act of walking
 Am'bulative, *a.* walking about
 Am'bulator, *s.* an insect; the cerambyx
 Am'bulatory, *s.* a place for walking; a species
 of ichneumon—a. not stationary
 Am'bury, *s.* a bloody wart on a horse's body
 Ambusca'de, *s.* a private post to surprise an
 enemy—*v. a.* to be in wait for
 Am'bus, *s.* a concealed station to watch from
 —*v. a.* to place in ambush
 Am'bus'ed, *a.* placed in ambush
 Ambus'ed, *a.* burnt; scalded
 Ambus'tion, *s.* a burn, a scald

[AMO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary

[AMU]

ANGER BEGINS WITH FOLLY, AND ENDS WITH REPENTANCE.

Am'el, *s.* the matter used for enamelling
 Am'elcorn, *s.* a grain for making corn
 Am'ulet, *s.* a kind of pancake; an omelet
 Am'e'liorate, *v. a.* to improve, to make better
 Am'e'lioration, *s.* improvement
 Amen', *ad.* may it be so; verily
 Am'e'nable, *a.* responsible, answerable to
 Am'e'nage, *v. a.* to manage by force
 Am'e'nance, *s.* conduct, behaviour
 Amend', *v.* to reform, grow better, correct
 Am'end'able, *a.* reparable
 Am'en'de, *s.* [Fr] a fine, by which recompense is made for the fault committed
 Am'end'er, *s.* a corrector
 Am'end'ful, *a.* full of improvement
 Am'end'ing, *s.* the act of correcting
 Am'end'ment, *s.* a reformation of life; a change for the better; recovery of health
 Am'end's, *s. pl.* recompense; compensation
 Am'ent, *s.* (In botany) a species of inflorescence from a common receptacle
 Am'en'ity, *s.* pleasantness of situation
 Am'en't'eous, *a.* hanging as by a thread
 Am'e're, *v. a.* to punish by fine or penalty
 Am'e're'able, *a.* liable to fine
 Am'e're'ment, Am'e'riament, *s.* a pecuniary
 Am'e'r'er, *s.* one who sets a fine
 Am'e'rican, *s.* a native of America—a, pertain-
 ing to America, North or South
 Am'e'ricanism, *s.* an American idiom
 Am'e'ricanize, *v. a.* to render American
 Am'e'thod'ical, *a.* without method, irregular
 Am'e'thyst, *s.* a violet-coloured precious stone
 Am'e'thystine, *a.* resembling an amethyst
 Am'i'able, *a.* lovely, pleasing, charming
 Am'i'ableness, *s.* agreeableness, loveliness
 Am'i'ably, *ad.* in an amiable manner
 Am'i'anth, Am'i'anth'us, *s.* an incombustible
 mineral substance, somewhat resembling
 Am'i'anth'iform, *a.* formed like amianth [fax
 Am'i'anth'inite, *s.* a species of mineral
 Am'i'anth'oid, *s.* an elastic fibrous mineral—
 a, resembling amianth in form
 Am'i'cable, *a.* friendly, kind, obliging
 Am'i'cableness, *s.* friendliness; goodwill
 Am'i'cably, *ad.* in a friendly way
 Am'i'ce, *s.* the undermost part of a Romish
 priest's shoulder-cloth, or alb
 Am'id', Am'id'st', *ad.* in the middle, amongst
 Am'i'lot, *s.* a delicate Mexican fish
 Am'iss', *ad.* faultily, criminally—*s.* a fault
 Am'is'sion, *s.* loss, deprivation, dismissal
 Am'it', *v. a.* to lose, to drop, to dismiss
 Am'i'ty, *s.* friendship, love, harmony
 Am'na, *s.* an abbess; a truss
 Am'n'ite, *s.* a kind of sand-stone; oolite
 Am'n'o'chryse, *s.* a gold-coloured stone
 Am'n'o'dyte, *s.* the sand eel; a serpent
 Am'mo'nia, *s.* a gaseous substance in modern
 chemistry, formed from hydrogen & azote
 Am'mo'niac, *s.* the name of an Indian gum
 Am'mo'niacal, *a.* having the properties of am-
 moniac salt [stone, a fossil shell
 Am'monite, *s.* the cornu ammonis or serpent-
 Am'mo'nium, *s.* the metallic base of ammonia
 Am'muni'tion, *s.* military stores
 Am'muni'tion-bread, *s.* bread for armies
 Am'n'esty, *s.* an act of general pardon
 Am'n'ic'olist, *s.* one who lives near a river
 Am'n'igenous, *a.* born of a river
 Am'n'ion, Am'n'ios, *s.* the innermost membrane
 with which the fetus is covered
 Am'o'num, *s.* a hot spicy sort of fruit
 Among', Amongst', *prep.* mingled with
 Am'o'ret, *s.* a lover [Latin; petty amour
 Am'o're'te, Am'o're'te, *s.* an amorous wo-

Am'o'rist, Amoro'so, *s.* a gallant, a lover
 Amoro'sa, *s.* a woman of pleasure
 Am'o'rous, *a.* disposed to love, enamoured
 Am'o'rously, *ad.* lovingly, fondly, kindly
 Am'o'rousness, *s.* fondness; lovingness
 Amor'pha, *s.* false or bastard indigo
 Amor'phous, *a.* shapeless
 Amor'phy, *s.* departure from established form
 Amort', *a.* dull, heavy, dejected, spiritless
 Amort'isement, Amortiza'tion, *s.* the right of
 transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to
 some community that never is to cease
 Amort'ize, *v. a.* to transfer lands, &c.
 Amou'tion, *s.* the act of putting away
 Amou't, *v. n.* to rise in value, to increase—
s. the sum total, whole result
 Amour', *s.* an affair of gallantry
 Am'oval, *s.* total removal
 Am'ove, *v. a.* to remove; to move
 Am'per, *s.* a tumour, with inflammation
 Am'ph'elite, *s.* a kind of bitumen; cannel coal
 Am'ph'iolite, *s.* any part or fragment of a
 petrified amphibious animal
 Am'phibio'logical, *a.* pertaining to amphi-
 biology [animals
 Am'phibio'logy, *a.* a treatise on amphibious
 Am'phibious, *a.* that which partakes of two
 natures, so as to live in air or water
 Am'phib'iousness, *s.* being able to live in dif-
 ferent elements [or on land
 Am'phibia, *s.* animals living either in water
 Am'phibole, *s.* a species of mineral
 Am'phib'olic, *a.* partaking of amphibole
 Am'phibolo'gical, *a.* doubtful
 Am'phibolo'gically, *ad.* doubtfully
 Am'phibol'ogy, *s.* equivocation
 Am'phib'olous, *a.* tossed about; doubtful
 Am'phib'oly, *s.* discourse of various meaning
 Am'phibrach, *s.* (in poetry) a foot of three
 syllables, the middle one long, the first
 and last short
 Am'phictyon'ic, *a.* relating to the council of
 Am'phictyons or Grecian deputies
 Am'ph'ity, *s.* doubtfulness of expression
 Am'phisbe'na, *s.* a venomous serpent in Libya
 Am'phis'cil, *s.* those people who inhabit the
 torrid zone, whose shadows fall both ways
 Am'phithe'atre, *s.* a building in a circular or
 oval form for public amusements, with
 seats one above another, and an area in
 the middle
 Am'phithe'atral, *a.* like an amphitheatre
 Am'phitheat'rical, *a.* pertaining to an amphi-
 Am'phora, *s.* a winged jug [theatre
 Am'ple, *a.* large, wide, liberal, diffusive
 Am'pleness, *s.* largeness, extent, liberality
 Am'plex'ical, *a.* (in bot.) embracing the stem
 Am'pliate, *v. a.* to enlarge, to extend
 Am'plia'tion, *s.* diffuseness, enlargement
 Am'plificate, *v. a.* to enlarge, to spread out
 Am'plifica'tion, *s.* enlargement, extension
 Am'plifier, *s.* one who exaggerates
 Am'plify, *v. a.* to enlarge, to exaggerate
 Am'plitude, *s.* extent, largeness, capacity;
 In astronomy, an arch of the horizon
 Am'ply, *ad.* largely, liberally, copiously
 Am'putate, *v. a.* to cut off a limb
 Am'puta'tion, *s.* a cutting off part of the body
 Am'ulet, *s.* an appendant remedy or preven-
 tive worn about the neck
 Amulet'ic, *a.* belonging to an amulet
 Amurco'sity, *s.* the quality of lees
 Amu'rous, *a.* full of dregs, foul
 Amu'se, *v. a.* to entertain, to divert, deceive
 Amu'sement, *s.* a pastime or entertainment
 Amu'ser, *s.* one who amu-ces

APPLICATION IN YOUTH MAKES OLD AGE COMFORTABLE.

ADD NOT TROUBLE TO THE GRIEF-WORN HEART.

Amu'sing, *a.* entertaining, pleasing
 Amu'singly, *ad.* in an amusing manner
 Amu'sive, *a.* having the power of amusing
 Amu'sively, *ad.* in an amusive manner
 Amyg'dalate, *a.* made of almonds
 Amyg'daline, *a.* resembling almonds
 Amyg'daloid, *s.* the toad-stone
 Amyg'daloidal, *a.* pertaining to amygdaloid
 Amyla'ceous, *a.* of the nature of starch
 Amy'line, *s.* a farinaceous substance; a gum
 An, *art.* the article indefinite, used before a vowel, or *h* mute; one; some; any
 A'na, *ad.* in the same quantity, equally
 Anabap'tism, *s.* the doctrine of Anabaptists
 Anabap'tist, *s.* one of a religious sect who assert that baptism is improper till the person is of an age to answer for himself
 Anabap'tical, *a.* relating to Anabaptists
 Anabap'tistry, *s.* the sect of Anabaptists
 Anabap'tize, *v. a.* to rebaptize
 Anabro'sis, *s.* a wasting away
 Ana'ca, *s.* a small kind of parrot
 Anacamp'tic, *a.* reflected or reflecting
 Anacamp'tics, *s.* the doctrine of reflected light, or catoptrics
 Anacardium, *s.* the cashew nut
 Anacathar'sis, *s.* a discharge by spitting
 Anacathar'tic, *s.* any medicine that excites a discharge upwards—a. throwing upwards
 Anacephaloe'sis, *s.* recapitulation
 Anaceph'alize, *v. a.* to recapitulate
 Anachoret, Anach'orite, *s.* a hermit
 Anachoret'ical, *a.* relating to a hermit
 Anach'ronism, *s.* an error in computing time
 Anach'ronistic, *a.* containing an anachronism
 Anac'lastic, *a.* refracting; breaking the light
 Anac'lastic, *s.* doctrine of refracted lights
 Anacon'da, *s.* a Ceylon serpent; a boa
 Anac'reontic, *a.* relating to Anacreon—*s.* a poem after the manner of Anacreon
 An'ademe, *s.* a crown of flowers [rhetoric
 Anadiplo'sis, *s.* reduplication; a figure in
 Anad'romous, *a.* ascending; going upwards
 An'aglyph, *s.* a sculptured ornament
 Anaglyp'tic, *a.* what relates to the art of engraving or embossing plate
 Anag'ogical, *a.* superhuman; mysterious
 Anag'ogical, *a.* mysterious; elevated
 Anag'ogically, *ad.* mysteriously
 Anag'ogies, *s. pl.* mysterious considerations
 An'agogy, *s.* a spiritual application of words
 An'agram, *s.* a transposition of letters or words so as to form other words
 Anagram'matical, *a.* forming an anagram
 Anagram'matically, *ad.* like an anagram
 Anagram'matism, *s.* the art or practice of transposing letters anagrammatically
 Anagram'matist, *s.* a composer of anagrams
 Anagram'matize, *v. a.* to make anagrams
 An'agraph, *s.* a commentary, an inventory
 A'nal, *a.* placed below the tail
 Ana'cim, Ana'cime, *s.* a mineral; zeolite
 An'alec'ts, *s.* fragments collected from authors
 Analem'ma, *s.* a projection of the meridian
 Analep'sis, *s.* recovery of strength
 Anal'ep'tic, *a.* comforting, strengthening
 Anal'ep'tic, *s.* any restorative medicine
 Anal'gecy, *s.* indolence, apathy
 Analog'ical, *a.* used by way of analogy
 Analog'ically, *ad.* in an analogous manner
 Analog'icalness, *s.* quality of being analogical
 Anal'ogism, *s.* argument from cause to effect
 Anal'ogize, *v. a.* to explain by analogy
 Anal'ogous, *a.* resembling, having analogy
 Anal'ogously, *ad.* in an analogous manner
 Anal'ogy, *s.* resemblance, proportion

Anal'y'sis, *s.* a separation of any matter or body into the parts of which it is formed
 An'aly'st, *s.* one who analyzes a thing
 Analy'tic, Analy'tical, *a.* like to an analysis
 Analy'tically, *ad.* In such a manner as separates compounds into simples
 An'alyze, *v. a.* to reduce to primitive parts
 Analy'zer, *s.* one who analyzes
 Anam'nesis, *s.* a remembrance; a figure in rhetoric which calls to mind what has been omitted [medicine to help the memory
 Anamnest'ic, *a.* helpful to the memory—*s.* a
 Anamor'phosis, *s.* a perspective projection, so that in one point of view an object shall appear deformed, and in another an exact representation
 Ana'nas, *s.* the pine-apple
 An'apest, *s.* (in poetry) a foot consisting of three syllables, two short and one long
 Anapest'ic, *a.* relating to the anapest
 Anap'lorea, *s.* a figure in rhetoric, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word
 Anapierotic, *a.* promoting the growth of flesh
 An'arch, *s.* an author of confusion
 An'archial, An'archical, *a.* confused; without
 An'archism, *s.* confusion [rule
 An'archist, *s.* he who defies government
 An'archy, *s.* a want of government; disorder, confusion, chaos, tumult
 A'nas, *s.* a numerous species of water-fowl
 Anasar'ea, *s.* a kind of dropsy
 Anasar'eous, *a.* relating to the dropsy
 Anastom'osis, *s.* the inoculation of vessels in the body, as a vein with an artery
 Anastom'ose, *v. a.* to inoculate; to unite
 Anastom'otic, *a.* that has the quality of removing obstructions—*s.* cathartics, &c.
 Anas'trophe, *s.* a figure whereby words that should have preceded are postponed
 Anath'e'ma, *s.* an ecclesiastical curse
 Anathemat'ical, *a.* that which has the properties of an anathema [manner
 Anathemat'ically, *ad.* in an anathematical
 Anathematization, *s.* extreme cursing
 Anathematize, *v. a.* to pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority [anatheme
 Anath'ematizer, *s.* he who pronounces an
 Anath'eros, *a.* producing ducks
 Anath'ocism, *s.* the accumulation of interest
 Anatom'ical, *a.* relating to anatomy
 Anatom'ically, *ad.* in an anatomical manner
 Anatom'ist, *s.* one skilled in anatomy
 Anatomize, *v. a.* to dissect an animal
 Anatom'y, *s.* the art of dissecting animals
 Anatrep'tic, *a.* overthrowing, defeating
 An'atron, *s.* the scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace; the salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults; soda
 An'bury, *s.* a fly that devours turnips
 An'cestor, *s.* a forefather, a predecessor
 An'cestral, *a.* relating to or claimed from an
 An'cestry, *s.* lineage, descent, birth [cestors
 An'chentry, *s.* antiquity of a family
 An'chor, *s.* an iron instrument, which, being fixed in the ground, by means of the cable, keeps a ship from driving—*v. a.* to drop the anchor, to fix on
 An'chorable, *a.* fit for anchorage
 An'chorage, *s.* ground for anchoring in
 An'chress, *s.* a female recluse
 An'choret, An'chorite, *s.* a recluse
 An'chor-smith, *s.* the maker of anchors
 Ancho'vy, *s.* a small sea-fish pickled
 Ancho'vy-pear, *s.* a West-Indian fruit
 An'ciency, An'cientness, *s.* antiquity

[ANG]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ANI

AN EVIL CONSCIENCE IS THE MOST UNQUIET COMPANION.

An'cient, *a.* old, of old time, long since—*s.* the bearer of a flag, an ensign
 An'ciently, *ad.* formerly, in old times
 An'cientry, *s.* dignity of birth, high lineage
 An'cients, *s. pl.* men who lived in old times
 An'cillary, *a.* relating to female servants
 An'cillary, *s.* an handmaid
 An'cle. [See Ankle]
 An'come, *s.* a small ulcerous swelling
 An'con, *s.* the upper end of the elbow
 An'cone, *s.* (in archit.) the corner of a wall
 An'cony, *s.* a piece of half-wrought iron
 And, *conj.* the particle by which sentences or terms are joined
 Andan'te, *ad.* (in music) moderately
 An'darac, *s.* red ornament [America]
 An'dean, *a.* pertaining to the Andes, in South
 Aud'ra, *s.* the large bat of Brazil
 And'iron, *s.* one of the irons fixed to the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns
 Andorlu'ha, *s.* the Brazilian swallow
 Andranat'omy, *s.* the dissection of a male body
 An'drochite, *s.* the harmotome, a mineral
 Andro'ginial, Andro'ginous, *a.* partaking of both sexes; hermaphroditical
 Andro'gyne, *s.* an hermaphrodite
 An'droid, *s.* an automaton; a machine
 An'droid'al, *a.* kept in motion by springs
 Androm'eda, *s.* one of the northern constellations, representing a woman chained
 Andro'tomy, *s.* the practice of dissection
 An'ecdote, *s.* a biographical incident
 Anecdotal, *a.* relating to anecdotes
 Anecdotal'ian, *s.* one who relates anecdotes
 An'cle, *v. a.* to give extreme unction
 Anemog'raphy, *s.* a description of the wind
 Anemology, *s.* the doctrine of winds
 Anem'one, Anem'ony, *s.* the wind-flower
 Anemom'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure the strength or velocity of the wind
 Anem'oscope, *s.* a machine to forest the changes of the wind
 Anent', *prep.* concerning; about
 Anes, Awns, *s.* the spires or beards of corn
 An'eurism, *s.* a disease of, or wound in, an artery, by which it becomes dilated
 An'eurism'al, *a.* pertaining to an aneurism
 Anew', *ad.* over again, repeatedly
 Anewst', Anewst', *ad.* nearly; almost
 Anfrac'tuose, Anfrac'tuous, *a.* winding, mazy
 Anfractuos'ity, Anfrac'tuousness, *s.* the state of being full of windings and turnings
 Anfrac'ture, *s.* a mazy winding
 An'gel, *s.* a celestial spirit; a heavenly being; a gold coin worth about 10s.—*a.* resembling angels, angelical
 An'gelbed, *s.* an open bed without posts
 Angel'ic, Angel'ical, *a.* heavenly, like an angel
 Angel'ica, *s.* the name of a plant
 Angel'ically, *ad.* like an angel
 Angel'icalness, *s.* resemblance of angels
 Angelology, *s.* the doctrine of angelic beings
 An'gelot, *s.* a musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute; an ancient coin
 An'ger, *s.* resentment, rage, displeasure—*v. a.* to provoke, to enrage
 An'gerly, *ad.* in an angry manner
 Ang'ina, *s.* inflammation of the throat
 Angiog'raphy, *s.* a description of vessels in the human body; the nerves, arteries, &c.
 Angiog'ogy, *s.* the science which treats of the vessels of a human body
 Angiomonosperm'ous, *a.* having but one seed
 Angiosperm'ous, *a.* having seeds enclosed in a pod or other pericarp
 Angiot'omist, *s.* a person skilled in angiotomy

Angiot'omy, *s.* the art and practice of cutting open the vessels of the body
 An'gle, *s.* a point where two lines meet—*v. a.* to fish with a rod and line
 An'gler, *s.* he who fishes with a rod and line
 An'gles, *s.* a people of Germany, who invaded England, and from whom it derives
 An'glican, *a.* English its name
 An'glicise, *v. a.* to convert into English
 An'glicism, *s.* an idiom or expression peculiar to the English language
 Ang'ling, *s.* the art of fishing with a rod
 Anglo-Dan'ish, *a.* relating to the English Danes [Normans]
 Anglo-Nor'man, *a.* relating to the English
 Anglo-Sax'on, *a.* relating to the English
 An'gobor, *s.* a kind of pear [Saxons]
 An'goor, *s.* a pain of the heart; pain from
 An'gred, *a.* provoked, made angry [a wound
 An'gry, *ad.* in an angry manner
 An'gry, *a.* provoked, enraged; inflamed
 Angsa'ua, Angsa'va, *s.* a kind of red gum
 An'gu, *s.* bread made of the cassada plant
 Anguine'ous, *a.* produced by serpents
 Anguif'orm, *a.* without scales, like the eel
 Anguif'eal, *a.* belonging to or like a snake
 An'guish, *s.* excessive pain of mind or body
 An'gular, *a.* having corners or angles
 Angular'ity, *s.* quality of being angular
 Angularly, *ad.* with angles or corners
 An'gulated, *a.* formed with angles
 Angulos'ity, *s.* of a cornered form
 Angulous, *a.* hooked; angular
 Angust', *a.* narrow; straight
 Angusta'tion, *s.* the act of making narrow
 Angust'ness, *s.* narrowness, straightness
 An'helation, *s.* the act of panting
 An'helose, *a.* out of breath, panting
 An'hima, *s.* a large aquatic fowl of Brazil
 An'hidrite, *s.* sulphate of lime; gypsum
 Anhyd'rous, *a.* destitute of water
 Anient'ed, *a.* frustrated, brought to nothing
 An'il, *s.* the indigo shrub
 An'ile, *a.* doting, childish from old age
 An'ieness, An'il'ity, *s.* female dotage
 An'ima, *s.* the breath, the principle of life
 An'imable, *a.* capable of receiving animation
 An'imadvers'al, *s.* capable of perception
 An'imadvers'ion, *s.* observation; reproof
 An'imadvers'ive, *a.* percipient; censurable
 An'imadvers'iveness, *s.* power of animadverting
 An'imadvert', *v. a.* to examine into, to reprove, to remark or criticise
 An'imadvert'er, *s.* one who censures
 An'im'al, *s.* a body endowed with life—*a.* belonging to animals
 An'im'cular, An'im'culline, *a.* belonging to, or of the nature of an animalcule
 An'im'cule, *s.* a very small animal
 An'im'al'ity, *s.* animal existence
 An'im'alize, *v. a.* to convert into animal matter
 An'im'alization, *s.* the process of converting vegetable substances into animal matter
 An'im'alness, *s.* the state of animal existence
 An'im'ate, *a.* living, possessing life—*v. a.* to quicken, to make alive
 An'im'ated, *a.* lively, brisk, vigorous
 An'im'ateness, *s.* state of being animated
 An'im'atingly, *ad.* so as to excite feeling
 An'im'ation, *s.* the act of animating; the state of being enlivened
 An'im'ative, *a.* tending to animate; brisk
 An'im'ator, *s.* that which gives life
 An'im'ose, *a.* full of spirit; vehement
 An'im'oseness, *s.* spirit; heat
 An'im'osity, *s.* aversion, hatred, malignity

A SMART REPROOF IS BETTER THAN SMOOTH DECEIT.

Ani'ga, *s.* a West-Indian plant, the root of which is used in refining sugar
 An'ise, *s.* an annual plant, a species of parsley
 An'iseed, *s.* the seed of the anise
 Au'ker, *s.* a vessel containing ten gallons
 Au'kle, *s.* the joint between the foot and leg
 Au'kle-bone, *s.* the bone of the ankle
 Au'lace, *s.* a short sword or dagger
 Au'nalist, *s.* a writer of annals
 Au'nalize, *v. a.* to record
 Au'nals, *s. pl.* histories digested into years
 Au'nats, *s. pl.* first fruits; annual masses
 Anneal', *v. a.* to temper glass; to bake
 Anneal'ng, *s.* the art of tempering glass; the rendering hard metal malleable
 Annex', *v. a.* to unite, to join, to connect—
s. the thing subjoined or annexed [dition
 Annexa'tion, Annex'ion, *s.* conjunction; ad-
 Annex'ment, *s.* the thing annexed
 Annihilable, *a.* which may be destroyed
 Annihilate, *v. a.* to annul, to destroy
 Annihila'tion, *s.* the act of destroying
 Anniver'sarily, *ad.* annually
 Anniver'sary, *s.* an annual or yearly festival
 or commemoration—*a.* annual
 An'nolis, *s.* an American lizard
 Annomina'tion, *s.* alliteration; a pun
 An'notate, *v. a.* to make annotations
 Annota'tion, *s.* an explanation, a note
 Annota'tionist, *s.* a writer of notes
 An'notator, *s.* a commentator, a critic
 Announ'ce, *v. a.* to publish, to declare
 Announcem'ent, *s.* a declaration; a notice
 Announ'cer, *s.* a declarer; a proclaimer
 Annoy', *v. a.* to injure, to molest—*s.* hurt
 Annoy'ance, *s.* that which vexes or annoys
 Annoy'er, *s.* one who injures or molests
 Annoy'ful, *a.* full of annoy or trouble
 Annoy'ng, Annoy'ous, *a.* troublesome
 An'ual, *a.* that which comes once a year
 An'ual, *s.* a plant that lives but one year;
 a publication designed for the year
 An'ually, *ad.* year by year; yearly
 An'uary, *a.* annual; yearly
 Annu'itant, *s.* one who has an annuity
 Annu'ity, *s.* a yearly allowance for life
 Annul', *v. a.* to abrogate, to abolish, to repeal
 An'nular, *a.* having the form of a ring
 An'nularly, *ad.* in an annular manner
 An'nulary, *a.* in the form of rings
 An'nulated, *a.* furnished with rings or belts
 An'nulet, *s.* a little ring; a mark in her-
 aldry; in architecture, a small square
 member in the Doric capital, under the
 quarter round; a fillet
 Annul'ment, *s.* the act of annulling
 Annu'merate, *v. a.* to add to, to include
 Annun'eration, *s.* addition to a number
 Annun'ciate, *v. a.* to relate, to bring tidings
 Annuncia'tor, *s.* one who announces
 Annuncia'tion-day, *s.* the day celebrated by
 the church in commemoration of the an-
 gels' salutation of the Virgin Mary
 An'odyne, *a.* mitigating pain, assuaging—*s.*
 any medicine that assuages pain
 Anoint', *v. a.* to rub with oil, to consecrate
 Anointed, *s.* the Messiah, or Saviour, em-
 phatically called the *Lord's anointed*
 Anoint'er, *s.* one who anoints
 Anoint'ng, Anoint'ment, *s.* the being anointed
 Anom'alped, *s.* a fowl whose middle toe is
 united to the outer by three phalanges,
 and to the inner by only one—*a.* anomalous
 footed [viation from rule
 Anomalism, Anom'aly, *s.* irregularity; de-
 Anomalis'tic, Anomalis'tical, *a.* irregular

Anom'alous, *a.* irregular, out of rule
 Anom'alously, *ad.* irregularly
 Anom'ia, *s.* a genus of bivalve shells
 An'omite, *s.* a fossil shell of the genus anomla
 Anomorhoni'boid, *s.* a genus of crystalline
 spars, breaking into regular rhomboids
 An'ony, *s.* a violation or breach of law
 Anon', *ad.* quickly, soon, shortly
 Anonym'ous, *a.* nameless; wanting a name
 Anonym'ously, *ad.* without a name
 Anop'sy, *s.* want of sight
 Anop'rexy, *s.* want of appetite
 Anof'ia, *s.* a fine red colour, extracted from
 the seeds of the biva tree, in America
 An'o'ther, *a.* not the same; one more
 An'sated, *a.* having handles
 An'sers, *s.* birds of the goose kind
 An'serine, *a.* like the skin of a goose
 An'slight, *s.* an attack; a fray
 An'swer, *v. a.* to reply to; to resolve—*s.* a
 reply, a confutation, a solution
 An'swerable, *a.* that to which a reply may
 be made; obliged to give an account
 An'swerableness, *s.* quality of being answer-
 An'swerably, *ad.* suitably [able
 An'swerer, *s.* the person who answers
 Ant, *s.* an emmet, a pismire
 Antag'onist, *s.* an opponent, an adversary
 Antag'onism, Antag'ony, *s.* a contest
 Antag'on'ic, *a.* contending as an antagonist
 Antag'onize, *v. a.* to contend against
 Ant'bear, *s.* an animal that feeds on ants
 Antalg'ic, *a.* endowed with the power of mi-
 tigating pain; anodyne
 Antanacla'sis, *s.* a figure in rhetoric, when
 the same word is repeated in a different,
 if not in a contrary, signification
 Antaphrodit'ic, *a.* antiveneral
 Antapoplect'ic, *a.* good against an apoplexy
 Antarc'tic, *a.* relating to the southern pole
 Antarthritic, *a.* good against the gout
 Antasthma'tic, *a.* good against the asthma
 Ante, [Lat.] a particle signifying before
 Ant'eact, *s.* a former act
 Ant'eater, *s.* an insect which feeds upon ants
 Antecedea'tious, *a.* preceding, going before
 Antee'de, *v. n.* to go before, to precede
 Antee'dence, *s.* the act of going before
 Antee'dent, *a.* going before, preceding—*s.*
 that which goes before; the noun to
 which the relative is subjoined
 Antee'dently, *ad.* previously
 Antee'ssor, *s.* one who goes before another
 Ant'echamber, *s.* the chamber adjoining, or
 leading to the chief apartments
 Ant'echapel, *s.* that part of the chapel through
 which the passage is to the choir
 Antee'ssor, *s.* one who runs before
 Ant'edate, *v. a.* to date before the time
 Antedilu'vian, *a.* existing before the deluge
 —*s.* one who lived before the flood
 Ant'elope, *s.* a horned animal; the gazelle
 Antelu'can, *a.* before daylight
 Ant'emeric'ian, *a.* before noon, morning
 Antemetic', *a.* good against vomiting
 Antemun'dane, *a.* before the world; eternal
 Anten'na, *s.* the horns or feelers of insects
 Antenu'pial, *a.* being before marriage
 Antepas'chal, *a.* before Easter
 Ant'epast, *s.* anticipation, foretaste
 Antepenult', Antepenult'imate, *s.* the last
 syllable but two in any word
 Antepilept'ic, *a.* good against convulsions
 Anteposi'tion, *s.* inversion; transposition
 Ant'e'rior, *a.* going before, previous, prior
 Anterior'ity, *s.* priority in time or situation

[ANT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ANT]

Anteroom, *s.* the room through which the passage is to a principal apartment
 An'tes, *s.* pillars that support the front of a
 Ant'ever, *v. a.* to prevent (building)
 Anthelmintic, *a.* destructive to worms
 An'them, *s.* a holy song or divine hymn
 An'ther, *s.* (in botany) the point or top of the stamen, containing the pollen
 An'theral, *a.* pertaining to anthers
 Antheriferous, *a.* producing anthers [ants
 An'thill, *s.* a little mound of earth raised by
 Antholog'ical, *a.* relating to anthology
 Anthology, *s.* a collection of flowers; poems
 Anthophylite, *s.* a shining mineral
 An'thorism, *s.* an opposite description
 An'thracite, *s.* a lustrous kind of coal
 An'thrax, *s.* a scab; a carbuncle
 Anthropog'raphy, *s.* the anatomical description of the human body
 Anthropologist, *s.* one versed in the physical history of the human body
 Anthropol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of anatomy
 Anthropomorphite, *s.* one who believes a human form in the Deity
 Anthropomorphitism, *s.* the doctrine which teaches a belief that God is formed like man
 Anthropomorphous, *a.* having resemblance to man
 Anthropopathy, *s.* the sensibility of man
 Anthropoph'agi, *s. pl.* cannibals, men-eaters
 Anthropoph'agy, *s.* cannibalism
 Anthroposcopy, *s.* the art of judging of a man's disposition by his body
 Anthropos'ophy, *s.* knowledge of man's nature
 Anthyponic, *a.* capable of preventing sleep
 Anthypon'driac, *a.* good against hypochondriac maladies
 Anthyseric, *a.* good against hysterics
 An'ti, [Gr.] a particle signifying *against*
 Anti-acid, *s.* an alkali—a. alkaline
 Antiarthritic, *a.* calculated to abate or cure the gout—*s.* any medicine for the gout
 Antiasthmatic, *a.* good against the asthma—*s.* a remedy for the asthma
 Antibasilican, *a.* opposed to royal state
 Anti'c, *a.* odd, whimsical—*s.* a buffoon; he who uses antics—*v. a.* to make antics
 Antidotal, *a.* serving as an antidote
 Antidoteally, *ad.* by way of antidote
 Anticatar'hal, *a.* good against catarrh
 Antichachetic, *s.* medicine for the improvement of a bad constitution
 An'tichrist, *s.* an adversary to Christianity
 Antichristian, *a.* opposite to Christianity
 Antichristianism, Antichristianity, *s.* disbelief in Christianity
 Antich'ronism, *s.* a deviation from the right order or account of time
 Anticipate, *v. a.* to be beforehand with
 Anticipation, *s.* the act of taking up something before its time, prevention
 Anticipator, *s.* a forestaller
 Anticipatory, *a.* taking up before the time
 Ant'icly, *ad.* drolly, with odd gestures
 Anticlimax, *s.* a sentence in which the last part is lower than the first
 Anticonstitutional, *a.* opposed to the spirit of the constitution [constitution
 Anticonstitutionalist, *s.* one opposed to the
 Anticontag'ious, *a.* destroylog contagion
 Anticonvulsive, *a.* good against convulsions
 Anticosmetic, *a.* destructive of beauty—*s.* any preparation which injures beauty
 Ant'icourt, *a.* in opposition to the court
 Anticourtier, *s.* one opposed to the court
 Ant'idotal, *a.* that which counteracts poison

Antidotary, *a.* serving for a counterpoison
 Antidote, *s.* a medicine to expel poison
 Antidysenteric, *a.* good against the dysentery
 —*s.* a remedy for the dysentery
 Antiemetic, *a.* having the quality of allaying vomiting—*s.* a medicine to check vomiting
 Antienthusias'tic, *a.* opposing enthusiasm
 Antiepis'copal, *a.* adverse to episcopacy
 Antievangel'ical, *a.* contrary to gospel doc-
 Ant'iface, *s.* the opposite face [trine
 Antifanatic, *s.* an enemy to fanatics
 Antifebrile, *a.* tending to allay fevers—*s.* any medicine that cures or allays fever
 Antihetic, *a.* calculated to cure hectic disorders—*s.* a medicine for hectic disorders
 Antihyponic, *a.* counteracting sleep—*s.* a medicine to prevent sleep
 Antihyponchondriac, *a.* tending to exhilarate—*s.* any remedy for low spirits
 Antihysteric, *a.* counteracting hysterics—*s.* a medicine for hysterical affections
 Antilog'y, *s.* contradiction in the same author
 Ant'iquist, *s.* a contradictor
 Antimagist'rial, Antimagist'rial, *a.* opposed to magistrates
 Antiman'iacal, *a.* counteracting madness
 Antimetathesis, *s.* (in rhetoric) an inversion of the parts or members of an antithesis
 Antimetabole, *s.* (in rhetoric) the opposition of one word or subject to another
 Antimeter, *s.* an optical instrument for measuring angles with precision
 Antimetric, *a.* contrary to the rules of verse
 Antiminist'rial, *a.* opposed to ministers
 Antiminist'rialist, *s.* one who is in opposition to the existing ministry
 Antimonarch'ical, *a.* against monarchy
 Antimonarchist, *s.* an enemy to monarchy
 Antimonia'l, *a.* made of antimony
 Antimoniate, *s.* antimonie acid and a base
 Antimoniated, *a.* prepared with antimony
 Antimon'ic, Antimon'ious, *a.* pertaining to antimony
 Antimony, *s.* a mineral substance, which destroys all metals fused with it but gold
 Antimoralist, *s.* an enemy to morality
 Antimusical, *a.* having no taste for music
 Antinephritic, *a.* good for the kidneys
 Antinomianism, *s.* tenets of Antinomians
 Antinomians, *s. pl.* a religious sect, who prefer faith to practical morality
 Antinomist, *s.* he who pays no regard to law
 Antinomy, *s.* a contradiction between two laws, or two clauses in the same law
 Antipadobaptist, *s.* one who is against infant baptism
 Antipa'pal, Antipapist'ical, *a.* opposing popery
 Antipar'allel, *a.* running in a contrary direc-
 Antiparalytic, *a.* good against palsy [tion
 Antipathetic, Antipathetical, Antipathous, *a.* naturally contrary to; adverse
 Antipatheticalness, *s.* contrariety; aversion
 Antipathy, *s.* a natural aversion, or dislike
 Antipatriotic, *a.* opposed to one's country
 Antiperistaltic, *a.* retroverted, as in vomiting
 Antiperistasis, *s.* the opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened
 Antiperistatic, *a.* belonging to antiperistasis
 Antipestilen'tial, *a.* efficacious aga. the plague
 Antiphlogistic, *a.* good against inflammation
 Antiphon, Antiphony, *s.* a hymn; the chant
 Antiphonal, Antiphonical, *a.* relating to the antiphon, or alternate singing
 Antiphonary, *s.* a book used in Catholic churches, containing the responses, &c.

ACTIONS MEASURED BY TIME SELDOM PROVE BETTER BY REPENTANCE.

ADVISE NOT WHAT IS MOST PLEASANT, BUT WHAT IS MOST USEFUL.

- Antiphrasis, *s.* the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning
 Antiphrastical, *a.* belonging to an antiphrasis
 Antiphrastically, *ad.* in the manner of an antiphrasis
 Antipois'n, *s.* an antidote for poison
 Antipodal, *a.* relating to the antipodes
 Antipodes, *s. pl.* those people, who, living exactly on the opposite part of the globe, have their feet pointed against ours
 Antipope, *s.* he who usurps the papedom
 Antiport, *s.* an outward gate or door
 Antiprelatical, *a.* adverse to prelacy
 Antipriest, *s.* an enemy to priests
 Antipriestcraft, *s.* opposition to priestcraft
 Antiprinciple, *s.* an opposite principle
 Antiprophet, *s.* an enemy to prophets
 Antiprosis, *s.* a figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another
 Antipuritan, *s.* an opposer of puritans
 Antiquarian, Antiquary, *s.* one who studies antiquity; a collector of ancient things
 Antiquarian, *a.* pertaining to antiquity
 Antiquarianism, *s.* love of antiquities
 Antiquate, *v. a.* to make obsolete
 Antiquated, *a.* old; obsolete; old-fashioned
 Antiquatedness, Antiquateness, Antiquation, *s.* the state of being old or obsolete
 Antique, *a.* ancient, old-fashioned, odd—*s.* a piece of antiquity, a relic
 Antiqueness, *s.* an appearance of antiquity
 Antiquity, *s.* time past long ago; ancientness; the people of old times
 Antirevolutionary, *a.* adverse to revolutions
 Antirevolutionist, *s.* he who opposes revolution
 Antirheumatic, *a.* good against rheumatism
 Antisabbatarian, *s.* one of a sect so called
 Antisacerdotal, *a.* hostile to priests
 Antiscii, *s. pl.* people who live under the same meridian, but different sides of the equator, being equally distant
 Antiscorbutic, Antiscorbutical, *a.* good against the scurvy
 Antiscorbutics, *s.* remedies for the scurvy
 Antiscripturism, *s.* opposition to the scriptures
 Antiscripturist, *s.* one who denies revelation
 Antiseptic, *s.* a medicine to prevent putrefaction—a preventive of putrefaction
 Antisocial, *a.* averse to society; misanthropic
 Antispasms, *s.* the revulsion of any humour into another part
 Antispasmodic, *a.* good against spasms
 Antispasmodics, *s.* medicines to relieve spasms
 Antispasitic, *a.* medicines which cause a revulsion of the humours [spleen
 Antisplenetic, *a.* efficacious in diseases of the spleen
 Antistrophe, *s.* the second stanza of an ode
 Antistrophon, *s.* a figure by which two words, mutually dependant on each other, are exchanged [evil
 Antistrumatic, *a.* good against the king's
 Antithesis, *s.* opposition of words or sentences; contrast
 Antithetical, *a.* placed in contrast
 Antitrinitarianism, *s.* a denial of the Trinity
 Antitrinitarian, *s.* one who denies the doctrine of the Christian Trinity
 Antitype, *s.* the original, which is represented by the type
 Antitypical, *a.* that which explains the type
 Antivenereal, *a.* good against the venereal disease
 Antler, *s.* a branch of a stag's horn [ease
 Antlered, *a.* furnished with antlers
 Antoe'ci, *s. pl.* those inhabitants of the globe who live under the same longitude and latitude, but in different hemispheres
 Autonomasia, *s.* a form of speech, in which, instead of a proper name, the dignity is used, as a king is called His Majesty
 Autre, *s.* a cave, a den, a cavern
 A'vus, *s.* the orifice of the intestines
 Anvil, *s.* an iron block which smiths use
 Anxiety, Anxiousness, *s.* perplexity; solicitude about any future event; uneasiness
 Anxious, *a.* solicitous, much concerned
 Anxiously, *ad.* in an anxious manner
 Any, *a.* every, either, whosoever
 Anywise, *ad.* in any manner
 Aonian, *a.* pertaining to the fabled residence of the Muses, or the hill Parnassus
 Aoristic, *a.* indefinite as to time
 Aorta, *s.* the artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart
 Aouta, *s.* an Otaheitean tree, from the bark of which the natives make their cloth
 Ap'ace, *ad.* quickly, speedily, with haste
 Apag'ogical, *a.* proving a thing by showing that the contrary is absurd
 Apalachian, *a.* pertaining to the Apalaches, a tribe of American Indians; also to the mountains near their territory
 Apan'thropy, *s.* a love of solitude
 Ap'atite, *s.* a kind of phosphate of lime
 Aparithm'esis, *s.* (in rhetoric) enumeration
 Apart, *ad.* separately, privately
 Apartment, *s.* a part of a house, a room
 Apathetic, *a.* having no feeling
 Apathist, *s.* a man without feeling
 Apathistical, *a.* indifferent; unfeeling
 Apathy, *s.* a want of sensibility
 Ape, *s.* a kind of monkey, a mimic—*v. a.* to imitate ludicrously, to mimic [with a point
 Ape'ak, *ad.* in a posture to pierce; formed
 Apennine, *a.* relating to the Apennines
 Apennines, *s.* a chain of high mountains running through Italy
 Apep'sy, *s.* a loss of natural digestion
 A'per, *s.* a ridiculous imitator
 Ape'rient, *a.* having the quality of opening —*s.* any opening or laxative medicine
 Ape'ritive, *a.* having the quality of opening the
 Ape'rt, *a.* open; without disguise [bowels
 Ape'rtion, *s.* an opening, a passage, a gap
 Ape'rtly, *ad.* openly
 Ape'rtness, *s.* openness [eyelid
 Ape'rtor, *s.* a muscle that raises the upper
 Ape'rture, *s.* an open place, a gap
 Ape'rtulous, *a.* without flower-leaves
 A'pex, *s.* the tip or angular point of a thing
 Apha'resis, *s.* a figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning
 Aphe'lion, Ape'lium, *s.* that part of a planet's orbit which is the most remote point from the sun [giver of life in a nativity
 Ape'hta, *s.* name of the planet which is the Ape'htical, *a.* relating to the aphe'ta
 Aphilant'ropy, *s.* want of love to mankind
 A'phis, *s.* the plant-louse [pln. aphides]
 Aphlogis'tic, *a.* burning without flame
 A'ph'ony, *s.* a loss of speech
 A'ph'orism, *s.* a maxim, precept, general rule
 A'ph'orism'er, *s.* a dealer in aphorisms
 A'ph'orist, *s.* a writer of aphorisms
 A'ph'oristic, A'ph'oristical, *a.* in separate and unconnected sentences.
 A'ph'oristically, *ad.* in form of an aphorism
 A'ph'rite, *s.* a kind of carbonate of lime
 A'phrodis'iac, A'phrodis'iacal, *a.* relating to the venereal disease
 A'ph'rodite, *s.* a follower of Venus
 A'ph'rodite, A'phrodi'ta, *s.* (in zoology) a genus of the order of molluscas; the sea-mouse

Aph'tha, *s.* ulcers in the throat; the thrush
Aph'thous, *s.* letters which have no sound
Aph'thous, *a.* ulcerated in the throat
Aph'ylous, *a.* (in botany) without leaves
Apiary, *s.* a place where bees are kept
Apie'ce, *ad.* to each one a share, separately
Apis, *s.* (in zoology) the bee; (in mythology) the sacred ox of the Egyptians
Ap'ish, *a.* foppish, silly, insignificant
Ap'ishly, *ad.* in an apish manner
Ap'ishness, *s.* mimicry; foppery
Aplanatic, *a.* correcting the aberration of the rays of light (applied to a telescope)
Ap'ime, *s.* a mineral resembling garnet
Ap'ist're, *s.* an ancient naval flag
Apoc'alyse, *s.* a revelation, a vision
Apocalyp'tic, **Apocalyp'tical**, *a.* concerning revelation, or the book so called
Apocalyp'tically, *ad.* in such a manner as to reveal something secret [or letter
Apoc'opate, *v. a.* to cut off the last syllable
Apoc'ope, *s.* a cutting off the last syllable
Apoc'rus'tic, *a.* endowed with a repelling and astringent power
Apoc'rypha, *s.* books appended to the sacred writings, of doubtful authors
Apoc'ryphal, *a.* not canonical, uncertain
Apoc'ryphally, *ad.* doubtfully
Apoc'ryphical, *a.* doubtful; not authentic
Ap'odal, *a.* without feet; without ventral fins
Ap'ode, *s.* a fish having no ventral fins
Apodict'ic, *a.* evident, demonstrative
Apodict'ically, *ad.* so as to be self-evident
Apod'osis, *s.* the application of a similitude
Ap'ogee, *s.* that point in the heavens in which the sun or any planet is at its greatest possible distance from the earth
Ap'ograph, *s.* a copy; an inventory
Apolei'sy, *s.* an obstruction of the blood
Apollinarian, *a.* relating to Apollo
Apolyon, *s.* a destroyer; Satan
Apolog'ic, **Apolog'ical**, *a.* excusing
Apolog'ist, *s.* one who makes an apology
Apologize, *v. a.* to plead for, to excuse
Apologue, *s.* a moral tale, a fable
Ap'ologuer, *s.* one who teaches by fables
Apology, *s.* a defence, an excuse
Apolu'sis, *s.* general debility and decay
Apomecom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring distant objects
Aponeuro'sis, **Aponeuro'sy**, *s.* an expansion of a tendon; the end of a muscle
Apoph'asis, *s.* a figure, by which the orator seems to waive what he would plainly insinuate [drawing away phlegm
Apophlegmatic, *a.* having the quality of
Apophleg'matism, *s.* medicine to expel phlegm
Apophlegmatizant, *s.* any remedy which causes an evacuation of humour
Apoph'ge, **Apoph'gy**, *s.* the lower part of a column; the spring of the column
Apophyllite, *s.* a foliated kind of crystal
Apoph'ysis, *s.* the protuberance of a bone
Apoplec'tic, **Apoplec'tical**, *a.* relating to apoplexy [sense and motion by a disease
Apoplexy, *s.* a sudden deprivation of all
Apore'ma, *s.* a problem in the mathematics
Ap'oria, *s.* a figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin or what he should say
Apople'sis, *s.* a form of speech by which the speaker, through some affection, breaks off his speech before it be all ended
Ap'ostasy, *s.* departure from what a man has before professed; dereliction
Ap'ostate, *s.* one who renounces his religion or deserts his party—*a.* false, traitorous

Apostaf'ic, *a.* after the mode of an apostate
Ap'ostatize, *v. a.* to change one's religion
Ap'ostemate, *v. a.* to become an aposteme
Ap'ostemation, *s.* formation of an aposteme
Ap'osteme, **Ap'ostume**, *s.* an abscess
Apostle, *s.* a person sent to preach the gospel, particularly those despatched by our Saviour for that purpose
Ap'ostleship, *s.* the office of an apostle
Ap'ostolate, *s.* a mission; an apostle's office
Ap'ostol'ic, *a.* delivered by the apostles
Ap'ostol'ically, *ad.* in the mode of the apostles
Ap'ostrophe, *s.* in grammar, a mark thus (') , signifying the contraction of a word, as can't, don't; sudden turn in a discourse
Ap'ostroph'ic, *a.* denoting an apostrophe
Ap'ostrophize, *v. a.* to address by an apostrophe
Ap'ostresni, *s.* the calculation of a nativity
Ap'ostri'cary, *s.* a person whose business is to prepare medicines for sale
Ap'othegm, **Ap'othem**, **Ap'ophthegm**, *s.* a remarkable saying; a valuable maxim
Ap'otheg'matic, *a.* like an apothegm
Ap'otheg'matist, *s.* a collector of apothegms
Ap'otheg'matize, *v. a.* to utter remarkable sayings [one after death
Ap'oth'osis, *s.* the consecrating or deifying
Ap'oth'esis, *s.* the reduction of a dislocated bone
Ap'otome, *s.* the remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities
Ap'ozem, *s.* a decoction or infusion of herbs
Ap'ozem'ic, *a.* like a decoction
Appa'ir, *v. a.* to bring into decay
Appal', *v. a.* to fright, to daunt, to terrify
Appa'lment, *s.* impression of fear
Appa'nage, *s.* lands for younger children
Appara'tus, *s.* tools; furniture; equipage
Appa'el, *s.* dress, clothing, vestments—*v. a.* to dress, to deck, to cover
Appa'ent, *a.* plain, evident, certain
Appa'rently, *ad.* evidently, visibly, openly
Appa'r'ition, *s.* appearance, a spectre
Appa'r'itor, *s.* a low ecclesiastical officer
Appay', *v. a.* to satisfy; to content
Appa'ch', *v. a.* to impeach, to censure
Appa'cher, *s.* an accuser
Appa'ch'ment, *s.* an accusation, a charge
Appa'al, *s.* an application for justice—*v. a.* to refer to another as judge
Appa'e'able, *a.* subject to an appeal
Appa'er, *s.* one who makes an appeal
Appa'ir, *v. a.* to become visible
Appa'ance, *s.* act of appearing; show
Appa'er, *s.* the person who appears
Appa'ring, *s.* the act of appearing
Appa's'able, *a.* reconcilable
Appa'se, *v. a.* to pacify, to reconcile
Appa'seableness, *s.* reconcilableness
Appa'sement, *s.* the state of being at peace
Appa'ser, *s.* he who pacifies others
Appa'sive, *a.* that mitigates or appeases
Appa'lancy, *s.* an appeal; a challenge
Appa'llant, *s.* a challenger; he who appeals
Appa'l'ate, *a.* having cognizance of appeals
Appa'l'ation, *s.* a name, title, term
Appa'l'ative, *s.* a name common to all of the same kind—*a.* belonging to a common name [ious appellative
Appa'l'atively, *ad.* according to the manner of
Appa'l'atory, *a.* containing an appeal
Appa'l'ee', *s.* one who is appealed against
Appa'l'or, *s.* a prosecutor; an appellant
Appa'nd', *v. a.* to hang or join to, to add to
Appa'ndage, *s.* something added
Appa'nd'ance, *s.* something annexed
Appa'nd'ant, *a.* hanging to

[APP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[AQU]

Appendancy, *s.* a thing annexed by right
 Appendant, *s.* an adventitious part
 Appendicate, *v. a.* to join to, to append
 Appendicula, *s.* a small appendix
 Appendix, *s.* addition made; supplement
 Apperceive, *v.* to comprehend
 Apperception, *s.* that degree of perception
 Apperil, *s.* danger [which reflects upon itself
 Appertain, *v. n.* to belong, to relate to [rank
 Appertainment, *s.* that which belongs to any
 Appertenance, *s.* that which belongs to—*v.*
a. to have as right belonging
 Appertinent, *a.* belonging or relating to
 Appetence, *s.* a strong or sensual desire
 Appetent, *a.* very desirous
 Appetibility, *s.* the being desirable
 Appetible, *a.* engaging, desirable, good
 Appetite, *s.* hunger, desire, longing
 Appetition, *s.* the act of desiring
 Appetitive, *a.* that which desires
 Applaud, *v. a.* to extol, praise, commend
 Applauder, *s.* one who praises
 Applause, *s.* approbation loudly expressed
 Applausive, *a.* indicating approbation
 Apple, *s.* a common fruit; pupil of the eye
 Apple-pie, *s.* a pie made of apples and paste
 Apple-sauce, *s.* sauce made of stewed apples
 Apple-tree, *s.* a tree producing apples
 Apple-yard, *s.* an inclosure for apple-trees
 Appliable, *a.* that which may be applied
 Appli'ance, *s.* the act of applying [applied
 Applicability, Applicableness, *s.* fitness to be
 Applicable, *a.* suitable, proper
 Applicably, *ad.* so as to be properly applied
 Applicant, *s.* one who applies for any thing
 Appli'cate, *s.* right line drawn across a curve
 Application, *s.* the act of applying, study
 Applicative, Applicatory, *a.* that applies
 Applicatorily, *ad.* in a manner which applies
 Appliedly, *ad.* in a way that may be applied
 Applier, *s.* one that applies
 Apply, *v. a.* to join; to study; to address
 Appogiati'ra, *s.* [Ital.] in music, a small
 note, to direct an easy graceful movement
 Appoint, *v. a.* to determine, settle, equip
 Appointable, *a.* that may be appointed
 Appointed, *a.* settled, agreed on, chosen
 Appointee, *s.* a person appointed
 Appointer, *s.* one who appoints
 Appointment, *s.* a stipulation, salary, post
 Appor'tion, *v. a.* to divide into just parts
 Appor'tionateness, *s.* just proportion
 Appor'tioner, *s.* a limiter; a boulder
 Appor'triment, *s.* a dividing into parts
 Appose, *v. a.* to question, examine, puzzle
 Apposer, *s.* an inquirer; a questioner
 Apposite, *a.* suitable, fit, well adapted to
 Appositely, *ad.* suitably, fitly, timely
 Apposition, *s.* addition of new matter
 Appositeness, *s.* fitness; suitability
 Appraise, *v. a.* to value goods
 Appraisalment, *s.* the act of valuing
 Appraiser, *s.* one who values or appraises
 Appreciation, *s.* earnest prayer
 Apprecatory, *a.* praying for any good
 Appreciable, *a.* capable of being estimated
 Appreciate, *v. a.* to estimate, to value
 Appreciation, *s.* estimation, valuation
 Apprehend, *v. a.* to arrest, understand, fear
 Apprehender, *s.* one who takes; one who
 comprehends; one who fears
 Apprehensible, *a.* which may be apprehended
 Apprehension, *s.* fear; conception; seizure
 Apprehensive, *a.* fearful; sensible [ner
 Apprehensively, *ad.* in an apprehensive man-
 Apprehensiveness, *s.* fearfulness

Appren'tice, *s.* one bound to a trade—*v. a.* to
 bind to, or put under a master [ficeship
 Appren'ticehood, Appren'tisage, *s.* appren-
 Appren'ticeship, *s.* term for an apprentice
 Appri'ze, *v. a.* to inform, acquaint
 Approuch, *s.* the act of drawing near to—
v. a. to draw or bring near to
 Approachable, *a.* accessible
 Approacher, *s.* he who approaches
 Approachment, *s.* the act of coming near
 Approbate, *v. n.* to approve—*part. a.* approved
 Approbation, *s.* the act of approving
 Approbative, Approbatory, *a.* approving
 Approm'pt, *v. a.* to excite; to quicken
 Approp'rate, *v. a.* to hasten
 Appropinquate, *v. a.* to draw nigh to
 Appropinquation, *s.* an approaching
 Appropriable, *a.* what may be appropriated
 Appropriate, *v. a.* to consign to any parti-
 cular use—a. peculiar; suitable
 Appropriately, *ad.* fitly, suitably
 Appropriateness, *s.* peculiar fitness
 Appropriation, *s.* the application of some-
 thing to a particular use or purpose
 Appropriator, *s.* one possessed of an appro-
 priated benefice [fits of a benefice
 Approprietary, *s.* a lay possessor of the pro-
 perty, *a.* worthy of approbation
 Approval, Approvement, *s.* approbation
 Approvance, *s.* approbation
 Approve, *v. a.* to like or allow of
 Approved, *part. a.* liked, examined, tried
 Approver, *s.* one who, confessing felony of
 himself, accuseth another
 Approximate, *a.* approaching
 Approximate, *a.* near to—*v. t.* to come near
 Approximation, *s.* approach to any thing
 Approximative, *a.* that approaches
 Appulse, Appulsion, *s.* the act of striking
 against
 Appulsive, *a.* striking against
 Appurtenance, *s.* that which appertains
 Appurtenant, *a.* pertaining to, of right
 App'riate, *v. n.* to bask in the sun
 Appri'city, *s.* warmth of the sun; sunshine
 Appricot, *s.* a wall-fruit of the plum kind
 Appril, *s.* the fourth month of the year
 Apron, *s.* a part of dress worn before to
 keep the other parts clean
 Aproned, *a.* wearing an apron [pose
 Approp'os, *ad.* [Fr.] opportunely; to the pur-
 App'sis, *s.* [pl. Ap'sides] two extreme points
 in the orbits of planets
 Ap'syche, *s.* a swoon, a fainting fit
 Ap'syctos, *s.* a precious stone, said to retain
 the heat of the fire for seven days
 Apt, *a.* fit, ready, quick, qualified, inclined
 Aptable, *a.* accommodable
 Aptate, *v. a.* to make fit
 Apt'er, Apt'era, *s.* an insect without wings
 Apt'eral, Apt'eros, *a.* destitute of wings
 Aptitude, *s.* fitness, tendency, disposition
 Aptly, *ad.* properly, justly, readily, acutely
 Aptness, *s.* quickness of conception; fitness
 A'pus, *s.* the bird of Paradise; a constellation
 Ap'yrexy, *s.* the intermission of fever
 Ap'yrous, *a.* incombustible though hot
 Aqua-for'tis, *s.* a corrosive liquor; nitric acid
 Aqua-marine, *s.* a sea-green berry; beryl
 Aqua-re'gia, *s.* an acid for dissolving gold;
 nitro-muriatic acid
 Aquarius, *s.* the eleventh sign in the Zodiac
 Aquatic, Aquatical, or Aquatile, *a.* that
 inhabits the water
 Aquatinta, *s.* a species of engraving
 Aqua-vi'te, *s.* spirits of wine; brandy

A MAN'S OWN MANNERS COMMONLY FRAME HIS FORTUNE.

AN ANGRY MAN OPENS HIS MOUTH AND SHUTS HIS EYES.

APPOINT A TIME FOR EVERY THING, AND DO EVERY THING IN ITS TIME.

APPLICATION AND INDUSTRY ARE THE BEST PRESERVATIVES OF INNOCENCE.

A^oqueduct, *s.* a conveyance for water
 A^oqueous, *a.* watery, like water, thin
 A^oqueousness, A^oquosity, *s.* wateriness
 A^oquila, *s.* the eagle; a constellation
 A^oquiline, *a.* resembling an eagle; applied
 to the nose, curved or crooked
 A^oquilon, *s.* the north wind
 A^oquise, *a.* watery
 Ar^{ab}, Ar^{ab}ian, *s.* a native of Arabia
 Ar^{ab}esk, Ar^{ab}esque, *s.* ornamental foliage
 Ar^{ab}ian, *a.* pertaining to Arabia
 Ar^{ab}ic, *s.* the language of the Arabians—*a.*
 relating to Arabia
 Ar^{ab}ism, *s.* an Arabic idiom or phrase
 Ar^{ab}ist, *s.* one skilled in Arabic literature
 Ar^{ab}le, *a.* fit for tillage or ploughing
 Arch^{no}id, *s.* a kind of fossil; a thin mem-
 brane spread over the brain
 Ar^{ch}neous, *a.* resembling a cobweb
 Ar^{ch}ion, *s.* the act of plunging
 Ar^{ch}atory, *a.* that which contributes to tillage
 Ar^{ch}ibat, Ar^{ch}alist, *s.* a crossbow
 Ar^{ch}alister, *s.* a crossbow-man
 Ar^{ch}iter, *s.* an umpire to settle a dispute
 Ar^{ch}itral, *ad.* arbitrary, determinable
 Ar^{ch}itral, *a.* belonging to arbitration
 Ar^{ch}itrament, *s.* decision, will, choice
 Ar^{ch}itrarily, *ad.* absolutely, without control
 Ar^{ch}itrariness, *s.* tyranny, despotism
 Ar^{ch}itrious, *a.* arbitrary, despotie
 Ar^{ch}itriously, *ad.* arbitrarily
 Ar^{ch}itrary, *a.* absolute, despotic, unlimited
 Ar^{ch}itrate, *v. a.* to decide, judge, determine
 Ar^{ch}itration, *s.* termination of any dispute
 by persons mutually chosen by the parties
 Ar^{ch}itratior, *s.* an umpire, a judge, a president
 Ar^{ch}itress, Ar^{ch}itratix, *s.* a female arbitrator
 Ar^{ch}or, *s.* a spindle, an axis
 Ar^{ch}oratory, *a.* of or belonging to trees
 Ar^{ch}orator, *s.* a planter of trees
 Ar^{ch}oreous, *a.* belonging to trees
 Ar^{ch}oreence, Ar^{ch}orization, *s.* the resem-
 blance of a tree in minerals, &c.
 Ar^{ch}orescent, *a.* growing like a tree
 Ar^{ch}oret, *s.* a small tree or shrub
 Ar^{ch}oretal, *d.* relating to trees
 Ar^{ch}orist, *s.* a naturalist who studies trees
 Ar^{ch}orosity, *a.* belonging to a tree
 Ar^{ch}our, *s.* a seat shaded with trees, a bower
 Ar^{ch}usele, *s.* any small tree or shrub
 Ar^{ch}uscular, *a.* resembling small trees
 Ar^{ch}ustive, *a.* covered with, or containing
 Ar^{ch}, *s.* the strawberry-tree (shrubs)
 Ar^{ch}utean, *a.* pertaining to the strawberry-
 tree
 Arch, *s.* part of a circle; the sky [tree
 Arc^{ade}, *s.* a continuation of arches
 Arc^{adian}, *a.* pertaining to Arcadia, a moun-
 tainous district in Greece
 Arc^{ana}, *a.* secret, mysterious
 Arc^{anum}, *s.* [Lat. *Arcana* in *pl.*] a secret
 Arch, *a.* chief; mirthful, waggish, lively—
v. a. to build or cover with arches
 Arch^{aic}, Arch^{ai}cal, *a.* relating to antiquity
 Arch^{ai}ologic, *a.* relating to discourse on anti-
 Arch^{ai}ologist, *s.* one versed in antiquity
 Arch^{ai}ology, *s.* a discourse on antiquity
 Arch^{aism}, *s.* an ancient phrase
 Arch^{angel}, *s.* a chief angel; a plant
 Arch^{angel}ic, Arch^{angel}ical, *a.* belonging to
 Arch^{angel}ic, *s.* chief apostle [archangels
 Arch^{ar}chitect, *s.* the supreme architect
 Arch^{bish}op, *s.* the principal of the bishops
 Arch^{bish}opric, *s.* the state of an archbishop
 Arch^{dea}con, *s.* a bishop's deputy
 Arch^{dea}conry, Arch^{dea}conship, *s.* the of-
 fice or jurisdiction of an archdeacon

Arch^{div}ine, *s.* a principal theologian
 Arch^{dr}uid, *s.* a pontiff of the druids
 Arch^{du}cal, *a.* belonging to an archduke
 Arch^{du}chess, *s.* the wife of an archduke
 Arch^{du}chy, *s.* the territory of an archduke
 Arch^{du}ke, *s.* a sovereign prince, grand duke
 Arch^{ed}, *pl. a.* vaulted, formed like an arch
 Arch^{en}emy, *s.* a chief enemy
 Arch^{er}, *s.* one who fights with a bow
 Arch^{er}ess, *s.* a female archer
 Arch^{ery}, *s.* the use of the bow and arrow
 Arch^{es}-court, *s.* the chief consistory that be-
 longs to the Archbishop of Canterbury
 Arch^{et}ypal, *a.* belonging to the original
 Arch^{et}ype, *s.* the original, pattern, model
 Arch^{fel}on, *s.* the chief of felons
 Arch^{fi}end, *s.* the chief of fiends
 Arch^{gov}ernor, *s.* the chief governor
 Arch^{her}esy, *s.* the greatest heresy
 Arch^{her}etic, *s.* chief heretic
 Arch^{hyp}ocrite, *s.* a great hypocrite
 Arch^{iat}er, *s.* the chief physician to a king
 Arch^{ial}, *a.* chief, primary [deacon
 Arch^{idia}conal, *a.* belonging to an arch-
 deacon
 Arch^{ie}piscopacy, *s.* state, dignity, and of-
 fice of an archbishop
 Arch^{ie}piscopal, *a.* belonging to an arch-
 bishop
 Arch^{il}, *s.* a kind of moss which yields a rich
 purple colour
 Arch^{ipel}ago, *s.* any sea which abounds with
 small islands; the most celebrated is situ-
 ated between Asia, Macedonia, and Greece
 Arch^{ite}c, *s.* a professor of building
 Arch^{it}ective, *a.* belonging to architecture
 Arch^{ite}ctonic, Arch^{ite}ctonical, *a.* having skill
 in architecture
 Arch^{ite}ctonics, *s.* the science of architecture
 Arch^{ite}ctor, *s.* a builder, an architect
 Arch^{ite}ctress, *s.* a female architect
 Arch^{ite}ctural, *a.* relating to architecture
 Arch^{ite}cture, *s.* the science of building
 Arch^{itr}ave, *s.* the main beam of a building;
 ornamental part of a pillar
 Arch^{ival}, *a.* pertaining to records
 Arch^{ives}, *s.* records; a place for records
 Arch^{ivist}, *s.* the keeper of archives
 Arch^{ilate}, *s.* a large lute; the theorbo
 Arch^{like}, *a.* built like an arch
 Arch^{ly}, *ad.* jocosely, wittily
 Arch^{mag}ician, *s.* chief magician
 Arch^{ness}, *s.* shrewdness; sly humour
 Arch^{on}, *s.* a governor of Athens
 Arch^{on}ship, *s.* the office of an archon
 Arch^{phil}osopher, *s.* chief philosopher
 Arch^{polit}ician, *s.* a transcendent politician
 Arch^{pre}late, *s.* a leading or chief prelate
 Arch^{pres}byter, *s.* a chief presbyter
 Arch^{pres}bytery, *s.* the absolute dominion of
 Arch^{pri}est, *s.* chief priest [Presbytery
 Arch^{prim}ate, *s.* primate over other primates
 Arch^{pro}phet, *s.* chief prophet
 Arch^{pro}testant, *s.* a principal Protestant
 Arch^{reb}el, *s.* a principal rebel
 Arch^{tra}itor, *s.* any distinguished traitor
 Arch^{treas}urer, *s.* high treasurer
 Arch^{ty}rant, *s.* the principal tyrant
 Arch^{vill}ain, *s.* an extraordinary villain
 Arch^{vill}any, *s.* great villany
 Arch^w, *ad.* in the form of an arch
 Arc^{tic}, *a.* northern, towards the north
 Arc^{tic} circle, that circle at which the
 northern frigid zone commences, being
 23° 28' from the north pole
 Arc^{uate}, *v. a.* to bend like an arch
 Arc^{uate}, *a.* bent, curved

Arcuation, *s.* an arching, an incurvation
 Arcuate, *s.* the curvature of an arch
 Arcubalist, *s.* a crossbow
 Arcubalister, *s.* a crossbow-man
 Ardency, Ardentness, *s.* eagerness, zeal
 Ardent, *a.* zealous, affectionate; fierce
 Ardently, *ad.* eagerly, affectionately
 Ardour, *s.* warm affection, zeal, fervency
 Arduous, *a.* difficult, laborious
 Arduousness, *s.* height, difficulty
 Area, *s.* the superficies; an open surface
 Areal, *a.* pertaining to an area
 Arefaction, *s.* the state of growing dry
 Arefry, *v. a.* to dry, to exhale moisture
 Arena, *s.* the space for combatants in a theatre
 Arenacons, Arenose, *a.* sandy, full of sand
 Arenation, *s.* the operation of a sand bath
 Arenitic, *a.* consisting of sandstone
 Arenulous, *a.* full of small sand
 Arcola, *s.* the circle round the nipple
 Areometer, *s.* an instrument to measure the density of any liquid
 Areometrical, *a.* pertaining to areometry
 Areometry, *s.* the measuring of fluids
 Areopagite, *s.* a senator in the court of Areopagus at Athens
 Areopagus, *s.* the highest court at Athens
 Areolic, *s.* a medicine to dissolve viscosity—
a. attenuating, opening the pores
 Aretology, *s.* that part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue
 Argal, *s.* lees adhering to wine vessels
 Argent, *a.* silvery, white, shining like silver
 Argental, Argentic, Argentic, *a.* having the appearance of silver
 Argentaion, *s.* an overlaying with silver
 Argentiferous, *a.* producing silver
 Argentina, *s.* the wild tansy or silver-weed
 Argentic, *s.* (in mineralogy) a sub-species of carbonate of lime, nearly pure
 Argentry, *s.* materials of silver
 Argil, *s.* potters' clay; fat, soft earth
 Argillaceous, Argillous, *a.* consisting of clay
 Argonauta, *s.* a genus of shell-fish
 Argonautic, *a.* pertaining to the Argonauts
 Argonauts, *s.* the companions of Jason in the ship *Argo* on the voyage to Colchis
 Argosy, *s.* a large merchant ship
 Argue, *v. a.* to reason, to dispute, to debate
 Arguer, *s.* a disputer, a controversialist
 Arguing, *s.* reasoning, argumentation
 Argument, *s.* a controversy, the subject of any discourse or writing
 Argumental, *a.* belonging to argument
 Argumentation, *s.* the act of reasoning
 Argumentative, *a.* replete with argument
 Argumentatively, *ad.* in a debatable manner
 Argumentize, *v. a.* to debate
 Argute, *a.* subtle, witty, sharp, shrill
 Aria, *s.* [Ital.] an air, song, or tune
 Arian, *s.* one of the sect of Arius
 Arian, *a.* belonging to Arianism
 Arianism, *s.* the doctrine of Arius, who denied the divinity of Christ
 Arid, *a.* dry, parched up, ploughed up
 Aridity, *s.* dryness; insensibility in devotion
 Aries, *s.* [Lat.] the ram; a sign of the zodiac
 Arête, *v. a.* to butt like a ram
 Arêteation, *s.* the butting like a ram
 Arêtea, *s.* [Ital.] a short air or song
 Aright, *ad.* rightly, without mistake
 Aril, Arillus, *s.* the outer coat of a seed
 Arillated, Arilled, *a.* having an exterior covering or aril, as coffee
 Ariolation, *s.* soothsaying; divination
 Arioso, *a.* light and airy, yet grand

Arise, *v. a.* to rise up, to mount up [critical
 Aristarchian, *a.* [from Aristarchus] severely
 Aristarch, *s.* a stern critic
 Aristarchy, *s.* a system of stern criticism
 Aristocracy, *s.* a form of government which lodges the supreme power in the nobles
 Aristocrat, *s.* a favourer of aristocracy
 Aristocratic, Aristocratical, *a.* relating to or partaking of aristocracy [ner
 Aristocratically, *ad.* in an aristocratical man-
 Aristocraticalness, *s.* the being aristocratical
 Aristoteleanism, *s.* the doctrines of Aristotle
 Aristotelian, *a.* founded on the opinion of Aristotle—*s.* a follower of Aristotle
 Aristotelic, *a.* relating to Aristotle
 Arithmancy, *s.* a foretelling by numbers
 Arithmetical, *s.* the science of computation
 Arithmetical, *a.* according to arithmetic
 Arithmetically, *ad.* in an arithmetical manner
 Arithmetician, *s.* one skilled in arithmetic
 Ark, *s.* the vessel in which Noah was preserved from the deluge; a chest, coffer
 Arkizite, Arêzite, *s.* a mineral; wernerite
 Arm, *s.* the limb from the hand to the shoulder; an inlet of the sea—*v.* to take
 Armada, *s.* a large fleet of ships [up arms
 Armadillo, *s.* a quadruped peculiar to America, covered with hard bony scales
 Armament, *s.* a naval force; a storehouse
 Armamentary, *s.* an armoury
 Armature, *s.* armour, weapons
 Arm-chair, *s.* a chair with rests for the arms
 Armenian Bole, *s.* an unctuous earth
 Armenian Stone, *s.* a blue mineral stone
 Armental, Armentine, *a.* belonging to a drove or herd of cattle
 Armentoſe, *a.* abounding with cattle
 Armful, *s.* as much as the arm can hold
 Armiger, *s.* an esquire; a knight's companion
 Armigerous, *a.* bearing arms
 Armillary, *a.* resembling a bracelet
 Armillated, *a.* having bracelets
 Armillet, *s.* a little bracelet
 Arminian, *s.* a follower of Arminius—*a.* relating to the sect of Arminius
 Arminianism, *s.* the doctrine of Arminius, who contended for free-will, &c.
 Armipotence, *s.* power in war
 Armipotent, *a.* mighty in war, brave, bold
 Armistious, *a.* rustling with armour
 Armistice, *s.* a short cessation of hostilities
 Armless, *a.* without weapons or arms
 Armlet, *s.* a bracelet; a small arm of the sea
 Armorer, *s.* one who makes or sells arms
 Armorial, *a.* belonging to the arms or escutcheons of a family
 Armorist, *s.* a person skilled in heraldry
 Armory, *s.* a place in which arms are deposited for use; ensigns armorial
 Arm'pit, *s.* the hollow under the shoulder
 Armour, Arm'or, *s.* defensive covering
 Armour-bearer, *s.* one who carries the armour of another
 Arms, *s.* warlike weapons; war in general; the ensigns armorial of a family
 Army, *s.* a large body of armed men
 Arna'to, Arn'oto. [See Ana'to.]
 Aroma, *s.* the odorous quality of plants
 Aromatic, Aromatical, *a.* spicy, fragrant
 Aromatics, *s.* spices or fragrant drugs
 Aromatite, *s.* a mineral resembling myrrh
 Aromatization, *s.* the mingling of aromatic spices with any medicine
 Aromatize, *v. a.* to scent, to perfume
 Aromatous, *a.* containing aroma; fragrant
 Arou'nd, *prep.* round about, encompassing

[ART]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ASH]

AS IN LIFE, SO IN STUDY, IT IS DANGEROUS TO DO MORE THINGS THAN ONE AT A TIME.

A WISE MAN ENDEAVOURS TO SHINE IN HIMSELF; A FOOL, TO OUTSHINE OTHERS.

Ar'ouse, *v. a.* to awake, to raise up, to excite
 Arow', *ad.* in a row, in a straight line
 Aroy'ut! *interj.* begone, depart, go away
 Arpe'ggio, *s.* [Ital.] the distinct sound of the notes of an instrument accompanying the voice
 Ar'pent, *s.* a French measure of land
 Arquebus'a'de, *s.* a distilled water
 Ar'quebuse, *s.* a hand-gun, a fusée
 Arquebusie'r, *s.* a soldier armed with an arquebuse
 Arrach', *s.* a plant. [See Orrach]
 Arrack', Arrack', *s.* a spirit procured by distillation out of the cocoa-nut tree; toddy
 Arra'ign, *v. a.* to indict, to charge, to accuse
 Arra'ignment, *s.* the act of accusing
 Arra'iment, *s.* clothing; dress
 Arra'nge, *v. a.* to set in order or place
 Arra'ngement, *s.* the act of putting in order
 Arra'nger, *s.* he who plans or contrives
 Ar'rant, *a.* very bad, notorious, real
 Ar'rantly, *ad.* notoriously, in an ill sense
 Ar'ras, *s.* rich tapestry or hangings
 Array', *s.* order of battle; dress—*v. a.* to put in order, to deck, to dress
 Array'er, *s.* an officer who saw the soldiers duly appointed in their armour
 Arrea'r, Arrea'rage, *s.* that part of an account which remains unpaid, though due
 Arrepti'tious, *a.* snatched away
 Arrest', *v. a.* to seize on; to obstruct—*s. a.* a legal caption or seizure of the person
 Arresta'tion, *s.* an arrest; a seizure
 Arrest'er, Arrest'or, *s.* one who arrests
 Arret', *s.* the decision of a sovereign court
 Arride', *v. a.* to laugh at; to smile
 Arrie're, *s.* the rear of an army
 Arri'sion, *s.* a smiling upon
 Arrival', *s.* the act of coming to a place
 Arriva'nce, *s.* company coming; arrival
 Arrive', *v. a.* to come to a place, to reach it
 Arro'ba, *s.* a Spanish and Portuguese weight
 Arro'de, *v. a.* to gnaw or nibble
 Arro'gance, *s.* great pride, presumption
 Arro'gant, *a.* very proud, presumptuous
 Arro'gantly, *ad.* haughtily, saucily, proudly
 Arro'gate, *v. a.* to exhibit unjust claims, prompted only by pride; to assume, to boast
 Arro'gation, *s.* a presumptuous claim
 Arro'gative, *a.* claiming unjustly
 Arrond'isement, *s.* a circuit; a district
 Arro'sion, *s.* a gnawing
 Ar'row, *s.* a pointed weapon shot from a bow
 Arrow-head, *s.* a water plant
 Ar'row-root, *s.* the marant, an Indian plant, from the root of which a nutritive medicinal food is obtained
 Ar'rowy, *a.* consisting of arrows
 Arsenal, *s.* a magazine for military stores
 Arsenic, *s.* a poisonous mineral
 Arsenical, Arseniac, *a.* containing arsenic
 Arsenicate, *v. a.* to combine with arsenic
 Arsenicated, *a.* combined with arsenic
 Arsenious, *a.* pertaining to arsenic
 Arsenite, *s.* an acid formed from arsenic
 Ar'son, *s.* the crime of house-burning
 Art, *s.* science, skill, dexterity, cunning
 Artemis'ia, *s.* a genus of bitter plants
 Ar'tery, *s.* a canal or tube which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body
 Ar'terial, *a.* that which relates to the artery
 Arterio'tomy, *s.* letting blood from the artery
 Ar'tful, *a.* cunning, dexterous, artificial
 Ar'tfully, *ad.* cunningly, slyly, with art
 Ar'tfulness, *s.* skill, cunning
 Arthritic, *a.* gouty, relating to the joints

Arthri'tis, *s.* the gout, any disease of the joints
 Artic'boke, *s.* an esculent plant
 Ar'ticle, *s.* one of the parts of speech; a condition of a covenant; a stipulation—*v.* to settle the conditions of any agreement
 Ar'ticulate, *a.* belonging to the joints
 Ar'ticulate, *ad.* sounding every syllable
 Ar'ticulate, *v. a.* to utter words distinctly—*a.* distinct, plain, divided
 Ar'ticulate, *ad.* distinctly, clearly
 Ar'ticulation, *s.* distinctness; the quality of being articulate [forming words
 Ar'ticulation, *s.* a joint or knot; the act of
 Ar'tifice, *s.* trick, fraud, art or trade
 Ar'tifice'r, *s.* an artist or manufacturer
 Ar'tificial, *a.* made by art, not natural
 Ar'tificiality, *s.* appearance of art
 Ar'tificially, *ad.* artfully; craftily
 Ar'tificialness, *s.* quality of being artificial
 Ar'tificial, *a.* artificial
 Ar'tillery, *s.* one skilled in gunnery
 Ar'tillery, *s.* weapons of war, cannon
 Ar'tisan, *s.* an artist, an inferior tradesman
 Ar'tist, *s.* a professor of an art, a skilful man
 Ar'tless, *a.* unskilful, without art or fraud
 Ar'tlessly, *ad.* without art, naturally
 Ar'tlessness, *s.* want of art; sincerity
 Ar'tnose, *a.* well set; strong made
 Arundina'ceous, *a.* of or like reeds
 Arundin'eous, *a.* abounding with reeds
 Arus'pex, Arus'pice, *s.* a soothsayer
 Arus'picy, *s.* the act of prognosticating by inspecting the entrails of the sacrifice
 Ar'ythmus, *s.* an irregular pulse
 As, *conj.* in the same manner, because
 As, *s.* the Roman pound weight
 Asafetida, *s.* a kind of gum, very useful in medicine, but of an offensive smell
 Asbestine, *a.* of an incombustible quality
 Asbestos, *s.* a kind of fossil which may be split into threads and filaments, and which cannot be consumed by fire
 Ascarides, *s. pl.* worms in the rectum
 Ascend', *v. a.* to mount, to rise, to move higher, to advance in excellence
 Ascend'able, *a.* that may be ascended
 Ascend'ant, *s.* height, elevation—*a.* predominant, superior, overpowering
 Ascend'ancy, *s.* influence, superiority
 Ascen'sion, *s.* the act of ascending or rising
 Ascen'sion-day, *s.* a festival ten days before Whitsuntide, in commemoration of our Saviour's ascension into heaven
 Ascen'sive, *a.* to a state of ascent
 Ascen't, *s.* the rising of a hill, an emulgence
 Ascertain', *v. a.* to make certain, to establish
 Ascertain'able, *a.* that may be ascertained
 Ascertain'er, *s.* one who ascertains
 Ascertainment, *s.* a fixed rule or standard
 Ascetic, *s.* a hermit, a devout person—*a.* employed in devout exercises
 Asceticism, *s.* the state of an ascetic
 Ascii, *s. pl.* those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone
 Ascites, *s.* a dropsy of the lower belly
 Ascitic, Ascitical, *a.* dropsical
 Asciti'tious, *a.* supplemental, additional
 Ascri'be, *a.* that which may be ascribed
 Ascri'be, *v. a.* to attribute to, to impute to
 Ascrip'tion, *s.* the act of ascribing
 Ascrip'tious, *a.* that which is ascribed
 Ash, *s.* a well-known tree so called
 Asha'med, *a.* abashed, confounded
 Ash-coloured, *a.* between brown and gray
 Ash'en, *a.* made of ash

Ash'es, *s.* the dust of any thing burnt, as of wood, coals, &c.; the remains of a dead body
 Ash'i-hole, *s.* a repository for ashes
 Ash'ly, *s.* the oak fly
 Ash'lar, *s.* stones as they come from the quarry
 Ash'o're, *ad.* on shore, on the land, in safety
 Ash-Wednesday, *s.* the first day of Lent
 Ash'weed, *s.* the small wild angelica
 Ash'y, *a.* pale, a whitish gray like ash colour
 A'sian, *a.* pertaining to Asia
 A'siarch, *s.* a chief or pontiff in Asia
 Asiatic, *a.* belonging to Asia—*s.* a native of any part of Asia [names of Asiatics]
 Asiaticism, *s.* orientalism; imitation of the Asi'c, *ad.* to one side, apart from the rest
 A'siary, A'sinine, *a.* belonging to an ass
 Assue'go, *s.* a foolish fellow; a simpleton
 A'sio, *s.* the horned owl
 Ask, *v. a.* to beg, to claim, to seek, to require
 Ask'an'ce, Askant', *ad.* obliquely, on one side
 Ask'er, *s.* an inquirer; an elf, a water newt
 Askew', *ad.* contemptuously; sideways
 Asla'ke, *v. a.* to remit; to slacken
 Aslant', *ad.* obliquely, on one side
 Asleep', *ad.* sleeping, at rest
 Aslo'pe, *ad.* obliquely, with declivity
 Asom'atous, *a.* incorporeal; without a body
 Asp, Asp'en, *s.* a kind of poplar-tree, the leaves of which always tremble
 Asp, Asp'ic, *s.* a venomous serpent
 Aspal'atius, *s.* the Jerusalem rose
 Aspar'agus, *s.* an esculent plant
 As'pect, *s.* look, air, appearance, view
 As'per, *s.* a small Turkish copper coin
 As'per, As'perous, *a.* rough; rugged
 As'perate, *v. a.* to make rough or uneven
 Asper'ation, *s.* a making rough
 Asperit'ious, *a.* having rough leaves
 Asper'ity, *s.* roughness; harshness of speech
 Asper'ly, *ad.* roughly; sharply
 Asper'ation, *s.* neglect, disregard
 As'perous, *a.* rough, uneven
 Asper'se, *v. a.* to slander, to censure
 Asper'ser, *s.* he who vilifies another
 Asper'sion, *s.* a sprinkling; calumny
 Asphal'tic, *a.* gummy, bituminous
 Asphal'tum, Asphalt', *s.* a bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch
 Asphodel, *s.* a kind of plant, a day lily
 Asphu'relates, *s.* certain semimetallic fossils, fusible by fire, but not malleable
 Asphyx'ia, *s.* a swooning; a fainting
 Asp'ic, *s.* a species of lavender, the oil of which is aromatic, and very inflammable
 Aspirant, *s.* a candidate [pronunciation
 Aspirate, *s.* the mark to denote an aspirated
 Aspirate, *v. a.* to pronounce fully or strong
 Aspiration, *s.* an ardent wish or desire; the act of pronouncing with full breath
 Aspire, *v. a.* to aim at, to desire eagerly
 Aspiration, *s.* the act of aspiring
 Aspirer, *s.* one who is ambitious
 Aspiring, *s.* the desire of something great
 Asportation, *s.* a carrying away
 Asquint', *ad.* obliquely
 Ass, *s.* an animal of burden; a stupid fellow
 Assail, *v. a.* to attack, to assault; to address
 Assailable, *a.* that may be attacked
 Assailant, *s.* one who attacks or invades—*a.* invading or attacking with violence
 Assail'er, *s.* one who attacks
 Assailment, *s.* attack
 Assaup'ic, *s.* the flying squirrel
 Assarabac'ca, *s.* a genus of plants
 Assart, *s.* an offence committed in the forest, by plucking up woods by the roots

Assart, *v. a.* to grub up trees
 Assass'in, Assassinator, *s.* a secret murderer
 Assassinate, *v. a.* to waylay, to murder
 Assassination, *s.* act of assassinating
 Assa'tion, *s.* a roasting
 Assault, *s.* attack, hostile onset, storm—*v. a.* to attack, to invade
 Assaultable, *a.* capable of assault
 Assaulter, *s.* one who violently assaults
 Assay, *s.* trial, examination—*v. c.* to try
 Assayer, *s.* one who assays metals, &c.
 Assaying, *s.* the chymical processes employed in examining ores and metals
 Asses'ation, *s.* attendance
 Asses'ion, *s.* acquirement
 Asses'mbly, *s.* a collection of persons
 Asses'mble, *v. a.* to meet or call together
 Asses'mbling, *a.* a meeting together
 Asses'mbly, *s.* a company assembled, a ball
 Asses't, *v. n.* to agree to, to yield—*s.* consent
 Asses'tation, *s.* pretended compliance
 Asses'tor, *s.* a flatterer; a follower
 Asses'ter, *s.* the person who consents
 Asses'tingly, *ad.* by agreement
 Asses't, *v. a.* to affirm, to maintain, to claim
 Asses'tion, *s.* a positive affirmation
 Asses'tive, *a.* positive; dogmatical
 Asses'tively, *ad.* affirmatively
 Asses'tor, *s.* one who affirms; a vindicator
 Asses'tory, *a.* affirming; supporting
 Asses've, *v. a.* to serve, to help, to second
 Assess, *v. a.* to charge with any certain sum
 Assessable, *a.* that which may be assessed
 Asses'sion, *s.* a sitting down by another
 Asses'sionary, *a.* pertaining to assessors
 Asses'sment, *s.* the act of taxing or assessing
 Asses'sor, *s.* one who is appointed to ascertain and fix the value
 Assets, *s. pl.* goods to discharge a debt
 Asses'ver, Asses'verate, *v. a.* to affirm solemnly
 Asses'veration, *s.* a solemn affirmation
 Asses'sent, *a.* usual, but not certain
 Assiduity, *s.* diligence, close application
 Assiduous, *a.* constant in application
 Assiduously, *ad.* diligently, constantly
 Assiduousness, *s.* diligence
 Assig'n, *v. n.* to mark out, to make over
 Assignable, *a.* that may be transferred
 Assignat, *s.* the paper-money of France after the Revolution
 Assignment, *s.* an appointment, the transferring any thing to another
 Assignee, *s.* one deputed to act for others
 Assigner, *s.* one who assigns or appoints
 Assignment, *s.* an appointment, a transfer
 Assignor, *s.* one who transfers an interest
 Assimilable, *a.* that may be assimilated
 Assimilate, *v. a.* to bring to a likeness
 Assimilation, *s.* act of converting any thing to the nature or resemblance of another
 Assimilative, *a.* having the power of transforming itself, or resembling something
 Assimulate, *v. a.* to feign, to dissemble [else
 Assimulation, *s.* a counterfeiting
 Assine'go, *s.* an ass-driver; a stupid fellow
 Assist, *v. a.* to help, to succeed, to aid
 Assistance, *s.* help, aid, relief, support
 Assize, *v. a.* to fix the weight or price
 Assize, *s.* the sitting of judges to determine causes; an order respecting the price, weight, &c. of sundry commodities
 Assize, *s.* one who has the care of weights, &c.
 Associability, *s.* the quality of being capable of association with
 Associable, *a.* that may be associated [icity
 Associableness, *s.* socialness, fitness for so-

.AST]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ATL

A CHILD MAY HAVE TOO MUCH OF HIS MOTHER'S BLESSING.

Asso'ciate, *v. a.* to unite, to join with—*s.* a partner, companion—*a.* confederate
 Asso'ciateship, *s.* state of an associate
 Associa'tion, *s.* an entering into an agreement with others, in order to perform some act; a confederacy, a partnership
 Associa'tional, *a.* pertaining to an association
 Associa'tive, *a.* capable of associating
 Associa'tor, *s.* a confederate; a companion
 Assoil, *v. a.* to solve; to stain; to soil
 As'sonance, *s.* resemblance of sounds
 As'sonant, *a.* sounding like another sound
 As'sonate, *v. a.* to sound like a bell
 Assort, *v. a.* to range in order, to class
 Assortment, *s.* a quantity properly arranged
 Assot', *v. a.* to infatuate; to besot
 Assuage, *v. a.* to soften, to ease, to pacify
 Assua'gement, *s.* what mitigates or softens
 Assua'ger, *s.* one who pacifies or appeases
 Assua'sive, *a.* softening, mitigating, mild
 Assubjugate, *v. a.* to subject to
 Assuefaction, *s.* the being accustomed to
 As'suetude, *s.* custom, use, habit
 Assu'me, *v. a.* to take, to claim, to arrogate
 Assu'mer, *s.* an arrogant person
 Assu'ming, *a.* arrogant, haughty
 Assump'sit, *s.* a promise (a law term)
 Assump'tion, *s.* the taking any thing to one's self; the thing supposed; a postulate
 Assump'tive, *a.* that which is assumed
 Assu'rance, *s.* confidence; certainty; want of modesty; a contract; security; firmness
 Assu're, *v. a.* to assert positively, to secure
 Assu'red, *part. a.* certain; indubitable
 Assu'redly, *ad.* certainly, undoubtedly
 Assu'redness, *s.* certainty, confidence
 Assu'rer, *s.* he who gives assurance
 Assur'gent, *a.* rising upwards in an arch
 Astac'tite, Astac'olite, *s.* petrified shell-fish
 Ast'allage, *s.* a Brazilian inn
 Ast'eism, *s.* a pleasant trope; irony
 Ast'er, *s.* a genus of plants; the star-fish
 Ast'eriated, *a.* radiated like a star
 Ast'erisk, *s.* a mark like a star (*)
 Ast'erism, *s.* a constellation of fixed stars
 Ast'erites, *s.* a stone sparkling like a star
 Aster'n, *ad.* a sea-term, signifying behind
 Asteroid'al, *a.* pertaining to the asteroids
 Astero'ids, *s.* the planets discovered by Herschel, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter
 Asthma, *s.* a disease of the lungs [asthma
 Asthma'tic, Asthma'tical, *a.* troubled with an
 Asthen'ic, *a.* feeble; without power
 Asthenol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of diseases arising from debility
 Astip'ulate, *v. n.* to agree to; to contract
 Astip'ulation, *s.* agreement; stipulation
 Aston'ish, *v. a.* to amaze, to confound
 Aston'ishing, *a.* very wonderful; amazing
 Aston'ishingly, *ad.* so as to excite wonder
 Aston'ishment, *s.* amazement, surprise
 Astou'nd, *v. a.* to astonish
 Astrad'dle, *ad.* with one's legs across anything
 Astragal, *s.* an ornamental moulding
 Astral, *a.* relating to the stars, bright
 Astray, *ad.* out of the right way, wrong
 Astric't, *v. a.* to bind; to contract by appli-
 Astric't, *a.* compendious [cautions
 Astric'tion, *s.* the act of contracting parts
 Astric'tive, *a.* styptic; of a binding nature
 Astric'tory, *a.* astringent, apt to bind
 Astrid'e, *ad.* with the legs open
 Astrif'erous, *a.* bearing or having stars
 Astrif'gerous, *a.* carrying stars
 Astrin'ge, *v. a.* to draw together, to bind
 Astrin'gency, *s.* the power of contracting

Astrin'gent, *a.* binding, contracting—*s.* a medicine that binds, or restrains discharges
 As'trite, As'terite, Aste'ria, As'troit, *s.* a radiated fossil; star-stone
 Astro'graphy, *s.* the science that describes the nature and properties of the stars.
 As'trolabe, *s.* an instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea
 Astro'loger, *s.* one who pretends to foretell events by the aspects, &c. of the stars
 Astro'logian, *s.* an astrologer
 Astro'logic, Astro'logical, *a.* belonging or relating to astrology [ner
 Astro'logically, *ad.* in an astrological man-
 Astro'logize, *v. a.* to practise astrology
 Astro'logy, *s.* the science of foretelling events by the stars, planets, &c. [dies
 Astron'omer, *s.* one who studies celestial bo-
 Astronom'ic, Astronom'ical, *a.* belonging to astronomy [ner
 Astronom'ically, *ad.* in an astronomical man-
 Astron'omize, *v. n.* to study astronomy
 Astron'omy, *s.* a science that teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies
 Astur'scope, *s.* an astronomical instrument whereon the constellations are delineated
 Ast'roscopy, *s.* observation of the stars
 Ast'ro-theol'ogy, *s.* divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies
 Astrut', *ad.* in a strutting manner
 Astute, *a.* cunning; penetrating
 Astuteness, *s.* craft, cunning, subtlety
 Asun'der, *ad.* separately, in two parts
 Asylum, *s.* a refuge, a place of protection
 Asym'metral, Asym'metrical, *a.* not agreeing
 Asym'metry, *s.* disproportion
 Asymptote, *s.* a line nearly, but not quite, approaching to a curve [ing
 Asympt'ocal, *a.* approaching, but not meet-
 Asyn'deton, *s.* a figure in grammar which omits the connective particle
 At, *prep.* near to, in, by, on, with
 Atabal, *s.* a labor used by the Moors
 Atac'amite, *s.* a muriate of copper
 Atagas, *s.* the red cock or moor game
 Ataghan, *s.* a small Turkish sabre; a dagger
 Atamas'co, *s.* a lily of the amaryllis kind
 Ataraxy, *s.* tranquillity; calmness of mind
 Ataxy, *s.* disturbance; confusion [nais
 Athana'sian, *a.* relating to the creed of St. Atha-
 Athanor, *s.* a furnace used by chymists
 Athes'm, *s.* the disbelief of a God
 Atheist, *s.* a disbeliever in God's existence
 Atheist'ic, Atheist'ical, *a.* impious
 Atheist'ically, *ad.* in an atheistic manner
 Atheist'icalness, *s.* the quality of being athe-
 istical; unbelief in the Divine Being
 Ath'eize, *v. a.* to talk like an unbeliever
 Ath'e'nian, *a.* relating to Athens or its people
 —*s.* a native of Athens
 Atheo'logian, *s.* one opposed to theology
 Ath'eous, *a.* atheistic, impious
 Ath'erina, *s.* a genus of abdominal fishes
 Ath'erine, *a.* pertaining to the genus atherina
 Athero'ma, Ath'erome, *s.* an incysted tumour
 Athero'matous, *a.* of the nature of an atherome
 Athlet'ae, *s. pl.* wrestlers, &c. of Greece and
 Athlet'ae, *a.* active, vigorous [Rome
 Athr'st, *a.* dry, thirsty, in want of drink
 Athletic, *a.* strong, lusty, bony, vigorous
 Athlet'icism, *s.* muscular strength
 Athwart', *ad.* across, through; wrong
 Attil', *ad.* like a barrel raised behind
 Atlante'an, *a.* resembling Atlas; huge
 Atlante's, *s.* in architecture, the figures of men or beasts supporting an edifice

A MAN MAY BE GREAT BY CHANCE, BUT NEVER GOOD BY CHANCE.

[ATT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[AUG]

Atlan'tic, *s.* the ocean between Europe and America—*a.* pertaining to the Atlantic Ocean
 Atlan'tides, *s. pl.* the Pleiades or seven stars
 At'las, *s.* a collection of maps; a rich kind of silk or stuff; a mountain in Africa
 Atmou'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure vaporous exhalations; an evaporimeter
 At'mosphere, *s.* the air that encompasses the solid earth on all sides [air
 Atmospheric, Atmospheric'al, *a.* relating to
 At'om, At'omy, *s.* an extreme small particle
 Atom'ical, *a.* consisting of atoms, minute
 At'omism, *s.* the doctrine of atoms
 At'omist, *s.* one who holds the atomical philosophy, or doctrine of atoms
 Atomol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of atoms
 At'one, *v. a.* to answer for; to expiate
 At'onement, *s.* agreement; expiation
 At'oner, *s.* he who reconciles
 At'on'ic, *a.* relaxing the system
 At'ony, *s.* debility; want of elasticity
 Atrabila'rian, Atrabila'rious, *a.* melancholy
 Atrabila'riousness, *s.* the state of melancholy arising from bile
 Atramen'tal, Atramen'tous, *a.* inky, black
 Atramenta'rious, *a.* suitable for making ink
 Atro'cious, *a.* wicked, enormous, heinous
 Atro'ciously, *ad.* very wickedly, heinously
 Atro'ciousness, *s.* enormous criminality
 Atro'city, *s.* horrible wickedness
 At'rophy, *s.* a disease in which what is taken for food cannot act as nourishment
 Atro'pia, *s.* a vegetable alkali extracted from the deadly nightshade
 Attac'h, *v. a.* to seize or lay hold on; to win or gain over; to fix one's interest
 Attac'h'able, *a.* that may be attached or taken
 Attac'h'ment, *s.* adherence, fidelity, regard.
 In a legal sense, a process for taking the person or goods by a writ in a civil action
 Attac'k, *s.* an assault on an enemy—*v. a.* to assault, to impugn in any manner
 Attac'ker, *s.* the person who attacks
 Att'agen, *s.* a beautiful kind of pheasant found in the Sicilian mountains
 Attain, *v.* to gain, to overtake, to arrive at
 Attain'able, *a.* that which may be attained
 Attain'ableness, *a.* being attainable
 Attain'der, *s.* taint, soil, disgrace
 Attain'ment, *s.* an acquisition, a quality
 Attaint, *v. a.* to dishonour—*s.* a stain
 Attain'ure, *s.* legal censure; imputation
 Attam'inate, *v. a.* to corrupt
 Attem'per, *v. a.* to mingle, to soften, to regulate, to proportion
 Attem'perate, *a.* suited—*v. a.* to temper
 Attempt, *v. a.* to try, to essay—*s.* an effort
 Attempt'able, *a.* liable to attempts
 Attempt'er, *s.* one who attempts or attacks
 Attend, *v.* to wait for, or give attendance to; to regard with attention; to accompany
 Attend'ance, *s.* the act of waiting on another
 Attend'ant, *s.* one who attends another—*a.* accompanying as subordinate
 Attent', *a.* attentive, intent, regardful
 Attention, *s.* the act of attending, close application of the mind to any thing
 Attent'ive, *a.* heedful, regardful, intent
 Attent'ively, *ad.* heedfully
 Attent'iveness, *s.* heedfulness, attention
 Attenu'ant, *a.* endowed with the power of diluting—*s.* a medicine which taints the humours; a diluent
 Attenu'ate, *v. a.* to make thin, to dilute
 Attenu'ation, *s.* state of being made thin
 Att'er, *s.* corrupt matter

Att'erate, *v. a.* to wear away; to form by wearing
 Att'eration, *s.* the wearing of the earth by the sea in one place, and its deposition in another
 Attest', *v. a.* to bear witness of, to invoke
 Attest'ation, *s.* testimony, witness, evidence
 Attest'er, Attest'or, *s.* a witness
 Att'ic, *a.* pertaining to Attica in Greece, or to its chief city, Athens; thus, by Attic wit, &c., we mean poignant, delicate wit, such as the Athenians were famous for
 Attic, *s.* the upper story of a house
 Att'icise, *v. u.* to use an Attic
 Att'icism, *s.* imitation of the Athenian style
 Attin'ge, *v. a.* to touch lightly
 Attire, *s.* clothes, dress, ornaments—*v. a.* to dress, to habit, to array
 Attitude, *s.* posture, gesture, action
 Attitudinal, *a.* pertaining to attitude
 Attol'ent, *a.* that which lifts up
 Attorn, *v. u.* to transfer homage or service
 Attorney, *s.* one who is deputed to act for another, particularly in law
 Attorneyship, *s.* office of an attorney
 Attornment, *s.* the act of a vassal transferring his service to a new lord
 Attract', *v. a.* to allure, draw to; to entice
 Attractability, *s.* power of attraction
 Attract'ical, *a.* able to draw to it
 Attractingly, *ad.* in an attracting manner
 Attraction, *s.* the power of drawing
 Attractive, *a.* inviting, alluring, enticing
 Attractively, *ad.* with the power of attracting
 Attractiveness, *s.* the quality of attraction
 Attract'or, *s.* that which attracts; a drawer
 Attract'ent, *s.* that which draws—a drawing
 Attract'ion, *s.* frequent handling
 Attributable, *a.* that which may be ascribed
 Attribute, *s.* an inherent quality
 Attrib'ute, *v. a.* to impute or ascribe to
 Attribution, *s.* the quality ascribed
 Attributive, *a.* pertaining to or expressing an attribute—*s.* the thing attributed
 Attrition, *s.* the act of wearing things by rubbing; the lowest degree of repentance
 Attune, *v. a.* to tune, to make musical
 Au'burn, *a.* brown, of a fine tan colour
 Auction, *s.* a public sale of goods by bidding
 Auctionary, *a.* belonging to an auction
 Auctioneer, *s.* the manager of an auction
 Active, *a.* of an increasing quality
 Aueupa'tion, *s.* the act of bird-catching
 Audacious, *a.* impudent, daring, bold, saucy
 Audaciously, *ad.* boldly; impudently
 Audaciousness, Audacity, *s.* impudence
 Audible, *a.* that may be distinctly heard
 Audibleness, *s.* capableness of being heard
 Audibly, *ad.* so as to be heard
 Audience, *s.* an assemblage of persons to hear any thing; the reception or granting a hearing to any one; an interview
 Au'dit, *s.* a final account—*v.* to take a final account, to examine, to scrutinize
 Audi'tion, *s.* the act of hearing
 Auditive, *a.* having the power of hearing
 Auditor, *s.* a hearer; an examiner of accounts
 Auditors of the Exchequer, *s. pl.* officers who settle the Exchequer accounts
 Auditorship, *s.* the office of auditor
 Auditory, *s.* an assembly of hearers; a place where lectures, &c. are heard—a pertaining to the organ of hearing
 Aud'itress, *s.* a female hearer
 Auf, *s.* a fool or silly fellow (properly *oaf*)
 Au'ger, *s.* a carpenter's tool to bore holes with

AN EMPTY PURSE AND A NEW HOUSE OFTEN MAKE A MAN WISE TOO LATE.

APOTHECARIES WOULD NOT GIVE PILLS IN SUGAR, UNLESS THEY WERE BITTER.

Aught, *pron.* any thing
 Augite, *s.* a mineral of which there are several varieties, granular, foliated, &c.
 Augitic, *a.* pertaining to or like augite
 Augment', *v. a.* to increase, to add, to enlarge
 Augmentation, *s.* the act of increasing
 Augmentative, *a.* having the quality of augmenting; capable of increase
 Augmenter, *s.* he who enlarges
 Augur, *s.* a soothsayer or diviner—*v. to* guess, to conjecture by signs
 Augurate, *v.* to judge by augury
 Auguration, *s.* the practice of augury
 Augurer, *s.* an augur; a soothsayer
 Augurial, *a.* relating to augury
 Augurise, *v. n.* to practise augury
 Augurous, *a.* predicting by omens
 Augury, *s.* the foretelling of events
 August', *a.* noble, grand, magnificent, holy
 August, *s.* the eighth month of the year
 Augustan, *a.* pertaining to Augustus
 Augustinus, *s.* monks of the order of St. Augustin, formerly called Austin Friars
 August'ness, *s.* elevation of look; dignity
 Auk, *s.* a sea-bird
 Auk'ran, *s.* the member of a hall
 Auletic, *a.* belonging to pipes
 Aulic, *a.* belonging to a court, royal
 Aulin, Aune, *s.* a French measure, an ell
 Aulnage, *s.* measurement by the aulin
 Aunt, *s.* a father's or mother's sister
 Au'ra, *s.* an odour, an exhalation
 Au'rate, *s.* an oxide of gold with a base
 Au'reat, Au'reate, *a.* golden
 Aure'lia, *s.* the first change of a maggot before it becomes a fly; a chrysalis
 Aure'lian, *a.* pertaining to or like the aurelia
 Aure'ola, *s.* the circle of rays called a glory
 Au'ric, *a.* pertaining to gold. *Auric acid* is a combination of gold and oxygen
 Au'ricle, *s.* the external ear; two appendages of the heart, covering its own ventricles
 Auric'ula, *s.* a very beautiful flower
 Auric'ular, *a.* within hearing, told in secret
 Auric'ularly, *ad.* in a secret manner
 Auric'ulate, *a.* shaped like the ear
 Aurif'eous, *a.* having or producing gold
 Au'riga, *s.* one of the northern constellations
 Auriga'tion, *s.* carriage-driving
 Aurigraphy, *s.* a writing with gold
 Au'risicalp, *s.* an instrument to clean the ears
 Au'rist, *s.* a curer of disorders in the ear
 Au'ro'ra, *s.* poetically, the morning; an herb
 Au'ro'ra Bore'al's, *s.* a luminous meteor, frequently visible in the northern hemisphere, vulgarly called *northern lights*
 Au'roral, *a.* resembling the aurora borealis
 Au'rolent, *a.* of a golden colour
 Auscultation, *s.* the art of discovering the nature of diseases by internal sounds proceeding from the region of the breast
 Aus'picate, *v. a.* to foreshow
 Aus'pice, *s.* an omen; protection, influence
 Aus'pices, *s. pl.* patronage, protection
 Auspic'ial, *a.* relating to prognostics
 Auspi'cious, *a.* prosperous, fortunate, happy
 Auspic'iously, *ad.* prosperously, favourably
 Auspic'iousness, *s.* prosperity
 Auster, *s.* the south wind
 Auste're, *a.* severe, rigid, harsh, stern
 Auste'rely, *ad.* rigidly [plne
 Auster'ity, *s.* severity, cruelty; larsh discipline
 Aus'tral, Aus'trine, *a.* tending to the south
 Australa'sian, *a.* belonging to the countries south of Asia, comprehending New Holland, New Guinea, &c. termed *Australasia*

Aus'tralize, *v. n.* to tend southward
 Aus'trian, *a.* pertaining to the Austrian empire—*s.* a native of Austria
 Aus'tromancy, *s.* the art of predicting future events, from observations of the wind
 Authen'tic, *a.* genuine, original, provable
 Authen'tically, *ad.* in an authentic manner
 Authen'ticate, *v. a.* to establish by proof
 Authentica'tion, *s.* the establishing by proof
 Authen'ticity, *s.* authority, genuineness
 Au'thor, *s.* the writer of a book; an inventor
 Au'thress, *s.* a female author
 Au'thorial, *a.* pertaining to an author
 Au'thoritative, *a.* having authority, positive
 Au'thoritatively, *ad.* in an authoritative manner; with due authority [ance of authority
 Au'thoritativeness, *s.* an acting by or appearing
 Au'thority, *s.* legal power, influence, rule
 Au'thoriza'tion, *s.* establishment by authority
 Au'thorize, *v. a.* to give authority, to justify
 Au'thorship, *s.* quality of being an author
 Au'to-biog'raphy, *s.* the history of a person written by himself
 Au'toc'razy, *s.* independent power
 Au'toc'ral, *a.* a despotic prince [preme
 Au'toc'rat'ic, Au'toc'rat'ical, *a.* absolutely su-
 Au'toc'rat'rix, *s.* an absolute female sovereign
 Au'tog'raph, *s.* original hand-writing
 Au'tog'raphal, Au'tog'raph'ic, Au'tog'raph'ical, *a.* pertaining to one's own writing
 Au'tog'raphy, *s.* an original writing
 Au'tom'al'te, *s.* a dark green hard mineral
 Au'tomath, *s.* one who is self-taught
 Au'tomati'c, Au'tomati'cal, Au'tomati'ous, *a.* moving by secret machinery
 Au'tom'aton, *s.* a machine which has the power of motion within itself, as a clock
 Au'tonom'ous, *a.* self-named, self-governing
 Au'tonomy, *s.* the living according to one's own will; self-government
 Au'topsy, *s.* ocular demonstration
 Au'toptical, *a.* perceived by one's own eyes
 Au'toptically, *ad.* by means of one's own eyes
 Au'tothe'ism, *s.* a belief in the doctrine that God is self-existent
 Au'tumn, *s.* the third season of the year
 Au'tun'al, *a.* belonging to autumn
 Au'tum'nity, *s.* the season of autumn
 Au'xisis, *s.* a figure in rhetoric, by which a grand or magnificent word is substituted for the proper one
 Au'xil'iar, Au'xil'ary, *a.* assistant—*s.* a helper
 Au'xil'aries, *s.* troops assisting another nation
 Au'xil'iatory, *a.* assisting
 Avail', *v. a.* to profit, to promote, to assist
 Avail'able, *a.* profitable, advantageous, valid
 Avail'ableness, *s.* competent power, validity
 Avail'ably, *ad.* powerfully, profitably
 Av'alanche, *s.* a mass of snow which falls from the top of a mountain
 Avan't-courier, *s.* [Fr.] one despatched before the rest to notify their approach
 Avan't-guard, *s.* the van or front of an army
 Avan'turine, *s.* a kind of spangled quartz
 Av'arice, *s.* covetousness, nigardliness
 Av'aric'ious, Av'arous, *a.* covetous, greedy
 Ava't, *int.* hold, stop, stay, enough
 Ava'tar, *s.* a change; the term used to express each metamorphosis of an Indian deity
 Avau't, *int.* begone; a word of abhorrence
 Avau'teous, *a.* partaking of the nature of oats
 Av'enage, *s.* oats paid as a rent
 Av'ener, *s.* an officer of the stable
 Av'en'ge, *v. a.* to revenge, to punish
 Av'en'gement, *s.* vengeance; satisfaction taken
 Av'en'ger, *s.* a punisher; revenger

Avengeress, *s.* a female avenger
Aventine, *a.* pertaining to the Aventine Mount, one of the seven hills of Rome
Av'enne, *s.* an entrance to a place; an alley or walk of trees leading to a house
Av'er, *v. a.* to affirm, to assert, to declare
Average, *s.* the medium of any given quantities; in commerce, a duty paid by merchants
Average, *v. a.* to find or reduce to a medium—*a.* containing a medial proportion
Averment, *s.* establishment by evidence
Av'er'nat, *s.* a sort of grape
Av'er'nian, *a.* pertaining to the lake Avernus, in Italy, the water of which is poisonous
Averruncate, *v. a.* to root up
Averruncation, *s.* act of rooting up any thing
Aversion, *s.* hatred; abhorrence
Aver'se, *a.* contrary to, not favourable to
Aver'sely, *ad.* unwillingly; backwardly
Aver'seness, *s.* unwillingness
Aver'sion, *s.* hatred, dislike, antipathy
Av'ert, *v. a.* to turn aside, to keep off
Av'ert'er, *s.* that which turns away; a preventer
Aviary, *s.* a place inclosed to keep birds in
Avidious, *a.* greedy; eager
Avidiously, *ad.* eagerly; greedily
Avidity, *s.* greediness, eagerness, anxiousness
Avigato, **Avocado**, *s.* the alligator pear
Av'ise, *v. n.* to consider—*s.* advice
Av'itous, *a.* left by an ancestor
Avocate, *v. a.* to call away, to call from
Avocation, *s.* the act of calling off or aside
Avocative, *a.* that calls off from
Avoid, *v.* to shun, to escape, to retire
Avoidable, *a.* that which may be avoided
Avoidance, *s.* the act of avoiding
Avoid'er, *s.* one who avoids, shuns, or escapes
Avoid'less, *a.* inevitable; unavoidable
Avoirdupois, *s.* the weight most commonly in use, containing 16 ounces to the pound
Av'o'ke, *v. a.* to call back
Avol'ation, *s.* the act of flying away
Av'oset, **Avosetta**, *s.* a long-legged, web-footed bird
Avouch, *v. a.* to assert, to affirm, to justify—*s.* declaration, evidence
Avouch'able, *a.* what may be avouched
Avouch'er, *s.* one who avouches or affirms
Avouch'ment, *s.* declaration
Avow, *v. a.* to declare, to assert, to profess
Avow'able, *a.* that may be declared
Avow'ably, *ad.* in an avowable manner
Avow'al, *s.* a positive or open declaration
Avow'edly, *ad.* in an open manner
Avowee, *s.* he to whom the right of avowson of any church belongs; the advowee
Avow'er, *s.* one who avows or justifies
Avow'ry, *s.* in law, where one takes a distress for rent, and the other sues replevin
Avulsed, *part. a.* plucked or pulled off
Avu'sion, *s.* pulling one thing from another
Aw'ait, *v. a.* to expect, to wait for, to attend
Aw'a'ke, *v.* to rouse from sleep, to put into new action—*a.* not sleeping; vigilant, active
Aw'a'ken, *v.* to rouse from a state of torpidity
Aw'a'kener, *s.* that which awakens
Award, *v.* to adjudge, to determine, to give—*s.* a sentence, a determination
Award'er, *s.* one who judicially determines
Aw'a'ra, *a.* vigilant, attentive, cautious
Aw'achka, *s.* a singing-bird of Kamtschatka
Aw'ay, *ad.* absent; let us go; begone
Awe, *s.* dread, fear, respect, reverence
Awe, *v. a.* to strike with fear and reverence
Aweath'er, *ad.* on the weather side; towards the wind (a nautical term)

Awe-command'ing, *a.* influencing by awe
Awe-inspir'ing, *a.* impressing with awe
Awe-struck, *part. a.* impressed with awe
Aw'ful, *a.* causing awe, or filling with reverence; timorous; worshipful
Aw'fully, *ad.* in a reverential manner
Aw'fulness, *s.* quality of striking with awe
Aw'hap'e, *v. a.* to strike, to confound
Aw'hit'e, *ad.* for some space of time
Aw'k'ward, *a.* clumsy, inelegant, unpolite
Aw'k'wardly, *ad.* clumsily, inelegantly
Aw'wardness, *s.* inelegance, clumsiness
Aw'l, *s.* a sharp instrument to make holes
Aw'less, *a.* wanting reverence
Awne, **Aume**, *s.* a Dutch measure, answering to one seventh of an English ton
Aw'n, *s.* the beard of corn or grass
Aw'ning, *s.* any covering spread over a ship or boat to keep off the heat or wet
Aw'n'less, *a.* without awn; smooth, beardless
Aw'ny, *a.* having awns or beard
Aw'ry, *ad.* obliquely, askant, unevenly
Aw'ward, *s.* a fly in Mexico, of whose eggs a kind of caviare is made
Axe, *s.* an instrument used to chop with
Aw'estone, *s.* a hard mineral found in New Zealand, and used by the natives for axes
Ax'iform, *a.* in the form of an axis
Ax'il'lar, **Ax'il'la**, *s.* the arm-pit
Ax'il'lar, **Ax'il'lary**, *a.* belonging to the arm-pit
Ax'inite, *s.* a mineral, also called yanolite
Axinomancy, *s.* a species of divination performed by means of a hatchet
Ax'iom, *s.* a self-evident truth; that which cannot be made plainer by demonstration
Axiom'at'ical, *a.* relating to an axiom
Ax'is, *s.* a line passing directly through the centre of any thing that revolves on it
Ax'le, **Ax'letree**, *s.* the piece of timber or iron on which the wheel revolves
Ax'olote, *s.* a water lizard found in Mexico
Ay, *ad.* yes; certainly; even so
Aye, *ad.* always; for ever
Az'arole, *s.* a species of thorn
Az'erit, **Azer'ita**, *s.* a species of plum
Az'imuth, *s.* the azimuth of the sun or any star is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line; an astronomical instrument
Azo'te, *s.* nitrogen, an element in chemistry
Az'oth, *s.* the liquor of sublimated quicksilver
Azo'tic, *a.* of or relating to azote
Az'otite, *s.* a salt formed of nitrous oxide, &c.
Az'otized, *a.* impregnated with nitrogen
Azure, *a.* of a bright blue colour
Azure, *v. a.* to colour blue—*s.* the sky
Az'yme, **Azymus**, *s.* unleavened bread
Az'ymites, *s. pl.* those Christians who administer the Lord's Supper with unleavened bread
Az'y'mous, *a.* unleavened [vened bread]

B.

B, THE second letter in the alphabet, is pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. B, as an abbreviation, stands for *baccalaureus*, a bachelor, as "B. A." "B. D." "B. L."
Baa, *v. n.* to bleat or cry like a sheep—*s.* the bleating or natural cry of a sheep
Ba'al, *s.* a Canaanitish idol
Baa'lamb, *s.* a childish name for a sheep
Bab'ble, **Bab'bling**, *s.* idle discourse
Bab'ble, *v. n.* to talk idly, to tell secrets
Bab'blement, *s.* unmeaning words; prate

[BAG]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BAL]

Bab'bler, *s.* an idle talkative person
 Babe, *s.* a young child of either sex
 Babe'l, *s.* disorder; tumult; confusion. A place in Shinar, where the original language of all the earth was confounded
 Bab'ery, *s.* finery to please a babe
 Baboon', *s.* a large species of monkey
 Ba'by, *s.* a babe, an infant—*a.* like a young child—*v. a.* to treat like a baby
 Ba'byhood, *s.* infancy; childhood
 Ba'by-house, *s.* a toy; a place for dolls, &c.
 Ba'byish, Ba'bish, *a.* childish
 Babylo'nian, *s.* a native of Babylonia
 Babylo'nian, Babylo'nish, Babylo'nic, *a.* pertaining to Babylon; mixed, confused
 Babyrou's, *s.* the Indian hog
 Bac, Back, *s.* a large flat tub in which wort is cooled; a ferry-boat or pram [arts
 Baccalaureate, *s.* the degree of bachelor of
 Bac'cated, *a.* set with pearls; having berries
 Bac'chanal, *s.* a devotee to Bacchus, the god of wine—*a.* drunken, revelling
 Bacchana'lian, *s.* a drunken riotous person
a. relating to revelry
 Bac'chanals, *s.* drunken revels
 Bac'chant, Bac'chante, *s.* a bacchanalian
 Bac'chie, *a.* drunken; mad with intoxication
 Baccif'erous, *a.* berry-bearing
 Baccif'erous, *a.* living on berries
 Bach'elor, *s.* an unmarried man; one who takes his first degree at the university
 Bach'elors'hip, *s.* the state of a bachelor
 Back, *s.* the hinder part of a thing—*v. a.* to mount a horse; to second, to maintain
 Back'bite, *v. a.* to censure an absent person
 Back'biter, *s.* one who slanders secretly
 Back'biting, *s.* secret detraction
 Back'board, *s.* a board placed across the after part of a boat; a board fastened to the back
 Back'bone, *s.* the bone of the back
 Back'door, *s.* a hinder door; a private entrance
 Back'friend, *s.* a secret enemy
 Backgam'mon, *s.* a game with dice and tables
 Back'ground, *s.* ground in the rear, obscurity
 Back'handed, *a.* with the hand turned back
 Back'piece, *s.* a piece of armour for the back
 Back'side, *s.* the hinder part of any thing
 Backslid'ic, *v. a.* to fall off; to apostatize
 Backslid'er, *s.* an apostate
 Backslid'ing, *s.* apostasy, transgression
 Back'stays, *s.* ropes which keep the masts from pitching forward
 Back'sword, *s.* a sword with one sharp edge; a stick used in certain rustic games
 Back'ward, *a.* unwilling, dull, sluggish
 Back'wardly, *ad.* unwillingly, sluggishly
 Back'wards, *ad.* with the back forwards
 Back'wardness, *s.* unwillingness; tardiness
 Ba'con, *s.* the flesh of a hog, salted and dried
 Baculom'etry, *s.* art of measuring distances by one or more staves
 Bad, *a.* ill, wicked, hurtful, vicious, sick
 Badge, *s.* a mark or token of distinction
 Bad'ger, *s.* a beast resembling a hog and dog—*v. a.* to worry, to annoy
 Bad'iane, Bad'dian, *s.* the seed of a Chinese tree
 Bad'inagr, *s.* light or playful discourse
 Bad'ly, *ad.* in a bad manner
 Bad'ness, *s.* want of good qualities
 Badou'ce, *s.* an East Indian fruit
 Ba'f'le, *v. a.* to elude, deceive; to confound
 Ba'f'ler, *s.* one that baffles or eludes
 Bag, *s.* a sack; a purse; an ornament
 Bagatell'e, *s.* a thing of no import, a trifle
 Bag'gage, *s.* the luggage of an army; a term for a worthless woman

Bag'ging, *s.* the cloth or material for bags
 Bagn'io, *s.* a warm bath; house of ill fame
 Bag'pipe, *s.* a Scotch musical instrument
 Bag'piper, *s.* one that plays on a bagpipe
 Bail, *s.* surety given for another's appearance—*v. a.* to give bail, to admit to bail
 Bail'fable, *a.* that may be set at liberty by bail
 Bail'iff, *s.* an officer who puts in force an arrest; a land steward
 Bail'iwick, *s.* the jurisdiction of a bailiff
 Baillee', *s.* the person to whom goods are committed in trust for a specific purpose
 Bail'ment, *s.* a delivery of goods in trust
 Bail'or, Bail'er, *s.* the person committing goods to another party in trust
 Bail'piece, *s.* a slip of parchment or paper containing a recognizance of bail
 Bails, *s. pl.* hoops to support a tilt
 Bai'ram, *s.* a yearly festival of the Turks
 Bait, *s.* a temptation; a refreshment; a lure—*v.* to bait the hook in angling; to take refreshment on a journey; to set dogs upon
 Baize, *s.* a coarse kind of open cloth
 Bake, *v.* to harden by fire; dress in an oven
 Bak'ehouse, *s.* a place for baking bread
 Bak'er, *s.* one who bakes and sells bread, &c.
 Bak'ing, *s.* the quantity baked at one time
 Bak'ery, *s.* the bake-house or trade of a baker
 Ba'fan, *s.* a beautiful yellow sea-fish
 Bal'ance, *s.* a pair of scales; the difference of an account—*v.* to make equal, to settle; to hesitate, to fluctuate
 Bal'ancer, *s.* the person that weighs any thing; one who poises a weight
 Bal'ance-reef, *s.* a reef band that crosses a sail in a diagonal direction
 Bal'ancing, *s.* equilibrium; poise
 Bala'ni, *s. pl.* those shell-fish which adhere in clusters to others
 Bal'anites, *s. pl.* a species of precious stones of a greenish colour; a kind of fossil
 Bal'ass, *s.* a kind of pale ruby
 Balans'tine, *s.* the wild pomegranate-tree
 Balbu'cinat, Balbu'tiate, *v. n.* to stammer
 Bal'cony, *s.* a small gallery of wood or stone on the outside of a house
 Bald, *a.* without hair; inelegant, unadorned
 Bald'achin, *s.* a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar
 Bald'erdash, *s.* any thing jumbled together without judgment—*v. a.* to adulterate any
 Bald'y, *ad.* nakedly; meanly [liquor
 Bald'ness, *s.* the want of hair; the loss of hair; meanness of writing; inelegance
 Bald'pated, *a.* destitute of hair on the head
 Bald'ric, *s.* a girdle, a belt; the zodiac
 Bale, *s.* goods packed for carriage; misery
 Balea'ric, *a.* pertaining to the islands of Majorca and Minorca (the Balearic Isles)
 Ba'leful, *a.* full of misery, sorrowful, sad
 Ba'lefully, *ad.* calamitously; perniciously
 Balis'ter, *s.* a cross-bow
 Bal'ze, *s.* a sea-mark; a pole raised as such
 Balk, *s.* disappointment; a beam or rafter
 Balk, Balk, *v.* to disappoint—*s.* frustration
 Ball, *s.* any thing round; a globe; an entertainment of dancing
 Bal'lad, *s.* a common or trifling song, an air
 Bal'lad-monger, *s.* a trader in ballads
 Bal'lad-singer, *s.* one whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets
 Bal'ladry, *s.* the style of ballads
 Bal'larag, *v. a.* to bully; to threaten
 Bal'last, *s.* a weight placed in the bottom of a ship, to prevent its oversetting—*v.* to keep any thing steady by ballast

BE SLOW IN CHUSING A FRIEND, BUT SLOWER IN CHANGING.

BE ALWAYS MORE READY TO FORGIVE THAN TO RETURN AN INJURY.

Ballast, *s.* the articles used for ballast
 Ballatoon, *s.* a heavy luggage-boat
 Balliatri, *s.* a jig; a song
 Ball'et, *s.* an historical or comic dance
 Ballistics, *s.* the science of throwing missile weapons by means of an engine
 Balloon, *s.* a globe made of silk, &c. which, being inflated with gas, rises into the air; a large vessel used in chemistry
 Ballot, *s.* a ball or ticket used in giving votes; act of so voting—*v. a.* to choose by ballot
 Ballot-box, *s.* a box for receiving ballots
 Balloting, *s.* the act of voting by ballot
 Balm, *s.* the name of a plant—*r. a.* to soothe
 Balm'y, *a.* soothing, soft; fragrant, odoriferous
 Balneal, *a.* belonging to a bath [rout
 Balneary, *s.* a bathing-room, bath
 Balneation, *s.* the act of bathing
 Balneatory, *a.* belonging to a bath
 Balota'de, *s.* the leap of a horse
 Balsam, *s.* an ointment; a shrub
 Balsamation, *s.* the act of rendering balsamic
 Balsamic, *a.* mitigating, softening, healing
 —*s.* a warm, demulcent, oily medicine
 Balsamine, *s.* touch-me-not, a genus of plants
 Bal'tic, *s.* relating to the sea so named
 Baluster, *s.* a small pillar or column
 Balustered, *a.* having balusters
 Balustrade, *s.* a row of small pillars
 Bamboo, *s.* an Indian cane or large reed
 Bamboo'ze, *v. a.* to trick, cheat, deceive
 Bamboo'zler, *s.* a tricking fellow
 Ban, *s.* a public notice; a curse, interdiction
 Bana'na, *s.* a kind of plantain-tree
 Band, *s.* a bandage or tie; a company—*v. a.* to bind together, to unite in a troop
 Bandage, *s.* a fillet; a roller for a wound
 Bandan'a, *s.* a species of silk handkerchief
 Band'box, *s.* a thin slight box [or fillet
 Band'elet, *s.* a flat moulding; a little band
 Band'er, *s.* he who unites with others
 Band'erot, *s.* a Swiss commander-in-chief
 Band'it, *s.* a man outlawed; a robber
 Bandit'ti, *s. pl.* outlaws, robbers, plunderers
 Band'le, *s.* an Irish measure of two feet
 Band'dog, *s.* a large dog; a mastiff
 Bandolee'rs, *s. pl.* small wooden cases, each of them containing a charge of powder
 Bando're, *s.* a musical instrument
 Band'rol, Ban'nerol, *s.* a little flag or streamer
 Band'y, *v. a.* to toss and fro, to contend at a game—*a.* crooked—*s.* a crooked stick
 Band'y-leg, *s.* a crooked leg
 Band'y-legged, *a.* having crooked legs
 Bane, *s.* mischief, ruin, poison—*v. r.* to poison
 Ba'neful, *a.* poisonous, hurtful
 Ba'nefully, *ad.* perniciously, destructively
 Ba'nefulness, *s.* destructiveness
 Ba'newort, *s.* the deadly nightshade
 Bang, *s.* a blow, a thump—*v.* to beat
 Bang'le, *v. a.* to waste by little and little
 Bangu'e, *s.* an oplate used in the east
 Ban'jan, or Ban'yan, *s.* a man's morning gown; a Gentooservant; a tree in India
 Ban'jan-days (a naval expression), those days when the men have no meat
 Ban'jans, *s.* a sect in India, who believe in transmigration, & abstain from animal food
 Ban'isher, *v. a.* to exile, to drive away
 Ban'isher, *s.* he who exiles another
 Ban'ishment, *s.* transportation, exile
 Ban'ister, [properly Baluster, which see]
 Bank, *s.* the side of a river; a little hill; a shoal in the sea; a repository for money
 Bank'able, *a.* discountable; receivable at a bank, as bills

Bank-bill, Bank-note, *s.* a promissory note for money to be paid by a banking company
 Bank'er, *s.* one who receives money in trust
 Bank'ing, *s.* a trading in money
 Bank'rupt, *s.* one who, being unable to pay creditors, surrenders his effects—*a.* insolvent, unable to pay debts
 Bank'ruptcy, *s.* the state of a bankrupt
 Bank-stock, *s.* shares in the stock of a bank
 Ban'ner, *s.* a military standard or flag
 Ban'nered, *a.* furnished with banners
 Ban'neret, *s.* a knight created in the field of battle with a particular ceremony
 Bann'ition, *s.* expulsion
 Ban'nock, *s.* a loaf or cake of oatmeal
 Ban'quet, *s.* a sumptuous feast
 Ban'quet, *v. n.* to feast; to regale
 Ban'queter, *s.* a feaster; he that makes feasts
 Ban'queting, *s.* the act of feasting
 Ban'shee, Ben'shid, *s.* an Irish fairy or spirit
 Ban'sticle, *s.* a very small prickly fish
 Ban'tam, *s.* a small kind of fowl
 Ban'ter, *v. a.* to rally, play upon—*s.* ridicule
 Ban'terer, *s.* one that banters
 Ban'ling, *s.* a young child, an infant
 Bapt'ism, *s.* the first sacrament of the Christian church; sprinkling or emersion
 Bapt'ismal, *a.* relating to baptism
 Bapt'ist, *s.* one who christens; an anabaptist
 Bapt'istical, *a.* relating to baptism
 Bapt'istry, *s.* a font, or place for baptizing at
 Bapt'ize, *v. a.* to christen
 Bapt'izer, *s.* one who baptizes or christens
 Bar, *v. a.* to secure or fasten any thing with a bar; to hinder or obstruct
 Bar, *s.* a long piece of wood or iron; the place assigned for lawyers to plead; the place at which criminals stand during trial; a hinderance; a room in a tavern
 Barb, *s.* a Barbary horse; a beard; the points which stand backward in an arrow—*v. a.* to furnish horses with armour
 Bar'bacan, Bar'bican, *s.* a watch-tower or outwork of a fortress
 Barba'rian, *s.* a rude uncivilized person, a savage—*a.* uncivilized, rude
 Barba'ric, *a.* foreign, far-fetched
 Bar'barism, *s.* ignorance, inhumanity; an uncouth manner of speaking or writing
 Barba'ricity, *s.* inhumanity, cruelty
 Bar'barize, *v. a.* to render men savage
 Bar'barous, *a.* rude, uncivilized, ignorant, inhuman, cruel; unacquainted with arts
 Bar'barously, *ad.* ignorantly; cruelly
 Bar'barousness, *s.* rudeness; impurity of language
 Bar'bar'd, *a.* jagged with points; bearded
 Bar'becue, *s.* a hog dressed whole with spices
 Bar'becue, *v. a.* to dress whole on a gridiron
 Bar'bed, *part. a.* furnished with armour; bearded or jagged with hooks
 Bar'bel, *s.* a large fish; superfluous fleshy knots growing in the mouth of a horse
 Bar'ber, *s.* one whose trade is to shave
 Bar'berry, *s.* the name of a prickly shrub
 Bard, *s.* a poet, ancient or modern
 Bard'ic, *a.* relating to the bards or poets
 Bard'ism, *s.* the learning and maxims of bards
 Bare, *a.* naked, unadorned—*v. r.* to strip
 Ba'reboned, *part. a.* having the bones bare
 Ba'refaced, *a.* shameless, impudent
 Ba'refacedly, *ad.* impudently; without disguise
 Ba'refacedness, *s.* effrontery; assurance
 Ba'refoot, Ba'refoot'ed, *a.* without shoes
 Ba'rehead'ed, *a.* having the head uncovered
 Ba'rely, *ad.* nakedly; openly; merely

Bar'ness, *s.* nakedness; poverty; indigence
 Bar'ful, *a.* full of obstructions
 Bar'gain, *s.* a contract or agreement; a thing bought or sold—*v. n.* to make a contract
 Bargainee', *s.* he who accepts a bargain
 Bargainer, *s.* he who makes a bargain
 Barge, *s.* a large boat for pleasure or trade
 Bar'geman, *s.* the manager of a barge
 Bar'gemaster, *s.* the owner of a barge
 Bar'illa, *s.* potashes used in making glass
 Bark, *s.* the rind of a tree; a small ship—*v.* to make a noise like a dog or wolf; to clamour at; to strip trees of their bark
 Bark'bound, *a.* having the bark too firm
 Bark'er, *s.* one who clamours, a snarler
 Bark'y, *a.* consisting of bark
 Bar'ley, *s.* corn used for making malt
 Bar'ley-brake, *s.* a kind of rural play
 Bar'ley-corn, *s.* a grain of barley; in measurement, the third part of an inch
 Bar'ley-mow, *s.* where barley is stowed
 Bar'ley-sugar, *s.* sugar boiled till it becomes brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley
 Bar'ley-water, *s.* a soft and lubricating drink made of barley without the rind
 Barn, *s.* yeast, used to make drink ferment
 Bar'maid, *s.* a female waiter at an inn, &c.
 Barn'y, *a.* containing barn
 Barn, *s.* a storehouse for corn, &c.
 Bar'nacle, *s.* shell-fish which adheres to wood, &c. in the water; a bird like a goose; an iron instrument to hold a horse by the nose during an operation of farriery
 Bar'olite, *s.* a mineral; carbonate of baryte
 Barom'eter, *s.* an instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere and weather
 Baromet'rical, *a.* relating to a barometer
 Baromet'rically, *ad.* by means of a barometer
 Bar'on, *s.* a rank in nobility next to a viscount; two sirloins of beef
 Bar'ouage, *s.* the dignity of a baron
 Bar'ouess, *s.* a baron's lady
 Bar'onet, *s.* the lowest hereditary title
 Bar'onety, *s.* the dignity of a baronet
 Bar'onetage, *s.* the whole body of baronets
 Bar'onial, *a.* relating to a baron or barony
 Bar'ony, *s.* the possessions of a baron
 Bar'oscope, *s.* an instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere
 Baroscop'ic, *a.* pertaining to the baroscope
 Barosel'enite, *s.* a mineral; sulphate of baryte
 Barou'che, *s.* a kind of open coach
 Bar'racon, *s.* a strong thick kind of camlet
 Bar'rack, *s.* a building to quarter soldiers in
 Bar'rack-master, *s.* the officer who has the superintendence of soldiers' barracks
 Barrac'uda, *s.* a large sea-fish of the pike kind
 Bar'rator, *s.* an encourager of lawsuits; the master of a ship who cheats the owners
 Bar'ratrous, *a.* tainted with barratry
 Bar'ratory, *s.* foul practice in law; a fraud committed by seamen on merchants' goods entrusted to their care
 Bar'rel, *s.* a round wooden vessel; the hollow tube of a gun; a cylinder
 Bar'ren, *a.* unfruitful, unmeaning, dull
 Bar'renness, *s.* sterility, want of invention
 Bar'ricade, *v. a.* to secure a place, to fortify
 Bar'ricade, Bar'ricado, *s.* a fortification, an obstruction, a bar to prevent admittance
 Bar'rier, *s.* a boundary, a defence
 Bar'rister, *s.* a pleader at the bar, an advocate
 Bar'row, *s.* a small hand or wheel carriage; a small mound of earth under which bodies were anciently deposited; a bog
 Bar'try, *s.* a term in heraldry; a cross

Bar'ry, *a.* (in heraldry) divided crosswise
 Bar'shot, *s.* double-headed shot, consisting of a bar with a half ball at each end
 Bar'ter, *v. a.* to give any thing in exchange—*s.* the art or practice of trafficking
 Bar'terer, *s.* he that exchanges goods
 Bar'tery, *s.* exchange of commodities
 Bar'ton, *s.* the demesne lands of a manor; the yard and outhouses belonging to a farmer
 Bar'tram, *s.* a plant; pellitory [colour
 Barystron'tianite, *s.* a mineral of a whitish
 Bary'tes, Bary'ta, *s.* a very ponderous earth
 Bary'tic, *a.* formed of, or containing barytes
 Bary'tone, *s.* a male voice, the tone of which is between the base and the tenor
 Basalt, Basalt'es, *s.* stone of a peculiar kind, never found in layers, but upright
 Basalt'ic, *a.* relating to or formed of basaltes
 Basalt'iform, *s.* in the form of basaltes
 Basalt'ine, *s.* a mineral, hornblend
 Bas'anite, *s.* black jasper, a kind of slate
 Base, *s.* the foundation of any thing; a rustic play; the pedestal of a statue—*a.* vile, mean, low; metal below the standard; in music, deep, grave—*v. a.* to found
 Base-born, *a.* vile; of low parentage
 Baseless, *a.* without foundation
 Base'ly, *ad.* in a base manner; meanly
 Base-minded, *a.* mean-spirited
 Base-mindedness, *s.* meanness of spirit
 Base'ment, *s.* a continued base or foundation
 Base'ness, *s.* vileness, meanness; basely
 Base'net, *s.* a helmet or headpiece
 Bash, *v. n.* to be ashamed
 Bashaw', *s.* a Turkish governor or viceroy
 Bash'ful, *a.* timid, modest, coy, shamefaced
 Bash'fully, *ad.* modestly, timorously
 Bash'fulness, *s.* appearance of modesty
 Bash', *s.* a plant; the edge of a joiner's tool; a kind of leather—*v. a.* to grind a tool
 Bash'lic, *s.* a large hall or church
 Bash'lica, *s.* the middle vein of the arm
 Bash'lic, Bash'lical, *a.* belonging to the bashlic
 Bash'licon, *s.* a kind of ointment [vein
 Bash'lish, *s.* a kind of serpent, a cockatrice, said to kill by looking; a piece of ordnance
 Bas'in, *s.* a small vessel to hold water; a dock where ships float in safety; a small pond
 Bas'et, *v. n.* (among miners) to incline upwards [in a coal-mine
 Bas'eting, *s.* the upward direction of a vein
 Bas'is, *s.* the foundation any thing; the foot, the pedestal—(*plu.* bases)
 Bask, *v. n.* to lie in the heat of the sun or fire
 Bas'ket, *s.* a vessel made of twigs or rushes
 Bass, *s.* a mat used to kneel on in churches—*a.* in music, deep-toned
 Bas'set, *s.* a certain game at cards
 Bassoon', *s.* a musical wind instrument
 Bassoon'ist, *s.* a performer on the bassoon
 Bass-relief', or Bas'so-relief', *s.* raised work
 Bass-vi'ol, *s.* a musical instrument
 Bas'tard, *s.* a child born out of wedlock—*a.* illegitimate; spurious; not genuine
 Bas'tardism, *s.* the state of a bastard
 Bas'tardize, *v.* to declare a child illegitimate
 Bas'tardly, *ad.* spuriously, suppositiously
 Bas'tardy, *s.* an unlawful state of birth
 Baste, *v. a.* to beat; to pour butter on meat whilst roasting; to sew slightly
 Bast'le, *s.* a prison, a dungeon, a gaol (from the name of a noted French prison)
 Bastina'de, Bas'tina'do, *s.* act of beating with a cudgel; a Turkish punishment for beating an offender on the soles of his feet
 Bas'ting, *s.* act of beating with a stick

BEAUTY IS NO LONGER AMIABLE THAN WHILE VIRTUE ADORNS IT.

BELIEVE NOT ALL YOU HEAR, AND REPORT NOT ALL YOU BELIEVE.

[BAY]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BEA]

BEWARE TO WHOM YOU COMMIT THE SECRETS OF YOUR MIND.

Bas'tion, *s.* a huge mass of earth standing from a rampart; a bulwark, a fortress
 Bat, *s.* a club to strike a ball with; a winged animal somewhat resembling a mouse
 Bat, *v. n.* to play with or manage a bat
 Bata'vian, *a.* appertaining to Batavia
 Bateh, *s.* a quantity made or baked at once
 Bate, *v.* to lower the price; to cheapen
 Bateau', *s.* [Fr.] a long narrow light boat
 Ba'teful, *a.* contentious
 Ba'teless, *a.* not to be abated
 Ba'tement, *s.* diminution, abatement
 Ba't-fowling, *s.* bird-catching in the night
 Bath, *s.* a place to bathe in; a measure
 Bathe, *v. a.* to wash in a bath; to soften
 Ba'ther, *s.* one who immerses himself in water
 Ba'thing, *s.* immersion in water
 Ba'thos, *s.* the art of sinking in poetry
 Ba'ting, *prep.* abating, except
 Ba'tlet, *s.* a square wooden instrument used for beating linen [cheon
 Ba'on, Batoon', *s.* a staff; a marshal's trumpet
 Ba'trachite, *s.* a fossil resembling a frog
 Bata'cian, *a.* appertaining to frogs
 Ba'table, *a.* capable of cultivation
 Ba'talious, *a.* warlike, military
 Batta'lia, *s.* battle array, order of battle
 Batta'lon, *s.* a body of foot soldiers, from 500 to 800 men; a division of an army
 Ba'tel, *s.* the account of a student's expenses in any college in Oxford
 Ba'teller, Ba'tler, *s.* a student at Oxford
 Ba'ten, *s.* a narrow board; a scuffling—
v. to fatten, to fertilize, to grow fat
 Ba'ter, *s.* a mixture of flour, eggs, milk, and salt—*v.* to beat, to beat down
 Ba'tering-ram, *s.* a military engine, formerly used to batter down walls
 Ba'tery, *s.* a raised work on which cannons are mounted; in law, a violent assault
 Ba'tle, *s.* a fight—*v. n.* to contend in fight
 Ba'tle-array', *s.* a form or order of battle
 Ba'tleaxe, *s.* a weapon like an axe; a bill
 Ba'tledoor, *s.* a flat instrument used to strike shuttlecocks with
 Ba'tlement, *s.* a wall indented on the top of buildings; a breastwork
 Batta'logist, *s.* a needless repeater of words
 Batta'logize, *v. a.* to repeat needlessly
 Batta'logy, *s.* a needless repetition of words
 Ba'ttulate, *v. a.* to interdict commerce
 Batta'lation, *s.* a prohibition of commerce
 Baubee', *s.* (in Scotland) a half-penny
 Ba'uble, *s.* a trifle, a trinket, a plaything
 Bauge, *s.* a kind of cloth or druggot
 Bay'in, *s.* a bundle of small wood, a faggot
 Bay, *s.* a procurer, or procurer—*v. n.* to procure unchastely
 Baw'd'y, *a.* unchaste, foul, lewd
 Baw'd'ly, *ad.* obscenely; lewdly
 Baw'd'iness, *s.* obsceneness or lewdness
 Baw'd'ry, *s.* the practice of obscenity
 Bawl, *v.* to call out, cry out, to speak loud
 Baw'ler, *s.* one who makes an outcry
 Baw'ling, *s.* the act of loudly calling
 Baw'rel, *s.* a kind of hawk
 Bay, *s.* a road where ships may anchor; a tree; a term in architecture—*a.* inclining to a chestnut colour—*v.* to bark as a dog
 Bay'ard, *s.* a bay horse in general
 Bay'onet, *s.* a dagger fixed to a musket—
v. a. to stab or force with a bayonet
 Bayou', *s.* a narrow creek
 Bays, *s.* an honorary crown or garland
 Bay'-salt, *s.* salt made from sea-water exposed to the sun, so named from its colour

Bay'-tree, *s.* the female laurel
 Bay-window, *s.* a window jutting outward
 Bazaar', Bazar', *s.* a constant market
 Bdel'ium, *s.* an aromatic gum
 Be, *v. n.* to have existence, to exist
 Beach, *s.* the sea-shore, the strand, the coast
 Beach'ed, *a.* washed by the tide
 Beach'y, *a.* having a beach or strand
 Bea'con, *s.* an edifice on an eminence, where signs are made to direct seamen
 Bead, *s.* a small glass ornament, with which necklaces and rosaries are made
 Bead'le, *s.* an inferior officer in a parish, university, or trading company
 Bead'leship, *s.* the office of a beadle
 Bead'roll, *s.* a list of those to be prayed for
 Bead's-man, *s.* he who prays for another
 Beagle, *s.* a small hound to hunt hares
 Beak, *s.* the bill of a bird; a promontory
 Beak'ed, *a.* having a beak; pointed
 Beak'er, *s.* a cup with a spout formed like the beak of a bird
 Beal, *s.* a tumour, a pimple, a boil—*v. n.* to swell and come to a head
 Beam, *s.* the principal piece of timber which supports a building; the balance of a pair of scales; a ray of light; the pole of a chariot—*v. n.* to emit rays or beams
 Beam'less, *a.* yielding no ray of light
 Beam'y, *a.* radiant; shining; resplendent
 Bean, *s.* a well-known kind of pulse
 Beau'fly, *s.* a beautiful purple fly, generally found on bean flowers
 Bear, *s.* a rough, savage animal; a rude unpolished man; the name of two constellations, called the *greater* and *lesser* bear
 Bear, *v.* to carry a load, to support, to keep from falling; to carry in remembrance; to endure; to press; to be fruitful
 Bear-baiting, *s.* baiting bears with dogs
 Beard, *s.* hair which grows on the chin and lips; the barb of an arrow or hook
 Be'arded, *a.* having a beard; barbed
 Be'ardless, *a.* having no beard; youthful
 Be'ardlessness, *s.* state of being without beard
 Bear'er, *s.* a person employed as the carrier of any thing; a supporter
 Bear-garden, *s.* any place of tumult
 Bear'herd, *s.* a man that tends bears
 Bearing, *s.* the situation of any place, both as to distance and direction; gesture
 Bear'ish, *a.* having the qualities of a bear
 Bear'like, *a.* resembling a bear; rude
 Bear's-foot, *s.* a plant, a species of hellebore
 Bear'ward, *s.* a keeper of bears
 Beast, *s.* an irrational animal; a brutal man
 East'y, *a.* nasty, filthy, obscene
 Beast'liness, *s.* brutality, vulgarity
 Beat, *v.* to strike; to conquer; to throb—
s. a stroke; a pulsation
 Be'ater, *s.* one who beats or strikes
 Be'aten, *a.* tracked
 Beat'ific, Beat'ifical, *a.* blissful, the making happy or blessed, belonging to the happy
 Beat'ifully, *ad.* blissfully; heavenly
 Beat'ification, *s.* an acknowledgment by the Pope that the person beatified is in heaven, and may be revered as blessed
 Beat'ify, *v.* to bless with celestial enjoyment
 Beating, *s.* correction by blows
 Beati'tude, *s.* blessedness, happiness, felicity
 Beau, *s.* a coxcomb, a fop, a man of dress
 Beau'ish, *a.* foppish; dressed showily
 Beau-monde, *s.* [Fr.] the fashionable world
 Beau'teous, *a.* fair, elegant, beautiful
 Beau'tously, *ad.* in a beauteous manner

BE READY TO HEAR, CAREFUL TO CONTRIVE, AND SLOW TO ADVISE.

Beau'teousness, *s.* loveliness to the sight
 Beau'tifier, *s.* that which beautifies
 Beau'tiful, *a.* elegant in form and feature
 Beau'tifulness, *s.* beauty, elegance
 Beau'tifully, *ad.* in a beautiful manner
 Beau'tify, *v. a.* to adorn, to embellish
 Beau'tiless, *a.* without beauty
 Beau'ty, *s.* that assemblage of graces which pleases the eye; a beautiful person
 Beau'ty-spot, *s.* a black patch; a foil
 Bea'ver, *s.* an animal, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; a hat made of its fur; the part of a helmet which covers the face
 Bea'ver, *a.* wearing a beaver
 Beaca'co, *s.* a small bird, the fig-eater
 Beaca'ln, *v. a.* to still the elements, to keep a ship from motion; to quiet the mind
 Be-a'ln'ng, *s.* a calm at sea
 Beacu'se, *conj.* on this account; for
 Becha'n'ce, *v. a.* to befall; to happen
 Becharni', *v. a.* to captivate
 Be'chies, *s.* medicines proper for coughs
 Beck, *s.* a sign with the hand or head, a nod
 Beck'on, *v. n.* to make a sign with the hand
 Becl'ip', *v. a.* to embrace; to encompass
 Beclou'd', *v. a.* to dim; to make dull
 Becom'e, *v. n.* to be fit, to be suitable to the person; to enter into some state
 Becom'ng, *a.* graceful, pleasing, elegant
 Becom'ngly, *ad.* in a becoming manner
 Becom'ngness, *s.* propriety, suitableness
 Becrip'ple, *v. a.* to make lame
 Bed, *s.* a place to sleep on; a division in a garden in which seeds are sown; the channel of a river; a layer, a stratum
 Bed, *v. a.* to place in a bed; to cohabit
 Bedd'able, *v. a.* to besprinkle, to wet
 Bedag'gle, Bedrag'gle, *v. a.* to trail in the dirt
 Bedash', *v. a.* to throw water on; to bespatter
 Bedaub', *v. a.* to daub, to besmear
 Bedaz'le, *v. a.* to make the sight dim by too brilliant a light
 Bed'chamber, *s.* a room to sleep in
 Bed'clothes, *s.* the coverings of a bed
 Bed'ding, *s.* the materials belonging to a bed
 Bedeck', *v. a.* to deck, to adorn, to embellish
 Bede-house, *s.* an hospital or almshouse
 Bedev'il, *v.* to throw into utter confusion
 Bedew', *v. a.* to moisten gently with dew
 Bed'fellow, *s.* one lying in the same bed
 Bed'hangings, *s. pl.* the curtains to a bed
 Bed'ght, *v. a.* to adorn; to dress
 Bedim', *v. a.* to make dim
 Bed'zen, *v. a.* to dress out gaily
 Bed'lam, *s.* an hospital for lunatics
 Bed'lamite, *s.* a madman, a noisy person
 Bed'maker, *s.* a person whose office it is to make the beds, as in the universities
 Bed'mate, *s.* a bedfellow
 Bed'post, *s.* the post of a bedstead
 Bed'presser, *s.* a heavy lazy fellow
 Bedrencl'i', *v. a.* to drench; to saturate
 Bed'rid, Bed'ridden, *a.* confined to the bed by violent sickness or extreme old age
 Bed'room, *s.* a bedchamber
 Bed'rite, *s.* privilege of the marriage bed
 Bedrop', *v. a.* to besprinkle
 Bed'side, *s.* the side of the bed
 Bed'stead, *s.* the frame which supports a bed
 Bed'swerver, *s.* one false to the nuptial vow
 Bed'time, *s.* the hour of rest
 Beduck', *v. a.* to put under water
 Bedung', *v. a.* to manure with dung
 Bed'work, *s.* work easily performed
 Bee, *s.* an insect which produces honey

Bee'-bread, *s.* the pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young
 Beech, *s.* the name of a large tree
 Beech'en, *a.* consisting of the wood of beech
 Beech'mast, the nuts of the beech
 Beech'-oil, *s.* oil expressed from beech-nuts
 Bee'-eater, *s.* a bird that feeds upon bees
 Beef, *s.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow
 Beef'-eater, *s.* a yeoman of the guard
 Bee'-flower, *s.* a plant whose flowers represent bees, flies, &c.
 Beef'-steak, *s.* a slice of beef for broiling
 Bee'hive, *s.* the case in which bees are kept
 Been, *s.* a musical stringed instrument
 Beer, *s.* a liquor made of malt and hops
 Beer'-barrel, *s.* a barrel for holding beer
 Beer'-shop, *s.* a place where beer is sold
 Beet, *s.* the name of a garden plant
 Bee'tle, *s.* an insect; a large heavy mallet
 Bee'tle, *v. n.* to hang over as a cliff
 Bee'tle-browed, *a.* having a prominent brow
 Bee'tle-headed, *a.* dull, stupid
 Bee'tle-stock, *s.* the handle of a beetle
 Beet'ling, *a.* overhanging; suspending
 Beeves, *s. pl.* black cattle, oxen
 Befal', *v. n.* to happen, to come to pass
 Befit', *v. a.* to be suitable to, to suit
 Befo'ul', *v. a.* to lead into an error
 Befo're, *prep.* further onward, not behind; in the presence of; prior to, sooner
 Befo'rehand, *ad.* in a state of anticipation
 Befo'rtime, *ad.* formerly, of old time
 Befoul', *v. a.* to soil, to dirty, to make foul
 Befriend', *v. a.* to favour, to be kind to
 Befrin'ge, *v. a.* to decorate with fringes
 Beg, *v. a.* to ask alms, to entreat, to petition
 Beget', *v. a.* to generate, to produce
 Beget'ter, *s.* he that procreates
 Beggar, *s.* one who lives by begging—*v. a.* to reduce to beggary, to impoverish
 Beg'gari, *a.* in want, stingy—*ad.* meanly
 Beg'gari, *s.* great want, indigence, poverty
 Begli', *part. a.* glided
 Begin, *v.* to enter upon, to commence
 Begin'ner, *s.* an inexperienced attempter
 Begin'ning, *s.* the first original or cause, the first part, the rudiments or first ground
 Begird', *v. a.* to gird, bind round, shut up
 Beg'lerbeg, *s.* a Turkish governor
 Begnaw', *v. a.* to cat away, to corrode
 Begone, *interj.* get away! go hence!
 Begre'ase, *v. a.* to soil with fat matter
 Begrime, *v. a.* to soil, to dirty with snot
 Begrud'ge, *v. a.* to envy the possession of
 Beguile, *v. a.* to cheat, to impose on, to amuse, to deceive pleasingly, to evade
 Beguiler, *s.* one who beguiles
 Begum', *s.* a Hindoo princess
 Behalf', *s.* favour, support, vindication
 Beha'Ve, *v. n.* to demean, to act, to conduct
 Beha'viour, *s.* conduct, course of life
 Behead', *v. a.* to kill by cutting off the head
 Behemoth, *s.* river horse; hippopotamus
 Behest', *s.* a command, order, precept
 Behind, *prep.* at the back of, following another, remaining after another
 Behindband, *ad.* late in time; in arrears
 Behold, *v. a.* to look upon,—*interj.* see! lo!
 Beholden, *a.* obliged, bound in gratitude
 Beholder, *s.* a spectator
 Behoof', *s.* profit, advantage
 Behoov'able, Behoov'able, *a.* profitable, useful
 Behoov'e, Behoov'e, *v. n.* to be fit, to become
 Behoov'eful, *a.* needful, advantageous
 Be'ing, *s.* existence; a particular state or condition; the person existing

Bela'bour, *v. a.* to beat soundly, to thump
 Bela'ce, *v. a.* to fasten; a sea term
 Bela'te, *v. a.* to retard, to make too late
 Bela'ted, *a.* benighted, late out
 Belay', *v. a.* to lay wait for; with seamen,
 to make fast a rope
 Belch, *v. n.* to eject wind from the stomach
 Belch'ing, *s.* eructation
 Bel'dam, *s.* a hag, a scolding woman
 Belea'guer, *v. a.* to besiege, to block up
 Belem'nite, *s.* the meteoric, called a thun-
 Belfry, *s.* a place where bells hang [derbolt
 Belg'ian, *s.* a native of Belgium or the Ne-
 therlands—*a.* relating to Belgium
 Belg'ic, *a.* pertaining to the ancient *Belgæ*,
 or to the present inhabitants of Belgium
 Bel'ial, *s.* wickedness—*a.* worthless
 Bel'ic, *v. a.* to slander, to calumniate
 Belie'f, *s.* persuasion, opinion; creed; a
 form containing the articles of faith
 Belie've, *v.* to credit, to trust, to think true
 Believ'able, *a.* credible
 Belie'ver, *s.* a professor of Christianity
 Believ'ingly, *ad.* after a believing manner
 Belie'ke, *ad.* probably, perhaps, likely
 Bell, *s.* a hollow sounding vessel
 Belladonna, *s.* deadly nightshade, a plant
 Bellatrix, *s.* a brilliant star in Orion
 Belle, *s.* a gay dressy young woman
 Belles-Lettres, *s. pl.* [Fr.] polite literature
 Bell-fashioned, *a.* of the form of a bell
 Bell-flower, *s.* a genus of plants; so named,
 from the flower being shaped like a bell
 Bell-founder, *s.* one who casts bells
 Bell-hanger, *s.* one who fixes bells
 Bell'icose, *s.* inclined for war
 Belli'gerate, *v. n.* to make war
 Belli'gerent, *s.* a state carrying on war
 Belli'gerent, Belli'gerous, *a.* waging war
 Bellipotent, *a.* puissant; mighty in war
 Bell'man, *s.* he whose business it is to pro-
 claim any thing in towns, and to gain
 attention by ringing his bell
 Bell-metal, *s.* a mixture of copper and tin
 Bell'ow, *v. n.* to roar like a bull; to clamour
 Bell'owing, *s.* loud noise; roaring
 Bell'ows, *s.* an instrument to blow the fire
 Bell'ows-maker, *s.* a maker of bellows
 Bell'rop', *s.* a pulley for bells
 Bel'ruine, *a.* beastly; brutal; savage
 Bell-wether, *s.* a sheep which leads the flock
 with a bell on his neck
 Bel'iv, *s.* the lower part of the body
 Bel'lyache, *s.* the colic
 Bel'lyband, *s.* the girth which fastens the
 saddle of a horse in harness
 Bel'lybound, *a.* extremely costive
 Bel'lyful, *s.* as much food as fills the belly
 Bel'ly-god, *s.* a glutton; a gourmand
 Bel'ly-pinched, *a.* suffering from hunger
 Bel'ly-rol', *s.* a roller for land between ridges
 Bel'ly-slave, *s.* a slave to the appetite
 Bel'omancy, *s.* divination by arrows
 Bel'one, *s.* the garfish, or sea-needle
 Belong, *v. n.* to appertain to, to be the
 property of, to have relation to
 Belov'ed, *a.* greatly loved, valued much
 Below', *ad.* lower in place, inferior
 Bel'swagger, *s.* a lewd man
 Belt, *s.* a girdle, a sash—*v. a.* to encircle
 Bema'sk, *v. a.* to hide, to conceal
 Bema're, *v. a.* to soil, to daub with mire
 Bemo'an, *v. a.* to lament, to bewail
 Bemo'ner, *s.* one who laments
 Bemoek', *v. n.* to deride; to laugh at
 Bemo'l, *s.* (In music) a half-note

Bemo'un, *v. a.* to weep over; to bewail
 Bemo'used, *a.* stupefied from over nursing
 Bench, *s.* a seat to sit on; a tribunal of
 justice; justices sitting on the bench
 Bench'er, *s.* a senior in the inn of court
 Bend, *s.* a curve; a crook
 Bend, *v. a.* to crook, to bow; to subdue
 Bend'able, *a.* that may be incurved
 Bend'let, *s.* (in heraldry) a little bend
 Bend'ath, *prep.* under, lower in place, lower
 in excellence, unworthy of
 Benedic'tine, *s.* a monk of that order, named
 after its founder, St. Benedict
 Benedic'tion, *s.* a blessing; an acknowledg-
 ment for blessings received
 Benefac'tion, *s.* a charitable gift, a benefit
 Benefac'tor, Benefac'tress, *s.* a man or wo-
 man who does acts of kindness; a patron
 Benefice, *s.* a church living
 Beneficed, *a.* having church preferment
 Beneficence, *s.* generosity, active goodness
 Beneficent, *a.* kind, obliging, doing good
 Beneficently, *ad.* in a beneficent manner
 Benefic'ial, *a.* advantageous, useful
 Benefic'ially, *ad.* advantageously
 Benefic'ialness, *s.* usefulness
 Benefic'ary, *s.* one who holds a benefice
 Benefit, *s.* kindness, advantage, use—*v. n.*
 to gain advantage by
 Benevolence, *s.* disposition to good; charity
 Benevolent, *a.* kind, good, affectionate
 Benevol'ently, *ad.* in a kind manner
 Benevolous, *a.* kind; friendly
 Beng'al, *s.* a slight Indian cotton stuff
 Beng'alce, *s.* the language spoken in Bengal
 Beng'al'se, *s.* a native or natives of Bengal
 Benight, *v. a.* to involve in darkness
 Benighted, *part.* overtaken by the night
 Benigo, *a.* kind, generous, wholesome
 Benig'ant, *a.* kind; gracious; good
 Benig'nity, *s.* graciousness, kindness
 Benig'nly, *ad.* kindly, graciously
 Benison, *s.* a blessing, a benediction
 Ben'jamin, *s.* (See Benzoin)
 Bent, *s.* inclination, disposition, fixed purpose
 Bent-grass, *s.* the agrostis, a kind of grass
 Benum'b, *v. a.* to make torpid, to stupify
 Benzoi'c, *a.* an acid derived from benzoin
 Benzoin', *s.* a medicinal kind of resin, vul-
 garly called *benjamin*
 Bepaint', *v. a.* to cover with paint
 Bepinch', *v. a.* to mark with pinches
 Bepow'der, *v. a.* to sprinkle over with powder
 Bepraise', *v. a.* to praise greatly
 Bepur'ple, *v. a.* to dye with a purple colour
 Bequeat', *v. a.* to give by will, to leave
 Bequeath'ment, *s.* the act of bequeathing
 Bequest', *s.* something left by will
 Bera'te, *v. a.* to chide vehemently; to scold
 Bere'ave, *v. a.* to deprive of; to take away
 Bere'avement, *s.* deprivation; great loss
 Ber'gamot, *s.* a kind of pear; an essence or
 perfume; a sort of scented snuff
 Bergan'der, *s.* a duck that burrows in cliffs
 Berg'mote, *s.* a court held to determine
 matters relative to mines and miners
 Berh'me, *v. a.* to mention in rhyme
 Ber'lin, *s.* a vehicle, a kind of chariot
 Berlu'cio, *s.* a small kind of yellow-hammer
 Ber'nardines, *s. pl.* an order of monks, so
 named from their founder, St. Bernard
 Ber'oe, *s.* a small round marine animal
 Berried, *a.* furnished with berries
 Ber'ry, *s.* any small fruit containing seeds
 Berth, *s.* an office or station on board a ship;
 a ship's station when at anchor

Ber'tram, *s.* a plant, the bastard pellitory
 Ber'yl, *s.* a precious stone of a greenish cast
 Ber'yline, *a.* like a beryl; of a pale green
 Bescreen', *v. a.* to shelter; to conceal
 Describble', *v. a.* to scribble over
 Beseech', *v. a.* to beg, to entreat, to implore
 Beseech'er, *s.* he who makes request
 Beseen', *v. n.* to become, to befit
 Besem'ing, *s.* comeliness
 Besem'ly, *a.* fit; becoming; suitable
 Beset', *v. a.* to waylay, to perplex, to harass
 Beset'ing, *a.* habitually attending
 Beshrew', *v. a.* to curse, to happen ill to
 Beside, Besid'es, *pr.* over and above, near
 Besie'ge, *v. a.* to surround, to lay siege to
 Besie'ger, *s.* one employed in a siege
 Beslab'ber, *v. a.* to daub, to smear
 Besmear', *v. a.* to soil, to daub or smear over
 Besmear'er, *s.* he who soils any thing
 Besmut', *v. a.* to blacken with smut
 Besnuff', *v. a.* to foul with snuff
 Bes'om, *s.* a broom—*v. a.* to sweep
 Besort', *v. a.* to suit; to fit; to become
 Besot', *v. a.* to infatuate, stupify with liquor
 Besot'tedness, *s.* arrant stupidity; infatuation
 Bespan'gle, *v. a.* to decorate with spangles
 Bespat'ter, *v. a.* to splash with dirt; to
 slander, to asperse with reproach
 Bespeak', *v. a.* to order, to address, to show
 Bespeak'er, *s.* one who bespeaks
 Bespeak'ing, *s.* a previous address or apology
 Bespeck'le, *v. a.* to mark with speckles
 Bespot', *v. a.* to mark with spots, to variegate
 Bespread', *v. a.* to spread over
 Besprin'kle, *v. a.* to sprinkle over
 Best, *a.* most good, most preferable
 Bestial, *a.* like a beast, brutish, carnal
 Bestiality, *s.* the quality of beasts
 Bestialize, *v. a.* to make like a beast
 Bestir', *v. a.* to move quickly, to hasten
 Bestow', *v. a.* to apply, to confer upon
 Bestow'al, Bestow'ment, *s.* disposal
 Bestow'er, *s.* a giver; a disposer
 Bestrew', *v. a.* to strew or scatter about
 Bestride', *v. a.* to get across any thing
 Bestud', *v. a.* to adorn with studs
 Bet, *s.* a wager—*v. a.* to lay a wager
 Betake', *v. a.* to take, to have recourse to
 Betel, *s.* a valuable Indian shrub
 Bethink', *v. n.* to recollect, to reflect
 Bethide, *v. n.* to happen, to befall, to come
 Betim'es, *ad.* early, soon, seasonably
 Betoken, *v. a.* to signify, to foreshow
 Bet'ony, *s.* the name of a plant
 Betoss', *v. a.* to toss about; to agitate
 Betray', *v. a.* to deliver up treacherously;
 to divulge a secret, to discover
 Betray'er, *s.* a traitor; one that betrays
 Betrin', *v. a.* to dress; to adorn; to deck
 Betroth', *v. a.* to give or receive a contract
 of marriage; to affianc[e]
 Betroth'ment, *s.* a mutual promise of mar-
 riage
 Bet'ter, *a.* superior, improved, more good
 Bet'tering, *s.* the act of improving
 Bet'ters, *s. pl.* our superiors in station, &c.
 Bet'ting, *s.* the act of making a wager
 Bet'tor, *s.* one that lays wagers
 Between', Betwixt', *prep.* in the middle
 Bev'el, *s.* a kind of square rule; an obtuse
 or acute angle—*a.* oblique—*v. a.* to cut to
 a bevel angle
 Beverage, *s.* drink, liquor to be drunk
 Bev'y, *s.* a flock of birds; a company
 Bewail', *v. a.* to bemoan, to lament
 Bewall'able, *a.* lamentable
 Bewall'ing, *s.* audible sorrow, lamentation

Bewa're, *v. n.* to be cautious, to take care of
 Bewil'der, *v. a.* to mislead, to puzzle
 Bewitch', *v. a.* to injure by witchcraft, to
 charm, to fascinate, to please irresistibly
 Bewitch'er, *s.* one who bewitches
 Bewitch'ery, Bewitch'ment, *s.* fascination
 Bewitch'ful, *a.* alluring; fascinating
 Bewitch'ing, *a.* having power to fascinate
 Bewitch'ingly, *ad.* in an alluring manner
 Bewrap', *v. a.* to wrap up; to enclose
 Bewray', *v. a.* to discover; to betray
 Bewray'er, *s.* a betrayer; discoverer
 Bey, *s.* a Turkish governor
 Beyond', *prep.* farther onward than, remote
 from, on the farther side of, above
 Bezan, *s.* cotton cloth made in Bengal
 Bezan't, *s.* a round flat piece of bullion
 Bez'el, Bezil, *s.* that part of a ring in which
 the diamond or stone is fixed
 Bez'oar, *s.* a medicinal stone from the East
 Bezoar'dic, *a.* compounded with bezoar
 Bezoar'tical, *a.* cordial; antidotal
 Bezo'nian, *a.* a low fellow
 Bez'zle, *v. a.* to waste in riot
 Bheels, *s. pl.* an aboriginal tribe in India,
 remarkable for cunning and dexterity
 Bian'gulate, Bian'gulous, *a.* two-cornered
 B'archy, *s.* a government of two persons
 Bias, *s.* inclination, bent; a weight lodged
 on one side of a bowl; propensity—*v. a.*
 to prejudice, to incline partially
 Bib, *s.* a piece of linen to pin before a child
 Biba'cions, *a.* much addicted to drinking
 Biba'city, *s.* an immoderate love of drinking
 Bib'ber, *s.* a tippler, a toper, a sot
 Bible-babble, *s.* prating; idle talk
 Bi'b'esy, *s.* an eagerness after drink
 B'ib'tory, *a.* belonging to drinking
 Bible, *s.* the sacred volume, in which are
 contained the revelations of God
 B'ib'lical, *a.* relating to the bible or divinity
 Bibliog'rapher, *s.* one skilled in book history
 Bibliog'raphic, Bibliog'raphical, *a.* relating
 to the history of books
 Bibliog'raphy, *s.* the history, &c. of books
 Bibliom'ancy, *s.* a kind of divination by select-
 ing passages from the bible at hazard
 Bibliom'ania, *s.* eagerness to possess curi-
 ous books; book madness [books
 Bibliom'aniac, *s.* one smitten with a rage for
 Bibliop'olic, *a.* pertaining to bookselling
 Bib'lopol'e, Bibliop'olist, *s.* a bookseller
 Bibliothe'ca, Bibliothe'ke, *s.* a library
 Biblioth'ecal, *a.* belonging to a library
 Biblioth'ecary, *s.* a librarian
 Bib'holite, *s.* a species of calcareous stone
 Bib'lis, *s.* the wine-fly, a small insect
 Bib'list, *s.* one conversant with the Bible
 Bib'ulous, *a.* spongy, that drinks moisture
 Bican'da, *s.* a fish of the sword-fish kind
 Bicap'sular, *a.* having the seed vessel divided
 Bicar'bonate, *a.* carbonic acid doubly strong
 Bice, *s.* a blue colour used in painting
 Bicip'ital, Bicip'itous, *a.* having two heads
 Bick'er, *v. n.* to quarrel, to wrangle
 Bick'erer, *s.* a skirmisher, a wrangler
 Bick'ering, *s.* a quarrel; skirmish
 Bick'ern, *s.* an iron ending in a point
 B'icorn, B'icornous, *a.* having two horns
 Bicor'poral, *a.* having two bodies
 Bid, *v. a.* to command; to offer a price
 Bid'der, *s.* one who offers a price
 Bid'ding, *s.* a command, order, charge
 Bide, *v. n.* to dwell, to continue, to endure
 Bident'al, *a.* having two teeth
 Bidel', *s.* a little horse; a washing utensil

Biding, *s.* an abode, residence, stop, stay
 Bicen'nal, *a.* continuing for two years
 Bicen'ually, *ad.* at the return of two years
 Bier, *s.* a frame used for carrying the dead
 Bles'sings, *s.* the first milk after calving
 Bifa'rious, *a.* twofold, double; doubtful
 Bifer'ous, *a.* bearing fruit twice a year
 Bif'id, Bif'idated, *a.* opening with a cleft
 Biflor'ous, *a.* having two flowers
 Bifold, *a.* twofold; double
 Biform, *a.* having a double form
 Biformed, *a.* compounded of two forms
 Biform'ity, *s.* a double form
 Bifront'ed, *a.* having two fronts
 Bifurcated, *a.* shooting out into two heads
 Bifurca'tion, *s.* division into two
 Pig, *a.* large, great, swollen, pregnant
 Big'amist, *s.* he who has committed bigamy
 Big'amy, *s.* the having two wives at once
 Bigem'inate, *a.* (in botany) twin-forked
 Big'gin, *s.* a kind of cap for a child
 Bight, *s.* a creek; a small bay
 Big'ness, *s.* bulk; size; dimensions
 Big'ot, *s.* a zealot, one devoted to a party
 Big'oted, *a.* irrationally zealous
 Big'otedly, *a.* pertinaciously; obstinately
 Big'otry, *s.* blind zeal; su; erstition
 Big'ous, *a.* having two pairs of leaflets
 Bily'biate, *a.* having two lips
 Bif'ander, *s.* a small vessel, broad and flat,
 used for the carriage of goods
 Bilat'eral, *a.* having two sides
 Bih'erry, *s.* a small purple-coloured berry
 Bil'bo, *s.* a rapier; a sword
 Bilboes, *s. pl.* stocks, or shackles for the feet,
 for punishing offenders at sea
 Bil'boquet, the toy called a cup and ball
 Bile, *s.* a thick bitter liquor separated from
 the blood, and collected in the gall bladder
 Bile'duct, *s.* a vessel or canal for the bile
 Bilge, *s.* the breadth of a ship's bottom—
v. n. to spring a leak
 Bil'estone, *s.* a concretion of viscid bile
 Bilge-pump, *s.* a pump to draw off bilge-water
 Bilge-water, *s.* water which enters a ship by
 a leak, and lies on her bilge
 Biliary, *a.* belonging to the bile
 Biling'uous, *a.* having two tongues
 Bil'ious, *a.* full of bile, choleric
 Bilet'eral, *a.* consisting of two letters
 Bijou, [Fr.] *s.* any elegant ornament
 Bilk, *v. a.* to cheat, to overreach, to defraud
 Bill, *s.* the beak of a bird; a kind of hatchet;
 an account of money; an act of parlia-
 ment; an advertisement—*v. a.* to kiss
 Bill of exchange, *s.* a note which authorizes
 the bearer to demand a sum of money at
 a certain time and place
 Bill of parcels, *s.* an account delivered by
 the seller to the buyer of goods
 Bil'let, *s.* a small log of wood; a note, a letter,
 a small paper—*v. a.* to quarter soldiers
 Billet-doux, (pr. bil-la-doo) *s.* a love-letter
 Bil'liards, *s.* a game with balls and sticks
 Bil'lingsgate, *s.* foul language, ribaldry
 Bil'lion, *s.* a million of millions
 Bil'lot, *s.* a bullion before it is coined
 Bil'low, *s.* a large rolling wave of the sea—
v. n. to rise and roll like huge waves
 Bil'lowy, *a.* swelling, like large waves
 Bilob'ate, *a.* divided into two lobes
 Biloc'ular, *a.* divided into two cells
 Biman'ous, *a.* having two hands
 Biman'ian, *a.* belonging to two seas
 Bime'dial, *a.* belonging to a quantity arising
 from two other quantities

Bimen'sal, *a.* occurring once in two months
 Bin, *s.* a repository for wine, corn, &c.
 Binary, *a.* composed of two; double
 Binate, *a.* growing in pairs; being double
 Bind, *v.* to confine with bonds, to oblige by
 stipulation; to make costive; to contract
 —*s.* the stalk of hops; a quantity
 Binder, *s.* he whose trade it is to bind books
 Binding, *s.* covering of books; a bandage
 Binding, *a.* obligatory; that obliges
 Bindweed, *s.* the name of a plant
 Bin'nacle, Bin'tacle, *s.* a frame in the steer-
 age of a ship, where the compass is placed
 Bin'ocle, *s.* a telescope with two tubes, for
 looking at an object with both eyes
 Binoc'ular, *a.* having two eyes, or two tubes
 Bino'mial, *s.* composed of two parts
 Binom'ious, *a.* having two names
 Biog'rapher, *s.* a writer of lives
 Biog'raphical, *a.* relating to biography
 Biog'raphy, *s.* a history or writing of lives
 Bip'arous, *a.* bringing forth two at a birth
 Bipart'ible, Bipart'ite, *a.* that may be divided
 into two parts
 Bipart'ite, *a.* divided or cleft in two parts
 Bipart'ition, *s.* the act of dividing in two
 Biped, *s.* an animal having only two feet
 Bipedal, *a.* having two feet
 Bipe'nated, *a.* having two wings
 Biper'alous, *a.* consisting of two flower-leaves
 Bipunc'tual, *a.* having two points
 Biquad'rate, Biquad'rat'ic, *s.* the fourthpower
 arising from multiplying a square by itself
 Biquin'tile, *s.* (in astronomy) an aspect of
 144 degrees
 Bira'diated, *a.* having two rays
 Birch, *s.* a tree common in England; a rod
 Birch, Birch'en, *a.* made of birch
 Bird, *s.* a name applied to all fowls
 Bird-bolt, *s.* an arrow for shooting birds
 Bird'cage, *s.* a cage to keep birds in [birds
 Bird'call, *s.* a pipe with which fowlers allure
 Bird'-catcher, *s.* one who catches birds
 Bird's-eye, *a.* seen from above, as if by a fly-
 ing bird; thus, a bird's-eye view
 Bird'like, *a.* resembling a bird
 Bird'lime, *s.* a glutinous substance used to
 entangle the feet of small birds
 Bird's-nest, *s.* the nest which a bird makes
 for hatching and rearing its young
 Bird, *s.* a fish resembling a turbot
 Birth, *s.* the act of coming into life; lineage,
 extraction; rank inherited by descent
 Birth'day, *s.* the day or anniversary of the
 day on which one was born
 Birth'dom, *s.* privilege of birth
 Birth'place, *s.* place where any one is born
 Birth'right, *s.* the rights and privileges to
 which a person is born
 Birth'wort, *s.* the name of a plant
 Bis'cuit, *s.* a kind of hard flat bread; a cake
 Bisect', *v. a.* to divide into two equal parts
 Bisection, *s.* division into two equal parts
 Biseg'ment, *s.* one of the parts of a line, di-
 vided into two equal parts
 Bisex'ous, *a.* belonging to both sexes
 Bish'op, *s.* one of the head order of the clergy
 who has the charge of a diocese; a liquor
 composed of oranges, wine, sugar, &c.
 Bish'opric, *s.* the diocese of a bishop
 Bisk, *s.* soup made from different kinds of
 meat being boiled together
 Bis'muth, *s.* a hard white brittle mineral
 Bis'muthal, Bis'muthic, *a.* containing bismuth
 Bis'on, *s.* a kind of wild ox
 Bissex'tile, *s.* leap-year; every fourth year

[BLA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BLE

Bis'son, *a.* blind, blear-eyed
Bis'tre, *s.* a colour made from soot
Bis'tort, *s.* the plant snakeroot
Bis'toury, *s.* a surgical incision-knife
Bisul'eous, *a.* cloven-footed, as oxen, &c.
Bisulphuret, *s.* a sulphuret in which there is a double quantity of sulphur
Bit, *s.* a small piece of anything; the iron part of an auger
Bitch, *s.* the female of the canine kind
Bite, *s.* seizure by the teeth; a sharper
Bite, *v. a.* to separate or pierce with the teeth; to cut; to wound; to cheat; to trick
Bit'er, *s.* he that bites; a tricker
Bit'ing, *a.* sharp, severe, acrid
Bit'ingly, *ad.* jeeringly; reproachfully
Bitt, *s.* the iron mouth-piece of a bridle
Bl'ter, *a.* of a hot, acrid, and biting taste; sharp, cruel, severe, keen, satirical
Bl'terish, *a.* bitter in a moderate degree
Bl'terly, *ad.* with a bitter taste; severely
Bl'tern, *s.* a bird of the heron kind
Bl'terness, *s.* a bitter taste; malice; grief
Bl'ters, *s.* a spirituous liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped
Bl'tersweet, *s.* the name of an apple
Bl'ter-wort, *s.* gentian, a very bitter plant
Bits, *s. pl.* a frame fixed in the fore-part of a ship on which to fasten the cables
Bitu'med, *a.* smeared with bitumen
Bitu'men, *s.* a fat unctuous matter; naphtha
Bitu'minate, *v. a.* to impregnate with bitumen
Bitu'minif'erous, *a.* producing bitumen
Bitu'minous, *a.* compounded of bitumen
B'valve, *s.* an animal having two valves, or two shells which open and shut
B'valve, **B'val'vous**, **B'val'vular**, *a.* having two valves or shutters
Biva'ulced, *a.* having two arches or vaults
Biven'tral, *a.* having two bellies
Biv'ouac, *s.* an army on guard all night—*v. n.* to be under arms all night
Biz'antine, *s.* a piece of gold, valued at 15*l.*
Blab, *v.* to tell a secret, to tattle, to tell tales
Blab, *s.* a tattle; a revealer of secrets
Blab'ber, *s.* one who blabs; a tattle-tale
Black, *a.* dark, mournful, wicked—*s.* a negro; a dark colour, mourning—*v.* to blacken
Black'amoor, **Black'woor**, *s.* a man by nature of a black complexion; a negro
Black'ball, *v. a.* to vote against, by putting black balls into the ballot-box
Black'bird, *s.* the name of a bird
Black'berry, *s.* the fruit of the bramble
Black'browed, *a.* gloomy, threatening
Black'cap, *s.* a bird, the mock-nightingale
Black'cattle, *s.* oxen; bovine cattle
Black'cock, *s.* the heath-cock
Black'en, *v. a.* to make black; to defame
Black'ener, *s.* he who blackens any thing
Black'guard, *s.* a dirty fellow, a scoundrel
Black'ing, *s.* liquid, &c., for blacking shoes
Black'ish, *a.* somewhat black
Black'lead, *s.* a mineral, properly plumbago
Black'leg, *s.* a swindler, a low cheat
Black'ness, *s.* a black colour; atrociousness
Black'rod, *s.* the usher belonging to the Order of the Garter; usher of Parliament
Black'smith, *s.* a smith who works in iron
Black'tail, *s.* a kind of perch
Black'thorn, *s.* the sloe-tree
Blad'der, *s.* urinary vessel; a bag; a pustule
Blad'dered, *a.* swollen like a bladder [der
Blad'dery, *a.* resembling or containing blad-
Blade, *s.* the spike of grass or corn; the sharp or cutting part of an instrument

Blad'ebone, *s.* the scapular bone
Blain, *s.* a pustule, an ulcer, a bile, a blister
Blam'able, *a.* deserving censure; faulty
Blam'ableness, *s.* fault; culpableness
Blam'ably, *ad.* culpably
Blame, *s.* imputation of a fault; censure
Blame, *v. a.* to censure, to reproach [sible
Blam'eful, *a.* meriting censure; reprehend-
Blameless, *a.* innocent, guiltless, upright
Blam'elessly, *ad.* innocently; without fault
Blam'elessness, *s.* a state undeserving blame
Blam'er, *s.* one who finds fault
Blam'eworthy, *a.* culpable, blamable
Blanch, *v.* to whiten; to peel almonds; to evade, to shift; to omit; to obliterate
Blanch'er, *s.* one who whitens or cleanses
Blanchim'eter, *s.* an instrument to ascertain the strength of chymical ingredients used in bleaching
Blanc-manger (Fr. pron. *bloman'ge*), *s.* a jelly made of isinglass, milk, sugar, &c.
Blanc, *a.* soft, mild, gentle, kind
Blanch'ation, *s.* a piece of flattery
Blanchif'quence, *s.* flattering speech
Blanch'ish, *v. a.* to smooth, to soften
Blanch'isher, *s.* an insinuating flatterer
Blanch'ishment, *s.* soft speeches, flattery
Blank, *s.* a void space; a disappointment
Blank, *a.* white, unwritten; dull, confused
Blank'verse, *s.* verse without rhyme
Blank'et, *s.* a woollen cover for a bed; a pear
Blank'eting, *s.* cloth made for blankets
Blare, *v.* to bellow; to roar
Blasph'e'me, *v. a.* to speak blasphemy
Blasph'e'mer, *s.* an impious wretch, who irreverently speaks of the Divine Being
Blasph'e'ming, *s.* the act of blasphemy
Blasph'e'mous, *a.* very profane, very wicked
Blasph'e'mously, *ad.* impiously, irreverently
Blasph'e'my, *s.* indignity offered to God
Blast, *s.* a gust of wind; the sound made by a musical wind instrument—*v. a.* to blight
Blast'ing, *s.* a blast or sudden explosion
Blat'ant, *a.* bellowing as a calf; noisy
Blat'ter, *v. n.* to make a senseless noise
Blay, *s.* a small river fish; a bleak
Blaze, *s.* a flame, the light of a flame; a white mark on a horse
Blaze, *v.* to flame; to publish, to blazon
Blaz'ing, *a.* emitting flame or light
Blaz'ing-star, *s.* a comet
Blaz'on, **Blaz'oury**, *s.* the art of heraldry
Blazon, *v. a.* to explain figures on ensigns
Blazon, *v. a.* to deck, to embellish; to make public; to celebrate
Blaz'oner, *s.* a herald; an evil speaker
Bleach, *v.* to whiten, to grow white
Bleach'er, *s.* one who bleaches cloth
Bleach'ery, *s.* a place for bleaching
Bleach'ing, *s.* the art of whitening cloth, &c.
Bleak, *a.* cold; open; exposed—*s.* a fish
Ble'akish, *a.* moderately bleak; rather open
Ble'akness, *s.* coldness; exposure to the wind
Ble'aky, *a.* open, unsheltered, chill
Blear, *a.* watery, dim, obscure, weak
Ble'ar'dness, *s.* the eyes dimmed with rheum
Ble'ar-eyed, *a.* having sore eyes; inflamed
Bleat, *v. n.* to cry like a sheep
Bleat'ing, *s.* the cry of lambs or sheep
Blech, *s.* a small tumour or blister
Bled, *v.* to lose blood; to let blood [letting
Bleed'ing, *s.* a discharge of blood; blood-
Blem'ish, *s.* a spot or stain—*v. a.* to defame
Blem'ishless, *a.* without blemish or spot
Ble'nd, *v. n.* to shrink or fly off; to obstruct
Blend, *v. a.* to mix, to mingle, to confound

BRAVE ACTIONS ARE THE SUBSTANCE OF LIFE, AND GOOD SAYINGS THE ORNAMENT OF IT.

BETTER TO SUFFER WITHOUT CAUSE, THAN TO HAVE CAUSE FOR SUFFERING.

Blende, *s.* the ore of zinc
 Blend'er, *s.* the person that mingles
 Blend'ous, *a.* pertaining to blende
 Blend'-water, *s.* a distemper incident to cattle
 Blend'y, *s.* a genus of small fishes
 Bless, *v. a.* to wish happiness to another
 Bless'ed, Bless', *pl. a.* happy, tasting felicity
 Bless'edly, *ad.* in a felicitous manner
 Bless'edness, *s.* heavenly felicity
 Bless'er, *s.* one who gives a blessing
 Bless'ing, *s.* a good wish, divine favour
 Ble'oulsm, *s.* the faculty of discovering springs and under-ground currents by sensation; so called from one Bleton, who is said to have possessed this faculty
 Ble'tonist, *s.* one who has the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation
 Bleyne, *s.* a disease in the foot of a horse
 Blight, *s.* a disease incident to plants—*v. a.* to blast; to hinder from fertility; to spoil
 Blind, *a.* dark, deprived of sight, obscure
 Blind, *s.* any thing which is placed to intercept the sight; a false pretence
 Blindfold, *v. a.* to hinder from seeing
 Blindfold, *a.* having the eyes covered
 Blindly, *ad.* without sight; implicitly
 Blindman's-buff, *s.* a play in which one of the company is blindfolded
 Blindness, *s.* a want of sight; ignorance
 Blindside, *s.* weakness; weak part
 Blind-worm, *s.* a small venomous viper
 Blink, *s.* a wink or glance. A *blink of ice* is the dazzling whiteness reflected from fields of ice in the north seas on the horizon
 Blink, *v. n.* to wink; to see obscurely
 Blinkard, *s.* one who has weak eyes
 Bliss, *s.* happiness of blessed souls; felicity
 Blissful, *a.* very happy, full of joy, glad
 Bliss'fully, *ad.* happily
 Bliss'fulness, *s.* happiness, fulness of joy
 Bliss'less, *a.* destitute of bliss
 Blis'ter, *s.* a rising in the skin; a plaster—*v.* to apply a blister; to rise in blisters
 Blithe, Blithesome, *a.* gay, merry, sprightly
 Blit'heful, *a.* gay; cheerful
 Blit'heily, *ad.* in a blithe manner {blithe
 Blit'heness, Blit'hesomeness, *s.* quality of being
 Bloat, *v. n.* to swell, to grow puffy
 Bloat'edness, *s.* turgidness, swelling
 Blobberlip, *s.* a thick lip
 Blobberlipped, *a.* having thick lips
 Block, *s.* a large heavy piece of wood; a piece of marble; a stupid fellow; a pulley—*v. a.* to shut up, to enclose
 Blockade, *s.* a siege carried on by surrounding a place to prevent any relief
 Blockade, *v.* to surround a place with troops by land, or with ships by sea, so as to shut out all intercourse with it
 Blockhead, *s.* a stupid person, a dunce
 Blockheaded, Block'ish, *a.* stupid; dull
 Block'ishness, *s.* stupidity, dullness
 Block'like, *a.* like a block, stupid
 Block'tin, *s.* unadulterated tin; the best tin
 Blo'mary, Bloom'ery, *s.* a refining forge
 Blood, *s.* the red fluid that circulates through the body; kindred, lineage; a rake
 Blood, *v. a.* to bleed by opening a vein
 Bloodflower, *s.* a plant, the hemanthus
 Blood-guilt'ness, *s.* murder
 Blood-hot, *a.* of the natural heat of blood
 Bloodhound, *s.* a hound of an exquisite scent
 Blood'ily, *ad.* in a bloody manner; cruelly
 Blood'iness, *s.* the state of being bloody
 Bloodless, *a.* without blood; dead
 Blood'letter, *s.* a phlebotomist

Blood'pudding, *s.* a pudding, one of the ingredients of which is blood
 Blood'-red, *a.* red as blood
 Blood'shed, *s.* the crime of murder, slaughter
 Blood'shredder, *s.* a murderer
 Blood'shedding, *s.* the shedding of blood
 Blood'shot, *a.* filled with blood; inflamed
 Blood'stained, *a.* stained with blood
 Blood'stone, *s.* a stone, imagined, if worn as an amulet, to prevent bleeding at the nose
 Blood'sucker, *s.* a leech; a cruel man
 Blood'sucking, *a.* that sucks or draws blood
 Blood'vessel, *s.* a vein, an artery
 Blood'warm, *a.* lukewarm
 Blood'wort, *s.* a plant; the rumex
 Bloody, *a.* stained with blood; sanguinary
 Blood'y-minded, *a.* cruel; implacable
 Bloom, *s.* the blossom or flower of a tree; the prime of life; a native flush on the cheek; the blue that appears on some fruit
 Bloom, *v. n.* to produce blossoms
 Blooming, Bloomy, *a.* youthful; flowery
 Blooming, *s.* the rendering cast iron malleable
 Bloomingly, *ad.* in a blooming manner {able
 Blore, *s.* act of blowing; blast
 Blossom, *s.* the flowers of trees or plants
 Blossom, *v. n.* to put forth blossoms
 Blossoming, *s.* the flowering of plants
 Blot, *s.* a blur, a spot—*v.* to disgrace, to stain
 Blotch, *s.* a pimple, a pustule on the skin
 Blote, *v. a.* to dry by the smoke
 Blotting-paper, *s.* soft paper for taking up ink
 Blow, *s.* a stroke; a sudden event; the act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in meat
 Blow, *v.* to pant or breathe hard; to put forth flowers; to sound a musical instrument; to swell; to drive by wind
 Blow'-ball, *s.* the flower of the dandelion
 Blower, *s.* one who blows; a melter of tin; that which draws up the fire in a chimney
 Blow'-pipe, *s.* a tube used by various artificers in metals, to direct the flame
 Blowth, *s.* a state of bloom or blossoming
 Blowze, *s.* a ruddy fat wench, a slattern
 Blow'zy, *a.* sunburnt, ruddy-faced
 Blubber, *s.* the fat of a whale, &c.; the sea-nettle—*v.* to swell the cheeks with weeping
 Blud'geon, *s.* a weapon, a short thick stick
 Blue, *a.* sky-coloured—*v. n.* to make blue
 Blue-bird, *s.* a small American bird
 Blue-cap, *s.* a fish of the salmon kind
 Blue'bottle, *s.* a flower of the bell shape
 Blue-eyed, *a.* having blue eyes
 Blue-john, *s.* a kind of Derbyshire spar
 Blue'y, *ad.* with a blue colour
 Blue'ness, *s.* the quality of being blue
 Blue-peter, *s.* the signal flag for sailing
 Blue'-throat, *s.* a bird found in northern countries, marked with a sky-blue crescent on its throat
 Blue'veined, *a.* having blue veins or streaks
 Bluff, *s.* a high and steep bank
 Bluff, *a.* stern, blustering, fierce; large
 Bluff'ness, *s.* surliness; boatedness
 Blu'ish, *a.* blue in a small degree
 Blu'ishness, *s.* a small degree of blue colour
 Blun'der, *s.* a mistake, a gross oversight—*v. n.* to mistake grossly; to err
 Blun'derbuss, *s.* a short wide gun to discharge many bullets at a time
 Blun'derer, *s.* one who commits blunders
 Blun'derhead, *s.* a stupid fellow
 Blun'dering, *a.* ridiculously erring
 Blun'deringly, *ad.* in a blundering manner
 Blunt, *a.* dull, rough, rude, unpolite, abrupt—*v. a.* to dull the point or edge

Bluntly, *ad.* rudely, plainly, roughly
 Bluntness, *s.* a want of edge; rudeness
 Bluntwitted, *a.* dull; stupid
 Blur, *s.* a spot, imperfection—*v. a.* to blot
 Blurt, *v. a.* to blab out, to speak heedlessly
 Blush, *v. n.* to be suddenly suffused with a red colour in the cheeks—*s.* red or purple colour; sudden appearance
 Blushful, *a.* full of blushes; apt to blush
 Blushless, *a.* impudent; past blushing
 Blushy, *a.* like the colour caused by blushing
 Bluster, *v. n.* to roar, to hector, to swagger
 Blusterer, *s.* a noisy person, a swaggerer
 Blustering, *s.* tumult; noise
 Blustrous, *a.* noisy, tumultuous [children
 Bo, *int.* an exclamation used to frighten
 Boa, *s.* a large species of serpent; a long fur tipped worn from the neck
 Boar, *s.* the male of swine
 Board, *s.* a flat piece of wood; a court held
 Board, *v.* to pave with boards; to enter a ship by force; to live in a house and pay for lodging and eating
 Boarder, *s.* one who pays to lodge and have his meals in another's family
 Boarding-school, *s.* a school where the scholars board with the teacher
 Board-wages, *s.* an allowance for victuals
 Boarish, *a.* swinish, brutal
 Boast, *s.* a proud speech, a brag, a bounce
 Boast, *v.* to brag, to glory in, to exult
 Boaster, *s.* a braggart, a puffer, a swaggerer
 Boastful, *a.* proud, haughty, vain
 Boasting, *s.* an expression of ostentation
 Boastingly, *ad.* ostentatiously, vainly
 Boastive, *a.* presumptuous, assuming
 Boastless, *a.* without ostentation
 Boat, *s.* a small vessel used on rivers, &c.
 Boat-hill, *s.* a bird so named from its bill
 Boat-hook, *s.* a hook fixed to a long pole, and used to push or pull a boat
 Boatman, *s.* a manager of a boat [painter
 Boat-rope, *s.* a rope to fasten a boat; the
 Boat-shaped, *a.* shaped like a boat; navicular
 Boatswain, *s.* an inferior officer who superintends a ship's rigging, anchors, &c. and overlooks the sailors in their sundry duties
 Bob, *s.* any little pendant ornament that is round and hangs loosely
 Bob, *v.* to dodge, to cheat, to dangle
 Bobbin, *s.* a small wooden instrument with which lace is made; a kind of thread
 Bobbinwork, *s.* work woven with bobbins
 Bobcherry, *s.* a child's game, in which the cherries hung so as to bob against the mouth
 Bobo, *s.* a delicious Mexican fish
 Bobstays, *s.* ropes to confine a ship's bowsprit
 Bobtail, *s.* a short tail; the rattle
 Bobtailed, *a.* having the tail cut short
 Bob-wig, *s.* a short wig
 Boeasine, *s.* a kind of fine buckram
 Boek'elet, Boek'eret, *s.* a long-winged hawk
 Bode, *v. a.* to foreshow, portend
 Bo'dement, *s.* an omen, a foreboding
 Bodge, *v. n.* to boggle; to stop—*s.* a botch
 Bodice, *s.* a sort of stays for women
 Bodied, *a.* having a body
 Bodiless, *a.* without a body; spiritual; pure
 Bodiliness, *s.* corporality
 Bodily, *a.* relating to the body; actual, real
 Bo'ding, *s.* an omen; a foreknowing
 Bod'kin, *s.* a large kind of needle to draw thread through a loop
 Bodleian, *a.* pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, or the library at Oxford, which he founded, and which bears his name

Body, *s.* matter as opposed to spirit; a person; a collective mass; a corporation
 Body-clothes, *s.* clothing for horses
 Body-guard, *s.* the king's personal guard
 Bog, *s.* a marsh, a fen, a morass, a swamp
 —*v. n.* to whelm, as in mud or mire
 Boggle, *v. n.* to start, to hesitate, to waver
 Boggler, *s.* a doubter, a timorous man
 Boggy, *a.* marshy; swampy
 Boghouse, *s.* a vulgar term for a privy
 Bog-land, *s.* a boggy country
 Bogle, *s.* a bugbear; a goblin
 Bog-trotter, *s.* one that lives in a boggy country; in derision, an Irishman
 Bohea, *s.* a species of coarse black tea
 Boil, *v.* to be agitated by heat; to dress by boiling in water
 Boiler, *s.* a vessel for boiling water, &c.
 Boilery, *s.* the place and utensils for boiling
 Boiling, *s.* ebullition from heat
 Boi'bi, *s.* a green snake found in America
 Boisterous, *a.* loud, furious, stormy
 Boisterously, *ad.* violently; very loudly
 Boisterousness, *s.* turbulence
 Boit'apo, *s.* a noxious Brazilian serpent
 Bo'rary, *a.* partaking of the nature of clay
 Bold, *a.* daring, impudent, licentious, stout
 Bolden, *v. a.* to make bold or confident
 Bold-faced, *a.* impudent
 Boldly, *ad.* in a bold manner, bravely
 Boldness, *s.* courage, impudence, confidence
 Bole, *s.* a fine sort of clay, of which there are various kinds, as *Armenian bole*, *French bole*, &c.; a corn measure of six bushels
 Bole'tus, *s.* a genus of mushrooms, from which *boletic acid* is made
 Bol'is, *s.* a fire-ball emitting bright sparks
 Boll, *s.* a round stalk or stem; a bowl
 Boll, *v. n.* to rise in a stalk; to swell out
 Bollster, *s.* a large pillow; a long cushion
 Bollster, *v. a.* to support; to pad; to compress
 Bollstered, *a.* swelled out
 Bollsterer, *s.* a supporter; a maintainer
 Bollstoring, *s.* a prop; a support
 Bolt, *s.* the bar of a door; an arrow
 Bolt, *v.* to fasten; to sift; to spring out
 Bolt-anger, *s.* a borer used in ship-building
 Bolt-boat, *s.* a strong boat for a rough sea
 Bolter, *s.* a sieve to separate meal from bran
 Bolting-cloth, *s.* a cloth of which bolters are made for sifting meal
 Bolting-hutch, *s.* a tub for sifted meal
 Bolting-mill, *s.* an engine for sifting meal
 Bolt-rope, *s.* a rope on the edges of sails
 Bolus, *s.* a large pill; a kind of earth
 Bomb, *s.* a large but harmless serpent
 Bomb, *s.* a globe of iron containing combustibles, &c. to be discharged from a mortar
 Bombard, *s.* a piece of short thick ordnance; a mortar of great dimensions
 Bombard, *v. a.* to attack with bombs
 Bombardier, *s.* a bomb engineer
 Bombardment, *s.* an attack with bombs
 Bombardo, *s.* a musical wind-instrument
 Bombasin, *s.* a silken or mixed stuff
 Bombast, *s.* big words; an inflated style
 Bombastic, *a.* high-sounding; ranting
 Bomb-chest, *s.* a chest with combustibles
 Bombic, *a.* pertaining to the silk-worm
 Bombilation, *s.* the humming sound of bees
 Bomb-ketch, Bomb-vessel, *s.* a vessel from which bombs are fired
 Bomby'cinous, *a.* silken, made of silk
 Bombyx, *s.* the silk-worm
 Bonair, *a.* complainant; yielding
 Bona-roba, *s.* [Ital.] a showy wanton

Bonasus, *s.* a kind of buffalo or wild bull
Bon-chretien, *s.* [Fr.] a species of pear
Bond, *s.* any written obligation; captivity—
a. in a servile state; enslaved, captive—
v. a. to give bond for, as for duties, &c.
Bondage, *s.* captivity, slavery, imprisonment
Bondmaid, *s.* a female slave
Bondman, *s.* a male slave or serf
Bondservant, *s.* one who dare not quit his
Bondservice, *s.* slavery [service
Bondslave, *s.* a person in a state of slavery
Bondsman, *s.* one bound for another
Bondue, *s.* a climbing plant, the nickar
Bone, *s.* a firm hard substance which forms
the frame-work of the body—*v. a.* to take
out bones from the flesh, as in cookery
Bone-ace, *s.* a game at cards
Bone-ache, *s.* pain in the bones
Bone-lace, *s.* a coarse kind of lace; flaxen lace
Boneless, *a.* having no bones; tender
Bone-set, *s.* a plant—*v. a.* to unite bones
Bone-setter, *s.* one who professes the art of
restoring broken or luxated bones
Bone-setting, *s.* the practice of setting bones
Bone-sparin, *s.* a bony excrescence on the
inside of the hock of a horse's leg
Bonetta, **Bonito**, *s.* a sea fish
Bonfire, *s.* a fire made for triumph
Boniform, *a.* of a good shape or form
Bon mot, *s.* [Fr.] a joke, a witty repartee
Bonnet, *s.* a covering for the head, a cap
Bon'nyly, *ad.* prettily, gayly, handsomely
Bon'ny, *a.* handsome, beautiful, merry, gay
Bonnum Magnum, *s.* a species of plum
Bonus, *s.* a premium; a benefit, an advantage
Bony, *a.* strong, stout; pertaining to bones
Bonze, *s.* a priest of Japan and China
Booby, *s.* a dull stupid fellow; a large bird
Book, *s.* a volume in which we read or write;
a particular part or division of a work—
v. a. to enter or register in a book
Bookbinder, *s.* one who binds books
Bookbinding, *s.* the art of binding books
Bookcase, *s.* a case for holding books
Bookful, *a.* full of undigested learning
Bookish, *a.* much given to books, studious
Bookishness, *s.* much application to books
Bookkeeper, *s.* one who keeps accounts
Bookkeeping, *s.* the art of keeping accounts
Bookland, **Book'land**, *s.* old chartered land
Bookless, *a.* not given to books; unlearned
Booklearned, *a.* versed in books
Booklearning, *s.* skill in literature
Bookmaking, *s.* art or practice of making
Bookmate, *s.* a schoolfellow [books
Book-oath, *s.* an oath made on the bible
Bookseller, *s.* a vender of books by profession
Bookworm, *s.* a close student; a mite
Boom, *s.* a strong bar laid across the mouth
of a harbour—*v. n.* to roll and roar, like
waves; to rush with violence
Boon, *s.* a gift, a present, a grant; a prayer
Boon, *a.* gay, merry, pleasant, cheerful
Boor, *s.* a clown, a lout, a rude man
Boor'ish, *a.* rustic, clownish, rude
Boor'ishly, *ad.* in a clownish manner
Boor'ishness, *s.* clownishness; rusticity
Boose, *s.* a stall for a cow or ox to feed in
Boose, *v.* to drink to excess
Boosy, *a.* a little intoxicated
Boot, *v.* to profit; to put on boots—*s.* profit,
booty; part of a coach; covering for legs
Booted, *a.* wearing boots
Bootes, *s.* a constellation in the N. hemisphere
Booth, *s.* a stall or tent erected in a fair
Boothose, *s.* stockings to serve for boots

Bootjack, *s.* a utensil for pulling off boots
Bootless, *a.* useless, unavailing, vain
Bootlessly, *ad.* without use or profit
Boottree, *s.* pieces of wood, with a wedge
or screw, for stretching boots
Booty, *s.* plunder, pillage, spoil
Bopeep, *s.* act of looking out, and drawing
back, as children in play
Bora'chio, *s.* [Span.] a drunkard; a bottle
Bora'cie, *a.* produced from borax
Bora'cite, *s.* magnesia combined with borax
Bora'ge, *s.* a plant; a herb
Bora'mez, *s.* the vegetable lamb, generally
known by the name of Agnus Scythicus
Bora'te, *s.* boracic acid with a base
Borax, *s.* an artificial salt, prepared from
sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea-
salt, and alum, dissolved in wine
Bor'del, **Bor'delo**, *s.* a brothel
Bor'deller, *s.* the keeper of a brothel
Bor'der, *s.* an edging; a side, a boundary
Bor'der, *v. a.* to adorn with a border—*v. n.*
to approach near to
Bor'derer, *s.* an inhabitant near the borders
Bor'dure, *s.* (in heraldry), a strip or border
Bore, *s.* the hollow of a gun, &c.; a trouble-
some fellow; an annoyance of any kind
Bore, *v. a.* to make a hole; to annoy, pester
Boreal, *a.* northern, tending to the north
Boreas, *s.* the north wind
Borecole, *s.* a species of cabbage
Borce, *s.* a French dance
Borer, *s.* a gimlet; one who bores
Bornouse, *s.* a woollen cloak [ratic acid
Bor'on, *s.* the undecomposable base of bo-
Bor'ough, *s.* a corporation town [bolder
Bor'ough-holder, *s.* a headborough, a bors-
Bor'ough-master, *s.* the mayor or bailiff of
a borough [roughs
Bor'oughmonger, *s.* one who traffics in bo-
Bor'row, *v. a.* to ask a loan; take on credit
Bor'rower, *s.* one who borrows from another
Bors'holder, *s.* the titheingman
Bos, *s.* (in zoology) a genus of quadrupeds,
the horns of which are in the form of a
crescent, as the ox, &c.
Boss, *s.* a stud, a knob, a raised work
Bos'cage, *s.* a wood, a grove, woodlands
Bos'chas, *s.* the common wild duck
Bos'ky, *a.* woody, rough, swelled
Bos'som, *s.* the breast; the heart; an inclosure
Bos'som, *v. a.* to inclose in the bosom
Bos'sage, *s.* (in architecture), any stone that
has a projection; rustic quoins
Bos'sed, **Bos'sy**, *a.* prominent; studded
Bos'sive, *a.* crooked; deformed
Botanic, **Botanical**, *a.* relating to herbs
Botanically, *ad.* according to botanical laws
Botanist, *s.* a person skilled in herbs
Botanize, *v. a.* to gather and arrange plants
Botanology, *s.* a discourse on plants
Botanoman'cy, *s.* an ancient kind of divina-
tion by writing on the leaves of plants
Bot'any, *s.* knowledge of plants; that part of
natural history which relates to vegetables
Botar'go, *s.* a food made of the roes of fish;
a kind of sausage
Botch, *s.* an ulcerous swelling—*v. a.* to patch
Botcher, *s.* one who mends old clothes
Botch'y, *a.* marked with botches
Both, *a.* the two, of two—*ad.* as well
Both'er, *v. a.* to perplex and confound. This
word is a corruption of *poth'er*
Both'nian, **Both'nic**, *a.* pertaining to Bothnia,
in Sweden, and to a gulf of the Baltic Sea
Botot'oe, *s.* a bird of the parrot kind

Botryoid, Botryoidal, *a.* like a bunch of grapes, and applied to minerals so formed
 Botryolite, *s.* a mineral of a gray colour
 Bots, *s.* small worms in the entrails of horses
 Bot'tle, *s.* a vessel to contain liquids—*v. a.* to put into bottles and cork them
 Bot'tle-companion, Bot'tle-friend, *s.* a companion or friend in drinking
 Bot'tom, *s.* the lowest part of any thing; a dale; a valley—*v. a.* to found or build upon
 Bot'tomed, *a.* having a bottom
 Bot'tomless, *a.* unfathomable, without any bottom; immeasurably deep
 Bot'tomy, *s.* money borrowed on a ship
 Boud, *s.* an insect which breeds in malt
 Boudoir, (pr. *bood'war*) *s.* a private closet
 Bough, *s.* an arm of a tree, a branch
 Bougie, *s.* a surgical instrument
 Bought, *pret. of bay*—*s.* a knot, a flexure
 Bouillon, *s.* [Fr.] soup; broth
 Bounce, *v. u.* to leap, to spring; to bully
 Bounce, *s.* a sudden crack or noise; a boast
 Boun'cer, *s.* a boaster, a bully; a lie
 Boun'cing, *a.* stout, strong; large
 Bound, *s.* a limit, a mark, an end—*v.* to jump, spring, fly back; to limit—*a.* destined for
 Bound'ary, *s.* a visible limit or bound
 Bound'balliff, *s.* a sheriff's officer
 Bound'er, *s.* that which limits or bounds
 Bound'less, *a.* unlimited, unconfined
 Bound'lessness, *s.* exemption from limits
 Bound'stone, *s.* a stone to play with
 Boun'teous, Boun'tiful, *a.* liberal, generous
 Boun'teously, Boun'tifully, *ad.* liberally
 Boun'tifulness, *s.* generosity, liberality
 Boun'ty, *s.* generosity, munificence
 Bouquet, *s.* [Fr.] a nosegay
 Bour'geon, *v. n.* to sprout, to bud, to shoot
 Bourn, *s.* a bound, limit; brook; torrent
 Bouse, or Boose, *v. n.* to drink to excess
 Boosy, or Boosy, *a.* muddled with liquor
 Bout, *s.* a trial, an essay, an attempt
 Bout'ade, *s.* [Fr.] a whim; a start of fancy
 Bou'vey-coal, *s.* a species of bituminous fossil
 Bou'vine, *a.* of or pertaining to an ox or a cow
 Bow, *s.* an inclination of the body; an instrument to shoot arrows; a knot made with a riband—*v.* to bend, to stoop
 Bow'ent, *a.* crooked; curved as a bow
 Bow'less, *a.* cruel, unfeeling, merciless
 Bow'els, *s. pl.* the intestinal parts; tenderness
 Bow'er, *v.* an arbour in a garden; an anchor
 Bow'ery, *a.* shady, retired, cool
 Bow'hand, *s.* the hand that draws a bow
 Bowl, *s.* the hollow of a cup or glass; a vessel to make punch in; a wooden ball
 Bowl, *v.* to play at bowls; to roll, trundle
 Bowlder, Bow'lder, *s.* a large round stone
 Bow'legged, *a.* having crooked legs
 Bow'ler, *s.* one who bowls, or plays at bowls
 Bow line, *s.* the name of a ship's rope
 Bow'ling, *s.* the art of throwing bowls
 Bow'ling-green, *s.* a level green for bowlers
 Bow'man, *s.* an archer; shooter with bows
 Bow'shot, *s.* the distance an arrow can reach
 Bow'sprit, *s.* the mast that projects in a sloping direction from a ship's head
 Bow'string, *s.* the string used for a bow
 Bow-window. [See Bay-window]
 Bow'net, *s.* a net of twigs bowed to catch fish
 Bowse, *v. n.* sea term—to hale or pull together
 Bow'yer, *s.* an archer; a maker of bows
 Box, *s.* a case made of wood; a blow
 Box, *v. a.* to strike; to pack in a box
 Box'en, *a.* made of box; resembling box
 Box'er, *s.* one who fights with the fist

Box'ing, *s.* a fighting with the fists
 Box'-thorn, *s.* a species of the lycium, a plant
 Boy, *s.* a male child, a youth
 Boy'ar, *s.* a Russian or Greek nobleman
 Boy'au, *s.* a ditch covered with a parapet
 Boy'er, *s.* a Flemish sloop with castles
 Boy'hood, *s.* the state of a boy; youth
 Boy'ish, *a.* childish; simple; like a boy
 Boy'ishness, Boy'ism, *s.* childishness, play
 Boy'u'na, *s.* a large black American serpent
 Brab'ble, *s.* a clamour, a broil—*v.* to contest
 Brab'bler, *s.* a noisy quarrelsome fellow
 Brace, *s.* a bandage; tightness; pair; a line
 Brace, *v. a.* to bind, to tighten, to strain up
 Bra'celet, *s.* an ornament for the wrists
 Bra'cer, *s.* a bandage, anything that tightens
 Bra'cial, *a.* belonging to the arm
 Bra'chiate, *a.* having branches in pairs
 Bra'ch'man, *s.* an Indian priest; a Bramin
 Bra'chy'grapher, *s.* a short-hand writer
 Bra'chy'graphy, *s.* stenography; short-hand writing
 Bra'chy'logy, *s.* conciseness of expression
 Brack, *s.* a breach, a crack—*v. a.* to salt
 Brack'et, *s.* a small support made of wood
 Brack'ish, *a.* saltish, like sea water
 Brack'ishness, *s.* saltiness in a small degree
 Brad, *s.* a thin sort of nail used in floors
 Brad, *s.* a boast; a game at cards
 Brag, *v. n.* to boast, to swagger, to puff
 Braggado'clo, *s.* a boaster, a swaggerer
 Brag'gardism, *s.* vain and silly ostentation
 Brag'gart, Brag'ger, *s.* a vain puffing fellow
 Brag'gart, *a.* boastful, vainly ostentatious
 Brag'get, *s.* a sweet drink; ale and mead
 Brag'gingly, *ad.* boastingly
 Brag'less, *a.* without a boast
 Brah'manic, *a.* pertaining to the Bramins
 Braid, *v. a.* to weave together, to plait
 Braid, *s.* a sort of lace; a knot; false hair
 Brails, *s.* ropes used to draw up a ship's sails
 Brain, *s.* the collection of vessels and organs within the skull; sense, understanding—*v.* to kill by beating out the brains
 Brain'less, *a.* silly, foolish, weak, thoughtless
 Brain'pan, *s.* the skull containing the brains
 Brain'sick, *a.* diseased in the understanding
 Brait, *s.* a rough unpolished diamond
 Brake, *s.* a thicket of brambles; an instrument for dressing flax; a kneading-trough
 Bra'ky, *a.* full of brakes, thorny, foul, thick
 Bram'a, Brah'ma, *s.* the chief deity of the Indians
 Bram'ble, *s.* a prickly or thorny bush [dians
 Bram'bled, *a.* overgrown with brambles
 Bram'ble-net, *s.* a net to catch birds
 Bram'bling, *s.* a mountain chaffinch
 Bram'in, Brah'min, Brah'man, or Brach'man, *s.* an Indian priest
 Bram'iness, Braminee', *s.* a Bramin's wife
 Bramin'ical, *a.* relating to the Bramins
 Bran, *s.* the husks of ground corn
 Branch, *s.* a small bough, a shoot; offspring
 Branch, *v.* to spread in branches, to adorn
 Branch'er, *s.* one that shoots out into branches; in falconry, a young hawk
 Branch'ery, *s.* the ramifications of the vessels dispersed through fruit
 Branch'iness, *s.* fullness of branches
 Branch'iotegous, *a.* having the gills covered
 Branch'less, *a.* without shoots or boughs
 Branch'let, a small branch, a spray
 Branch'y, *a.* full of branches, spreading
 Brand, *v. a.* to mark with a brand, to burn
 Brand, *s.* a mark of infamy; a lighted stick
 Brand'goose, *s.* a kind of wild fowl
 Brand'iron, *s.* an iron to brand with; a trivet

Brandish, *v. a.* to wave, to shake, to flourish
 Brand'ling, *s.* a small worm; the dew-worm
 Brand'y, *s.* a strong distilled liquor
 Bran'gle, *s.* a quarrel, a dispute—*v.* to wrangle
 Brank, *s.* a sort of grain called buckwheat
 Brank'usine, *s.* the acanthus or bear's breech
 Bran'lin, *s.* a species of salmon
 Bran'y, *a.* consisting of bran; dry; foul
 Bra'sier, Bra'zier, *s.* one who works in brass
 Brass, *s.* a yellow metal made by joining copper and lapis-calaminaris; impudence
 Brasse, *s.* the pale spotted perch
 Brass'iness, *s.* an appearance like brass
 Brass'-visaged, *a.* impudent, shameless
 Brass'y, *a.* hard as brass; made of brass; bold
 Brat, *s.* a child (by way of contempt)
 Brava'do, *s.* a boast, a brag, a threat
 Brave, *a.* courageous, gallant, noble—*s.* a hector; a daring man; a boast, a challenge—*v. a.* to challenge, to defy, to hector
 Bra'vely, *ad.* gallantly, nobly; generously
 Bra'very, *s.* courage, magnanimity, show
 Bra'vo, *s.* [Ital.] one who murders for hire
 Bra'vo, *in.* [It.] an exclamation of applause
 Bravu'ra, *s.* [Ital.] a song requiring great vocal ability
 Brawl, *s.* a quarrel; a dance
 Brawl, *v. n.* to quarrel, to speak loudly
 Braw'ler, *s.* a wrangler, a quarrelsome person
 Braw'ling, *s.* the act of quarrelling
 Brawn, *s.* the hard flesh of a boar
 Brawn'iness, *s.* hardness, robustness
 Braw'n'y, *a.* fleshy, strong, muscular
 Bray, *s.* the noise of an ass; harsh cry—*v. to* bruise in a mortar; to Bray like an ass
 Bray'er, *s.* one that brays like an ass; with printers, an instrument to spread ink
 Bray'ing, *s.* clamour; noise
 Brayle, *s.* (in falconry) a piece of leather used to bind up a hawk's wing
 Braise, *v. a.* to solder with brass [impudent
 Bra'zen, *a.* made of brass; bold—*v. n.* to be
 Bra'zenbrowed, Bra'zenfaced, *a.* shameless
 Bra'zenface, *s.* a bold impudent person
 Bra'zenly, *ad.* in a bold impudent manner
 Bra'zenness, *s.* shamelessness; boldness
 Brazil, *s.* a heavy red wood, growing in Brazil, and used in dyeing red
 Brazil'ian, *a.* pertaining to Brazil
 Breach, *s.* an opening, a gap; a quarrel—*v. a.* to make a breach or opening
 Bread, *s.* food made of ground corn; support
 Bread'-corn, *s.* corn of which bread is made
 Breadth, *s.* the measure from side to side
 Breadth'less, *a.* without limit of breadth
 Bread-tree, *s.* a tree that grows in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and produces a fruit which serves for bread
 Break, *v.* to part or burst by violence; to tame; to become bankrupt; to fall out
 Break, *s.* an opening, a breach, a failure
 Break'er, *s.* one who breaks any thing; a transgressor; a rock that breaks the waves
 Break'fast, *s.* the first meal in the day
 Break'fast, *v. n.* to make the first meal
 Break'ing, *s.* eruption; dis-solution
 Break'ing-in, *s.* the training of a young horse
 Break'-neck, *s.* a steep and dangerous place
 Break'water, *s.* any bar at the entrance of an harbour to break the force of the sea
 Bream, *s.* the name of a fish—*v. a.* to burn filth from a ship's bottom
 Breast, *s.* that part of the body which contains the heart and lungs; bosom; conscience
 Breast'bone, *s.* the bone immediately below the collar-bone; the sternum

Breast, *v. a.* to meet in front
 Breast'knot, *s.* ribands worn on the breast
 Breast'plate, *s.* armour for the breast
 Breast'work, *s.* a parapet, or work thrown up for defence, breast high
 Breath, *s.* life; air drawn in and discharged by the lungs; moving air; an instant
 Breathable, *a.* that may be breathed
 Breathe, *v.* to draw breath; to live; to rest; to exhale; to utter privately
 Breath'er, *s.* one that breathes
 Breath'ful, *a.* full of breath
 Breathing, *s.* the act of inhaling and exhaling air; respite
 Breathing-time, *s.* pause, relaxation
 Breath'less, *a.* out of breath, hurried; dead
 Breath'lessness, *s.* the being out of breath
 Brecc'ia, *s.* a mineral composed of the fragments of various minerals
 Brecc'iated, *a.* composed of angular fragments cemented together
 Brecc'ite, *s.* a fossil of the alcyon kind
 Brecc'h, *s.* a part of a gun; the lower part of the body—*v. a.* to put into breeches
 Brecc'h'es, *s.* part of a man's apparel
 Breed, *v.* to engender, to plot; to bring up
 Breed, *s.* a race or progeny; offspring
 Breeder, *s.* one who rears animals
 Breeding, *s.* education, manners; nurture
 Breeze, *s.* a stinging fly, the gadfly
 Breeze, *s.* a gentle gale
 Breezeless, *a.* calm, wanting a breeze
 Breezy, *a.* fanned with gentle gales, cool
 Brepot'rophy, *s.* the nurture of orphans
 Brest'summer [in building], *s.* the piece of timber into which the girders are framed
 Bret, *s.* a fish of the turbot kind
 Breth'ren, *s.* the plural of Brother, generally used in sacred writings
 Breve, *s.* a note in music; a summons
 Brevet, *s.* appointment in the army, and rank above the appointment for which pay is received; a brevetis warrant without seal
 Bre'viary, *s.* a Romish priest's office-book
 Bre'viat, *s.* a short compendium, an extract
 Bre'viature, *s.* an abbreviation
 Brevier, *s.* a small kind of printing-letter
 Brevilo'quence, *s.* a short and apt mode of speaking
 Brew'ped, *s.* a bird having short legs
 Brevity, Brief'ness, *s.* conciseness, shortness
 Brew, *v.* to make liquors; to contrive
 Brew'age, *s.* mixture of various things
 Brewer, *s.* one who brews
 Brew'ery, *s.* a place appropriated to brewing
 Brew'house, *s.* a place for brewing in
 Brew'ing, *s.* the process of making liquors; quantity brewed at once
 Brew'is, *s.* bread lightly boiled in pottage
 Bribe, *s.* a reward given to pervert judgment
 Bribe, *v. a.* to gain by gifts; to hire
 Briber, *s.* one who corrupts for pay
 Bribery, *s.* the act or crime of bribing
 Brick, *s.* a long square piece of burnt clay; a small loaf—*v. a.* to lay or pave with bricks
 Brick'bat, *s.* a piece of brick
 Brick'built, *part. a.* built with bricks
 Brick'dust, *s.* dust made by pounding bricks
 Brick'-earth, *s.* clay or earth for bricks
 Brick'kiln, *s.* a place where bricks are burnt
 Brick'layer, *s.* a brick mason
 Brick'le, *a.* brittle, frail
 Brick'maker, *s.* one who makes bricks
 Brick'work, *s.* the art of laying of bricks
 Brick'y, *a.* full of bricks; fit for bricks
 Bri'dal, *s.* the nuptial festival

BE READY TO HEAR, CAREFUL TO CONTRIVE, AND SLOW TO ADVISE.

BUSINESS WHETS THE APPETITE, AND GIVES A RELISH TO PLEASURE.

Brī'dal, *a.* relating to marriage, nuptial
 Brī'dality, *s.* celebration of the nuptial feast
 Bride, *s.* a newly-married woman
 Brī'de-cake, *s.* cake distributed at a wedding
 Brī'de-chamber, *s.* the nuptial chamber
 Brī'degroom, *s.* a newly-married man
 Brī'demaid, *s.* the woman who attends a bride at the marriage ceremony
 Brī'deman, *s.* he who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony
 Brī'dewell, *s.* a house of correction
 Bridge, *s.* a building over water; upper part of the nose; supporter of violin strings
 Brī'dle, *s.* the head reins of a horse, a check
 Brī'dle, *v. a.* to restrain, to guide; to put on a bridle—*v. n.* to hold up the head
 Brī'dle-land, *s.* the hand which holds the bridle; the left hand
 Brief, *s.* an epitome, short extract; letters patent for charitable collections—*a.* short
 Briefness, *a.* conciseness, shortness
 Briefly, *ad.* concisely, shortly, in few words
 Brī'ery, *s.* a prickly bush, a species of rose-tree
 Brī'ery, *a.* full of briars, rough, prickly
 Brig, *s.* a light vessel with two masts; a bridge
 Brī'gade, *s.* a party or division of soldiers
 Brī'gade-major, *s.* commander of a brigade
 Brī'gadī'e-general, *s.* an officer next in rank to a major-general
 Brī'gand, *s.* a thief, freebooter, plunderer
 Brī'gandage, *s.* theft, plunder
 Brī'gandine, *s.* a coat of mail [use
 Brī'gantīne, *s.* a small vessel, such as pirates
 Bright, *a.* shining, clear; witty; famous
 Brī'ght'en, *v.* to polish; to grow bright
 Brī'ght'eyed, *a.* having bright eyes
 Brī'ghtly, *ad.* splendidly, with lustre
 Brī'ghtness, *s.* lustre; acuteness, wit
 Brī'gō'se, *a.* quarrelsome, contentious
 Brī'gue, *s.* strife, quarrel—*v.* to canvass
 Brī'gliance, Brī'gliancy, *s.* lustre, splendour
 Brī'gliant, *a.* sparkling—*s.* a fine diamond
 Brī'gliantly, *ad.* splendidly
 Brī'ls, *s.* the hair on the eyelids of a horse
 Brī'm, *s.* the edge or upper part of any thing; bank of a fountain—*v. a.* to fill to the top
 Brī'm'ful, *a.* full to the top
 Brī'm'less, *a.* without an edge or brim
 Brī'm'mer, *s.* a glass full to the brim
 Brī'm'ning, *a.* full to the brim
 Brī'm'stone, *s.* a yellow mineral; sulphur
 Brī'm'stony, *a.* impregnated with brimstone
 Brī'm'ded, or Brī'm'dled, *a.* streaked, spotted
 Brī'ne, *s.* dissolved salt; the sea; tears
 Brī'ne-pān, Brī'ne-pit, *s.* a pit where salt is formed
 Brī'ne-spring, *s.* a spring of salt-water
 Brī'ng, *v. a.* to fetch, conduct, prevail on
 Brī'ng'er, *s.* the person that brings
 Brī'nish, Brī'ny, *a.* saltish, like brine
 Brī'nishness, *s.* the quality of saltiness
 Brī'nk, *s.* the edge of a place, a precipice
 Brī'sk, *a.* quick, lively, strong, active
 Brī'sket, *s.* the breast of an animal
 Brī'sk'ly, *ad.* actively, quickly, nimbly
 Brī'sk'ness, *s.* liveliness, quickness, gayety
 Brī'stle, *s.* the hair on a swine's back
 Brī'stle, *v. n.* to stand erect as bristles—*v. a.* (vulgarly pronounced bristle) to raise the head and strut, as in defiance
 Brī'stly, *a.* set with bristles; rough; angry
 Brī'stol'stone, *s.* a kind of soft diamond
 Brī't, *s.* the name of a fish
 Brī'tan'ic, *a.* relating to Great Britain
 Brī'tch, *v. a.* to fasten with britching—*s.* the large end of a gun

Brī'tch'ing, *s.* part of a horse's harness; a rope fastened to a cannon on board ship, to prevent it from recoiling when fired
 Brī't'ish, Brī't'ska, *s.* a kind of barouche
 Brī'te, *v. n.* to become over ripe, as grain
 Brī't'ish, *a.* belonging to, or made in, Britain
 Brī't'ion, *s.* a native of Great Britain
 Brī't'le, *a.* apt to break, weak, frail
 Brī't'leness, *s.* aptness to break, tenderness
 Brī'ze, *s.* the gadfly [see Breese]
 Brōach, *v. a.* to tap a vessel; to give out
 Brōach'er, *s.* a teller of a thing
 Brōad, *a.* wide, extended, vulgar, coarse
 Brōad'-axe, *s.* an ancient military weapon
 Brōad'-brimmed, *a.* having a broad brim
 Brōad'-cast, *s.* a sowing with the hand at large, and not in straight lines—*a.* cast or disposed by the hand, as seed
 Brōad'cloth, *s.* fine kind of woollen cloth
 Brōad'ish, *a.* rather broad
 Brōad'ly, *ad.* in a broad manner
 Brōad'ness, *s.* breadth; extent from side to side; coarseness, fulsome-ness
 Brōad'side, *s.* the side of a ship; a discharge of all the guns from one side of a ship at once; a large single sheet of paper
 Brōad'sword, *s.* a sword with a broad blade
 Brōad'wise, *ad.* according to the breadth
 Brōac'ade, *s.* a kind of fine flowered silk
 Brō'cage, *s.* profit gained by promoting bargains; dealing in old things; hire
 Brōac'el, Brōac'el'lo, *s.* a variegated kind of calcareous stone or marble
 Brōc'coli, *s.* a species of cabbage
 Brōck, *s.* a badger
 Brōck'et, *s.* a red deer two years old
 Brō'dekin, *s.* a buskin or half-boot
 Brō'gue, *s.* a kind of shoe; corrupt dialect
 Brō'id'er, *v. a.* to adorn with needle-work
 Brō'id'er'er, *s.* an embroiderer
 Brō'id'ery, s. embroidery, ornamental needle-work wrought upon cloth, &c.
 Brō'il, *s.* a disturbance, tumult, quarrel
 Brō'il, *v.* to roast on the fire; to be hot
 Brō'il'er, *s.* one who would excite a broil
 Brō'kenhearted, *a.* having the spirits subdued by grief or fear; disconsolate
 Brō'kenly, *ad.* without any regular series
 Brō'kenness, *s.* the state of being broken
 Brō'kenwind'ed, *a.* having short breath
 Brō'ker, *s.* one who does business for others
 Brō'kerage, *s.* the pay or reward of a broker
 Brō'kerly, *a.* mean, servile
 Brō'ma, *s.* a preparation of the chocolate nut
 Brō'ne, *s.* a fetid liquid got from salt-works
 Brō'nchīe, *s.* the ramifications of the windpipe
 Brō'nchīal, *a.* belonging to the throat
 Brō'nchocele, *s.* a tumour of the *bronchus*
 Brō'nchō'tomy, *s.* that operation which opens the windpipe by incision
 Brō'nch'us, *s.* [Lat.] the windpipe, the throat
 Brō'n'tology, *s.* a dissertation upon thunder
 Brō'nze, *s.* a metal compounded of copper and brass, or copper and tin
 Brō'nze, *v. a.* to imitate bronze by means of gold dust laid on green paint
 Brō'nz'ing, *s.* the art of imitating bronze
 Brō'nz'ite, *s.* a semi-metallic mineral
 Brō'och, *s.* a jewel, an ornament of jewels
 Brō'och, *v. a.* to adorn with jewels
 Brō'od, *s.* offspring; production; the number of chickens hatched at once
 Brō'od, *v.* to sit on eggs; to watch anxiously
 Brō'ok, *s.* a rivulet—*v.* to endure, to bear
 Brō'ok'līme, *s.* a sort of water speedwell
 Brō'ok'mīnt, *s.* the water-mint

Brook'weed, *s.* a plant, water pimpernel
 Brook'y, *a.* abounding with brooks
 Broom, *s.* a sh. ub; a besom to sweep with
 Broom'land, *s.* land that bears broom
 Broom'stick, *s.* the handle of a besom
 Broo'my, *a.* full of or like broom
 Broth, *s.* liquor in which flesh is boiled
 Broth'el, *s.* a house of lewd entertainment
 Broth'eller, *s.* a frequenter of a brothel
 Broth'er, *s.* a male born of the same parents
 Broth'erhood, *s.* union, society, class
 Broth'erless, *a.* without a brother
 Broth'erlike, *a.* becoming a brother
 Broth'ery, *a.* like brothers, very fond
 Brow, *s.* the forehead; edge of a place (horn
 Brow'antler, *s.* the first branch of a deer's
 Brow'beat, *v. a.* to bear down, to humble,
 to depress with angry words
 Brow'beating, *s.* the act of depressing another
 by stern looks or language
 Brow'less, *a.* without shame; frontless
 Brown, *s.* the name of a colour
 Brown'ie, *s.* a harmless spirit supposed to
 haunt old houses in Scotland
 Brown'ish, *a.* inclining to brown, reddish
 Brown'ist, *s.* one of the sect of Robt. Brown,
 a sectarist in the time of Queen Elizabeth
 Brown'ness, *s.* a brown colour
 Brownstud'y, *s.* deep meditation or thought
 Brown'wort, *s.* a plant; prunella
 Browse, *s.* underwood; sprouts of trees
 Browse, *v. n.* to feed on branches, &c.
 Brow'sick, *a.* dejected, melancholy
 Bru'cla, Bru'cine, *s.* a vegetable alkali
 Bruise, *v. a.* to hurt with blows, to crush
 Bruise, *s.* a hurt from a blow, a spot
 Bruiser, *s.* a tool for grinding the specula
 of telescopes; in vulgar language, a boxer
 Bru'ise-wort, *s.* a plant; comfrey
 Bru'ising, *s.* the art of boxing; a crushing
 Bruit, *s.* a report, a noise--*v.* to noise about
 Bru'mal, *a.* cold, belonging to winter
 Bruna'lia, *s.* [Lat.] drunken feasts anciently
 celebrated in honour of Bacchus
 Brunette, *s.* a brown-complexioned woman
 Bru'ion, *s.* a large kind of plum
 Brunt, *s.* a shock, an onset, violence
 Brush, *s.* an instrument for sweeping
 Brush, *v.* to rub with a brush, to skim lightly
 Brush, *a.* uncivil, harsh, rude
 Brush'er, *s.* one who uses a brush
 Brush'wood, *s.* rough shrubby thickets
 Brush'y, *a.* rough or shaggy, like a brush
 Brus'tle, *v. n.* to rustle as silk; to vapour
 Bru'tal, *a.* savage, cruel, inhuman, churlish
 Brutal'ity, *s.* savageness, inhumanity
 Bru'talize, *v.* to make savage or brutal
 Bru'tally, *ad.* churlishly, inhumanly
 Brute, *s.* a creature without reason
 Brute, *a.* senseless, savage, fierce, wild
 Bru'tify, *v. a.* to render the mind brutal
 Bru'tish, *a.* resembling a beast, savage
 Bru'tishness, *s.* brutality; insensibility
 Bru'tism, *s.* beastly vulgarity
 Bry'ony, *s.* the name of a plant
 Bub, *s.* strong malt liquor; any strong liquor
 Bubble, *s.* a small vesicle; a delusive scheme
 Bubble, *v. n.* to rise in bubbles; to run
 with a gentle noise--*v. a.* to cheat
 Bub'bler, *s.* a cheat
 Bu'bo, *s.* a tumour of the groin
 Bu'bonocle, *s.* a rupture in the groin
 Bu'bukle, *s.* a red pimple; excrescence
 Bucaneer', Bucanier', *s.* a name given to
 the pirates who formerly made depreda-
 tions on the Spaniards in America

Buca'o, *s.* a large and beautiful owl
 Buc'cal, *a.* pertaining to the cheek
 Buccella'tion, *s.* the breaking into large pieces
 Buc'clute, *s.* fossil remains of the buccinum
 Buc'cium, *s.* the trumpet-shell
 Buceph'alus, *s.* an animal of the deer kind
 Buc'eros, *s.* the Indian raven, or hornbill
 Buc'foliate, *s.* a black and white spotted
 mineral
 Buck, *s.* the water in which clothes are
 washed; the male of rabbits, deer, &c.
 Buck, *v. a.* to soak or steep in lye
 Buck'basket, *s.* the basket in which clothes
 are carried to the wash
 Buck'bean, *s.* a plant; a sort of trefoil
 Buck'et, *s.* a vessel to draw up water in
 Buck'ing, *s.* a process in bleaching; washing
 Buck'ing-stool, *s.* a washing-block
 Buck'le, *s.* a fastening for a strap, &c.--*v. to*
 fasten with a buckle; to condescend
 Buck'ler, *s.* a shield--*v. a.* to defend, support
 Buck'ram, *s.* cloth stiffened with gum
 Buck'skin, *s.* leather made of bucks' skin
 Buck'thorn, *s.* a thorn, a prickly bush
 Buck'wheat, *s.* a plant; a kind of grain
 Buc'olic, Buc'olical, *a.* pastoral
 Buc'olics, *s. pl.* pastoral songs, rural dialogues
 Bud, *s.* the first fruit of a plant, a germ
 Bud, *v.* to put forth buds; inoculate; graft
 Bud'dha, *s.* a Hindoo name for the Deity
 Bud'dhism, *s.* the doctrine of the Buddhists
 Bud'dhist, *s.* a worshipper of Buddha
 Bud'dle, *s.* a large frame in which tin ore is
 washed--*v. n.* to wash ore
 Budge, *a.* stiff or surly--*s.* the dressed skin
 or fur of lambs--*v. n.* to stir, to move off
 Budge'r, *s.* one that moves from his place
 Bud'get, *s.* a bag, a pouch, store; proposal
 Buff, *s.* leather made of a buffalo's skin; co-
 lour resembling yellow; a military coat
 Buff, Buff'et, *v. a.* to box, to beat, to strike
 Buff'alo, *s.* a kind of wild bull
 Buff'el, *s.* an American blue-billed bird
 Buffer, *s.* a kind of cupboard to hold china
 Buff'et, Buff'eting, *s.* a succession of blows
 Buffin, *s.* a sort of coarse stuff
 Buff'le, *v. n.* to puzzle; to be at a loss
 Buff'le-headed, *a.* thick-headed; dull, stupid
 Buff'o, *s.* the comic actor in an opera
 Buffoon, *s.* an arch fellow, a low jester
 Buffoon'ery, *s.* low jests, mimicry
 Buffoon'ing, Buffoon'ism, *s.* buffoonery
 Buffoon'ish, *a.* like a buffoon
 Bu'fonite, *s.* a fossil, called also toadstone,
 from an erroneous idea that it was found
 in the head of a toad
 Buffoon'ize, *v. n.* to play the fool
 Bug, *s.* a disagreeable insect bred in beds
 Bug'bear, *s.* a frightful object; a false terror
 Bugee, *s.* a species of Indian monkey
 Bug'gy, *a.* abounding with bugs
 Bug'le, *s.* a small bead of glass, a plant
 Bug'le-horn, *s.* a bunting horn
 Bug'loss, *s.* the herb ox-tongue
 Bug'wort, *s.* the cimicifuga, a plant
 Buhl, *s.* unburnished gold
 Buhl'work, *s.* wood inlaid with metal
 Buhl'stone, *s.* the stone used for millstones
 Build, *v.* to raise a building; to depend on
 Builder, *s.* one who builds houses
 Building, *s.* an edifice or fabric built
 Bul, *s.* the Boulder, a fish
 Bulb, *s.* a round root, such as tulips, &c.
 Bulb'aceous, *a.* consisting of bulbs
 Bulb'ed, *a.* round-headed
 Bulbiferous, *a.* producing bulbs

Bu'f'ous, *a.* having round heads, large
 Bu'bul, *s.* a singing bird, the nightingale
 Bulge, *s.* a leak, the breach that lets in water
 Bulge, *v. n.* to let in water; to jut out
 Bu'l'umy, *s.* an enormous appetite, attended
 with fainting and coldness
 Bulk, *s.* magnitude, size; the mass
 Bulk, *s.* a part of a building jutting out
 Bulk'head, *s.* a partition made in a ship
 Bulk'iness, *s.* greatness of stature or size
 Bulky, *a.* lusty, large, heavy, of great size
 Bull, *s.* the male of black cattle; an edict
 of the Pope; a blunder; a sign of the
 zodiac; at the stock exchange, a cant
 name for one who nominally buys stock
 for which he does not pay, but receives
 or pays the amount of any alteration in
 the price agreed on; he who nominally
 sells is called the Bear
 Bull'ace, *s.* a wild sour plum
 Bull'ary, *s.* a collection of papistical bulls
 Bull'ate, *a.* having elevations, like blisters
 (a botanical term)
 Bull'baiting, *s.* a fight of dogs with a bull
 Bull'calf, *s.* a male-calf; a stupid fellow
 Bull'dog, *s.* a dog of great courage
 Bull'et, *s.* a round ball of lead or iron
 Bull'etin, *s.* [Fr.] an official account of news
 Bull'finch, *s.* the name of a small bird
 Bull'fly, Bull'bee, *s.* an insect
 Bull'frog, *s.* a large species of frog
 Bull'head, *s.* a heavy stupid fellow; a fish
 Bull'ion, *s.* gold or silver in the mass
 Bull'ition, *s.* the act or state of boiling
 Bull'ock, *s.* a young bull or steer
 Bull'seye, *s.* Aldebaran, a star in the constel-
 lation Taurus; a small obscure cloud, the
 middle of which is reddish, portending a
 storm; the centre of a target
 Bull'y, *s.* a very noisy quarrelsome person
 Bul'y, *v.* to hector, to swagger, to be noisy
 Bul'rush, *s.* a large rush growing by rivers
 Bul'tel, *s.* the bran of meal after dressing
 Bul'wark, *s.* a fortification, a defence
 Bum, *s.* the posterior; a bumbailiff
 Bumbailiff, *s.* a bailiff of the lowest kind
 Bum'bard, *s.* a great gun; a black jack
 Bum'blebee, *s.* the wild bee, or humble bee
 Bum'boat, *s.* a small boat in which articles
 are carried on shipboard for sale
 Bump, *s.* a swelling, a blow, a thump
 Bump, *v. a.* to strike against; to thump
 Bum'per, *s.* a glass full of liquor to the brim
 Bum'kin, *s.* a clown, a lout, a rustic
 Bunch, *s.* a cluster, knot, hard lump
 Bunch, *v.* to swell out in a bunch
 Bunch'y, *a.* growing in or full of bunches
 Bunde, *s.* parcel of things bound together
 Bunde, *v. a.* to tie up, to put up together
 Bang, *s.* a stopper for a barrel—*v. a.* to stop
 Bung'alow, *s.* a thatched house in India
 Bung'hole, *s.* the hole at which the barrel is
 filled, and which is afterwards filled up
 Bung'le, *v.* to perform any thing clumsily—
s. clumsy performance; a botch
 Bung'ler, *s.* a clumsy, awkward workman
 Bung'ling, *a.* clumsy, awkwardly done
 Bung'lingly, *ad.* clumsily, awkwardly
 Bun, *s.* a small kind of light cake
 Bun'sing, *s.* an animal of the ferret kind
 Bunt, *v. n.* to protrude, to swell out—*s.* the
 cavity or belly of a sail
 Bunt'er, *s.* a mean, dirty, vulgar woman
 Bunt'ing, *s.* the stuff of which a ship's col-
 ours are made; a bird
 Hunt'lines, *s.* ropes for drawing up sails

Buoy, *s.* a large body of wood or cork fast-
 ened with a rope to an anchor to disco-
 ver where it lies, or to mark shoals, sunk
 rocks, &c.—*v. a.* to keep afloat; to uphold
 Buoy'ancy, *s.* the quality of floating
 Buoy'ant, *a.* that which will not sink; light
 Bur, *s.* the prickly head of the burdock
 Bur'bot, *s.* a fish, called also eel-pout
 Bur'den, Bur'then, *s.* a load; uneasiness
 Bur'den, *v. a.* to load, incumber, oppress
 Bur'densome, *a.* grievous, heavy
 Bur'dock, *s.* a broad-leaved, prickly plant
 Bureau', *s.* a set of drawers with a desk; an
 ambassador's or secretary's office
 Burg, *s.* a walled town or privileged place
 Bur'gage, *s.* a tenure proper to cities and
 towns conferring the privileges of a bur-
 gess; a dwelling-house in a borough
 Burgamot', *s.* a species of a pear; a perfume
 Bur'ganet, *s.* an ancient kind of helmet
 Bur'geois, *s.* [Fr.] a citizen; a printing-type
 Bur'gess, *s.* a citizen, a representative
 Burgh, *s.* a borough town, a corporation
 Burgh'er, *s.* a freeman; one who has a right
 to vote, and possesses other privileges
 Burgh'ership, *s.* the privilege of a burgher
 Burgh'note, *s.* a borough court
 Burgh'lar, *s.* a housebreaker
 Burgl'arious, *a.* relating to housebreaking
 Burgl'ariously, *ad.* with burglarians intention
 Burgh'ary, *s.* housebreaking and robbing
 Burgh'master, *s.* a principal citizen in
 Holland; a Dutch magistrate
 Burgout' (*goo*) *s.* thick gruel made at sea
 Bur'grave, *s.* an hereditary governor of a
 castle or town
 Bur'gundy, *s.* a delicious kind of wine,
 named from Burgundy in France
 Bur'ial, *s.* the act of interring the dead
 Bur'ial-place, *s.* a church-yard, a burying-
 ground
 Bu'rin, *s.* a tool for engraving, a graver
 Burles'que, *v. a.* to ridicule, to lampoon—
s. ludicrous language, a jest—a merry,
 jocular, droll [ridicule]
 Burles'quer, *s.* he who turns anything into
 Burlet'a, *s.* a ludicrous musical farce
 Bur'y, *a.* blustering, falsely great
 Burn, *v.* to consume by fire; to be inflamed
 Burn, *s.* a hurt caused by fire
 Burn'able, *a.* that which may be burnt up
 Burn'er, *s.* a person that burns anything
 Bur'net, *s.* the name of a plant [tion
 Burn'ing, *s.* state of inflammation, combus-
 tion
 Burn'ing, *a.* vehement; powerful
 Burn'ing glass, *s.* a glass which collects the
 rays of the sun, and increases their heat
 Bur'nish, *s.* a gloss; a polish
 Bur'nish, *v.* to polish, to make bright
 Bur'nisher, *s.* an instrument used for bur-
 nishing; a person that burnishes
 Burr, *s.* the lobe or lap of the ear
 Bur'rel, *s.* a sort of pear; an insect; a bee
 Bur'rel-fly, the oxfly, gadbee, or breeze
 Bur'rel-shot, *s.* balls, &c. shot from a cannon
 Bur'rock, *s.* a dam or weir in which wheels
 are laid for catching fish
 Bur'row, *v. n.* to make holes, to mine
 Bur'row, *s.* a corporate town; a rabbit-hole
 Bur'sar, *s.* the treasurer of a college
 Bur'sarship, *s.* the office of hursar
 Bur'sary, *s.* the treasury of a college
 Burs', *s.* an exchange where merchants meet
 Burst, *v.* to break asunder, to fly open
 Hurst, *s.* a sudden breaking, an eruption
 Hurst, Hurst'n, *a.* diseased with a rupture

Burst'ness, *s.* a rupture; a tumour
 Burst'er, *s.* one that bursts
 Burst'wort, *s.* an herb good against ruptures
 Bur'then, *s.* [see Burden]
 Burt, *s.* a flat fish of the turbot kind
 Bur'y, *v. a.* to put into a grave; to hide
 Bur'ying, *s.* burial; a funeral
 Bush, *s.* a thick shrub, a bough
 Bush, *v.* to grow thick; to sprout out
 Bush'el, *s.* a dry measure containing 4 pecks
 Bush'iness, *s.* the quality of being bushy
 Bush'man, *s.* a woodsman; a name given to the natives near the Cape of Good Hope
 Bush'y, *a.* thick, full of small branches, &c.
 Bus'hly, *ad.* with hurry; very actively
 Bus'iness, *s.* an employment, trade, affair
 Busk, *s.* a piece of whalebone, or steel, worn by women to strengthen their stays
 Bus'ket, *s.* sprigs or small bushes
 Bus'kin, *s.* a kind of half-boot, a high shoe worn by the ancient actors in tragedy
 Bus'kined, *a.* dressed in buskins
 Bus'ky, *a.* woody, shaded with woods
 Buss, *s.* a small vessel, a fishing-boat; a kiss
 Buss, *v. a.* to kiss, to salute with the lips
 Bust, *s.* a half-statue; a funeral pile
 Bus'tard, *s.* a large bird of the turkey kind
 Bus'tle, *s.* a tumult, a hurry, a great stir
 Bus'tle, *v. n.* to be busy, to hurry, to stir
 Bus'tler, *s.* an active person, a busybody
 Bus'y, *a.* actively employed; officious
 Bus'ybody, *s.* a meddling officious person
 But, *s.* a boundary, limit, end of a thing—
v. a. to touch at the one end
 But, *conj.* except, nevertheless, however—
prep. without; except—*ad.* no more than
 Butch'er, *s.* one who kills animals to sell
 Butch'er, *v. a.* to kill, to slay, to murder
 Butch'erly, *a.* cruel, barbarous, brutal
 Butch'er-bird, *s.* the bird *tamias*
 Butch'er's-broom, *s.* a plant, the kneeholly
 Butch'ery, *s.* murder; a slaughter-house
 But'end, *s.* the end upon which any thing rests; the large end
 But'ler, *s.* one who is entrusted with a gentleman's liquors and plate; an upper servant in a gentleman's family
 But'lerage, *s.* the duty upon wine imported claimed by the king's butler
 But'lership, *s.* the office of a butler
 But'ment, *s.* the support of an arch
 Butt, *s.* a mark; object of ridicule; a cask containing 126 gallons
 Butt, *v. a.* to strike with the head
 But'ter, *s.* food made from the cream of milk
 But'ter, *v. a.* to moisten with butter
 But'terbump, *s.* a fowl; the bittern
 But'tercup, *s.* the name of a field flower
 But'terflower, *s.* a bright yellow May flower
 But'terfly, *s.* a beautiful winged insect
 But'teris, *s.* a farrier's paring instrument
 But'termilk, *s.* the whey of churned cream
 But'ternut, *s.* an American tree and its fruit
 But'terprint, *s.* a piece of carved wood, used to mark butter
 But'tertooth, *s.* a large broad fore-tooth
 But'terwort, *s.* a plant: the sanie
 But'tery, *s.* a place where provisions are kept—
a. having the appearance of butter
 But'tock, *s.* the thickest part of the thigh
 But'ton, *v. a.* to fasten with buttons
 But'ton, *s.* a knob or ball used for the fasten-
 ing of clothes; bud of a plant
 But'tonhole, *s.* a hole to fasten a button in
 But'ton-wood, *s.* a large tree of N. Amer-
 ica; also an American shrub

But'tress, *s.* a prop, a shore—*v. n.* to prop
 Butyra'ceous, But'yrous, *a.* having the qua-
 lities of butter
 Buy'eous, *a.* belonging to the box-tree
 Buy'om, *a.* lively, brisk, gay, jolly
 Buy'only, *ad.* wantonly, amorously
 Buy'omness, *s.* wantonness, amorosity
 Buy, *v. a.* to pay a price for, to treat for
 Buy'er, *s.* one who buys, a purchaser
 Buzz, *s.* a whisper, a hum, low talk
 Buzz, *v.* to hum like bees; to spread secretly
 Buzz'ard, *s.* a hawk; dunce, blockhead
 Buzz'ard, *a.* senseless; stupid
 Buzz'er, *s.* a secret whisperer
 Buzz'ing, *s.* a humming noise, low talk
 By, *ad.* near; beside; passing; in presence
 By, *pr.* denoting the agent, way, means
 By-ard-by', *ad.* in a short time, presently
 Bye, *s.* a dwelling; a habitation
 By'-end, *s.* secret purpose or advantage
 By'-gone, *a.* past, gone by
 By'-lane, *s.* a private or retired lane
 By'-law, *s.* private rules in a society [name
 By'-name, *s.* nick-name—*v. a.* to give a nick-
 By'-path, *s.* a private or obscure path
 Byre, *s.* a cow-house
 By'-road, *s.* an obscure or private road
 By'-room, *s.* a retired private room
 Bysse, By'ssin, By'ssus, *a.* a silken or linen hood
 By'ssine, *a.* made of silk
 By'ssolite, *s.* a rare mineral, somewhat re-
 sembling silken threads; actinolite
 By'ssion, *s.* fine linen worn by the ancients
 By'-stander, *s.* a looker-on, an observer
 By'-street, *s.* a private or obscure street
 By'-view, *s.* a self-interested purpose
 By'-walk, *s.* a secluded or private walk
 By'-way, *s.* a private and obscure way
 By'-word, *s.* a cant word, a taunt
 Byz'ant, Byz'antine, *s.* a gold coin of the
 value of £15 sterling
 Byzan'tine, Byzan'tian, *a.* relating to Byzan-
 tium (now Constantinople)

C.

C HAS two sounds; one like *k*, as, *call*,
clock; the other as *s*, as, *cessation*,
cinder. It sounds like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*,
 or a consonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*,
 and *y*. C is the numeral letter for 100
 Cab, *s.* a Jewish measure of three pints
 Cabal', *s.* an intrigue; a private junto
 Cabal', *v. n.* to intrigue privately, to plot
 Cab'ala, *s.* the secret science of the Jewish
 rabbins; the Hebrew traditions
 Cab'alist, *s.* one skilled in Jewish traditions
 Cabalistic, Cabalistical, *a.* mysterious, secret
 Cabalistically, *ad.* in a cabalistic manner
 Cab'al'er, *s.* an intriguer, a plotter
 Cab'alline, *s.* a coarse kind of aloes, used by
 farriers to physic cattle
 Cab'aret, *s.* [Fr.] a tavern
 Cab'bage, *s.* a well-known vegetable
 Cab'bage, *v. a.* to steal in cutting clothes
 Cab'bage-net, *s.* a net to boil cabbage in
 Cab'bage-tree, *s.* a species of palm-tree
 Cab'bage-worm, *s.* an insect
 Cab'tai, *s.* an animal resembling a hog
 Cab'in, *s.* an apartment in a ship; a cottage
 Cab'in, *v.* to live or confine in a cabin
 Cab'in-boy, *s.* the boy who waits in the ca-
 bin on board a ship
 Cab'inet, *s.* a set of drawers; a room in
 which state consultations are held

CUSTOM AND PRACTICE MAY COUNTENANCE GUILT, BUT THEY CANNOT LESSEN IT.

Cabinet-council, *s.* a select number of privy counsellors [in wood
 Cabinet-maker, *s.* one that makes fine work
 Cabirian, Cabiric, *a.* pertaining to certain Pagan deities called Cabiri
 Cable, *s.* a rope to hold a ship at anchor
 Cablet, *s.* a tow-rope; a little cable
 Caboose, *s.* the cooking-room of a ship [riage
 Cabriole't, *s.* [Fr.] an open one-horse car-
 Cab're, *s.* a Brazilian bird of the owl kind
 Cab'rums, *s.* small ropes used in ships
 Cab'alot, *s.* a fish, the spermacti whale
 Cachec'tical, *a.* of a bad habit of body
 Cachet, *s.* [Fr.] a sealed or private letter
 Cachex'y, *s.* a disordered habit of body
 Cachinnat'ion, *s.* loud laughter
 Cach'oloug, *s.* a mineral; a variety of chalcedony
 Cacique, *s.* [see Caziqne]
 Cac'kle, *s.* the voice of a goose or fowl; idle talk; prattle—*v.* to make an idle noise
 Cack'ler, *s.* a fowl that cackles; a tatter
 Ca'coa, Co'coa, *s.* the chocolate-nut
 Cacoehym'ic, Cacoehym'ical, *a.* having the humours corrupted
 Cacoehymy, *s.* diseased state of the blood
 Caco'd'mon, *s.* an evil spirit, a demon
 Caco'thes, *s.* a bad or inveterate custom
 Caco'graphy, *s.* incorrect spelling
 Caco'logy, *s.* vicious pronunciation
 Cacophon'ic, Cacophon'ical, *a.* harsh-sounding
 Cacoph'ony, *s.* a harsh sound of words
 Cac'otchny, *s.* a hurtful invention
 Cac'otrophy, *s.* nutriment vitiated by the ill qualities of the blood
 Cac'uminate, *v. a.* to make sharp or pyramidal
 Cadaver, *s.* a corpse
 Cadaverous, *a.* appearing like a dead body
 Cad'dis, *s.* a kind of tape; a worm or grub
 Cad'dow, *s.* a chough; a jack-daw
 Cad'dy, *s.* a small box for keeping tea in
 Cade, *a.* tame, soft, tender, delicate—*v. a.* to bring up or nourish by hand—*s.* a cask
 Ca'de-lamb, *s.* a lamb brought up by hand
 Ca'dence, *s.* a fall of the voice, a sound
 Ca'dence, *v. a.* to regulate by musical measure
 Ca'dent, *a.* falling down easily
 Cadenz'a, *s.* [Ital.] the fall or modulation of the voice in singing
 Cadet, *s.* a student in the art of war
 Cadew', *s.* the straw worm; an Irish mantle
 Ca'de-worm, *s.* an insect; the caddis
 Cad'ene, *s.* a species of inferior carpeting
 Cadge, *v. a.* to carry a burden
 Cadger, *s.* a huckster; a beggar
 Ca'di, *s.* a chief magistrate among the Turks
 Cadif'iac, *s.* a sort of pear
 Cad'mia, *s.* a recrement of copper; brass ore
 Caduce'an, *a.* belonging to Mercury's wand
 Cadu'ceus, *s.* the wand of Mercury
 Cadu'city, *s.* frailty; tendency to fall
 Cadu'cous, *a.* falling off before the time; a
 Cadu'cus, *s.* the epilepsy [botanical term
 Cae'liferous, *a.* sustaining the heavens
 Cae'lipotent, *a.* mighty in heaven
 Cae'sura, *s.* a figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long
 Cae'sural, *a.* relating to the poetical figure, or to the pause of the voice
 Caf'tan, *s.* a Persian or Turkish garment
 Cag, *s.* a small barrel, a small cask
 Cage, *s.* a place of confinement
 Cage, *v. a.* to inclose in a cage [Isles
 Ca'get, *s.* a green parrot of the Philippine
 Caic, Calque, *s.* a skiff belonging to a galley
 Cairn, *s.* a heap of stones; a rude tomb

Caisson', Caissoon', *s.* [Fr.] a chest of bombs or powder; a hollow fabric of timber
 Ca'itiff, *s.* a base fellow, a wretch, a knave
 Ca'itiff, or Ca'itive, *a.* base; servile
 Caj'eput, *s.* an aromatic oil extracted from an Indian tree
 Cajo'le, *v. a.* to deceive, to flatter, to beguile
 Cajo'ler, *s.* a deceiver, flatterer, parasite
 Cajo'lery, *s.* flattery; deceit
 Cake, *s.* sweet bread—*v. a.* to harden, unite
 Cal'abash, *s.* a West Indian tree and its fruit; the gourd-plant, or cucurbita
 Cal'a'de, *s.* the slope of a rising mane-ground
 Calaman'co, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff
 Cal'amar, *s.* the sea-sleeve or cuttle-fish
 Cal'ambac, *s.* aloes-wood, a drug
 Calami'ferous, *a.* having smooth and hollow stalks, knotted like the reed
 Calamina'ris, *s.* a fossil used in making brass
 Cal'amine, *s.* a fossil; ore of tin; calaminaris
 Cal'amint, *s.* the name of a plant
 Calami'nate, *v. a.* to curl or frizzle the hair
 Calami'tous, *a.* miserable, wretched
 Cal'amit, *s.* a reed-shaped mineral
 Calami'ty, *s.* misery, affliction, loss
 Calami'tously, *ad.* in a distressing manner
 Calami'tousness, *s.* misery; distress
 Cal'amus, *s.* a kind of sweet-scented wood
 Calan'dra, *s.* a species of lark
 Calan'gay, *s.* a species of white parrot
 Calash', *s.* an open carriage; a head-dress
 Cal'athus, *s.* a sacrificial cup
 Cal'cadis, *s.* white vitriol
 Cal'car, *s.* a furnace used in glass-work
 Cal'carate, *a.* (bot.) furnished with a spur
 Calca'reous, *a.* relating to calx or lime
 Calca'rio-sulphurous, *a.* combining both lime and sulphur
 Calca'val'a, *s.* superior Lisbon wine
 Cal'ceated, *v. a.* fitted with shoes
 Cal'cedony, *s.* [see Chalcedony]
 Calc'iferous, *a.* producing calx or lime
 Calc'iform, *a.* in the form of calx
 Calcimur'rite, *s.* a kind of calcareous earth
 Calc'i'nable, *a.* that may be calcined
 Calcina'tion, *s.* the act of pulverizing by fire
 Calc'i'ne, *v. a.* to reduce to powder by heat
 Calc'etrate, *v. n.* to kick; to spurn
 Calc'ium, *s.* the metallic basis of lime
 Calcograp'h'ical, *a.* pertaining to calcography
 Calcog'raphist, *s.* an engraver on brass
 Calcog'raphy, *s.* the art of engraving on brass
 Calc'enable, *a.* that which may be estimated
 Calc'ulary, *s.* the stony concretion in pears
 Calc'ulate, *v. a.* to compute, to reckon
 Calc'ulation, *s.* a computation, reckoning
 Calc'ulative, Calc'ulatory, *a.* belonging to calculation
 Calc'ulator, *s.* a computer, a reckoner
 Calc'ulous, *a.* stony, gravelly, hard, gritty
 Calc'ulus, *s.* the stone or gravel
 Cal'dron, *s.* a boiler, very large kettle
 Caledo'nian, *s.* a native of Scotland
 Calefa'cient, *s.* that which warms or heats—*a.* making hot
 Calefa'ction, *s.* the act of heating
 Calefa'ctive, *a.* that heats or warms
 Calefa'ctory, *a.* tending to warm, heating
 Cal'efy, *v.* to make hot, to be heated
 Cal'endar, *s.* an almanac, a yearly register—*v. a.* to enter or write in a calendar
 Cal'ender, *v. a.* to glaze linen, to smooth
 Cal'ender, *s.* a hot-press, engine to calender
 Cal'enderer, *s.* the person who calenders
 Cal'ends, *s.* the first day of every month
 Cal'enture, *s.* a sun-fever frequent at sea

CANOUR AND OPEN DEALING ARE THE HONOUR OF MAN'S NATURE.

Calf, *s.* thick part of the leg; young of a cow
Calf skin, *s.* the hide or skin of a calf
Caliber, *s.* the bore; diameter of a gunbarrel
Calibre, *s.* [Fr.] sort or kind
Calico, *s.* an Indian stuff made of cotton
Calid, *a.* very hot, burning, scorching
Calidity, **Calidness**, *s.* intense heat
Caliduct, *s.* a pipe or tube used to convey heat from a furnace to the apartments of a house
Calig'ation, *s.* darkness, dimness, obscurity
Calig'ginous, *a.* obscure, dark, dim, dusky
Calig'ginousness, *s.* darkness, obscurity
Caligraphic, *a.* relating to beautiful writing
Caligraphist, *s.* an ornamental penman
Caligraphy, *s.* beautiful writing
Calipash', **Calipee'**, terms used in cooking a turtle
Caliph, *s.* the chief priest of the Saracens
Calisthenic, *a.* relating to gymnastic exercise
Caliver, *s.* a hand-gun, an arquebuse [cises
Calix, *s.* a cup [used improperly for *calyx*]
Calk, *v.* to fill up the seams of a ship
Calk'er, *s.* one who stops a ship's seams
Calk'ing, *s.* a part prominent from a horse's shoe, to secure the horse from falling
Call, *v. a.* to name, to invite, to summons—
v. n. to make a short visit
Call, *s.* a demand, address, summons
Call'et, *s.* a trull, worthless woman
Callid, *a.* crafty, wise, cunning
Callidity, *s.* craftiness, cunning
Call'ing, *s.* an employment, trade, &c.
Callipers, *s.* compasses having bowed shanks
Callipedia, *s.* a beautiful progeny
Callosity, *s.* a hard swelling without pain
Cal'ous, *a.* hardened, brawny, insensible
Cal'ously, *ad.* in an unfeeling manner
Cal'ousness, *s.* induration; insensibility
Cal'ow, *a.* destitute of feathers; bare
Cal'us, *s.* any cutaneous or corneous hardness
Calm, *v. a.* to quiet, pacify, still, compose—
s. repose, quiet, rest, peace, serenity—
a. unruffled, undisturbed, easy
Calm'ly, *ad.* quietly, coolly, without passion
Calm'ness, *s.* tranquillity, freedom from passion, serenity, mildness
Calomel, *s.* mercury six times sublimed
Caloric, *s.* the principle of heat, supposed to be independent of the body in which it is
Calorific, *a.* heating, causing heat [found
Calorim'eter, *s.* an instrument to ascertain the heat of anything
Calorimotor, *s.* a galvanic instrument
Calotte, *s.* a cap or eolif
Caloy'ers, *s.* monks of the Greek church
Calp, *s.* a subspecies of carbonate of lime
Cal'trop, *s.* an instrument of war with three spikes, thrown on the ground to annoy the enemies' horse; a plant
Calumet, *s.* an Indian pipe, a symbol of peace
Calum'iate, *v. a.* to accuse falsely, to revile
Calumniation, *s.* a malicious representation
Calum'niator, *s.* a false accuser, slanderer
Calum'natory, **Calum'nious**, *a.* slanderous
Calumny, *s.* slander, aspersion, false charge
Calvary, *s.* the name of the mount on which Christ was crucified
Calve, *v. n.* to bear or bring forth a calf
Cal'ville, *s.* a sort of apple
Calvinism, *s.* the tenets of Calvin
Calvinist, *s.* a follower of Calvin
Calvinis'tic, **Calvinis'tical**, *a.* relating to Calvin
Cal'vity, *s.* baldness of the head [vinis
Calx, *s.* a powder made by fire, lime, &c.
Calycine, *a.* relating to the calyx

Calyc'le, *s.* a small bud of a plant
Calyc'ulate, *a.* having a calyc'le
Calyp'ter, *s.* the calyx of mosses
Cal'yx, *s.* the outer covering of a flower
Cam'aleu, **Cam'eo**, *s.* a particular sort of onyx; a stone so veined as to represent various figures; a kind of painting used in representing basso relievos
Cam'ber, *s.* a piece of timber cut archwise
Cam'bering, *a.* rising like an arch
Cam'bist, *s.* a person skilled in exchanges
Cam'brel, *s.* a crooked piece of wood or iron to hang meat on
Cam'bric, *s.* fine linen from Cambray
Cam'el, *s.* a large animal common in Arabia
Cam'elopard, *s.* an animal somewhat resembling a camel, but spotted like a panther
Cameralis'tic, *a.* pertaining to finance
Cameralis'tics, *s.* the science of finance
Cam'era-obscu'ra, *s.* an optical machine used in darkened chambers, through which the rays of light, passing, reflect outward objects inverted
Can'erate, *v. a.* to ciel or vault
Can'erated, *a.* arched or vaulted
Can'eration, *s.* a vaulting or arching
Can'is, *s.* a thin transparent dress
Canis'ade, *s.* an attack made by soldiers in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward, to be known by each other
Can'isated, *a.* dressed with the shirt outward
Can'let, *s.* a stuff made of wool and silk
Can'omile, *s.* a fine physical herb
Can'ous, **Can'ousy**, *a.* flat-nosed, depressed
Canp, *s.* the order of tents for soldiers
Campaign', *s.* a large, open country; the time an army keeps the field in one year
Campaign', *v. n.* to serve in a campaign
Campaign'er, *s.* an old experienced soldier
Campa'na, *s.* the pasque-flower
Campa'niform, **Campa'nulate**, *a.* bearing flowers in the shape of a bell
Campa'nology, *s.* the art of ringing bells
Campa'nula, *s.* the bell-flower
Campa'nulate, *a.* in the form of a bell
Campe'strian, *a.* relating to the fields
Campe'stral, *a.* growing in the fields, wild
Cam'phire, **Cam'phor**, *s.* a white gum
Cam'phorate, *a.* impregnated with camphor
Cam'phoric, *a.* partaking of camphor
Cam'phor-tree, *s.* the tree from which camphor is obtained
Cam'pilla, *s.* a plant used by dyers
Cam'pion, *s.* a plant
Can, *v. n.* to be able to—*s.* a vessel, a cup
Canad'ian, *a.* pertaining to Canada, an extensive British colony, north of the United States—*s.* a native of Canada
Can'ale, [Fr.] *s.* the lowest of the people
Can'akin, *s.* a small cup
Canal, *s.* a basin or course of water, a duct
Can'al-coal, *s.* [see Cannel-coal]
Canalic'ulated, *a.* made like a pipe or gutter
Canary, *s.* a wine brought from the Canary isles—*v. n.* to dance, to frolic
Canary-bird, *s.* an excellent singing-bird
Canary-grass, *s.* the phalaris, a plant of which the seeds are collected for canary-birds
Can'cel, *v. a.* to blot out, destroy, make void
Can'celated, *a.* cross-banded; crossed by lines
Can'celation, *s.* an obliteration
Can'cer, *s.* a crab-fish; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; a virulent sore
Can'cerate, *v. n.* to grow cancerous
Can'ceration, *s.* a growing cancerous
Can'cerous, *a.* inclining to, or like a cancer

COURAGE WITHOUT CONDUCT IS LIKE A SHIP WITHOUT BALLAST.

CERTAIN GOOD SHOULD NEVER BE RELINQUISHED FOR UNCERTAIN HOPES.

[CAN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary

[CAP

CONVERSE NOT ON SUBJECTS WHICH LEAD TO IMPURE IDEAS.

COUNSEL FROM AN INFERIOR SHOULD BE CALLED FOR, NOT OFFERED.

Can'cerine, *a.* having the qualities of a crab
 Can'ceriform, *a.* having the form of a crab
 Candelabrum, *s.* a branched candlestick
 Can'dent, *a.* hot, burning, fiery, shining
 Can'dicant, *a.* growing white; whitish
 Can'did, *a.* fair, open, honest, kind
 Can'didate, *s.* one who sues for a place
 Can'didly, *ad.* uprightly, fairly, openly
 Can'didness, *s.* ingenuousness [sugar
 Can'died, *p. a.* preserved and encrusted with
 Can'dify, *v. a.* to make white
 Can'dle, *s.* a light made of tallow, wax, &c.
 Can'dlelight, *s.* the light of a candle
 Can'dlemas, *s.* the feast of the Purification
 Can'dlestick, *s.* an instrument to hold candles
 Can'dock, *s.* a weed that grows in rivers
 Can'dour, *s.* open temper, integrity
 Can'dy, *v.* to conserve with sugar, to congeal
 Cane, *s.* a walking-stick; a reed from which
 sugar is extracted—*v. a.* to beat with a cane
 Cane'cent, *a.* white, tending to whiteness
 Canic'ula, Can'icule, *s.* a star in the constel-
 lation Sirius; the dog-star
 Canic'ular, *a.* belonging to the dog-star; hot
 in a great degree, as in the dog-days
 Can'ine, *a.* having the properties of a dog
 Can'ing, *s.* a beating with a cane or stick
 Can'ister, *s.* a box to hold tea; a small basket
 Can'ker, *s.* a worm; disease; eating humour
 —*v.* to grow corrupt, corrode, pollute
 Can'kerbit, *pt. a.* bitten with an venomous
 Can'kered, *a.* crabbed; uncivil [tooth
 Can'kerous, *a.* corroding like a canker
 Can'kerworm, *s.* a worm that destroys fruit
 Can'kery, *a.* rusty; corroded
 Can'nabine, *a.* hempen; pertaining to hemp
 Can'nel-coal, *s.* a hard lustrous fossil
 coal that burns readily
 Can'nequin, *s.* a kind of white cotton cloth
 Can'nibal, *s.* a man-eater
 Can'nibalism, *s.* the habits of a cannibal
 Can'non, *s.* a great gun for cannonading
 Cannonade, *v. a.* to batter with cannon—*s.*
 an attack with heavy artillery
 Can'non-ball, Can'non-shot, *s.* the balls which
 are shot from great guns
 Cannonier, *s.* one who manages cannon
 Can'non-proof, *s.* proof against cannon
 Can'not, *v. n. t.* to be unable
 Can'nular, *a.* having the form of a tube
 Canoe, *s.* an Indian boat rowed by a paddle
 Can'on, *s.* a rule, a law; the book of holy
 scripture; a dignity in cathedrals
 Can'ones, *s.* in popish countries, women
 living after the example of secular canons
 Canon'ical, *a.* regular, ecclesiastical
 Canon'ically, *ad.* agreeably to the canons
 Canon'icals, *s.* established dress of the clergy
 Canon'icate, *s.* the office of a canon
 Can'onist, *s.* a doctor of canon law
 Canonization, *s.* the act of making a saint
 Can'onicalize, *v. a.* to declare any man a saint
 Can'oury, Can'ouship, *s.* beneficence of a canon
 Can'opied, *a.* covered with a canopy
 Can'opy, *s.* cloth of state spread over the head;
 the sky—*v. a.* to cover with a canopy
 Cano'rous, *a.* musical, tuneful, loud
 Cant, *s.* a winking pretension to goodness; af-
 fection of superior holiness; obscure, cor-
 rupt words; wheedling; an angle, a corner
 Cant, *v. n.* to talk in the jargon of thieves
 and blackguards; to whine; to toss
 Cantabile, *s.* a graceful melodious movement
 Cantalivers, *s. pl.* plugs to sustain spouts
 Canta'ta, *s.* an air; a grave piece of music
 Canta'tion, *s.* the act of singing

Canteen', *s.* a vessel of tin in the form of a
 square bottle; a suttlng-house
 Can'ter, *s.* a short gallop; an hypocrite—
v. n. to gallop easily or gently
 Can'terbury-bell, *s.* a flower; the campanula
 Can'tharides, *s. pl.* Spanish flies for blisters
 Can'thary, *s.* the Spanish or blister fly
 Can'thus, *s.* the corner of the eye
 Can'ticle, *s.* a song of Solomon; a pious song
 Can'tillate, *v. a.* to chant; to recite musically
 Can'tillation, *s.* recitation with musical ac-
 canting, *part. a.* affectedly pious [dance
 Can'tle, *v. a.* to cut into pieces
 Can'tle, Can'tlet, *s.* a piece, a fragment
 Can'to, *s.* part of a poem, section, division
 Can'ton, *s.* the division of a country; a clau
 Can'ton, Can'tonize, *v. a.* to divide land into
 districts, as territory
 Can'tonal, *a.* divided into cantons
 Can'tonment, *s.* the situation which soldiers
 occupy when quartered in different parts
 of a town, or when dispersed in villages
 Can'tred, *s.* a hundred in Wales; a division
 Can'ty, *a.* cheerful; talkative
 Can'vas, *s.* coarse stiff hempen cloth
 Can'vass, *s.* solicitation; discussion
 Can'vass, *v.* to sift, to examine, to debate,
 to solicit votes, to sue for honours
 Can'vasser, *s.* one who solicits any thing
 Ca'ny, *a.* full of canes; consisting of canes
 Can'zonet, *s.* a short song or air
 Caop'oiba, *s.* a Brazilian tree
 Caout'chouc (pr. *coo'chooc*), *s.* India rubber
 Cap, *s.* a covering for the head, a reverence
 Cap, *v. a.* to cover the top; to puzzle
 Cap'ability, *s.* capacity, fitness, adequateness
 Cap'able, *a.* intelligent, equal to, qualified
 Cap'ableness, *s.* the quality of being capable
 Capa'cious, *a.* wide, vast, extended
 Capa'ciousness, *s.* largeness; width, a space
 Capa'citate, *v. a.* to enable, qualify, make fit
 Capa'citate, *s.* the act of making capable
 Capa'city, *s.* ability, sense, state, space
 Cap-a-pie, *ad.* [Fr.] from head to foot
 Capar'ison, *s.* a superb dress for a horse
 Capar'ison, *v. a.* to dress pompously
 Cape, *s.* a promontory; a point of land pro-
 jecting further into the sea than the rest
 of the continent; the neck-piece of a coat
 Cap'elan, *s.* a small fish in northern seas
 Capella, *s.* a star in the constellation Auriga
 Cap'er, *s.* a leap, a jump; a berry, a pickle
 —*v. n.* to dance frolicsomenly, to frisk
 Cap'er-bush, *s.* a plant growing in the south
 of France; the buds are pickled for eating
 Cap'erer, *s.* one that capers; a dancer
 Cap'ias, *s.* a writ of execution
 Capilla'ceous, *a.* resembling a hair
 Cap'illary, *s.* a small blood-vessel—a. fine,
 minute; resembling a hair
 Capilla'ire, *s.* [Fr.] a sirup used in liquors
 Capilla'ments, *s.* the small threads or hairs
 that grow up in the middle of a flower
 Cap'iform, *a.* in the shape of a hair
 Cap'ital, *a.* chief, principal, fine, criminal
 in the highest degree, deserving death
 Cap'ital, *s.* a principal sum; a large letter;
 stock; upper part of a pillar; chief eye
 Cap'italist, *s.* he who possesses much money
 Cap'itally, *ad.* in a capital manner
 Cap'itate, *a.* (in botany), growing in a head
 Cap'itulation, *s.* numeration of heads
 Cap'itol, *s.* a temple in Rome, dedicated to
 Jupiter, where the senate assembles
 Capito'lian, Cap'itoline, *a.* pertaining to the
 Capitol in Rome

[CAR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAR

CRITICISM, TO BE USEFUL, SHOULD RECTIFY ERRORS OR IMPROVE THE JUDGMENT.

CENSURE IS A TAX WHICH THOSE WHO FILL EMINENT SITUATIONS MUST EXPECT TO PAY.

Capit'lar, *s.* a body of statutes; member of a chapter [cathedral]
 Capit'ulary, *a.* relating to the chapter of a
 Capit'ulate, *v. n.* to yield by capitulation
 Capitulation, *s.* the surrendering of a town upon certain terms; stipulations
 Capitulator, *s.* he who capitulates
 Capivi, *s.* a balsam from the West Indies
 Capivi-tree, *s.* the balsam-tree
 Capnomancy, *s.* divination by the smoke of
 Cappon, *s.* a castrated cock [sacrifices
 Capo'te, *s.* a monk's hood
 Capo'te, *s.* a boat-cloak; an outer garment
 Cap'reolate, *a.* having tendrils
 Caprice, *s.* a whim, fancy, humour
 Capricious, *a.* whimsical, fanciful, odd
 Capriciousness, *s.* caprice, whimsicalness
 Capricorn, *s.* a sign of the zodiac, the goat, the winter solstice; a fly
 Caprififole, *s.* the woodbine [of fig-trees
 Caprififation, *s.* a method of ripening the fruit
 Caprifigous, *a.* born of or resembling a goat
 Caprine, *a.* lustful, libidinous
 Capriole, *s.* [Fr.] a leap, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing; a dance [duces pepper
 Capsicum, *s.* a fruit, the seed of which | ro-
 Capsize, *v. a.* to upset, to overturn
 Cap'stan, Cap'stern, *s.* an engine to draw up great weights, as anchors, &c.
 Cap'sular, Cap'sulary, *a.* hollow as a chest
 Cap'sulate, Cap'sulated, *a.* inclosed in a box
 Cap'sule, *s.* a receptacle in plants for the seed
 Cap'tain, *s.* the commander of a ship of war, a troop of horse, or company of foot
 Cap'taincy, *s.* rank or post of a captain
 Cap'tainry, *s.* the chieftainship
 Cap'tainship, *s.* the post of a captain
 Cap'tation, *s.* the art of catching favour
 Cap'tion, *s.* the act of taking any person
 Cap'tious, *a.* snarling, peevish, cross, surly
 Cap'tiousness, *s.* inclination to find fault
 Cap'tivating, *a.* having power to engage the affections
 Captivation, *s.* the act of taking captive
 Cap'tive, *a.* made prisoner
 Cap'tivate, *v. a.* to subdue, to charm
 Cap'tive, *s.* one taken in war, a slave
 Captivity, *s.* slavery, subjection, thrall
 Cap'tor, *s.* one who takes prizes or prisoners
 Cap'ture, *s.* a prize, the act of taking a prize
v. a. to take as a prize
 Cap'ched, *a.* covered over as with a hood
 Capuchin, *s.* a friar; a woman's cloak
 Capucine, *s.* a species of monkey
 Capulin, *s.* the Mexican cherry
 Caput-mortuum, *s.* lees, dregs
 Car, *s.* a cart, a chariot; Charles's wain
 Carac, *s.* a Spanish galleon, a large ship
 Carach, *s.* a water decanter
 Caracole, *s.* in horsemanship, an oblique tread—*v. n.* to move obliquely
 Carat, *s.* a weight of four grains
 Caravan, *s.* a large carriage; a body of travelling merchants, or pilgrims
 Caravan'sera, Caravan'sary, *s.* a public building erected for the convenience of eastern travellers, where they may repose, &c.
 Caravel, Car'vel, *s.* a light old-fashioned ship
 Car'away, *s.* a plant producing warm seed used in medicine and confectionery
 Car'bine, Car'bine, *s.* a short musket
 Carbinier, Carabinier, *s.* a light horseman
 Car'bon, *s.* pure basis of charcoal, free from all hydrogen and earthy or metallic particles with which charcoal usually abounds

Carbonaceous, *a.* containing carbon
 Carbonade, *v. a.* to cut or hack, and prepare meat for broiling or frying
 Carbonado, *s.* meat cut across to be broiled on the coals—*v. a.* to cut or hack
 Carbonate, *s.* a name for salts, formed by the union of carbonic acid with different bases
 Carbonated, *a.* combined with carbon
 Carbonic, *a.* obtained from carbon. Carbonic acid is a gaseous substance, formed by the combination of carbon with oxygen
 Carboniferous, *a.* producing carbon
 Carbonization, *s.* the process of carbonizing
 Carbonize, *v. a.* to convert into carbon by the action of fire
 Carbo'moly'drous, *a.* composed both of carbon and hydrogen
 Carboy, *s.* a Turkish vessel to hold liquor
 Car'uncle, *s.* a precious stone; a red jumble
 Car'uncled, *a.* set with carbuncles
 Car'uncular, *a.* inflamed; like a carbuncle
 Car'unculation, *s.* the blasting of the buds of plants by excessive heat or cold
 Car'uret, *s.* carbon combined with a metal, earth, or alkali
 Car'uretted-hydrogen, *s.* gas formed of hydrogen and carbon, used for gas lights
 Car'canet, *s.* a chain or collar of jewels
 Car'cass, *s.* the dead body of an animal
 Car'celage, *s.* prison fees
 Car'ceral, *a.* belonging to a prison
 Car'chedony, *s.* a kind of carbuncle
 Carcinoma, *s.* a virulent ulcer; a cancer
 Carcinomatous, *a.* cancerous
 Card, *s.* a complimentary note; a painted paper used for games; the paper on which the points of the compass are marked; an instrument with iron teeth to comb wool
 Card, *v.* to comb wool; to play at cards
 Cardamine, *s.* the plant cuckoo-flower
 Cardamom, Cardamomum, *s.* a medicinal seed brought from the East Indies
 Card'er, *s.* one that cards wool
 Cardiac, *a.* cordial, strengthening, cheering
 Card'face, *s.* a precious stone, heart-shaped
 Card'iacs, *s. pl.* medicines which act upon the heart by their application to the stomach
 Card'ialgy, *s.* the heartburn
 Card'ial, *a.* principal, chief, eminent
 Cardinal, *s.* a dignitary of the Romish church; a woman's cloak [a cardinal
 Cardinalate, Cardinalship, *s.* the office of
 Cardinal points, *s.* east, west, north, south
 Cardinal virtues, *s.* prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude
 Card'ing, *s.* the act of playing at cards; the dressing of wool
 Card'oid, *s.* an algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart
 Card-maker, *s.* a maker of cards
 Card-match, *s.* a match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur
 Card'ite, *s.* a genus of petrioid shells
 Card'itis, *s.* inflammation of the heart
 Cardoon, *s.* a species of wild artichoke
 Card-table, *s.* a table for playing cards on
 Care, *s.* solicitude, anxiety, charge
 Care, *v. n.* to be affected with, to be anxious
 Careen', *v. n.* to stop leaks by caiking
 Careen'ing, *s.* the act of heaving down on one side, as a ship under repair
 Career', *s.* a course, race, swift motion
 Career', *v. n.* to run with swift motion
 Ca'reful, *a.* full of concern, diligent, anxious
 Ca'refulness, *s.* vigilance, great care
 Ca'refully, *a.* heedfully; providently

[CAR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAS

Ca'reless, *a.* negligent, heedless, unmindful
 Ca'relessly, *ad.* negligently
 Ca'relessness, *s.* heedlessness, inattention
 Ca'rentance, *s.* a papal indulgence [fondle
 Caress *s.* an act of endearment—*v. a.* to
 Ca'ret, *s.* a mark in writing, thus (i), to denote
 that something written above, or in
 the margin, is wanting
 Car'go, *s.* a ship's lading, freight
 Car'goose, *s.* the crested diver, a bird
 Car'iboo, *s.* a quadruped of the stag kind
 Car'ica, *s.* the papaw, a fruit tree
 Car'icatu're, *s.* a ludicrous droll likeness
 Car'icatu're, *v. a.* to represent by ridicule
 Car'icaturist, *s.* one who caricatures others
 Car'icous, *a.* tumid and resembling a fig
 Car'ries, Carlos'ity, *s.* rottenness of the bones
 Car'illon, *s.* music in which little bells are
 Car'inated, *a.* like the keel of a ship [used
 Car'ious, *a.* rotten, decayed, putrid
 Car'k, *s.* care, anxiety—*r. n.* to be anxious
 Car'king, *part. a.* distressing, perplexing
 Car'l, *s.* a mean rude man, a clown, a churl
 Car'lsh, *a.* churlish; rude
 Car'lings, *s.* timbers lying fore and aft in a
 ship, and framed into the beams
 Car'lock, *s.* a kind of isinglass
 Car'lovin'gian, *a.* pertaining to Charlemagne
 Car'man, *s.* one who drives or keeps carts
 Car'melite, *s.* a begging friar; a pear
 Car'minative, *s.* medicine for expelling wind
 Car'minative, *a.* having the property of ex-
 pelling wind; antispasmodic
 Car'mine, *s.* a bright red or crimson colour
 Car'nage, *s.* slaughter, havoc, devastation
 Car'nal, *a.* fleshy, lustful, sensual
 Car'nalist, *s.* one given to carnality
 Car'nalite, *s.* a worldly-minded person
 Car'nality, *s.* lust; grossness of mind
 Car'nalize, *v. a.* to debase to sensuality
 Car'nally, *ad.* according to the flesh
 Car'nal-minded, *a.* worldly-minded
 Car'nal-mindedness, *s.* grossness, worldliness
 Car'nation, *s.* a flesh colour; a fine flower
 Car'nelian, *s.* a precious stone
 Car'neous, Car'neous, *a.* fleshy, plump, fat
 Car'ney, *s.* a disease in horses, wherein their
 mouths become so furred, they cannot eat
 Car'nification, *s.* a turning to flesh
 Car'nify, *v. n.* to form flesh
 Car'nival, *s.* shrivettide; a Popish festival
 Car'nivora'city, *s.* greediness for flesh
 Car'nivorous, *a.* eating of flesh, greedy
 Car'nosity, *s.* a fleshy excrescence
 Car'ob, *s.* an evergreen shrub
 Caro'che, *s.* a carriage of pleasure
 Carolin'ian, *s.* a native of Carolina—a, per-
 taining to the states of Carolina
 Caroli'ic, *a.* decorated with branches
 Car'ol, *s.* a song of exultation or praise
 Car'ol, *v.* to sing; to praise, to celebrate
 Car'omel, *s.* the smell exhaled by sugar
 when at a calcining heat
 Car'otid, *a.* belonging to the two arteries of
 the neck, which convey blood to the brain
 Car'otides, *s. pl.* the two arteries of the neck,
 by which the blood is conveyed to the brain
 Car'ousal, *s.* a feast, festival, drinking-bout
 Car'ouse, *s.* a drinking-match
 Car'ouse, *v. n.* to drink hard, to tope
 Car'ouser, *s.* a hard drinker, a toper
 Carp, *v.* to censure, to cavil—*s.* a fish
 Car'pal, *a.* pertaining to the wrist
 Car'pathian, *a.* belonging to a range of moun-
 tains called the Carpathes, bordering on
 Poland

Car'penter, *s.* an artificer in wood; a builder
 Car'pentry, *s.* the trade of a carpenter
 Car'per, *s.* a caviller; a censorious person
 Car'pet, *s.* a covering for a floor or table
 Car'pet, *v. a.* to spread with carpets
 Car'peting, *s.* stuff of which carpets are made
 Car'ping, *s.* cavil, censure, abuse
 Car'ping, *part. a.* captious; censorious
 Car'pingly, *ad.* captiously; censoriously
 Car'polite, *s.* petrified nuts and other fruit
 Car'pologist, *s.* one who describes fruits
 Car'pology, *s.* a description of fruits
 Car'riage, *s.* behaviour, manners; a vehicle
 Car'rick-bits, *s.* the supports of a windlass
 Car'rier, *s.* one who carries; a sort of pigeon
 Car'riou, *s.* any flesh not fit for food
 Car'riou, *a.* relating to feeding on carcases
 Car'rouade, *s.* a short iron cannon
 Car'rou, *s.* a species of cherry
 Car'rot, *s.* a common garden-root
 Car'rotly, *a.* like a carrot, red-haired
 Car'ry, *v.* to convey, bear, gain, behave
 Car't, *s.* a carriage for luggage—*v. a.* to carry
 Car'tage, *v.* conveyance by a cart for hire
 Car'te-blanche, *s.* [Fr.] a blank paper to be
 filled with conditions entirely at the option
 of the person to whom it is sent
 Car'tel, *s.* an agreement between nations at
 war relative to the exchange of prisoners
 Car'tesian, *s.* a follower of the Cartesian philo-
 sophy—a, relating to the philosophy of Des-
 Car'ter, *s.* one who drives a cart [cartes
 Carthagin'ian, *a.* pertaining to ancient Car-
 thage—*s.* a native of Carthage
 Carthusi'an, *s.* a monk of the Chartreux—
a. relating to the order of monks so called
 Car'tilage, *s.* gristle, a tough substance
 Car'tilagin'ous, *a.* consisting of gristles
 Car'ting, *s.* the act of carrying in a cart
 Car't-horse, *s.* a horse that draws a cart
 Car't-load, *s.* a load borne in a cart
 Car'toon, *s.* a painting on large paper
 Car'touch, *s.* a case to hold balls
 Car'tridge, *s.* a paper case to hold powder
 Car'tridge-box, *s.* a box containing cartridges
 Car't-rut, *s.* the cut or track of a wheel
 Car'twright, *s.* a maker or seller of carts
 Car'tulary, *s.* a place where records are kept
 Car'uate, *s.* as much land as one team can
 plough in a year
 Car'un'cle, *s.* a small protuberance of flesh
 Car'un'culated, *a.* having a protuberance
 Car've, *v. a.* to cut wood, stone, or meat
 Car'vel, *s.* the ertica marina, or sea-blubber
 Car'ver, *s.* a sculptor; he that cuts up the
 meat at the table
 Car'ving, *s.* sculpture, figures carved
 Caryat'es, Caryat'ides, *s. pl.* an order of col-
 umns or pilasters under the figures of
 women, clad in long robes, and serving to
 support entablatures
 Caryat'ic, *a.* pertaining to the Caryatides
 Caryophyll'eous, *a.* (in botany) having five
 petals in a tubular calyx
 Casca'de, *s.* a cataract; a waterfall
 Casca'ho, *s.* [Port.] the gravelly soil in
 which diamonds are usually found
 Cascarilla, *s.* the bark of the *croton casca-*
rilla, a powerful tonic
 Case, *s.* a covering, sheath; the state of
 things; outer part of a house; a circum-
 stance; variation of nouns
 Case, *v. a.* to cover, to strip off, to draw up
 Cas'eharden, *v. a.* to harden the outside
 Cas'ic (acid), *a.* pertaining to the acid sub-
 stance extracted from cheese

CONSULT NOT WITH A FOOL, FOR HE CAN NEITHER GIVE NOR KEEP COUNSEL.

COMPLY WITH NO VICIOUS DESIRE, HOWEVER SECRET ITS PERFORMANCE.

[CAS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAT]

Ca'seknife, *s.* a large kitchen or table knife
 Ca'semate, *s.* a kind of vault or arch of stone
 Ca'sement, *s.* a window opening upon hinges
 Ca'seous, *a.* resembling cheese
 Ca'sern, *s.* a lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the rampart
 Ca'se-shot, *s.* balls, stones, iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged from cannon
 Ca'seworm, *s.* a grub that makes itself a case
 Cash, *s.* any money, properly ready money
 Cash, *v. a.* to cash a bill; *i. e.* give money for it
 Cash-account, *s.* an account of money received, paid, or on hand
 Cash-book, *s.* a book in which a register of receipts and payments is kept
 Cash'ewnut, *s.* a tree bearing nuts with husks
 Cashier', *s.* a cash-keeper—*v. a.* to discard
 Cash-keeper, *s.* a person entrusted with cash
 Cash'oo, *s.* the gum of an East-Indian tree
 Ca'sing, *s.* the covering of any thing
 Cask, Casque, *s.* a helmet; a head-piece
 Cask, *s.* a barrel, a wooden vessel
 Cas'ket, *s.* a small box or chest for jewels
 Cas'pian, *a.* pertaining to the Caspian Sea, a large lake between Persia and Astracan
 Cas'sate, *v. a.* to annul, to make void
 Cassanunair', *s.* an aromatic vegetable
 Cas'sada, Cas'savi, *s.* an American plant, from the root of which bread is made
 Cassa'tion, *s.* the act of annulling
 Cas'sia, *s.* a very fragrant aromatic spice
 Cas'sidony, *s.* a precious stone; also a plant
 Cass'ino, *s.* a game at cards
 Cas'siobury, *s.* an American plant, the berries of which are of a beautiful red colour
 Cassiope'ia, *s.* a northern constellation, containing twenty-five stars
 Cas'sowary, *s.* a large bird, the emew
 Cassite'ria, *s.* crystals in which there appear to be an admixture of tin
 Cas'sock, *s.* the under vestment of a priest
 Cassona'de, *s.* unrefined sugar
 Cast, *s.* a throw; mould; shade; squint—*v.* to throw; condemn; model; contrive
 Casta'lian, *a.* pertaining to a cool spring on Mount Parnassus, called by the poets Castalia or Castaly
 Cas'tanets, *s. pl.* small shells of ivory or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands
 Cast'away, *s.* an abandoned or lost person
 Caste, *s.* a name by which each tribe or class of Hindoos is distinguished
 Castellan, *s.* the governor of a castle
 Castellany, *s.* the lordship of a castle
 Castellated, *a.* adorned with battlements
 Castellat'ion, *s.* the act of fortifying a house
 Cas'ter, *s.* one who throws; a calculator; a frame and set of small bottles [tables, &c.]
 Cast'ers, *s. pl.* wheels set on the legs of
 Cas'tigate, *v. a.* to chastise, to punish, to beat
 Castiga'tion, *s.* discipline, punishment
 Castigator, *s.* he who corrects
 Castigatory, *a.* corrective; punitive
 Cast'ile-soap, *s.* a kind of refined soap
 Castil'ian, *a.* relating to Castile in Spain—*s.* a native of Castile
 Cast'ing, *s.* the act of casting; a mould
 Cast'ing-net, *s.* a net thrown by the hand
 Cast'ing-vote, *s.* a kind of a presiding officer, which decides a question, when the votes of the members are equally divided
 Cas'tle, *s.* a fortified house; a project
 Cas'tle-builder, *s.* one who forms visionary schemes [plans]
 Cas'tle-building, *s.* the act of forming wild
 Cas'tled, *a.* furnished with castles

Cas'tlery, Cas'tlery, *s.* government of a castle
 Cas'tlet, *s.* a small castle
 Cas'tor, *s.* the name of a star; the beaver
 Castor-oil, *s.* an oil extracted from the palma christi, in the West Indies
 Cas'trate, *v. a.* to geld; to make imperfect
 Cas'tration, *s.* the act of gelding; emasculation
 Cas'tra'to, *s.* [Ital.] an emasculated singer
 Castremeta'tion, *s.* the practice of encamping
 Castren'sian, *a.* belonging to a camp
 Cas'ual, *a.* accidental, uncertain, fortuitous
 Cas'ually, *ad.* accidentally; without design
 Cas'ualness, *s.* the quality of being casual
 Cas'ualty, *s.* an accident [of conscience
 Cas'nist, *s.* one who studies and settles cases
 Cas'istical, *a.* relating to doubtful cases
 Cas'istry, *s.* the science or skill of a casuist
 Cat, *s.* a domestic animal; kind of ship; a double trivet or tripod, having six feet
 Catabap'tist, *s.* an opponent of baptism
 Catachre'sis, *s.* in rhetoric, abuse of a trope
 Catachrestically, *ad.* in a forced manner
 Catachrestical, *a.* far-fetched, forced
 Cataclysm, *s.* a deluge, an inundation
 Catacomb, *s.* a cavern for burial of the dead
 Catacom'itic, *a.* relating to reflected sounds
 Catacom'itics, *s.* the science of reflected sounds
 Cataclio'ptic, Cataclio'ptical, *a.* reflecting light; belonging to a reflecting telescope
 Catagma'tic, *a.* uniting fractured bones
 Catagraph, *s.* the first draught of a picture
 Catalectic, *a.* wanting a syllable in metrical measure [palsy, or epilepsy
 Catalepsy, *s.* a lighter species of the apoplexy
 Cataleptic, *a.* pertaining to catalepsy
 Cata'logue, *s.* a list of names, articles, &c.
 Cata'logue, *v. a.* to make a list of
 Cata'pa, *s.* a large tree of America
 Catal'ysis, *s.* dissolution
 Catamaran', *s.* a raft or float so called
 Cat'amount, Catamount'ain, *s.* the wild or mountain cat, a fierce animal resembling a cat
 Catanador'mous, *a.* in Ichthyology, moving alternately once a year from the salt water into the fresh
 Cat'apasm, *s.* a mixture of powders to be sprinkled medicinally on the body
 Cataphonics, *s. pl.* doctrine of reflected sounds
 Cat'aphract, *s.* a horseman in armour
 Cat'aplasm, *s.* a poultice, soft plaster
 Cat'apult, *s.* an engine to throw stones, &c.
 Cat'aract, *s.* a waterfall; disease in the eyes
 Catar'rh, *s.* a disease of the head and throat
 Catar'rh'al, *a.* relating to the catarrh
 Catasterism, *s.* a placing among the stars
 Catas'trophe, *s.* the denouement of a dramatic piece; a final event, generally unhappy
 Cat'eall, *s.* a small squeaking instrument
 Catch, *v.* to stop, lay hold on, ensnare, please
 Catch, *s.* the act of seizing; any thing caught; a song in succession; a contagion
 Catch'er, *s.* he that catches
 Catch'fly, *s.* a species of campon
 Catch'ing, *part. a.* infectious, apt to catch
 Catch'penny, *s.* any worthless publication
 Catch'poll, *s.* a bailiff's follower
 Cat'chup, Cat'sup, *s.* a kind of pickle usually made from mushrooms or walnuts
 Catch'word, *s.* the word sometimes put at the bottom of a page, and which is the first in the page succeeding
 Catechetical, *a.* consisting of questions and answers; catechising
 Catechetically, *ad.* by question and answer
 Cat'chise, *v. a.* to instruct by questions

CHERISH THY FRIEND, AND TEMPERATELY ADMONISH THY ENEMY.

COMBAT VICE IN ITS FIRST ATTACKS, AND YOU WILL COME OFF CONQUEROR.

[CAU]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAV]

COMMIT NOT THAT TO ANOTHER WHICH YOU CAN BETTER DO YOURSELF.

CONTENT NOT WITH THY FRIEND, LEST THOU MAKE HIM AN ENEMY.

Catechiser, *s.* one who interrogates
Catechism, *s.* a form of instruction by questions and answers
Catechist, *s.* one who teaches the catechism
Catechistical, *a.* teaching by interrogation
Catechu, *s.* an astringent substance extracted from an Indian plant; terra Japonea
Catechumen, **Catechumenist**, *s.* one who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity
Catechumenical, *a.* belonging to the catechumens
Categorical, *a.* absolute, positive, express
Categorically, *ad.* absolutely; positively
Category, *s.* a class, an order of ideas
Catena, *s.* the curve which a rope forms by its own weight when extended
Catena'riau, *a.* belonging to a chain
Catenate, *v. a.* to connect by links
Catena'tion, *s.* regular connexion, a link
Cat'enate, *a.* consisting of links or chains
Cat'er, *v. n.* to provide food, to lay in victuals
Cat'erer, *s.* a provider of victuals
Cat'eress, *s.* a woman that provides food
Cat'erpillar, *s.* an insect, a grub; a plant
Cat'erwaul, *v. n.* to cry like a cat
Cat'erwauling, *s.* the cry of cats
Cat'ery, *s.* a place where provisions are kept
Cates, *s.* cakes, dainties, viands, nice food
Cal'gut, *s.* a kind of canvass; fiddlestrings
Cal'harist, *s.* one who holds himself purer than others
Cathartic, *s.* a purgative medicine
Cathartic, **Cathartical**, *a.* purgative
Cal'head, *s.* a kind of fossil; a piece of timber which trices up the anchor from the hawse
Cathe'dra, *s.* a pulpit; a professor's chair
Cathe'dral, *s.* an episcopal or head church
—a. episcopal, antique, venerable
Cath'edrated, *a.* relating to the authority of a chairman, or of his office
Cath'eter, *s.* a surgical instrument
Cath'etus, *s.* a line in geometry, falling perpendicularly on another line
Cal'holes, *s.* two little holes astern above the gun-room ports of a ship
Cath'olic, **Catholical**, *a.* universal
Cath'olic, *s.* a member of the church of Rome
Catholicise, *v. n.* to become a catholic
Catholicism, **Catholicity**, *s.* adherence to the catholic church; universality
Cath'olicly, *ad.* generally, universally
Cath'olicness, *s.* universality
Cath'olicon, *s.* a universal remedy
Cal'kins, *s.* imperfect flowers hanging from trees and resembling a rope
Cal'ing, *s.* a surgeon's knife
Cato'nian, *a.* grave; severe; like Cato
Catop'is, *s.* an acute and quick perception
—diness of sight; the myopia
Catop'ter, **Catop'tron**, *s.* a kind of mirror
Catop'treal, *a.* relating to reflected vision
Catop'tric, *s.* that part of optics which treats of vision by reflection
Cal's-eye, *s.* a mineral resembling quartz
Cal's-foot, *s.* an herb; ground ivy
Cal's-head, *s.* a kind of large apple
Cal'silver, *s.* a kind of fossil
Cal's-paw, *s.* the dupe of another
Cal's-tull, *s.* a long round substance that grows upon nut-trees
Cal'tle, *s.* beasts of pasture that are tame
Catop'tromancy, *s.* divination performed by means of a mirror dipped in water
Caucas'ian, **Caucas'ean**, *a.* pertaining to the Caucasus, a mountain in A—
Cau'dal, *a.* relating to the tail of an animal

Cau'date, **Cau'dated**, *a.* having a tail
Cau'dex, *s.* the main stem of a tree
Cau'dle, *s.* a mixture of gruel or ale with spice, sugar, &c. for women in childbed
Cauf, *s.* a chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water
Cauk, *s.* a coarse kind of spar found in mines
Cauky, *a.* pertaining to or like cauk
Caul, *s.* part of a cap or wig; the omentum
Caul'escent, *a.* having a perfect stem
Caulif'erous, *a.* furnished with a stalk
Cauliflower, *s.* a fine kind of cabbage
Caul'ine, *a.* attached to the stem
Caup'ionate, *v. n.* to keep a victualling-house
Caus'able, *a.* that may be caused
Causal, *a.* relating to or implying causes
Causality, *s.* the agency of a cause
Causally, *ad.* according to the series of causes
Caus'ative, *a.* that effects as an agent
Caus'atively, *ad.* in a causative manner
Caus'ator, *s.* one who causes an effect
Cause, *s.* a reason, motive, party, source—
v. a. to effect, to produce, to occasion
Caus'less, *a.* having no just reason; original
Caus'lessly, *ad.* without cause or reason
Caus'lessness, *s.* unjust ground
Caus'er, *s.* one who causes; the agent
Caus'eway, **Caus'ey**, *s.* a raised paved way
Causidical, *a.* relating to a pleader
Caus'tic, *s.* a burning application—*a.* burning, hot and pungent
[caustic
Caus'ticity, **Caus'ticness**, *s.* quality of being
Caut'elous, *a.* cautious, wily, cunning
Caut'elously, *ad.* warily; cautiously
Caut'er, *s.* a scaring hot iron
Caut'erism, *s.* the application of cautery
Cauterization, *s.* act of burning flesh with hot irons, or caustics
Caut'erize, *v. a.* to burn with irons; to sear
Caut'ery, *s.* an iron for burning; a caustic
Caut'ion, *s.* prudence, care, warning—*v. a.* to warn, give notice, tell
Caut'ionary, *a.* warning; given as a pledge
Caut'ioner, *s.* the person who, in Scotland, becomes security for another
Caut'oury, *s.* the act of giving security for another, according to Scotch law
Caut'ious, *a.* wary, watchful, prudent
Caut'iously, *ad.* in a prudent wary manner
Caut'iousness, *s.* vigilance, circumspection
Cavale'ade, *s.* a procession on horseback
Cavalier, *s.* a partisan, knight, royalist—
a. gay, brave; haughty, proud
Cavalierly, *ad.* haughtily, arrogantly
Cavalier'ness, *s.* a haughty manner
Cav'alry, *s.* horse troops, horse soldiers
Cav'ate, *v. a.* to hollow out
Cavatina, *s.* [Ital.] a short air in music, without a return or second part
Cava'zion, *s.* the hollowing of the earth
Cave, *s.* a den, a cell, hollow place
Caveat, *s.* a law term to prevent further proceedings; a caution; admonition
Caveator, *s.* one who enters a caveat
Cav'ern, *s.* a cave, den, hollow place
Cav'erned, **Cav'ernous**, *a.* full of caverns
Cavern'ous, *a.* full of little caverns
Cav'esson, *s.* a noseband for a horse
Cav'etto, *s.* a round concave moulding
Caviar, **Caviare**, (*pro. car'er*) *s.* the roes of certain fish prepared and salted
Cal'l, *s.* false or frivolous objections—*v. n.* to raise objections, to wrangle
Cavillation, *s.* wilful false arguments
Cav'iller, *s.* a captious disputant
Cav'iling, *s.* a dispute

[CEN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CER]

COMPREHEND NOT FEW THINGS IN MANY WORDS, BUT MANY THINGS IN FEW WORDS.

CONTEMPT OF INJURIOUS WORDS STIFLES THEM; RESENTMENT REVIVES THEM.

- Cav'illingly, *ad.* in a cavilling manner
 Cav'illons, *a.* captious; unfair in argument
 Cav'illously, *ad.* captiously; disputatiously
 Cav'ity, *s.* a hollow place; a cavern
 Cav'olinite, *s.* a mineral found at Mt. Vesuvius
 Cav'y, *s.* a genus of small quadrupeds
 Caw, *v. a.* to cry as a rook or crow
 Cay'enne, *s.* a very pungent pepper
 Cay'man, Cay'man, *s.* the American alligator
 Cazique, *s.* a title given to the petty kings of several countries in America
 Cease, *v.* to leave off; to stop; to be extinct
 Ceaseless, *a.* never ceasing; perpetual
 Ceaselessly, *ad.* perpetually; incessantly
 Cec'hin, *s.* a coin of Italy and Barbary
 Cec'us, *s.* the north-east wind
 Cec'ity, *s.* blindness; loss or want of sight
 Cecu'ti'ncy, *s.* tendency to blindness
 Cedar, *s.* a large evergreen tree [tree
 Ced'arn, Ced'rine, *a.* belonging to the cedar-
 Cede, *v. a.* to yield up, to surrender up
 Cedil'la, *s.* a mark put under the French c, thus c, to show that it is to be sounded like s
 Ced'u'ous, *a.* fit to be felled
 Ceil, *v. a.* to overlay or cover the inner roof
 Ceiling, *s.* the inner roof, the upper part
 Cel'andine, *s.* a plant; pilewort
 Cel'ature, *s.* the art of engraving on metals
 Cel'ebrate, *v. a.* to praise; to commend
 Celebra'tion, *s.* solemn remembrance; praise
 Celeb'rious, *a.* famous, renowned, noted
 Celeb'ri'ty, *s.* fame, celebration, renown
 Cel'er'ity, *s.* swiftness, velocity, haste, speed
 Cel'ery, *s.* the name of a salad herb
 Celest'ial, *s.* an inhabitant of heaven—a heavenly; supremely happy
 Celest'ify, *v. a.* to make heavenly
 Celestine, *s.* a light blue mineral
 Celestins, *s.* an order of monks
 Cel'iac, *a.* relating to the belly
 Cel'ibacy, Cel'ibate, *s.* a single life
 Celidog'raphy, *s.* a description of the spots in the sun or planets
 Cel'ine, *a.* relating to the belly or intestines
 Cell, *s.* a small close room; cave, cavity
 Cellar, Cell'arage, *s.* a room under ground where liquors or stores are deposited
 Cell'arer, *s.* a butler in a religious house
 Cell'aret, *s.* a case for holding bottles
 Cellif'eros, *a.* bearing or producing cells
 Cellular, *a.* made up of cavities, hollow
 Cell'ule, *s.* a little cell
 Cel'situde, *s.* height; altitude
 Celtic, *a.* relating to the Celts or Gauls
 Celticism, *s.* the customs of the Celts
 Celtis, *s.* a genus of plants; the nettle-tree
 Cem'ent, *s.* that which unites; mortar
 Cement, *v. a.* to join together, to solder
 Cementation, *s.* the art of cementing
 Cementator, *a.* firmly uniting
 Cement'er, *s.* that which unites
 Cement'itious, *a.* uniting as by cement
 Cem'etery, *s.* a burial-place, a churchyard
 Cen'atory, *a.* relating to supper
 Cen'obite, *s.* a monk, a recluse [nity
 Cenobitic, Cenobit'ical, *a.* living in commu-
 Cen'otaph, *s.* an empty or honorary tomb
 Cense, *s.* public rate—*v. a.* to perfume
 Cens'er, *s.* a perfuming or incense pan
 Cen'sor, *s.* a magistrate of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; one ad-
 dicted to censuring others; a reprover
 Censo'rial, *a.* full of censure; severe
 Censo'rian, *a.* belonging to a censor
 Censo'rious, *a.* addicted to censure, severe
 Censo'riousness, *s.* disposition to reproach
 Cen'sorlike, *a.* censorious; austere
 Cen'sorship, *s.* the office of a censor
 Cen'sual, *a.* relating to the census
 Cen'surable, *a.* deserving censure, culpable
 Cen'surableness, *s.* blamableness
 Cen'surably, *ad.* in a blamable manner
 Cen'sure, *s.* blame, reproach, judgment—
v. a. to blame, revile, condemn
 Cen'sus, *s.* a numbering of the population
 Cent, *s.* an abbreviation of the Latin word *centum*, a hundred
 Centage, *s.* rate by the hundred
 Cent'aur, *s.* a poetical being, represented as half man, half horse; Sagittarius, the archer, a sign in the zodiac
 Cent'enary, *s.* a plant
 Cent'enary, *s.* the number of a hundred
 Centen'ial, *a.* consisting of a hundred years
 Centes'im'al, *a.* belonging to the 100th part
 Centesim'ation, *s.* a military punishment, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution
 Centesim'itous, *a.* having 100 beads
 Centif'idous, *a.* being divided into 100 parts
 Centifol'ious, *a.* having a hundred leaves
 Centigrade, *a.* consisting of 100 degrees
 Centif'ouy, *s.* a hundred-fold discourse
 Centipede, *s.* a poisonous insect with many feet, vulgarly termed the forty-legs
 Cen'to, *s.* a composition consisting of scraps and fragments from various authors
 Central, *a.* relating to the centre
 Central'ity, *s.* the state of being central
 Centrally, *ad.* in a central manner
 Centre, *s.* the middle, the chief place
 Centre, *v.* to place on a centre, to rest on
 Centre-bit, *s.* a tool used for drilling holes
 Centric, *a.* placed in the centre
 Centrically, *ad.* in a central position
 Centric'itiness, *s.* a situation in the centre
 Centrif'ugal, *a.* flying from the centre
 Centrif'etal, *a.* tending to the centre
 Centumvir, *s.* a judge among the Romans appointed to decide inferior causes [virs
 Centum'viral, *a.* pertaining to the centum-
 Centuple, *a.* a hundred fold—*v. a.* to multiply a hundred fold
 Centuplicate, *v. a.* to make a hundred fold
 Centu'rial, *a.* relating to a century
 Centu'riate, *v. a.* to divide into hundreds
 Centu'riator, Centu'rist, *s.* a name applied to historians who distinguish time by centuries
 Centu'riou, *s.* a Roman military officer who commanded a hundred men
 Centu'ry, *s.* a hundred years
 Cephalag'ic, *s.* a medicine for the headache
 Cephalic, *a.* medicinal for the head
 Cephalalg'y, *s.* the headache
 Cep'has, *s.* a kind of duck; a monkey
 Cep'heus, *s.* a constellation in the northern hemisphere
 Cer'asin, *s.* gum which swells in cold water, but does not dissolve in it
 Cer'asite, *s.* a petrefaction like a cherry
 Ceras'tes, *s.* a horned serpent
 Cera'te, *s.* a salve made of wax and oil
 Cera'ted, *a.* covered with wax
 Cere, *v. a.* to cover or smear over with wax
 Cere'al, Cere'alious, *a.* pertaining to corn
 Cerebell'um, *s.* the hinder portion of the brain
 Cere'bral, *a.* belonging to the brain
 Cere'brum, *s.* the fore-part of the brain
 Cerecloth, Cere'ment, *s.* cloth dipped in wax in which dead bodies were wrapped
 Ceremo'nial, *s.* outward form; external rite
 Ceremo'nial, Ceremo'nious, *a.* formal

Ceremony, *s.* outward rite; external form in religion; forus of civility
Ceremonially, *ad.* according to ceremonies
Ceremoniously, *ad.* with due forms
Ceremoniousness, *s.* fondness of ceremony
Cercolite, *s.* an earthly substance which has the appearance of wax
Ceraceous, *a.* waxen, resembling wax
Ceruin, *s.* a soft kind of wax
Cerite, *s.* an opaque, brittle mineral
Cerium, *s.* a recently discovered metal in the mineral cerite
Cerography, *s.* a writing or painting in wax
Ceromancy, *s.* divination by the dropping of melted wax into water
Ceroon, *s.* a package of skins
Ceroplastie, *s.* cast like figures of wax
Cerrial, *a.* pertaining to the bitter oak
Ceruis, *s.* the bitter oak
Certain, *a.* sure, resolved, unfailling; some
Certainly, *ad.* indubitably, without fail
Certainty, *s.* a fulness of assurance, exemption from doubt
Certes, *ad.* certainly; verily; in truth
Certificate, *s.* a testimony in writing
Certificate, *v. a.* to give a certificate
Certification, *s.* an ascertaining of a thing
Certifier, *s.* an assurer; an ascertainment
Certify, *v. a.* to give certain information
Certiorari, *s.* a writ issued from the court of Chancery to call up the records of a cause depending
Certitude, *s.* certainty; freedom from doubt
Cerulean, *Ceruleous*, *a.* blue
Cerulific, *a.* producing a blue colour
Cerumen, *s.* the wax of the ear
Ceruse, *s.* white lead reduced to calx
Cervical, *a.* belonging to the neck
Cervine, *a.* relating to deer
Cervix, *s.* the hind part of the neck
Cesarean, *a.* belonging to that operation by which a child is taken from the womb.
 This, it is said, first gave the name of Cesar to the Roman family so called
Cespititious, *Cespitious*, *a.* made of turfs
Cess, *s.* a levy upon the inhabitants of a place, according to their property; act of laying rates, bounds, or limits
Cessation, *s.* a rest, rest; intermission of hostilities; respite
Cessibility, *s.* the act of giving way
Cessible, *a.* liable to give way, yielding
Cession, *s.* retreat; act of giving away
Cessionary, *a.* having surrendered effects
Cessment, *s.* an assessment or tax
Cessor, *s.* one who assesses
Cesspool, *s.* a receptacle for liquid filth
Cest, *Cestus*, *s.* the girdle of Venus
Cesura. [See *Cesura*]
Cetaceous, *a.* of the whale kind
Cetate, *s.* a compound of cetic acid
Cetic, *a.* pertaining to the whale kind.
Cetic acid is obtained from spermaceti
Cetological, *a.* pertaining to cetology
Cetologist, *s.* one who is versed in the natural history of the whale species. [mals
Cetology, *s.* the doctrine of cetaceous animals
Cetus, *s.* the whale; a large constellation of the southern hemisphere
Ceylanite, *s.* a dark-coloured mineral
Chabasie, *Chabasite*, *s.* a mineral nearly allied to zeolite
Chacoon, *s.* a dance like a saraband
Chad, *s.* a kind of fish
Chafe, *s.* passion, violence, fume, rage—*v.* to rage, fret, warm, make angry

Chaffer, *s.* an insect; a sort of beetle
Chaff, *s.* the husks of corn; a worthless thing
Chaffer, *v.* to haggle, bargain, exchange
Chaffery, *Chaffery*, *s.* merchandize; traffic
Chafferer, *s.* a dealer; a hard bargainer
Chaffinch, *s.* a small common bird
Chaffy, *a.* full of chaff; foul, light, bad
Chaffingdish, *s.* a portable grate for coals
Chagrin, *s.* ill humour, vexation—*v. a.* to vex, to hurt, to tease
Chain, *s.* a line of links, a series; a fetter—*v. a.* to fasten with a chain, enslave
Chain-pump, *s.* a pump used in ships
Chain-shot, *s.* bullets fastened by a chain
Chain-work, *s.* work with open spaces like the links of a chain
Chair, *s.* a moveable seat, a sedan
Chairman, *s.* the president of any public meeting; one who carries a sedan
Chaise, *s.* a kind of light carriage
Chalcedony, *s.* a fine variegated stone
Chalceographer, *s.* an engraver on brass
Chalceographmania, *s.* the rage for collecting old and curious engravings
Chalceography, *s.* art of engraving on brass
Chaldaic, *s.* the language of the Chaldeans
Chaldaism, *s.* a Chaldaic idiom
Chaldean, *s.* an inhabitant of Chaldea
Chaldee, *a.* pertaining to Chaldea
Chaldron, *s.* a coal measure of 36 bushels
Chalice, *s.* a cup standing on a foot
Chaliceed, *a.* having a cell or cup
Chalkiness, *s.* the state of being chalky
Chalk-stone, *s.* a white concretion in the hands and feet of gouty persons
Challengable, *a.* that may be challenged
Challenger, *s.* one that defies another to combat; a claimant
Chalk, *s.* a well-known white fossil earth—*v. a.* to mark or manure with chalk
Chalk-cutter, *s.* one who digs chalk
Chalk-pit, *s.* a place where chalk is dug
Chalky, *a.* consisting of chalk, white
Challenge, *v. a.* to accuse, to claim, to call to fight, &c.—*s.* a summons to combat
Chalybean, *a.* pertaining to steel
Chalybeate, *a.* impregnated with iron
Chan, *Khan*, *s.* the sovereign of Tartary
Chama'de, *s.* the beat of a drum, denoting a surrender or a desire to parley
Chamber, *s.* an apartment in an upper story—*v. n.* to occupy as a chamber
Chamberer, *s.* one who intrigues
Chambering, *s.* intrigue, wantonness
Chamberlain, *s.* one who takes care of chambers; the sixth officer of the crown
Chamberlainship, *s.* the office of chamberlain
Chamber-lye, *s.* urine
Chambermaid, *s.* a servant who has the care of bedrooms
Chamber-pot, *s.* a vessel used in chambers
Chamber-practice, *s.* the practice of barristers who give opinions at their rooms
Chameleon, *s.* a kind of lizard that is said to take the colour of whatever it is applied to, and, erroneously, to live on the air
Chamfer, *s.* the fluting in a column
Chamois, *s.* an animal of the goat kind; leather made of the goat's skin
Champ, *v. a.* to gnaw, to bite, to devour
Champagne, *s.* a brisk, sparkling wine
Champain, *Champain*, *s.* a flat open country
Champer, *s.* a bitter, or nibbler
Champerty, *s.* a maintenance of any man in his suit, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered

Champion, *s.* a small kind of mushroom
 Champion, *s.* a single combatant, a hero
 Chance, *s.* fortune, event, luck, misfortune
 —*v. n.* to happen—*a.* casual
 Chanceable, *a.* accidental, casual
 Chanceful, *a.* hazardous
 Chan'cel, *s.* the east end of a church
 Chan'cellor, *s.* a great officer of state
 Chan'cellorship, *s.* the office of chancellor
 Chance-medley, *s.* casual slaughter of a man
 Chan'cery, *s.* the chief court of equity
 Chan'cre, *s.* an ulcer, a bad sore
 Chan'crous, *a.* cancerous, like a chancre
 Chandeller, *s.* a branch to hold candles
 Chand'ler, *s.* a person who sells candles, &c.
 Chand'lery, *s.* the articles sold by a chandler
 Change, *s.* alteration, novelty, small money
 —*v. a.* to alter, amend, exchange
 Changeable, Changeful, *a.* inconsistent,
 fickle; subject to frequent changes
 Changeableness, *s.* inconstancy; suscepti-
 bility of change
 Changeably, *ad.* Inconstantly
 Changeful, *a.* inconstant, mutable, fickle
 Changeless, *a.* con-stant
 Changeling, *s.* a child changed for another;
 an idiot, a natural, a waverer
 Chan'na, *s.* a fish resembling the sea-perch
 Chan'nel, *s.* the bed of running waters, a
 narrow sea; a furrow in a pillar—*v. a.* to
 cut in channels
 Chan'son, *s.* [Fr.] a song
 Chan'sonet'te, *s.* [Fr.] a little song
 Chant, *s.* a song, a melody; cathedral service
 —*v. a.* to sing cathedral service
 Chan'cer, *s.* a singer in a cathedral, a songster
 Chanticleer, *s.* the cock; a clear singer
 Chan'cing, *s.* the act of singing
 Chan'tress, *s.* a female singer
 Chan'try, *s.* a chapel or part of a church
 for priests to sing mass in
 Chaology, *s.* a description of chaos
 Cha'os, *s.* a confused mass of matter, con-
 fusion; the beginning of the creation
 Chaot'ic, *a.* confused, indigested, mixed
 Chap, *s.* a cleft, an opening; a beast's jaw
 —*v. a.* to open, to crack, to divide
 Chape, *s.* a thin plate of metal at the point
 of a scabbard; part of a buckle
 Chapeau, *s.* [Fr.] a hat; a cap or bonnet
 Chap'el, *s.* a place of worship
 Chap'el-goer, *s.* a frequenter of chapels
 Chap'ellany, *s.* a place founded within some
 church, and dependent thereon
 Chap'elry, *s.* the bounds of a chapel
 Chap'eron, *s.* a kind of hood or cap worn
 by the knights of the garter; the gentle-
 man who attends on a lady in public—*v. a.*
 to attend on a lady in a public assembly
 Chap'fallen, *a.* having the mouth shrunk
 Chap'iter, *s.* the capital of a pillar
 Chap'lain, *s.* a clergyman who performs
 divine service in the army or navy, or in
 a nobleman's or a private family [chaplain
 Chap'laincy, Chap'lainship, *s.* the office of a
 Chap'less, *a.* without flesh about the mouth
 Chap'let, *s.* a wreath for the head
 Chap'man, *s.* a dealer in goods; a cheapener
 Chap'ter, *s.* a division of a book; an assem-
 bly of the clergy of a cathedral [meet
 Chap'ter-house, *s.* a house where the clergy
 Chap'trel, *s.* the capital of a pillar which
 serves to support an arch
 Char, *s.* a small fish—*v.* to burn wood to a
 black cinder; to work by the day, without
 being a hired servant

Character, *s.* a mark; reputation; letter
 Character, *v. a.* to inscribe; to describe
 Characterism, *s.* distinction of character
 Characteristic, *a.* peculiar to, distinguishing
 —*s.* that which constitutes the character
 Characteristically, *ad.* in a manner that
 distinguishes character
 Characterist'icalness, *s.* the state or qualities
 of being characteristic
 Characterize, *v. a.* to give a character of a
 person; to imprint; to mark with a stamp
 Characterless, *a.* void of character
 Char'acter'y, *s.* impression, mark, distinction
 Char'ade, *s.* [Fr.] a riddle, usually in verse
 Char'coal, *s.* coal made by burning wood
 under turf
 Charge, *s.* trust; expense; onset; command
 —*v. a.* to entrust; to impute as a debt; to
 accuse; to load a gun; to command
 Chargeable, *a.* expensive, costly; accusable
 Chargeableness, *s.* expense; cost
 Chargeful, *a.* expensive; costly
 Chargeless, *a.* cheap; unexpensive
 Charger, *s.* a large dish; a war horse
 Char'ily, *ad.* warily, frugally
 Char'it'ous, *s.* caution, care, nicety, frugality
 Char'iot, *s.* a carriage of pleasure or state
 Char'iot'er, *s.* a chariot driver, a coachman
 Char'itable, *a.* kind, bountiful, candid
 Char'itableness, *s.* the exercise of charity;
 disposition to charity
 Char'it'ably, *ad.* kindly, benevolently
 Char'it'ative, *a.* disposed to tenderness
 Char'ity, *s.* tenderness, love, good-will; alms
 Chark, *v. a.* to burn wood to a black cinder
 Char'lata'n, *s.* a mountebank, quack, cheat
 Char'lata'n'ical, *a.* quackish, ignorant
 Char'lata'ny, *s.* deceit; quackery
 Charles's-Wain, *s.* the northern constella-
 tion, called Ursa Major, or the Great Bear
 Char'lock, *s.* a weed with a yellow flower
 which grows among corn
 Charm, *s.* a spell or enchantment, a philter
 —*v. a.* to bewitch, delight, appease
 Char'm'er, *s.* one who charms or enchants
 Char'm'ful, *a.* abounding with charms
 Char'm'ing, *a.* very pleasing, delightful
 Char'm'ingly, *ad.* in a delightful manner
 Char'm'ingness, *s.* the power to please
 Char'm'less, *a.* destitute of charms
 Char'nel-house, *s.* a receptacle for the bones
 of the dead, a vault for dead bodies
 Char'ry, *a.* pertaining to charcoal
 Chart, *s.* a delineation of coasts, &c.; a map
 Char'ter, *s.* a privilege, immunity, or ex-
 emption, by royal grant, in writing
 Char'ter'ed, *a.* privileged; granted by charter
 Char'ter'lary, *s.* a kind of chapel
 Char'ter-party, *s.* a paper relating to a con-
 tract of which each party has a copy
 Char'woman, *s.* a woman hired by the day
 Ch'ary, *a.* careful, cautious, diligent
 Cha'sable, *a.* fit for the chase
 Chase, *s.* a piece of ground for hunting,
 larger than a park; hunting itself; pur-
 suit of an enemy; the bore of a gun—
v. a. to hunt, to pursue, to drive; to chase
 metals. [See Enchase]
 Cha'ser, *s.* hunter; pursuer; an enchaser
 Chasm, *s.* a cleft, an opening, a vacancy
 Chas'm'ed, *a.* having gaps or openings
 Chas'selas, *s.* a sort of grape
 Classen'rs, *s.* a select body of light infantry
 Chaste, *a.* pure, uncorrupt, honest
 Chaste-eyed, *a.* having modest eyes
 Chastely, *a.* without incontinence

COURTIERS ARE LIKE JUGGLERS: THEY CONFEDERATE WITH KNAVES TO IMPOSE ON FOOLS.

CIVIL WAR IS A DELUGE THAT LEVELS ALIKE THE COTTAGE AND THE PALACE.

CONSENT TO COMMON CUSTOM, BUT NOT TO COMMON FOLLY.

CONTENT NOT POOR ACQUAINTANCE, NOR FLATTER RICH FRIENDS.

Cha'sten, *v. a.* to punish, correct, purify
 Cha'stener, *s.* one who corrects
 Chastifiable, *a.* deserving chastisement
 Chastise, *v. a.* to correct by punishing
 Chastisement, *s.* correction, punishment
 Chastiser, *s.* he who corrects by punishment
 Chastity, Cha'steness, *s.* purity of the body
 Cha'stable, *s.* that part of a priest's habit worn over his alb when he says mass
 Chat, *v. n.* to prate, to talk idly, to prattle
 —*s.* idle talk, prattle, conversation
 Chateau, *s.* [Fr.] a castle, country seat
 Chat'ellany, *s.* the district under a castle
 Chat'elet, *s.* [Fr.] a little castle
 Chatoyant, *a.* having a changeable lustre like the eye of a cat in the dark
 Chatoyment, *s.* changeableness of colour
 Cha'tah, *s.* (in India) an umbrella
 Cha'tel, *s.* any moveable property
 Cha'ter, *s.* noisy and idle prattle—*v. n.* to utter sounds without meaning
 Cha'terbox, Cha'terer, *s.* an idle talker
 Cha'tering, *s.* rapid inarticulate sounds
 Cha'try, *a.* conversing freely
 Cha'twood, *s.* small sticks for fuel
 Chaumont'e, *s.* a sort of pear
 Chav'ender, Chev'en, *s.* the chub, a fish
 Chav'dron, *s.* the entrails of a beast
 Cheap, *a.* coming at a low price; of small value; easy to be had
 Cheap'en, *v. a.* to attempt to purchase, to bid for any thing; to lessen the value
 Cheap'ener, *s.* a bargainer
 Cheap'y, *ad.* at a small price
 Cheap'ness, *s.* lowness of price
 Cheat, *s.* a fraud, a trick; a deceiver—*v. a.* to impose on, to deceive, to gull
 Cheat'er, *s.* one that practises fraud
 Check, *v.* to repress, curb, chide, control—*s.* a stop, curb, restraint, dislike, reproof; a kind of linen; a countermark
 Check'er, *s.* that which checks or restrains
 Check'less, *a.* that cannot be restrained
 Check-mate, *s.* the term used at chess when the king is made prisoner—*v. a.* to finish
 Check'roll, *s.* a roll or book containing the names of such as are in the pay of great personages
 Check, *s.* the side of the face below the eye; a name with mechanics for those parts of their machines that are double
 Cheek'bone, *s.* the bone of the cheek
 Cheek'tooth, *s.* the hinder tooth or tusk
 Cheep, *v. n.* to chirp, as a small bird
 Cheer, *s.* a shout of joy; entertainment, gayety, jollity—*v.* to incite, to comfort
 Cheer'er, *s.* one who promotes mirth
 Cheerful, *a.* gay, full of life, merry
 Cheerfulness, *s.* alacrity, liveliness, mirth
 Cheer'fully, *ad.* without dejection; gayly
 Cheer'less, *a.* sad, gloomy, comfortless
 Cheer'ly, Cheer'y, *ad.* cheerfully
 Cheer'y, *a.* having power to make gay
 Cheese, *s.* food made from milk curds
 Chee'secake, *s.* a cake of curds, sugar, &c.
 Chee'semonger, *s.* one who sells cheese
 Chee'scavat, *s.* the wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese
 Chee'sy, *a.* having the nature of cheese
 Cheiran'thus, *s.* the stock-gillflower
 Chei'ropter, *s.* any animal whose feet are webbed and serve for wings
 Cheko'a, *s.* the Chinese porcelain clay
 Chel'idon, *s.* a brown dy with silvery wings
 Chelidonium, *s.* the horned or prickly poppy
 Cheliferous, *a.* furnished with claws

Chel'iform, *a.* having the form of a claw
 Chelonian, *a.* pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind
 Chel'y, *s.* the claw of a shell-fish
 Chemise, *s.* [Fr.] a shift; in fortification, a wall where with a bastion is lined
 Chemist, Chemistry, &c. [See Chymist, &c.]
 Cheque, *s.* an order to pay money on demand
 Chequer, *v. a.* to variegate; to diversify
 Chequers, *s.* the game of draughts
 Chequin', *s.* a coin of Italy
 Cher'iff, or Sher'riffe, *s.* a high-priest among the Mohammedans
 Cher'ish, *v. a.* to support, nurse up, shelter
 Cher'isher, *s.* an encourager, a supporter
 Cher'y, *s.* a fruit—*a.* ruddy, blooming
 Cher'y-checked, *a.* having blooming cheeks
 Cher'sonee, *s.* a peninsula
 Chert, *s.* a kind of flint, flint in strata
 Chert'y, *a.* flinty; resembling chert
 Cher'ub, *s.* a celestial spirit
 Cher'ubic, Cher'ubical, *a.* angelical
 Cher'ubim, *s.* the Hebrew plural of cherub
 Cher'up, *v. n.* to chirp; to use a lively voice
 Cher'vil, *s.* an umbelliferous plant
 Ches'ible, *s.* a Romish priest's vestment
 Ches'lip, *s.* a small vermin, found under stones
 Ches'nut, Chest'nut, *s.* the fruit of the chesnut-tree—*a.* of the colour of a chesnut
 Chess, *s.* a difficult game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition
 Chess-board, *s.* a board to play chess on
 Chess-man, *s.* a puppet for chess
 Ches'som, *s.* mellow earth
 Chess-player, *s.* one skilful at chess
 Chess'tree, *s.* a piece of wood that confines the clews of the malsail
 Chest, *s.* a large box or coffer; the breast
 Chevalier, *s.* a knight, a gallant man
 Chevaux-de-Frise, *s.* [Fr.] a military fence composed of a piece of timber, traversed with spikes; a kind of trimming
 Chev'en, *s.* a river fish, the same with chub
 Chev'ril, *s.* a kid; kid leather
 Chev'sauce, *s.* an agreement or composition
 Chev'rette, *s.* an instrument for raising guns or mortars into their carriages [kind
 Chevrota'n, *s.* the smallest of the antelope
 Chew, *v.* to grind with the teeth, to masticate; to meditate on, to ruminate
 Chia, *s.* a beautiful Mexican plant
 Chi'an, *s.* [See Cayenne]
 Chias'tolite, *s.* a prismatic mineral [painting
 Chiaro-oscuro, [Ital.] lights and shades in
 Chib'que (*ke-book*), *s.* the Turkish pipe
 Chica'ne, Chica'ner, *s.* sophistry, wrangling; protracting a debate by artifice
 Chica'ne, *v. a.* to prolong a contest by tricks
 Chica'ner, *s.* a petty sophister; a caviller
 Chick, Chick'en, *s.* the young of hens
 Chick'en-hearted, *a.* fearful, timorous
 Chick'en-pox, *s.* a pustulous distemper
 Chick'ling, *s.* a small chicken; a vetch or inferior pea
 Chick'peas, *s.* a kind of degenerate pea
 Chick'weed, *s.* the name of a plant
 Chide, *v.* to reprove, to blame, to reproach
 Chid'er, *s.* one who chides
 Chid'ing, *s.* the act of reproving, a rebuke
 Chid'ingly, *ad.* in a reproving manner
 Chief, *a.* principal, eminent—*s.* a leader
 Chief'age, Chief'age, *s.* a tribute by the head
 Chief'dom, *s.* sovereignty
 Chief'less, *a.* having no leader; weak
 Chief'y, *ad.* principally, eminently, above all
 Chief'rie, *s.* a small rent paid to the lord

Chief'tain, *s.* a leader, a commander
 Chief'tainry, Chief'tainship, *s.* headship
 Chie'fo, Chie'oe, *s.* a West Indian insect that gets into the feet and is very troublesome
 Chie'blain, *s.* a sore made by cold and frost
 Child, *s.* an infant; male or female offspring
 Childbearing, *s.* the act of bearing children
 Childbed, Childbirth, *s.* the state of a woman bringing a child; travail; labour
 Childermas-day, *s.* the day of the week throughout the year answering to the day of the feast of the Holy Innocents
 Childhood, *s.* infancy, the state of a child
 Childish, *a.* trivial, puerile, like a child
 Childishly, *ad.* in the manner of a child
 Childishness, *s.* puerility, harmlessness
 Childless, *a.* having no children
 Childlike, *a.* becoming or like a child
 Children, *s.* the plural of Child
 Child'ad, *s.* a thousand in number
 Childae'dron, *s.* a figure of a thousand sides
 Child'arch, *s.* a commander of a thousand
 Child'archy, *s.* a body consisting of 1000 men
 Child'ast, *s.* a Millenarian; one who believes that Christ will reign on earth 1000 years
 Child'active. See Chylifactive, &c.
 Child, *a.* cold, depressed—*s.* chulness, cold—*v. a.* to make cold, discourage, blast
 Child's, *s.* Guinea pepper, a plant
 Child'ness, *s.* a sensation of shivering
 Child'y, *a.* somewhat cold, frosty, raw
 Child'ness, *s.* coldness; want of warmth
 Chime, *s.* a sound of bells, concord of sound
 Chime, *v.* to sound in harmony, to agree
 Chime'ra, *s.* an odd fancy, a feigned monster
 Chimer'ical, *a.* Imaginary, whimsical
 Chimer'ically, *ad.* wildly, fantastically
 Chimerize, *v.* to entertain wild fancies
 Chim'nage, *s.* toll for passing thro' a forest
 Chim'mar, *s.* a bishop's black vestment
 Chim'ney, *s.* a passage made for smoke
 Chim'ney-piece, *s.* an ornamental frame of marble, stone, &c. round a fire-place
 Chim'ney-sweeper, *s.* one whose trade is to clean chimneys
 Chim'ist, Chim'istry, &c. [See Chymist, &c.]
 Chimpen'zee, *s.* an animal of the ape species
 Chin, *s.* the lowest part of the human face
 Chi'na, *s.* a species of fine earthenware made in China, and therefore so called
 Chi'na-orange, *s.* the sweet orange
 Chinch'il'a, *s.* an animal, and its fur
 Chn'cough, *s.* a violent disease of children
 Chinc, *s.* the backbone—*v. a.* to cut in chines
 Chime'se, *s.* the language or natives of China
 Chin'gle, *s.* pebble beds on the sea-shore
 Chink, *s.* a small aperture longwise; money in burlesque—*v. a.* to jingle like money
 Chink'apin, *s.* the dwarf chestnut
 Chink'y, *a.* full of chinks, gaping, open
 Chintz, *s.* fine Indian printed calico [Ladies
 Chio'p'inc, *s.* a high shoe formerly worn by
 Chip, Chip'ping, *s.* a fragment cut off
 Chip, *v. a.* to cut into small pieces, to hack
 Chira'gra, *s.* the gout in the hands only
 Chira'gical, *a.* having the gout in the hand
 Chiro'graph, *s.* an instrument for writing
 Chiro'grapher, *s.* one who practises writing as a profession; an officer in the Common Pleas, who engrosses fines in that court
 Chiro'graph'ic, Chiro'graph'ical, *a.* pertaining to chirography
 Chiro'graphy, *s.* the art of writing
 Chirolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to chiology
 Chirologist, *s.* one who practises chiology
 Chirology, *s.* the art of talking by the hand

Chiro'mancer, *s.* one who pretends to tell fortunes by inspecting the hands
 Chiro'mancy, *s.* divination by the hand
 Chiro'mantic, *a.* pertaining to chiromancy
 Chiro'p'edist, *s.* one who extracts corns
 Chiro'sophist, *s.* a chiromancer; a fortune-teller
 Chirp, *v. n.* to imitate the noise of birds—*s.* the voice of birds or insects
 Chirp'er, *s.* one that chirps
 Chirp'ing, *s.* the gentle noise of birds
 Chirur'geon, *s.* a surgeon; an operator
 Chirur'gery, *s.* the art of surgery
 Chirur'gical, *a.* relating to surgery
 Chisel, *s.* a carpenter's tool to pare with—*v. a.* to cut with a chisel [year
 Chis'len, *s.* the ninth month of the Jewish
 Chit, *s.* a baby, a child; a sprout of corn
 Chit'chat, *s.* prattle, common trifling talk
 Chit'terings, *s.* the entrails of an animal
 Chit'y, *a.* child'ly, like a baby
 Chival'rous, *a.* warlike; adventurous
 Chival'ry, *s.* military dignity, knighthood
 Clive, *s.* a kind of small onion
 Cliv'en, *s.* a rocky eminence
 Clives, *s.* the threads or filaments rising in flowers with seeds at the end
 Clia'mys, *s.* a cloak, a tunic
 Chlor'ate, *s.* chloric acid with a base
 Chlor'ic, *a.* pertaining to chlorine
 Chlor'ide, *s.* a compound of chlorine with a combustible body
 Chlor'ine, *s.* a gaseous body; a bleaching liquid
 Chlor'is, *s.* the greenfinch, a small bird
 Chlor'ite, *s.* a grass-green mineral, composed of little spangles and scales
 Chlor'opal, *s.* a mineral of a green colour
 Chloro'phane, *s.* a kind of fluor spar, which, if placed on a heated iron, gives a brilliant green light [year
 Chlor'ophyl, *s.* the green matter in vegeta-
 Chloro'sis, *s.* the green-sickness
 Choc'olate, *s.* a preparation of the Indian cocoa-nut shell; the liquor made with it
 Choice, *s.* a thing chosen; power of choosing; variety, plenty; best part of any thing
 Choice, *a.* select, of great value; careful
 Choic'less, *a.* not having the power of choosing
 Choic'ely, *ad.* with great care; valuably
 Choic'eness, *s.* nicety, of particular value
 Choir, *s.* part of a church; a body of singers
 Choke, *v. a.* to suffocate, suppress, block up
 Choke, *s.* internal part of an artichoke
 Chokedamp, *s.* a noxious vapour in coal mines
 Choke'full, *a.* as full as possible
 Choke'pear, *s.* a rough, harsh, unpalatable pear; any unanswerable sarcasm
 Choke-weed, *s.* the name of a plant
 Cho'ky, *a.* having a tendency to suffocate
 Cholo'gogue, *s.* a medicine for the bile
 Chol'er, *s.* the bile; anger, rage, irascibility
 Chol'era-morbus, *s.* a sudden and violent evacuation of bile, &c., very generally proving fatal, and supposed to be contagious
 Chol'ic, *a.* full of choler, angry, offensive
 Chol'er'icness, *s.* irascibility; anger
 Chon'droides, *s.* a translucent mineral; bru-
 Choose, *v.* to select, to pick out [cite
 Chooser, *s.* one that chooses; an elector
 Chop, *v.* to cut with a blow, to mince; to devour; to change
 Chop, *s.* a small piece of meat; a cleft
 Chop'house, *s.* a house to eat provisions at
 Chop'in, *s.* [Fr.] the Scotch quart in wine measure; also a French measure

Chop'ness, *s.* a kind of spade
 Chop'per, *s.* a butcher's cleaver
 Chop'ping, *a.* large, lusty, healthy, jolly
 Chop'ping-block, *s.* a log of wood, on which any thing is cut in pieces
 Chop'ping-knife, *s.* a knife to mince meat
 Chop'py, *a.* full of holes or cracks
 Chops, Chaps, *s. pl.* the mouth of a beast
 Cho'ral, *a.* belonging to or singing in a choir
 Cho'rally, *ad.* in the manner of a chorus
 Chord, *s.* the string of a musical instrument
 Chord, *v. a.* to furnish or fasten with strings
 Chordec', *s.* a contraction of the frænum
 Chorepiscop'al, *a.* relating to the power of a suffragan or local bishop
 Chorian'lic, *s.* belonging to a verse of four syllables, two being long at each end of the word, and two short in the middle
 Cho'rist, Cho'rister, *s.* a singer in cathedrals
 Chorog'rapher, *s.* one who describes particular regions or countries [regions
 Chorograph'ical, *a.* descriptive of particular
 Chorog'raphy, *s.* the art of describing particular places, or of teaching geography
 Cho'roid, *s.* (in anatomy) a membrane
 Cho'rus, *s.* a number of singers; a concert
 Chough, *s.* a sea bird which frequents rocks
 Choule, *s.* the stomach of a bird; a jowl
 Choul'try, *s.* an East Indian inn
 Chouse, *v. a.* to cheat, to trick [child
 Chow'ter, *v. a.* to grumble like a froward
 Chris'm, *s.* a holy unguent or oil
 Chris'mal, *a.* relating to ebriism [for chris'm
 Chris'matory, *s.* a vessel for the oil intended
 Chris'om, *s.* a child that dies within a month after its birth; a holy cloth
 Chris'ten, *v. a.* to baptize, to name
 Chris'tendom, *s.* the whole body of Christians
 Chris'tening, *s.* the act of baptizing infants
 Chris'tian, *s.* a disciple of Christ—*a.* belonging to the religion of Christ
 Christianity, *s.* the Christian religion
 Christianie, *s.* a brown or reddish mineral
 Christian'ity, *s.* the religion taught by Christ
 Cbris'tianize, *v. a.* to make Christian
 Chris'tianlike, *a.* befitting a Christian
 Chris'tianly, *a. or ad.* in a Christian manner
 Christianog'raphy, *s.* a general description of the nations professing Christianity
 Christie'olist, *s.* a worshipper of Christ
 Chris'tmas, (Christmas-day), *s.* the festival of the Nativity of Christ, December 25
 Chris'tmas-box, *s.* a box in which presents are collected at Christmas; a Christmas gift
 Chrom'ate, *s.* chromic acid with a base
 Chrom'atic, *s.* that kind of music that proceeds by a succession of semitones
 Chrom'atic, *a.* relating to colours or music
 Chrom'atics, *s.* the science of colours
 Chromatog'raphy, *s.* a treatise on colours
 Chrome, or Chromic yellow, *s.* a beautiful yellow paint; artificial chromate of lead
 Chrome, *s.* a newly discovered metal
 Chron'ic, Chron'ical, *a.* of long continuance
 Chron'icle, *s.* history, register, record
 Chron'icle, *v. a.* to record in history
 Chron'icler, *s.* historian, recorder of events
 Chron'ogram, *s.* a kind of verse or description, the numeral letters of which make up the date of the action mentioned [nogram
 Chronogram'mat'ical, *a.* belonging to a chronogram'matist, *s.* a writer of chronograms
 Chronog'rapher, *s.* a chronologist
 Chronog'raphy, *s.* the description of past time
 Chronol'oger, *s.* an explainer of past time
 Chronol'ogical, *a.* relating to chronology

Chronol'ogically, *ad.* in a chronological manner
 Chronol'ogist, *s.* one skilled in chronology
 Chronol'ogy, *s.* the art of computing time
 Chronom'eter, Chron'oscope, *s.* an instrument for the exact mensuration of time
 Chronom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring time
 Chrys'all, *s.* aurelia, or the first apparent change of any species of insect
 Chrys'oberyl, *s.* a precious stone
 Chrys'olite, *s.* a precious stone of a dusky green, with a yellow cast
 Chryso'prusus, *s.* a precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green
 Chub, *s.* the name of a fish, the cheven
 Chub'bed, *a.* big-headed, like a chub, stupid
 Chub'by, *a.* plump, fat
 Chub'faced, *a.* having a large fat face
 Chuck, *v. to call* as a hen calls her young; to jeer; to throw—*s.* a word of endearment; a sudden small noise; a pat under the chin
 Chuck'farting, *s.* a vulgar game
 Chuck'le, *v. to laugh* much; to fondle
 Chuff, *s.* a blunt clownish person—*a.* surly
 Chuff'ness, *s.* clownishness; surliness
 Chuff'y, *s.* blunt; surly; fat
 Chum, *s.* a chamber fellow; a messmate
 Chump, *s.* a short heavy piece of wood
 Chunam, *s.* stucco made of calcined shells
 Church, *s.* a place of divine worship; the collective body of Christians
 Church, *v. a.* solemnly to return thanks in the church after child-birth
 Church'goer, *s.* one who attends his church
 Church'ing, *s.* the act of giving thanks in the church after child-birth
 Church'like, *a.* befitting a churchman
 Church'man, *s.* a clergyman; a member of the church of England
 Church'ship, *s.* institution of the church
 Church'warden, *s.* a parish officer chosen by the minister and parishioners
 Church'yard, *s.* the ground adjoining the church, where the dead are buried
 Churl, *s.* a niggard; a rustic, rude person
 Churl'ish, *a.* untractable, provoking, selfish
 Churl'ishly, *ad.* rudely, surly, brutally
 Churl'ishness, *s.* rudeness, ill-nature
 Churn, *s.* a confused sound, a noise
 Churn, *v. a.* to make butter; to agitate
 Churn, *s.* a vessel used to coagulate cream in
 Churning, *s.* the act of making butter
 Churrworm, *s.* a nimble insect; the fancricket
 Chyl'aceous, *a.* belonging to chyle
 Chyle, *s.* a white fluid in the stomach, which is absorbed by the lacteal vessels, and is converted into nutriment
 Chyl'ific'ion, Chylific'ion, *s.* the act or process of making chyle in the body
 Chylific'ative, Chylopo'ietic, *a.* having the power of forming chyle
 Chyliferous, *a.* transmitting chyle
 Chylous, *a.* consisting of chyle
 Chyme, *s.* chyle in a state of preparation
 Chym'ic, Chym'ical, *a.* relating to chymistry
 Chymification, *s.* process of forming chyme
 Chym'ify, *v. a.* to form into chyme
 Chym'ist, *s.* a professor of chymistry
 Chymist'ical, *a.* relating to chymistry
 Chymistry, *s.* the art of separating the different substances found in mixed bodies
 Clath'iform, *a.* cup-shaped
 Ciba'rious, *a.* relating to food; edible
 Cib'ol, *s.* a small sort of onion
 Cic'ada, *s.* a cricket; a genus of insects
 Cic'atrice, *s.* a scar left by a wound

[CIR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CIR]

Cic'atricose, *a.* full of scars [cicatrice
Cicatriss'ant, *s.* an application that induces a
Cicatriss'ive, *a.* proper to induce a cicatrice
Cicatriza'tion, *s.* the act of healing a wound
Cic'atrize, *v. a.* to heal a wound, to skin over
Cicero'ne, *s.* [Ital.] a guide; a conductor
Cicero'nian, *a.* like Cicero; pure, elegant
Cicero'nianism, *s.* the style of Cicero
Cicisbe'ism, *s.* male attendance on ladies
Cicisbe'o, *s.* [Ital.] a male attendant on ladies
Cicurate, *v. a.* to tame, to make mild
Cicura'tion, *s.* the act of taming
Cicu'ra, *s.* a plant, water hemlock
Cid, *s.* [Span.] a valiant chief; a commander
Cid'er, *s.* a liquor made from apple juice
Cid'erkin, *s.* an inferior kind of cider
Cigar, *s.* tobacco leaves rolled up for smoking
Cil'iar'y, *a.* relating to the eyelids
Cil'icious, *a.* made of hair, hairy, rough
Cim'bric, *s.* the language of the Cimbri
Cim'e'larch, *s.* a churchwarden
Cim'eter, *s.* a Turkish banger; a sort of
sword short and recurvated
Cim'ex, Cim'iss, *s.* the bug
Cim'me'rian, *a.* extremely dark
Cim'olite, *s.* a kind of white clay
Cincho'na, *s.* the Peruvian bark, quinquina
Cin'cture, *s.* a belt, sash, girdle, ring
Cin'der, *s.* coal burnt till the sulphur is gone
Cin'derfa'ction, *s.* reduction to the state of ashes
Cinera'ceous, *a.* of the colour of wood-ashes
Cin'e'rary, *s.* pertaining to ashes
Cinera'tion, *s.* the reducing to ashes by fire
Cin'e'reous, *a.* resembling ashes
Cin'e'r'tious, *a.* having the form of ashes
Cin'e'rulent, *a.* full of ashes
Cin'gle, *s.* a girth used for a horse [cury
Cin'nabar, *s.* vermilion; sulphurate of mer-
Cin'namon, *s.* the spicy bark of a tree
Cin'que, *s.* five, the number of five on dice
Cin'que-foil, *s.* a kind of five-leaved clover
Cin'que-pace, *s.* a grave kind of dance
Cin'que-ports, *s.* five havens on the eastern
coast of England; viz. Hastings, Dover,
Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich
Cin'on, *s.* a sprout; the shoot of a plant
Cip'her, *s.* the character (0) in numbers;
the initials of a person's name inter-
woven; a secret manner of writing—
v. n. to cast accounts; to characterize
Cip'hering, *s.* the art of casting accounts
Cip'olin, *s.* a kind of green marble
Cip'pus, *s.* a slab bearing an inscription
Circ'ear, *s.* one of the larger divisions of a
province in Hindostan
Circen'sial, Circen'sian, *a.* relating to the ex-
hibition in the amphitheatres of Rome
Circ'einal, *a.* rolled in spirally
Circ'einate, *v. a.* to make a circle; to make
round; to turn round
Circ'eina'tion, *s.* an orbicular motion
Circ'le, *s.* a round body, an orb; a company
Circ'le, *v. a.* to move round any thing; to
enclose; to confine; to move circularly
Circ'let, *s.* a small circle or orb
Circ'cuit, *s.* space, extent, act of moving
round any thing; visitation of the judges
Circ'cuit, *v. n.* to move in a circle
Circ'citer, *s.* one that travels a circuit
Circu'it, *s.* the act of going round
Circu'itous, *a.* going round in a circuit
Circu'ity, *s.* an indirect or orbicular course
Circu'lable, *a.* that which may be circulated
Circu'lar, *s.* a letter or paper sent round
Circu'lar, *a.* like a circle, round; vulgar
Circu'lar'ity, *s.* a circular form

Circu'lar'y, *a.* ending in itself; in form of a
circle
Circu'late, *v. a.* to move round, to put about
Circu'lation, *s.* a circular motion, a return
Circu'latory, *s.* a chymical vessel—a circular
Circu'mamb'ience, *s.* the act of encompassing
Circu'mamb'ient, *a.* surrounding
Circu'mamb'ulate, *v. n.* to pass round about
Circu'mcise, *v. a.* to cut off the fore-skin
Circu'mciser, *s.* he who circumcises
Circu'mcisi'on, *s.* the act of cutting off the
fore-skin, practised by the Jews, &c.
Circu'mcisi'on, *s.* the act of enclosing all round
Circu'mcurs'ation, *s.* act of running up & down
Circu'mduc't, *v. a.* to nullify, to contravene;
to carry or convey round
Circu'mduc'tion, *s.* a leading about
Circu'mfere'nce, *s.* a compass; a circle; the
periphery or limit of a circle
Circu'mfere'ntial, *a.* circular, inclosing round
Circu'mfere'ntor, *s.* an instrument used in
surveying to measure angles [on words
Circu'mflex, *v. a.* to place the circumflex
Circu'mflex, *s.* an accent used to regulate
the pronunciation of syllables, marked
thus (˘)—a, bent; turned round
Circu'mflue'nce, *s.* an inclosure of waters
Circu'mflue'nt, *a.* flowing round any thing
Circu'mfluo'us, *a.* environing with waters
Circu'mfusa'neous, *a.* wandering about
Circu'mfuse, *v. a.* to diffuse, to spread
everywhere; to pour round [round
Circu'mfus'ile, *a.* capable of being poured
Circu'mfus'ion, *s.* the act of pouring round
Circu'mgesta'tion, *s.* a carrying about
Circu'mgyrate, *v. a.* to roll or wheel round
Circu'mgyra'tion, *s.* a running round
Circu'mit, *s.* the act of going round
Circu'mja'cent, *a.* lying round any thing
Circu'mliga'tion, *s.* the act of binding round
Circu'mloca'tion, *s.* the use of indirect ex-
pressions, a circuit of words
Circu'mlocu'tory, *a.* periphrastical
Circu'mmu'ral, *a.* walled or fenced round
Circu'mnav'igable, *a.* that which may be sailed
Circu'mnav'igate, *v. a.* to sail round [round
Circu'mnaviga'tion, *s.* the act of sailing round
Circu'mnaviga'tor, *s.* one who sails round
Circu'mplica'tion, *s.* state of being wrapped
Circu'mpo'lar, *a.* round the pole [cularly
Circu'mposi'tion, *s.* a placing of things cir-
Circu'mra'sion, *s.* shaving or paring round
Circu'mrota'tion, *s.* the act of whirling round
Circu'mrota'tory, *a.* whirling round
Circu'mscri'be, *v. a.* to enclose, limit, confine
Circu'mscri'bable, *a.* that which may be
limited or contained within bounds
Circu'mscri'ption, *s.* a limitation; deter-
mination of form or magnitude
Circu'mscri'ptive, *a.* inclosing the superficies
Circu'mscri'ptively, *ad.* in a limited manner
Circu'mspec't, *a.* cautious, watchful, wary
Circu'mspec'tive, *s.* caution, watchfulness
Circu'mspec'tive, *a.* attentive, watchful
Circu'mspec'tively, *ad.* cautiously
Circu'mspec'tly, *ad.* vigilantly, watchfully
Circu'mspec'tness, *s.* caution, vigilance
Circu'mstance, *s.* an accident, event; a fact
connected with something else [situation
Circu'mstance, *v. a.* to place in a particular
Circu'mstanced, *a.* situated or placed
Circu'mstant'ial, *a.* capable of being cir-
Circu'mstant'ial, *a.* minute [circumstantiated
Circu'mstant'ial'ity, *s.* the appendage of cir-
Circu'mstant'ially, *ad.* minutely [circumstances
Circu'mstant'iate, *v. a.* to describe exactly

CONSECRATE TO GOD THE FIRST FRUITS OF YOUR DAILY THOUGHTS.

CLOSE NOT YOUR EYES AT NIGHT TILL YOU HAVE OPENED YOUR LIPS IN PRAYER.

[CLA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CLA

Circumterra'neous, *a.* round the earth [waves
Circumundulate, *v. a.* to flow round like
Circumva'gant, *a.* wandering about [tions
Circumval'late, *v. a.* to inclose with fortifica-
Circumwalla'tion, *s.* a fortification surround-
ing a besieged place
Circumvec'tion, *s.* the act of carrying round
Circumvent', *v. a.* to overreach, to deceive
Circumvention, *s.* deceit, fraud, prevention
Circumventive, *a.* deluding; cheating
Circumvest', *v. a.* to cover round
Circumvol'ation, *s.* a flying round
Circumvol've, *v. a.* to roll round about
Circumvolu'tion, *s.* a turning round
Cir'cus, *s.* area for sports, with circular seats
Cirr'i, *s. plu.* tendrils, claspers
Cirriferous, *a.* producing tendrils
Cirriferous, *a.* having curled locks
Cir'rous, *a.* terminating in a curl or tendril
Cisal'pine, *a.* lying south of the Alps
Cist, *s.* an angry tumour. [See Cyst]
Cister'cian, *s.* a monk of an order so named;
a reformed Benedictine
Cis'tern, *s.* a vessel to catch or hold water
Cistus, *s.* the rock-rose; a genus of shrubs
Cit, *s.* a pert low townsman
Citadel, *s.* a fortress, a castle, a place of arms
Cit'el, *s.* reproof, impeachment
Citation, *s.* summons to appear before a
judge; a quotation from another author
Cita'tory, *a.* having the power of citation
Cite, *v. a.* to summon, to quote, to enjoin
C'iter, *s.* one who quotes; a summoner
Cithar'stic, *a.* appropriated to the harp
Cith'ern, *s.* an ancient stringed instrument
Cith'eism, *s.* the manners of a citizen
Cit'izen, *s.* one inhabiting a city; a free-
man—*a.* having qualities of a citizen
Cit'izenship, *s.* the freedom of a city
Cit'rate, *s.* a salt formed by citric acid
Citric-acid, *s.* the acid of lemons
Citril, *s.* an Italian singing-bird [yellow
Citra'tion, *s.* complete digestion; turning
Citrine, *a.* like a citron; of a lemon colour
Cit'rine, *s.* a species of crystal extremely
pure, out of which jewellers cut stones for
rings, &c. often mistaken for topazes
Cit'ron, *s.* a fruit resembling a lemon
Cit'y, *s.* a corporate and episcopal town
Civet, *s.* a perfume obtained from a small
animal called the civet cat
Civ'ile, Civ'ical, *a.* relating to civil honours
Civ'il, *a.* political, civilized; kind, polite
Civ'il-law, *s.* the national law of a country
Civ'il-war, *s.* an intestine war
Civ'itian, *s.* a professor of civil law
Civility, *s.* politeness, kindness, freedom
Civili'zation, *s.* the state of being civilized
Civ'ilize, *v. a.* to polish, instruct, reclaim
Civ'ilized, *part. a.* polished, civil, improved
Civ'ilizer, *s.* he that reclaims from a savage
Civ'illy, *ad.* politely; complaisantly [life
Civ'ism, *s.* the privileges of a citizen
Clark, *s.* part of a mill; a continued noise
Clack, *v. n.* to talk fast, to let the tongue run
Claim, *s.* a demand of any thing due, a title
Clain, *v. a.* to require, to demand of right
Claim'able, *a.* that which may be claimed
Clain'ant, *s.* one who owns or demands
Clain'er, *s.* one who demands as due
Clam, *v. a.* to clog, to glue; to starve
Clam'ant, *a.* crying; beseeching earnestly
Clam'ber, *v. n.* to climb with difficulty
Clam'miness, *s.* stickiness, viscosity
Clam'my, *a.* viscous, sticky, moist, glutinous
Clam'orous, *a.* noisy, loud, importunate

Clam'orously, *ad.* in a noisy manner
Clam'our, *v.* to vociferate; to stun with noise
Clam'our, *s.* noise, outcry, vociferation
Clam'ourer, *s.* he who makes an outcry
Clamp, *s.* a piece of wood joined to another;
a piece of iron used to join stones together
Clamp, *v.* to strengthen by means of a clamp
Clamponie'r, *s.* a long loose-jointed horse
Clan, *s.* a family; sect of persons; a race
Clan'cular, *a.* clandestine, hidden, private
Clan'cularly, *ad.* closely; privately
Clandes'tine, *a.* secret, sly, hidden
Clandes'tinely, *ad.* secretly, craftily
Clandes'tiness, *s.* an act of privacy [noise
Clang, Clam'gour, Clank, *s.* a loud shrill
Clang, *v.* to make a loud and shrill noise
Clan'gorous, *a.* sounding harsh and sharp
Clan'gous, *a.* making a shrill noise
Clan'ish, *a.* united, like a clan
Clank, *v.* to make a loud noise; to clatter
Clan'ship, *s.* an association of families
Clap, *v.* to strike together; to applaud
Clap, *s.* a loud noise; an explosion of thun-
der; an act of applause
Clap'per, *s.* the tongue of a bell, &c.
Clap'perlaw, *v. a.* to scold, chide, revile
Clar'encie, *s.* the second knug at arms: so
named from the duchy of Clarence
Clare-obseu're [Claro-Obseu'ro—Ital.], *s.*
light and shade in painting
Clar'et, *s.* a light French wine
Clar'ichord, *s.* a musical instrument
Clarification, *s.* the act of making clear
Clarifier, *s.* that which makes clear
Clarify, *v. a.* to make clear, to purify
Clar'inet, *s.* a kind of hautboy
Clar'ion, *s.* a martial instrument, a trumpet
Clariso'nous, *a.* clear-sounding; brilliant
Clar'itude, Clar'ity, *s.* brightness, clearness
Clary, *s.* an herb;—*v. n.* to make a loud or
shrill noise
Clash, *v.* to strike against; to oppose
Clash, *s.* a noisy collision of two bodies
Clash'ing, *s.* opposition; enmity
Clasp, *v. a.* to embrace, to hold fast, to hug
Clasp, *s.* a kind of hook, a holdfast
Clasp'er, *s.* the thread of creeping plants
Clasp'knife, *s.* a knife which shuts up
Class, *v. a.* to arrange in classes
Class, *s.* a rank, order, degree; a set
Clas'sic, Clas'sical, *a.* relating to authors
of the first rank; learned; elegant
Clas'sically, *ad.* in a classical manner
Clas'sics, *s. plu.* the term applied to the writ-
ings of the ancients in the Latin or Greek
Classific'ic, *a.* designating the class
Classific'ation, *s.* the ranging into classes
Clas'sify, *v. a.* to arrange in classes
Clat'ter, *s.* a rattling confused noise
Clat'ter, *v.* to make a confused noise
Clat'terer, *s.* he who makes any noise
Clat'tering, *s.* a noise; rattle
Clau'dent, *a.* shutting; inclosing
Clau'dicant, *a.* limping; halting
Clau'dicate, *v. n.* to halt; to limp
Clau'dica'tion, *s.* the habit of halting
Clause, *s.* a sentence, a stipulation
Clau'stral, *a.* relating to a cloister, or reli-
Clau'sure, *s.* confinement [glous house
Clau'vated, *a.* set with knobs, knobbed
Clau'vellated, *a.* made with burnt tartar
Clav'iary, *s.* a scale of lines in music
Clav'ichord, *s.* a musical stringed instrument
Clav'icle, *s.* the collar bone
Clav'iger, *s.* one who keeps the keys
Clav'igerous, *a.* bearing or keeping keys

CAREFULLY STUDY NATURE, AND LOOK THROUGH NATURE UP TO NATURE'S GOD.

CALAMITIES WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED, IT IS USELESS TO LAMENT OVER.

Claw, *s.* the foot of a beast, bird, or fish
Claw, *v. a.* to tear with claws, to scratch
Claw-back, *s.* a flatterer, a sycophant
Clawed, *a.* furnished with claws
Clawless, *a.* destitute of claws
Clay, *s.* a common sort of earth
Clay, *v. a.* to cover with clay
Clay-cold, *a.* cold as earth, lifeless, dead
Clayes, *s. pl.* hurdles used in fortification
Clayey, **Clayish**, *a.* having the nature of clay
Clay-marl, *s.* a whitish, smooth, chalky clay
Claymore, **Clymore**, *s.* a large sword formerly used by the Highlanders
Clay-pit, *s.* a pit where clay is dug
Clay-stone, *s.* a blue and white limestone
Clean, *a.* free from dirt; pure, innocent
Clean, *v. a.* to free from dirt; to purify
Clean, *ad.* quite, perfectly, completely
Cleanliness, **Cleanness**, *s.* neatness, purity
Cleanly, *ad.* elegantly; neatly; purely
Cleansable, *a.* that which may be cleansed
Cleanse, *v. a.* to free from dirt; to purify
Cleanser, *s.* that which cleanses any thing
Cleansing, *s.* a purification
Clear, *v.* to brighten, to gain, to remove
Clear, *a.* bright; guiltless; plain; unentangled
Clear, *ad.* manifestly; not obscurely
Clearage, *s.* the removing of any thing
Clearance, *s.* the act of clearing; acquittal
Clearer, *s.* a purifier, an enlightener
Clearing, *s.* justification; defence
Clearly, *ad.* plainly, honestly, evidently
Clearness, *s.* transparency; perspicuity
Clearsighted, *a.* discerning; judicious
Clearsightedness, *s.* discernment
Clearstarch, *v. a.* to stiffen with starch
Clearstarcher, *s.* one who clearstarches
Cleats, *s. pl.* pieces of wood in a ship, to fasten ropes upon
Cleave, *s.* the act of splitting in thin pieces
Cleave, *v.* to adhere, stick to; divide, split
Cleave, *s.* a butcher's instrument
Cledge, *s.* the upper stratum of fuller's earth
Cledgy, *a.* sticky; close, like cledge
Clees, *s. pl.* the two parts of the foot of cloven-footed animals
Clef, **Cliff**, *s.* a mark for the key in music
Cleft, *s.* a crack—*part. pass.* of *cleave*
Cleft-graft, *v. a.* to ingraft by cleaving the stock of a tree and inserting the cion
Cleg, *s.* the horse-fly
Clemency, *s.* mercy, humanity, tenderness
Clement, *a.* mild, merciful, gentle
Clemently, *ad.* in a merciful manner
Clench, *v. a.* to fasten, to pin down, to bend
Clepe, *v. a.* to call, to name
Clepsan'mia, *s.* a time-keeper or hour-glass
Clep'sydra, *s.* an ancient instrument to measure time by the running of water
Clergical, *a.* relating to the clergy
Clergy, *s.* the whole order or body of divines
Clergyable, *a.* the term applied to felons within benefit of clergy
Clergyman, *s.* a person in holy orders
Cleric, *s.* a clergyman—*a.* relating to the character of a clergyman
Clerical, *a.* relating to the clergy, orthodox
Clerk, *s.* a clergyman; a scholar; man of letters; a secretary or bookkeeper
Clerk-like, *a.* accomplished as a learned person
Clerkship, *s.* scholarship, employ of a clerk
Cleromancy, *s.* divination by casting lots
Cleronomy, *s.* heritage, a patrimony
Clever, *a.* skilful, quick of comprehension
Cleverly, *ad.* dexterously
Cleverness, *s.* skill, knowledge, art

Clew, *s.* a ball of thread, &c.; a guide
Clew, *v. a.* to draw up the sails to be furled
Clew-lines, *s.* ropes fastened to the sails
Click, *v. n.* to make a sharp noise
Click, **Click'et**, *s.* the latch of a door
Click'er, *s.* a caller in at a shop; a servant
Client, *s.* an employer of an attorney, &c.
Cliental, *a.* dependent; belonging to a client
Cliented, *a.* supplied with clients
Clientship, *s.* the condition of a client
Cliff, **Clift**, *s.* a steep rock; a precipice
Cliffy, **Clifty**, *a.* broken, craggy
Climacter, *s.* every seventh or ninth year
Climacteric, *a.* a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body
Climacteric, *a.* presiding over climates
Climate, **Clime**, *s.* a tract of country differing from another in the temperature of the air
Climatic, *a.* pertaining to a climate
Climature, *s.* a climate
Climax, *s.* a rhetorical figure, in which the ascent rises by gradation; ascent
Climb, *v. a.* to ascend any place
Climbable, *a.* that may be climbed
Climber, *s.* one that climbs; a plant
Climometer, *s.* an instrument for measuring the dip in mineral strata
Clinch, *v. a.* to hold fast; to contract; bend
Clinch, *s.* a pun, awitty saying; part of a cable
Clinch'er, *s.* a cramp, holdfast; full answer
Cling, *v. u.* to twine round; to dry up
Clingy, *a.* adhesive, apt to cling
Clinic, *s.* a person confined in bed by sickness
Clinic, **Clinical**, *a.* relating to a course upon a disease, made by the bed of the patient
Clinically, *ad.* in a clinical manner
Clink, *s.* a sharp sound produced by the collision of small sonorous bodies
Clink, *v. a.* to sound or jingle like metal
Clink'er, *s.* a paving brick; bad cinders
Clink'stone, *s.* a mineral of a slaty texture
Clinquant, *a.* dressed in embroidery
Clipp, *v. a.* to cut short, to embrace, confine
Clipper, *s.* a debaser of coin by clipping it
Clip'pling, *s.* the part cut off—*part.* cutting
Clique, [*Fr.*] *s.* a party, gang, or set
Cloak, *v. a.* to hide, conceal, cover over
Cloak, *s.* an outer garment, cover, blind
Clock, *s.* an instrument to show time; the name of an insect; a beetle
Clockwork, *s.* movement by weights or springs like that of a clock
Clod, *s.* a lump of earth or clay; a doll; a clown—*v.* to gather into concretions
Cloddy, *a.* consisting of earth or clods
Clod'pate, **Clod'pole**, *s.* a stupid fellow
Clod'pated, *a.* stupid; dull
Clog, *s.* an hinderance; a sort of shoe
Clog, *v.* to hinder, obstruct, load, adhere
Clog'giness, *s.* the state of being clogged
Cloggy, *a.* that has the power of clogging up
Cloister, *s.* a place of religious retirement; a square with piazzas—*v. a.* to shut up in a cloister
Clois'teral, *a.* retired from the world
Clois'tered, *a.* inhabiting a monastery
Clois'tic, *a.* convulsive; irregular
Cloom, *v. a.* to close with glutinous matter
Close, *v.* to shut, conclude, confine, join
Close, *s.* a small field inclosed; pause, end
Close, *a.* shut fast; private; sly; cloudy
Close-bodied, *a.* sitting close to the body
Close-fisted, *a.* penurious
Closely, *ad.* in a close, compact manner

[COA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COA]

Clo'seness, *s.* nearness, privacy, heat
 Clo'ser, *s.* a finisher; a concluder
 Clo'se-stool, *s.* a chamber implement
 Clo'se-tongued, *a.* cautious in speaking
 Clo's'et, *s.* a small private room
 Clo's'et, *v. a.* to shut up in a closet; to conceal
 Clo's'ing, *s.* period; conclusion
 Clo'sure, *s.* an inclosure, end, period
 Clot, *v. n.* to form clots, to coagulate
 Clot, *s.* any thing clotted; a hard lump
 Cloth, *s.* linen or woollen woven for garments; the covering for a table
 Clothe, *v. a.* to cover with garments; dress
 Clo'th'ier, *s.* a maker of woollen cloth
 Clo'thing, *s.* clothes, *s.* garments; dress
 Cloth'shearer, *s.* one who trims cloth
 Cloth'worker, *s.* a maker of cloth
 Clo't'ed, *part. a.* congealed, curdled
 Clo't'er, *v. n.* to concreate; to coagulate
 Clo't'y, *a.* full of clots or concretions
 Cloud, *v.* to grow cloudy; to obscure
 Cloud, *s.* a body of vapours in the air
 Cloud'cap, *a.* topped with clouds
 Cloud'ily, *ad.* with clouds; obscurely
 Cloud'iness, *s.* being covered with clouds
 Cloud'less, *a.* free from clouds, clear, pure
 Cloud'let, *s.* a small cloud
 Cloud'y, *a.* obscure, gloomy, sullen
 Clough, *s.* a cliff; an allowance in weight
 Clout, *s.* a cloth for any mean use; a patch
 Clout, *v.* to patch; to beat; to strike
 Clout'er'ly, *a.* clumsy; awkward
 Clove, *s.* a spice; grain or root of garlic
 Clo'ven, *part. a.* cleft, divided, separated
 Cloven-foot, *s.* a foot divided into two parts
 Cloven-footed, Cloven-hoofed, *a.* having the foot divided into two parts
 Clo'ver, *s.* a species of trefoil, kind of grass
 Clo'vered, *a.* covered with clover
 Clow'n, *s.* a rustic, ill-bred man; a churl
 Clow'n'ish, *a.* uncivil, awkward, ill-bred
 Clow'n'ishly, *ad.* coarsely; rudely
 Clow'n'ishness, *s.* rusticity, coarseness
 Cloy, *v. a.* to surfeit, glut, satiate; to nail up
 Cloy'less, *a.* that cannot surfeit or glut
 Cloy'ment, *s.* satiety, fulness, glut
 Club, *s.* a heavy stick; a society; suit of cards
 Club, *v. n.* to join in common expense
 Club'ber, Club'bist, *s.* he who belongs to a club
 Club'b'ish, *a.* rustic [particular association
 Club'-footed, *a.* short or crooked in the foot
 Club'-law, *s.* the law of arms, law of force
 Club'-room, *s.* the room a club meets in
 Cluck, *v. a.* to call as a hen calls chickens
 Clue, *s.* that which may serve as a guide
 Clump, *s.* a shapeless mass; cluster of trees
 Clumps, *s.* a stupid fellow; a numskull
 Clums'ily, *ad.* awkwardly; without grace
 Clum'siness, *s.* awkwardness, unhandiness
 Clum'sy, *a.* awkward, heavy, thick, bad
 Clunch, *s.* a kind of calcareous earth
 Clung, *pret. and part. of cling*---*v.* to dry as wood does---*a.* wasted with leanness
 Clus'ter, *s.* a bunch, body, herd, collection
 Clus'ter, *v.* to grow in bunches
 Clus'ter-grape, *s.* a small black grape
 Clus'tery, *a.* growing in clusters
 Clutch, *s.* a grasp, hand, paw, talon
 Clutch, *v. a.* to gripe, hold fast, clinch
 Clut'ter, *s.* noise, hurry, bustle, clamour
 Clut'ter, *v. n.* to make a noise or bustle
 Clut'ter'ing, *a.* hurried, indistinct but noisy
 Cly'ster, *s.* an injection into the anus
 Cly'ster-pipe, *s.* the tube by which a clyster
 Cly'sterize, *v. n.* to apply a clyster [is injected
 Coac'er'vate, *v. a.* to heap together, to add

Coacervation, *s.* the being heaped together
 Coach, *s.* a carriage of state or pleasure
 Coach, *v. a.* to carry in a coach
 Coach'box, *s.* the driver's seat on a coach
 Coach'hire, *s.* money paid for use of a coach
 Coach'horse, *s.* a horse that draws a coach
 Coach'house, *s.* a house in which a coach is kept
 Coach'maker, *s.* he who makes coaches
 Coach'man, *s.* the driver of a coach
 Coach'manship, *s.* the skill of a coachman
 Coact', *v. n.* to act together, or in concert
 Coaction, *s.* compulsion, restraint
 Coac'tive, *a.* having the power of impelling
 Coac'tively, *ad.* in a compulsory manner
 Coadju'vant, *s.* mutual assistance
 Coadju'tant, *a.* helping, co-operating
 Coadju'tor, *s.* an assistant, helper, ally
 Coadju'torship, *s.* joint assistance
 Coadju'trix, *s.* she who is a fellow-helper
 Coadju'vancy, *s.* concurrent help
 Coadju'vate, *a.* (in botany) united at the base
 Coadju'v'ation, *s.* the conjunction of different substances into one mass
 Coadven'turer, *s.* a fellow-adventurer
 Coaf'or'ter, *v. a.* to convert to a forest
 Coag'ent, *s.* one co-operating with another
 Coagment, *v. a.* to heap together, to cement
 Coagmentation, *s.* collection; conjunction
 Coag'ulable, *a.* capable of concretion
 Coagulability, *s.* the capacity of coagulating
 Coag'ulate, *v. a.* to curdle, to run into clots
 Coagulation, *s.* a body formed by curdling milk, &c.; concretion; congelation
 Coag'ulative, *a.* having power to coagulate
 Coag'ulator, *s.* what causes coagulation
 Coagulum, *s.* a thick mass or mixture
 Coal, *s.* a mineral used for firing
 Coal, *v. a.* to burn wood to charcoal
 Coal'-black, *a.* black in the highest degree
 Coal'box, *s.* a box to carry coals to the fire
 Coal'-house, *s.* a shed for keeping coal
 Coal'-meter, *s.* one who superintends the measuring of coals
 Coal'mine, *s.* a mine in which coal is dug
 Coal'-pit, *s.* a pit for digging coals
 Coal'stone, *s.* a sort of fine bright coal
 Coal'ery, *s.* the place where coals are dug
 Coales'ce, *v. n.* to unite, to join together
 Coales'cence, *s.* act of uniting together
 Coal'tion, *s.* a union in one mass; junction
 Co-ally', *s.* a joint ally
 Coaly, *a.* like coal, containing coal
 Coapta'tion, *s.* adjustment of different parts
 Coarct', *v. a.* to straighten, confine, press
 Coarctation, *s.* contraction of any space
 Coarse, *a.* vile, rude, gross, not fine, rough
 Coars'e'ly, *ad.* meanly; rudely; inelegantly
 Coars'eness, *s.* meanness, rudeness, roughness, want of delicacy [in forming a joint
 Coarticulation, *s.* the structure of the bones
 Co-asses'or, *s.* a joint asses-or [another
 Co-assu'me, *v. a.* to assume something with
 Coast, *s.* an edge, bank, side, shore
 Coast, *v. n.* to sail along or near to the coast
 Coast'er, *s.* he that sails near the shore
 Coast'ing, *s.* sailing near the land
 Coast'ing-trade, *s.* trade carried on between different parts of the same state
 Coat, *s.* a man's upper garment; a petticoat; the upper covering of all animals
 Coat, *v. a.* to cover; to invest
 Coat'-armour, *s.* armorial ensigns
 Coat's, *s.* an animal of the raccoon kind
 Coating, *s.* a covering; cloth for coats
 Coax, *v. a.* to wheedle, entice, flatter
 Coax'ation, *s.* the art of coaxing

COMMON SWEARING ARGUES IN A MAN A PERPETUAL DISTRUST OF HIS OWN REPUTATION.

CALLOUS HEARTS THAT ARE INSENSIBLE TO OTHERS' MISERY, ARE SUSCEPTIBLE OF NO TRUE DELIGHT.

[COE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON

Coax'er, *s.* a wheedler
 Cob, *s.* the sea-mew; a strong pony
 Co'ball, *s.* a kind of marcasite; a mineral
 Cobaltic, *a.* containing cobalt
 Cobble, *v. a.* to mend coarsely or clumsily
 Cobbler, *s.* a mender of shoes; a bungler
 Cob'cal, *s.* a sandal worn by ladies in eastern countries; a worn slipper
 Cob'coals, *s.* large round coals
 Cob'iron, *s.* an iron with a knob at one end
 Cob'le, *s.* a small open fishing-boat
 Cobnut, *s.* a large nut; a boy's game
 Cob'swan, *s.* the head or leading swan
 Cob'web, *s.* a spider's web—*u.* trifling, weak
 Cob'webbed, *a.* covered with webs of spiders
 Cocci'ferous, *a.* bearing berries
 Coc'culus ludicus, *s.* a poisonous berry
 Coc'hinal, *s.* an insect used to die scarlet
 Coc'hlea, *s.* the internal cavity of the ear
 Coc'hleated, *a.* in the form of a screw
 Coc'h'ite, *s.* a fossil shell like a snail
 Cock, *v. a.* to set up the hat; to cock a gun
 Cock, *s.* the male of birds; a spout to let out liquids; part of a gun; heap of hay, &c.
 Cock'de, *s.* a riband worn on a hat
 Cock'hoop, *ad.* in high mirth and jollity
 Cock'al, *s.* a game called huckle-bone
 Cock'oo', *s.* a bird of the parrot kind
 Cock'atrice, *s.* a kind of serpent
 Cock'boat, *s.* a small boat belonging to a ship
 Cock'chafer, *s.* the tree-eater
 Cock'crowing, *s.* the break of day
 Cock'er, *v. a.* to fuddle, caress, indulge
 Cock'er, *s.* one who follows cockfighting
 Cock'ereel, *s.* a young cock; a small cock
 Cock'ering, *s.* indulgence
 Cock'horse, *a.* on horseback; triumphant
 Cock'ing, Cock'light, *s.* a fight of cocks
 Cock'le, *s.* a shellfish; the weed courrose
 Cock'le, *v. a.* to contract into wrinkles
 Cock'lestairs, *s.* winding or spiral stairs
 Cock'loft, *s.* a room over a garret
 Cock'match, *s.* a battle of cocks for money
 Cock'ney, *s.* a Londoner; a mean citizen
 Cock'pit, *s.* a place where cocks fight
 Cock'roach, *s.* an insect resembling a beetle
 Cocks'comb, *s.* the upper part of a cock's head; a plant; lobeswort
 Cock'spur, *s.* Virginian hawthorn
 Cock'sure, *a.* quite sure, very confident
 Cock'swain, *s.* commander of the cock-boat
 Co'coa, *s.* a kind of nut, liquor made from it
 Cocoon', *s.* the fibrous web round a chrysalis
 Coc'cible, *a.* easy to be boiled
 Coc'tile, *a.* made by baking, as a brick
 Coc'tion, *s.* the act of boiling; digestion
 Coc'tive, *a.* soon boiled, soon ripe
 Cod, *s.* a sea-fish; the husk of seeds;
 Codex, *s.* a book; the trunk of a tree
 Code, *s.* a book of the civil law; a book
 Cod'ger, *s.* a miser; a penurious fellow
 Cod'icil, *s.* addition or supplement to a will
 Codille', *s.* a term in playing at ombre
 Cod'le, *v. a.* to parboil; to make much of
 Cod'ling, *s.* a sort of early apple
 Coef'ficacy, Coef'ficency, *s.* co-operation; joint force of several things acting together
 Coef'ficient, *a.* producing in conjunction with something else—*s.* a term in algebra
 Coef'ficiently, *ad.* by co-operation
 Coe'liac, *a.* pertaining to the intestinal canal
 Coem'ption, *s.* the act of buying up the whole
 Coen'joy, *v. a.* to enjoy together
 Coe'qual, *a.* equal with, in the same state
 Coequal'ity, *s.* the state of being equal
 Coe'qually, *ad.* with joint equality

Coer'ce, *v. a.* to restrain by force, to check
 Coer'cible, *a.* that may be restrained
 Coer'cion, *s.* a restraint, force, check, &c.
 Coer'cive, *a.* serving to restrain, forcible
 Coer'cively, *ad.* by constraint
 Coessen'tial, *a.* partaking of the same essence
 Coessential'ly, *s.* participation of same essence
 Coessen'tially, *ad.* in a coessential manner
 Coestab'lishment, *s.* joint establishment
 Coesta'te, *s.* an estate of equal rank; a state in alliance
 Coeta'neous, *a.* coeval; of the same age
 Coeter'nal, *a.* equally eternal with another
 Coeter'nity, *s.* having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being
 Coe'val, *s.* a contemporary, of the same age
 Coe'val, Coe'vous, *a.* being of the same age
 Coe'xecutor, *s.* a joint executor
 Coex'ist', *v. n.* to exist together or at one time
 Coex'istence, *s.* existence at the same time
 Coex'istent, *a.* existing at the same time
 Coextend', *v. a.* to make of equal extent
 Coexten'sion, *s.* extending to the same space or duration with another
 Coexten'sive, *a.* having the same extent
 Coff'ee, *s.* the berry of an Arabian tree; the liquor prepared from that berry
 Coff'eehouse, *s.* a house of superior accommodation where coffee, &c. is sold
 Coff'eekeeper, *s.* a coffeehouse keeper
 Coff'ee-mill, *s.* a mill for grinding coffee
 Coff'ee-pot, *s.* the pot in which coffee is boiled
 Coff'er, *s.* a money-chest, a treasure
 Coff'er, *v. a.* to treasure up
 Coff'er-dam, *s.* a double range of piles fixed in the bed of a river, and made water-tight, for the purpose of building therein
 Coff'erer, *s.* a principal court officer
 Coff'in, *s.* a chest to inclose a dead body
 Coff'in, *v. a.* to inclose in a coffin
 Cog, *v.* to flatter, to wheedle, to cheat, to lie
 Cog, *s.* tooth of a wheel by which it acts, &c.
 Co'gency, *s.* force, strength, power
 Co'gent, *a.* forcible, resistless, convincing
 Co'gently, *ad.* forcibly; irresistibly
 Cog'gery, *s.* trick; falsehood
 Cog'itable, *a.* that which may be thought on
 Cog'itate, *v.* to think, to meditate
 Cog'itation, *s.* thought, meditation, care
 Cog'itative, *a.* having the power of thinking
 Cog'itate, *a.* born together, alike, allied
 Cog'nation, *s.* kindred, relationship
 Cog'niac, *s.* the best kind of brandy
 Cog'nisee', *s.* one to whom a fine is made
 Cog'nisor, *s.* he who passes a fine to another
 Cog'nition, *s.* knowledge, conviction, trial
 Cog'nitive, *a.* having the power of knowing
 Cog'nizable, *a.* proper to be tried or examined
 Cog'nizance, *s.* a judicial notice; a crest
 Cog'nizant, *a.* having knowledge of
 Cog'no'men, *s.* [Lat.] surname; a family name
 Cog'no'minal, *a.* having the same name
 Cog'no'minate, *v. a.* to give a name
 Cog'noscent, *s.* knowledge
 Cog'noscente, *s.* a connoisseur
 Cog'nosibility, *s.* quality of being cognoscible
 Cog'nosible, *a.* that may be known
 Cog'nositive, *a.* having the power of thinking
 Cog'ue, *s.* a small wooden vessel; a dram
 Cog'wheel, *s.* a wheel with cogs or teeth
 Cohab'it, *v. n.* to live together, &c.
 Cohab'itant, *s.* one living in the same place
 Cohabitation', *s.* inhabiting a place with another
 Cohair', *v.* a joint heir with other persons
 Cohair'ess, *s.* a woman who is a joint heiress
 Cohere', *v. n.* to stick together, agree, fit

CHARITY IS FRIENDSHIP IN COMMON, AND FRIENDSHIP IS CHARITY INCLOSED.

CONVERSATION, HOWEVER LIGHT, SHOULD NEVER APPROACH THE CONFINES OF IMPURITY.

[col.]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[col.]

CARNAL SINS PROCEED FROM FULLNESS OF FOOD AND EMPTINESS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Cohere^{nce}, Cohere^{ncy}, *s.* connexion
 Cohe^{rent}, *a.* sticking together, consistent
 Cohe^{rently}, *ad.* in a coherent manner
 Cohe^{sible}, *a.* capable of cohesion
 Cohe^{sion}, *s.* a state of union
 Cohe^{sive}, *a.* having a sticking quality
 Cohe^{sively}, *ad.* in a connected manner
 Cohe^{siveness}, *s.* quality of being cohesive
 Cohib^{it}, *v. a.* to restrain, to hinder
 Cohoba^{te}, *v. a.* to distil a second time
 Cohoba^{tion}, *s.* a repeated distillation
 Cohor^t, *s.* a troop of soldiers, in number 500
 Cohorta^{tion}, *s.* encouragement by words
 Coff, *s.* a headdress, a woman's cap
 Colgne, Coln, *s.* a corner brick or stone
 Coll, *v. a.* to roll up a rope; to wind in a ring
 Coll, *s.* tumult, noise; rope wound in a ring
 Colln, *s.* money stamped by authority
 Colln, *v. a.* to make money; to forge; invent
 Colln^{age}, *s.* the practice of coining; coin
 Colln^{ide}, *v. n.* to agree with, to meet, to fit
 Colln^{idence}, *s.* an agreement, concurrence
 Colln^{ident}, *a.* agreeing with, united
 Colln^{ider}, *s.* one who agrees with
 Colln^{idation}, *s.* a concurrent sign
 Colln^{er}, *s.* a maker of money; an inventor
 Colln^{quate}, *v. a.* to pollute; defile
 Colln^{quation}, *s.* pollution; defilement
 Colln^{ret}, Coys^{ret}, *s.* a coward; a runaway
 Coll^{tion}, *s.* the union of two bodies
 Collr, *s.* the fibres of the cocoa-nut husk
 Cojoin, *v. n.* to join with another
 Colj^{ror}, *s.* he who bears his testimony to the credibility of another
 Coke, *s.* a cinder made from pit-coal
 Col^{ander}, *s.* a straining vessel; a sieve
 Col^{ares}, *s.* the genuine wine of Portugal
 Colla^{tion}, Colla^{ture}, *s.* the act of straining
 Colla^{bertine}, *s.* a kind of lace for women
 Colla^{chienn}, *s.* a medicinal plant
 Col^{cothar}, *s.* burnt or calcined vitriol
 Cold, *a.* not hot; not hasty; elastic; coy
 Cold, *s.* cold weather; chilliness; a disorder
 Cold-blooded, *a.* without feeling
 Cold-hearted, *a.* wanting passion
 Cold-heartedness, *s.* want of feeling
 Cold^{ish}, *a.* rather cold; reserved; shy
 Col^{ldy}, *ad.* without animation
 Col^{ldness}, *s.* want of heat; indifference
 Cole, *s.* all sorts of cabbage
 Coleop^{teral}, Coleop^{terous}, *a.* having wings with sheaths like the beetle
 Coleseed, *s.* cabbage seed
 Col^{ewort}, *s.* a sort of cabbage
 Colic, *s.* a distemper affecting the bowels
 Collr, *s.* a civil officer in China
 Colla^{ps}, *v. n.* to fall close or together
 Colla^{psed}, *a.* withered; fallen down
 Colla^{psion}, *s.* the state of closing
 Collar, *s.* something round the neck; a band
 Collar, *v. a.* to seize by the collar
 Collar-bone, *s.* the clavicle
 Collar-day, *s.* a day on which the Knights appear at court in their collars
 Colla^{te}, *v. a.* to compare things similar; to examine that nothing be wanting; to place in an ecclesiastical benedice
 Colla^{teral}, *a.* side by side; not direct
 Colla^{terally}, *ad.* in collateral relation
 Colla^{tion}, *s.* a repast; gift; comparison
 Colla^{tions}, *a.* done by the contribution of
 Colla^{tor}, *s.* one who compares, &c. [many
 Col^{league}, *s.* a partner in office, &c.
 Collea^{gue}, *v. a.* to unite with
 Collea^{gueship}, *s.* partnership
 Collect, *v. a.* to gather together, to infer

Collect, *s.* a short comprehensive prayer
 Collecta^{neons}, *a.* gathered up together
 Collect^{ed}, *a.* cool, firm, prepared
 Collect^{edly}, *ad.* gathered in one view
 Collect^{edness}, *s.* recovery from surprise
 Collect^{ible}, *a.* that which may be gathered
 Collec^{tion}, *s.* things gathered; a conclusion
 Collec^{tive}, *a.* accumulative, apt to gather
 Collec^{tively}, *ad.* in a body; wholly
 Collect^{iveness}, *s.* a state of union
 Collect^{or}, *s.* a gatherer; a tax-gatherer
 Collect^{orship}, *s.* office of a collector
 Collec^{tary}, *s.* one in whom a legacy is left in common with others
 Colle^{ge}, *s.* a house or school for learning
 Colle^{gial}, *a.* relating to a college
 Colle^{gian}, *s.* a member of a college
 Colle^{giate}, *a.* instituted after the manner of a college—*s.* a collegian
 Coll^{et}, *s.* the part of a ring in which the stone is set; any thing worn round the neck
 Coll^{etic}, *a.* agglutinating; adhesive
 Coll^{de}, *v. a.* to clash, to strike together
 Coll^{ier}, *s.* a digger of coals; a coal-ship
 Coll^{iers}, *s.* the place where coals are dug
 Coll^{igate}, *v. a.* to bind together
 Coll^{igation}, *s.* the act of binding together
 Coll^{imate}, *v. a.* to take aim at a mark
 Coll^{imation}, *s.* the act of aiming at a mark
 Coll^{iquable}, *a.* easily dissolved
 Coll^{iquament}, *s.* the substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted
 Coll^{iquant}, *a.* having the power of melting
 Coll^{iquate}, *v. a.* to melt, to liquefy, to soften
 Coll^{iquation}, *s.* the act of melting
 Coll^{iquative}, *a.* tending to dissolve or melt
 Coll^{iquefaction}, *s.* a melting together
 Coll^{ision}, *s.* act of striking together, a clash
 Coll^{igant}, *a.* wrangling together
 Coll^{ocate}, *v. a.* to place, station, fix, &c.
 Colloca^{tion}, *s.* the act or state of placing
 Collocu^{tion}, *s.* conference; conversation
 Collo^{gue}, *v. a.* to wheedle; to flatter
 Coll^{op}, *s.* a small cut or slice of meat
 Collo^{quial}, *a.* relating to conversation
 Collo^{quist}, *s.* a speaker in a dialogue
 Collo^{quy}, *s.* a conference, conversation, talk
 Collocu^{tancy}, *s.* a striving against
 Collocu^{tation}, *s.* contest; contrariety
 Collu^{de}, *v.* to conspire in a fraud
 Collu^{der}, *s.* he who conspires in a fraud
 Collu^{sion}, *s.* a deceitful agreement
 Collu^{sive}, *a.* fraudulent, deceitful, bad
 Collu^{sively}, *ad.* in a fraudulent manner
 Collu^{siveness}, *s.* fraudulent concert
 Collu^{sory}, *a.* carrying on a fraud by secret
 Colly, *v. a.* to grime with coal, to soil [concert
 Colly^{rium}, *s.* eye-water or ointment
 Col^{mar}, *s.* a sort of pear
 Colocy^{nth}, *s.* coloquintida; a plant possessing strong medicinal properties
 Col^{on}, *s.* this point (:), used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, and less than that of a period; the greatest and widest of the intestines
 Col^{onel}, *s.* the commander of a regiment
 Col^{onelship}, *s.* the office of a colonel
 Col^{onial}, *a.* relating to a colony
 Col^{onise}, *v. a.* to supply with inhabitants
 Col^{onist}, *s.* a settler in a colony
 Col^{onization}, *s.* the act of forming a colony
 Colonna^{de}, *s.* a range of pillars or columns
 Col^{ony}, *s.* a body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some distant place; the country so planted
 Col^{ophon}, *s.* end, conclusion, achievement

CASUAL OMISSIONS AND LITTLE SALRIES OF WIT SHOULD NEVER BE SEVERELY VISITED.

CATER FRUGALLY FOR THE BODY, IF YOU WOULD FEED THE MIND SUMPTUOUSLY.

Colophonite, *s.* a kind of garnet
 Colophony, *s.* rosin, turpentine, pitch
 Colophrifida, *s.* the bitter apple
 Colorate, *a.* coloured, dyed, tinged, stained
 Colorture, *s.* graces, trills, &c. in music
 Colorific, *a.* that is able to produce colour
 Colossal, Colossean, Colossal, *a.* gigantic
 Colosseum, *s.* a spacious amphitheatre at Rome; the name given to a building intended for the exhibition of panoramic views, in the Regent's Park
 Colossus, *s.* a very large statue; a giant
 Colour, *s.* hue, dye, tint; a pretence
 Colour, *v.* to dye; to tinge; to blush; to cloak
 Colourable, *a.* specious, plausible
 Colourableness, *s.* plausibility
 Colourably, *ad.* speciously, plausibly
 Colouring, *s.* an art in painting; an excuse
 Colourist, *s.* one who excels in colouring
 Colourless, *a.* without colour; transparent
 Colours, *s.* a banner, flag, streamer
 Colt, *s.* a young horse; inexperienced person
 Colt, *v.* to frisk; to frolic
 Coltish, *a.* frisky; like a colt
 Colt's-foot, *s.* a plant; a flower
 Colt's-tooth, *s.* an imperfect tooth in young horses; a love of youthful pleasure
 Colter, *s.* the sharp iron of a plough that cuts perpendicularly to the share
 Coluber, *s.* a genus of reptiles, as the viper, black snake, &c.
 Colubrine, *a.* cunning; crafty
 Columbar, *s.* a dove or pigeon house
 Columbian, *a.* pertaining to America
 Columbic, *a.* containing columbium
 Columbiferous, *a.* producing columbium
 Columbine, *s.* a plant; the name of the principal female performer in a pantomime
 Columbine, *a.* of a dove-colour
 Columbite, *s.* the ore of columbium
 Columbium, *s.* a metal first discovered in the United States of America
 Column, *s.* a round pillar; part of a cage
 Columbar, *a.* formed in columns
 Colures, *s. pl.* two imaginary circles passing through the poles of the world
 Co'ma, *s.* a morbid disposition to sleep; the hairy appearance that surrounds a comet
 Co-mate, *s.* a companion, an associate
 Co'mate, *a.* hairy in appearance
 Comato'se, *a.* lethargic; inclined to sleep
 Comb, *s.* a valley surrounded with hills
 Comb, *s.* an instrument for the hair; the crest of a cock; the cavities in which bees lodge their honey
 Comb, *v. a.* to divide, to dress, to smooth
 Combat, *s.* a battle, duel, contest
 Combat, *v.* to fight, to resist, to oppose
 Combatant, Combater, *s.* one who fights
 Combatant, *a.* disposed to quarrel
 Comber, *s.* one whose trade is to comb wool
 Combinable, *a.* capable of being united with
 Combinate, *a.* betrothed, settled, fixed
 Combination, *s.* a conspiracy, an association
 Combine, *v.* to unite, agree, link, join
 Combless, *a.* without a comb or crest
 Comb-bird, *s.* a large fowl of Africa
 Combustibility, *s.* quality of catching fire
 Combustible, *a.* capable of taking fire
 Combustible, *s.* that which easily takes fire
 Combustion, *s.* a burning; hurry, confusion
 Come, *v. n.* to draw near, happen, proceed
 Comedian, *s.* actor of comic parts, a player
 Comedy, *s.* a laughable dramatic piece
 Con'elness, *s.* grace, beauty, dignity
 Com'ely, *a.* graceful, decent, handsome

Com'er, *s.* one that comes
 Com'es'sion, *s.* feasting or revelling
 Com'es'tible, *a.* eatable; fit to be eaten
 Com'et, *s.* an opaque body, like a planet, whose orbit is elliptical, and whose appearance varies according to its position with respect to the sun
 Cometa'rium, *s.* a machine showing the motion of a comet about the sun
 Com'etary, Com'etic, *a.* relating to a comet
 Com'etog'raphy, *s.* a description of comets
 Com'it, Com'iture, *s.* a dry sweetmeat
 Com'it, *v. a.* to preserve dry with sugar
 Com'fort, *v. a.* to ease, revive, make glad
 Com'fort, *s.* assistance, joy, ease, support
 Com'fortable, *a.* pleasing, dispensing comfort, giving satisfaction
 Com'fortableness, *s.* a state of comfort
 Com'fortably, *ad.* in a comfortable manner
 Com'forter, *s.* one that gives consolation
 Com'fortless, *a.* without comfort, forlorn
 Com'frey, *s.* a medicinal plant
 Com'ic, *a.* raising mirth, relating to comedy
 Com'ical, *a.* diverting, merry, queer
 Com'ically, *a.* in such a manner as raises mirth
 Com'icalness, *s.* the quality of being comical
 Com'ing, *s.* an arrival, a drawing near
 Com'ing-in, *s.* entrance; revenue; income
 Com'it'ial, *a.* relating to the comitia or popular assemblies of the Romans
 Com'ity, *s.* courtesy; good-breeding
 Com'ina, *s.* a point marked thus (,))
 Com'mand, *v. a.* to govern, order, overlook
 Com'mand, *s.* act of commanding; order
 Com'mandant, *s.* a chief in command
 Com'mandatory, *a.* having command
 Com'mander, *s.* a chief, one in authority
 Com'manding, *a.* controlling by dignity
 Com'mandingly, *ad.* in a commanding manner
 Com'mandment, *s.* mandate; command
 Com'mandress, *s.* a woman of chief power
 Com'mate'rial, *a.* consisting of the same matter
 Com'materiality, *s.* partaking of the same matter
 Com'matic, *a.* brief, concise [matter
 Com'matism, *s.* conciseness; briefness
 Com'mensurable, *a.* reducible to some measure
 Com'memorable, *a.* worthy to be remembered
 Com'memorate, *v. a.* to preserve the memory
 Com'memoration, *s.* act of public celebration
 Com'memorative, Com'mem'oratory, *a.* tending to preserve the memory of any thing
 Com'mence, *v. n.* to begin, to assume
 Com'mencement, *s.* a beginning, date
 Com'mend, *v. a.* to recommend, to intrust
 Com'mendable, *a.* laudable, praiseworthy
 Com'mendableness, *s.* state of being commendably
 Com'mendably, *ad.* laudably [mendable
 Com'mendami, *s.* a void benefice held by some person till a pastor is provided
 Com'mendatory, *s.* one who holds a living in commendam
 Com'mendation, *s.* praise, recommendation
 Com'mendatory, *a.* containing praise
 Com'mender, *s.* one who commends
 Com'mensal, *s.* one that eat at the same table
 Com'mensality, *s.* fellowship of table
 Com'mensurability, Com'mensurableness, *s.* the capacity of being compared with another as to the measure
 Com'mensurable, *a.* reducible to some common measure
 Com'mensurate, *v. a.* to reduce to some common measure—a. equal, proportional
 Com'mensurately, *ad.* with equal measure
 Com'mensuration, *s.* a reduction of some things to some common measure

CONTRACTS SHOULD NEVER BE UNDERTAKEN UNLESS THEY CAN BE STRICTLY PERFORMED.

CAPTIOUS PEOPLE GRIEVE TROUBLE FOR THEMSELVES, BY TROUBLING OTHERS.

CHOLERIC MEN SIN IN HASTE AND REPENT AT LEISURE.

Com'ment, *s.* annotation; note; remark
 Com'ment, *v. a.* to write notes; to expound
 Com'mentary, *s.* an exposition, annotation
 Com'mentate, *v. n.* to write comments
 Com'mentator, *s.* one who explains
 Com'menter, *s.* one who writes comments
 Com'mentitious, *n.* invented, feigned
 Com'merce, *v. n.* to hold intercourse
 Com'merce, *s.* trade, traffic; a game
 Com'mercial, *n.* relating to trade, trading
 Com'mercially, *ad.* in a commercial view
 Com'mere, *s.* a common mother
 Com'metic, *a.* giving beauty; giving a gloss
 Com'migrate, *v.* to remove in a body from one country to another
 Com'migration, *s.* general emigration
 Com'mination, *s.* a threat of punishment
 Com'minatory, *a.* denunciatory; threatening
 Com'mingle, *v.* to unite one with another
 Com'minuble, *a.* reducible to powder
 Com'minute, *v. a.* to grind to powder
 Com'minution, *s.* act of grinding to small parts, pulverization, reduction
 Com'miserable, *a.* deserving pity, mean
 Com'miserate, *v. a.* to pity; to compassionate
 Com'miseration, *s.* pity, sympathy
 Com'miserative, *a.* compassionate
 Com'miseratively, *ad.* out of compassion
 Com'miserator, *s.* he who has compassion
 Com'missarial, *a.* pertaining to a commissary
 Com'missariat, *s.* a body of persons attending an army, who regulate the procurement and conveyance of ammunition, &c.
 Com'missariship, *s.* the office of a commissary
 Com'missary, *s.* an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, &c. for an army
 Com'mission, *s.* a trust, warrant, charge
 Com'mission, *v. a.* to empower, to intrust
 Com'missional, Com'missionary, *a.* appointed by a warrant
 Com'missioner, *s.* one empowered to act
 Com'missure, *s.* a joint, a seam, a mould
 Com'mit, *v. a.* to intrust; to send to prison; to give in trust; to do a fault; to pledge
 Com'mitment, *s.* order for imprisonment
 Com'mittee, *s.* a certain number of persons selected to examine or manage any matter
 Com'mitteeship, *s.* the office of committees
 Com'mitter, *s.* perpetrator; he that commits
 Com'mittible, *a.* liable to be committed
 Com'mix, *v. a.* to mingle, to blend, to unite
 Com'mixtion, Com'mixture, *s.* a compound
 Com'mode, *s.* a woman's headdress
 Com'modious, *a.* convenient, suitable, useful
 Com'modiously, *ad.* conveniently
 Com'modiousness, *s.* convenience, use
 Com'modity, *s.* interest, profit, merchandise
 Com'modore, *s.* a captain commanding a squadron of ships of war
 Com'modulation, *s.* measure; agreement
 Com'mon, *a.* equal, vulgar, public, usual
 Com'mon, *s.* an open country, public ground
 Com'mon, *v. n.* to have a joint right with others in some common ground
 Com'monable, *a.* held in common
 Com'monage, *s.* right of feeding on a common
 Com'monality, *s.* the common people
 Com'mon council, *s.* the council of a city or corporate town, consisting of certain inhabitants elected to assist the mayor and aldermen
 Com'moner, *s.* a member of parliament; a student of the second rank at the universities
 Com'mon-hall, *s.* the building in which citizens meet to transact public business

Com'monition, *s.* advice, warning
 Com'monly, *ad.* frequently, usually
 Com'monness, *s.* frequency, an equal share
 Commonpla'ce, *v. a.* to reduce to general heads, to make notes
 Commonpla'ce-book, *s.* a book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads
 Com'mons, *s.* the common people; the lower house of parliament; food on equal pay
 Commonwealth, Commonweal, *s.* an established form of civil life; a republic
 Com'morance, Com'morancy, *s.* habitation
 Com'morant, *a.* resident; dwelling
 Com'moration, *s.* a staying or tarrying
 Com'moriant, *a.* dying at the same time
 Com'motion, *s.* a tumult, a disturbance
 Com'move, *v. a.* to disturb, to unsettle
 Com'mune, *v. n.* to converse, to impart sentiments mutually
 Communicability, *s.* the being communicable
 Communicable, *a.* communicative
 Communicant, *s.* one who receives the sacrament of the Lord's Supper
 Communicate, *v.* to impart, to reveal; to receive the Lord's Supper
 Communication, *s.* the act of imparting or exchanging; conference; conversation
 Communicative, *a.* free, ready to impart
 Communicativeness, *s.* being communicative
 Communicatory, *a.* imparting knowledge
 Communing, *s.* the act of talking together
 Communion, *s.* celebration of the Lord's Supper; fellowship, union, intercourse
 Community, *s.* the commonwealth, the body politic, a common possession
 Communicability, *s.* being capable of exchange
 Commutable, *a.* that may be exchanged
 Commutative, *a.* relative to exchange
 Commutatively, *ad.* by way of exchange
 Commutation, *s.* change of one thing for another, alteration, ransom
 Commute, *v. a.* to exchange, to buy off
 Commutual, *a.* mutual, reciprocal
 Compact, *s.* a contract, mutual agreement
 Compact, *a.* firm, close—*v. a.* to join together
 Compactible, *a.* that may be joined
 Compactness, *s.* act of making compact
 Compactly, *ad.* closely; with neat joining
 Compactness, *s.* closeness, firmness, density
 Compacture, *s.* close union of parts
 Compagnie, *s.* a system of many parts united
 Compagniate, *v. a.* to set together that which is broken
 Compagniation, *s.* union; structure
 Compagniable, *a.* sociable; fit for company
 Compagniability, *s.* a fitness for company
 Compagnion, *s.* partner, associate, mate
 Compagnionable, *a.* sociable; agreeable
 Compagnionship, *s.* fellowship; association
 Compagny, *s.* a number of persons assembled together; fellowship; a corporation; body of merchants; small body of foot soldiers
 Company, *v.* to accompany, associate with
 Comparable, *a.* of equal regard or value
 Comparative, *a.* estimated by comparison
 Comparatively, *ad.* in a state of comparison
 Compare, *v. a.* to liken or examine one thing by another, to estimate
 Compare, *s.* comparison, similitude
 Comparison, *s.* the act of comparing, a comparative estimate; simile in writing
 Compare, *v. a.* to divide, arrange, separate
 Compartment, *s.* separate part of a design
 Comparison, *s.* the act of dividing
 Compass, *v. a.* to surround, grasp, obtain

[COM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COM]

Compass, *s.* a circle, space, limits; power of the voice; an instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer
Compasses, *s.* an instrument for dividing, measuring, or drawing circles
Compassion, *s.* pity, commiseration, feeling
Compassionable, *a.* deserving compassion
Compassionate, *a.* merciful, tender—*v.* to pity
Companerity, *s.* the relation of godfather
Compatibility, *s.* consistency, suitability
Compatible, *a.* consistent with, suitable to
Compatibleness, *s.* consistency
Compatibly, *ad.* fitly; suitably
Compatriot, *a.* suffering together
Compatriot, *s.* one of the same country
Compeer, *s.* an equal, companion, colleague
Compeer, *v. n.* to be equal with, to match
Compel, *v. a.* to oblige, to constrain, &c.
Compellable, *a.* that may be forced
Compellably, *ad.* by compulsion
Compellation, *s.* the style of address
Compend, *s.* an epitome; a summary
Compendiarious, *a.* short; contracted
Compendiate, *v. a.* to sum together; to comprehend
Compendious, *a.* brief, summary [prehend
Compendiously, *ad.* shortly; in epitome
Compendiousness, *s.* shortness; brevity
Compendium, *s.* an abridgment, a breviary
Compensate, *v. a.* to make amends, to recompense, to counterbalance
Compensation, *s.* a recompense, amends
Compensative, Compensatory, *a.* recompensing, tending to compensation
Compendiate, *v. a.* to delay
Compendinations, *s.* delay; dilatoriness
Competence, Competency, *s.* sufficiency
Competent, *a.* fit, qualified, adequate
Competently, *ad.* properly, reasonably
Competible, *a.* suitable to, consistent with
Competibleness, *s.* suitability; fitness
Competition, *s.* a contest, rivalry, strife
Competitor, *s.* a rival, an opponent, a foe
Competitory, *a.* pursuing the same object
Competitress, *s.* a female opponent
Compilation, *s.* a collection, an assemblage
Compiler, *s.* a collector
Compile, *v. a.* to collect from various authors
Compilation, *s.* the act of compiling
Compiler, *s.* one who compiles
Complacency, *s.* pleasure, joy, civility
Complacent, *a.* civil, affable, kind
Complacential, *a.* accommodating
Complacently, *ad.* in a soft or easy manner
Complain, *v.* to murmur, lament, inform
Complainable, *a.* to be complained of
Complainant, *s.* a plaintiff in a lawsuit
Complain'er, *s.* one who complains
Complain'ful, *a.* full of complaints
Complain'ing, *s.* expression of sorrow
Complaint, *s.* an accusation or impeachment; a lamentation; a malady or disease
Complaisance, *s.* civility, kind behaviour
Complaisant, *a.* civil, obliging, kind, polite
Complaisantly, *ad.* civilly; respectfully
Complaiuate, Complaiue, *v. a.* to smooth
Complement, *s.* the full number, &c.
Complemental, *a.* filling up, completing
Complete, *a.* perfect, full, finished
Complete, *v. a.* to finish, to perfect
Completely, *ad.* fully; perfectly
Complément, *s.* the act of completing
Completeness, *s.* complete state; perfection
Completion, *s.* accomplishment, fulfilling
Completive, *a.* making complete
Completory, *a.* fulfilling; accomplishing
Complex, *a.* compounded of many parts

Complex'edness, *s.* complication; Involution of many particular parts in one integral
Complexion, *s.* the colour of the face, &c.
Complexional, *a.* depending on the complexion or temperament
Complexionary, *a.* pertaining to the complexion
Complexioned, *a.* constituted; tempered
Complexity, *s.* state of being complex
Complexly, *ad.* in a complex manner
Complexness, *s.* the state of being involved
Complexure, *s.* involution; complication
Compliable, *a.* that can bend or yield
Compliance, *s.* submission, act of yielding
Compliant, *a.* yielding, bending, civil
Compliantly, *ad.* in a yielding manner
Compliancy, *s.* the state of being intricate
Complicate, *a.* compounded of many parts
—*v. a.* to entangle, to join
Complicatedly, *ad.* in a complicated manner
Complicatedness, *s.* intricacy; perplexity
Complication, *s.* a mixture of many things
Complicter, *s.* one who readily yields
Compliment, *s.* an act of civility—*v.* to flatter
Complimental, Complimentary, *a.* expressive of respect or civility
Complimentally, *ad.* by way of civility
Compliment'er, *s.* one given to compliments
Compline, *s.* evening service, vespers
Complote, *v. n.* to lament together
Complot, *s.* a conspiracy, combination
Complot, *v. a.* to plot, conspire, join in
Complotment, *s.* a conspiring together
Complot'er, *s.* a conspirator
Comply, *v. n.* to yield or submit, to agree
Compond'rate, *v. a.* to weigh together
Compon'ent, *a.* constituting, forming
Comport, *v.* to bear, to endure, to behave
Comport, Comportment, *s.* behaviour
Comportable, *a.* consistent, suitable, fit
Comportance, *s.* behaviour; ceremony
Comportation, *s.* an assemblage
Compose, *v. a.* to quit, settle, put together
Compos'd, *part. a.* calm, sedate, serious
Compos'dly, *ad.* calmly; sedately
Compos'dness, *s.* sedateness; tranquillity
Compos'er, *s.* an author, a writer
Composing, *s.* that branch of the printing art which consists in arranging the letters
Compos'ite Order, an order in architecture, combining the Ionic and Corinthian orders
Composition, *s.* a mixture; an agreement or accommodation; a written work; the act of discharging a debt by paying part
Compos'itive, *a.* the power of compounding
Compos'itor, *s.* one who arranges the letters for printing
Compos'sible, *a.* capable of existing together
Compos'sibility, *s.* possibility of existing together
Compost, Composure, *s.* manure [gather
Compost, *v. a.* to manure, to enrich earth
Composure, *s.* order, form; tranquillity
Computation, *s.* act of drinking together
Compotator, *s.* one who drinks with another
Compo'und, *v.* to mingle, intermix; to come to terms with a debtor
Compound, *s.* a mass of ingredients; a word formed from two or more words
Compound, *a.* more than one; not simple
Compoundable, *a.* fit to be compounded
Compound'er, *s.* one who brings parties to terms of agreement
Comprehend, *v. a.* to include, to conceive
Comprehensible, *a.* intelligible, conceivable
Comprehensibleness, Comprehensibility, *s.* capability of being understood
Comprehensibly, *ad.* intelligibly

CUSTOM SURPASSES NATURE; BE CAREFUL, THEREFORE, WHAT YOU ACCUSTOM YOURSELF TO.

CHARITY OBLIGES US NOT TO MISTRUST A MAN; PRUDENCE, NOT TO TRUST BEFORE WE KNOW HIM.

COMPLAIN NOT OF THE SHORTNESS OF LIFE, BUT EMPLOY THY TIME USEFULLY.

Comprehension, *s.* knowledge, capacity
 Comprehens'ive, *a.* having the power to understand, capacious, full, significant
 Comprehensiveness, *s.* the quality of including much in a few words
 Comprehens'ive, *a.* relating to the presbyterial form of ministration
 Compress, *v. a.* to squeeze, to embrace
 Compress, *s.* a bolster of linen rags
 Compressibility, Compress'ibility, *s.* the quality of being compressible
 Compressible, *a.* yielding to pressure
 Compress'ion, *s.* act of bringing parts near
 Compress'ive, *a.* capable of compressing
 Compress'ure, *s.* the act of pressing against
 Comprint, *v. n.* to print another's copy
 Comprisal, *s.* the comprising of things
 Compris'e, *v. a.* to contain, to include
 Comprobate, *v. n.* to concur in proof
 Comprobation, *s.* a full proof, attestation
 Com promise, *s.* a compact or bargain—*v. a.* to settle a dispute by mutual concessions
 Compromiser, *s.* he who makes concession
 Compromiss'orial, *a.* relating to a compromise [some act or declaration]
 Compromit, *v. a.* to pledge or engage by
 Comprovinc'ial, *s.* one belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction
 Compt, *s.* account, computation
 Compt'omite, *s.* a Vesuvian mineral
 Comptro'ler, *s.* a supervisor; an examiner of the accounts of collectors of public money
 Comptro'lership, *s.* superintendence
 Compuls'ive, *a.* compelling, constraining
 Compuls'ively, *ad.* by compulsion
 Compulsatory, *a.* compelling, forcing
 Compulsion, *s.* the act of compelling, force
 Compuls'ive, Compuls'ory, *a.* forcing
 Compulsively, *ad.* by force; by violence
 Compulsiveness, *s.* force; compulsion
 Compulsorily, *ad.* in a forcible manner
 Compunction, *s.* repentance, remorse
 Compunct'ions, *a.* repentant; sorrowful
 Compunctive, *a.* causing remorse
 Compurgat'ion, *s.* a vouching for another
 Compurgat'or, *s.* one who bears testimony to the innocence of another
 Computable, *a.* that may be numbered up
 Computate, *v. a.* to account; to reckon
 Computation, *s.* a calculation, an estimate
 Comput'e, *v. a.* to calculate, to reckon
 Comput'er, Comput'ist, *s.* a calculator
 Comrade, *s.* a companion, an associate
 Con, an abbreviation of the Latin word *contra*, against—*v. a.* to study, to think
 Concem'erate, *v. a.* to arch over, to vault
 Concamerat'ion, *s.* the act of arching over
 Concem'erate, *v. a.* to link or join together
 Concatenat'ion, *s.* a regular series of links
 Concav'ation, *s.* the act of making concave
 Concave, *a.* hollow—*s.* a regular cavity—*v. a.* to make hollow
 Conca'veness, Conca'vity, *s.* the inside cavity; hollowness of a round body
 Conca'vo-con'cave, *a.* concave on both sides
 Conca'vo-con'vex, *a.* concave one way, and convex the other
 Conca'vons, *a.* regularly concave
 Conca'vously, *ad.* with hollowness
 Conceal, *v. a.* to hide, keep secret, cover
 Conceal'able, *a.* that which may be kept secret
 Concealer, *s.* he that conceals any thing
 Concealment, *s.* the act of hiding, shelter
 Conce'de, *v. a.* to admit, to grant, to yield
 Conceit, *s.* a fancy, idea, opinion; pride
 Conceit, *v. a.* to imagine, suppose, fancy

Conceit'ed, *a.* opinionative, affected
 Conceit'edly, *ad.* fancifully; whimsically
 Conceit'edness, *s.* opinionativeness
 Conceit'less, *a.* stupid; without thought
 Conceiv'able, *a.* that may be conceived
 Conceivableness, *s.* the being conceivable
 Conceiv'ably, *ad.* in a conceivable manner
 Conceiv'e, *v.* to become pregnant, to think, to understand, to comprehend
 Conceiv'er, *s.* one who comprehends
 Concer't, *s.* harmony, consistency
 Concer'trate, *v. a.* to drive into a narrower compass, contrary to dilate or expand
 Concentrat'ion, *s.* collection into a small space
 Concer'tre, *v. n.* to bring to one point
 Concer'tric, *a.* having one common centre
 Concer'tual, *a.* harmonious; accordant
 Conceiv'able, *s.* a receiver or receptacle
 Conceiv'ible, *a.* intelligible, conceivable
 Conception, *s.* the act of conceiving in the womb; a notion, idea, sentiment, &c.
 Conception's, *a.* fruitful; pregnant
 Conception's, *a.* capable of conceiving
 Concern, *v. a.* to affect, to interest, belong to
 Concern, *s.* an affair, business, care
 Concern'edly, *ad.* with affection
 Concern'ing, *prep.* relating to or about
 Concern'ment, *s.* a concern, business, care
 Concert, *v. a.* to contrive, to settle privately
 Concert, *s.* music in several parts, harmony
 Concertat'ion, *s.* strife; contention
 Concert'ive, *a.* contentious; quarrelsome
 Concer'to, *s.* [Ital.] a piece of music
 Conces'sion, *s.* a thing yielded, a grant
 Conces'sionary, *a.* given by indulgence
 Conces'sive, *a.* implying concession
 Conces'sively, *ad.* by way of concession
 Conch, *s.* a shell, name of a fish
 Conchif'eros, *a.* producing shells
 Conch'ite, *s.* a sort of petrified shell
 Conch'oid, *s.* the name of a curve
 Conchoidal, *a.* having convex elevations and concave depressions
 Concholo'gical, *a.* pertaining to conchology
 Conchologist, *s.* a connoisseur in shells
 Conchology, *s.* the natural history of shells
 Conchom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring shells
 Conchyl'aceous, *a.* resembling a shell
 Conciliate, *a.* relating to a council
 Conciliate, *v. a.* to gain, reconcile, win
 Conciliat'ion, *s.* the act of reconciling
 Conciliat'or, *s.* a peace-maker, a friend
 Conciliatory, *a.* tending to reconciliation
 Concini'ty, *s.* neatness, fitness, decency
 Concinn'ous, *a.* becoming; agreeable
 Concise, *a.* brief, short, contracted
 Concis'ely, *ad.* briefly; shortly
 Conciseness, *s.* shortness, brevity, force
 Concis'ion, *s.* a cutting off, excision
 Concit'ation, *s.* a stirring up, disturbance
 Conclama'tion, *s.* a great shout or outcry
 Conclav'e, *s.* an assembly of cardinals, &c.
 Conclud'e, *v. a.* to finish, determine, close
 Conclud'ency, *s.* logical deduction of reason
 Conclud'ent, *a.* decisive, convincing
 Conclud'er, *s.* one who determines
 Conclud'ible, *a.* determinable
 Concl'usion, *s.* the close, end, consequence
 Concl'usional, *a.* concluding
 Concl'usive, *a.* decisive, convincing, strong
 Concl'usiveness, *s.* that quality or power that determines the opinion
 Concoagulate, *v. a.* to congeal together
 Concoagulat'ion, *s.* a coagulation of different bodies in one mass

CREATE NOT IMAGINARY WANTS, LEST YOU FAIL TO SATISFY THEM.

Concoct', *v. a.* to digest by the stomach
 Concoction, *s.* digestion in the stomach
 Concoctive, *a.* digesting by the stomach
 Concolour, *a.* of one colour
 Concomitance, Concomitancy, *s.* a subsisting together; a state of joint subsistence
 Concomitant, *a.* accompanying, joined to
 Concomitant, *s.* that which is attendant
 Concomitantly, *ad.* in company with others
 Concomitate, *v. a.* to be collaterally connected
 Concord, *s.* agreement, union, harmony
 Concord, *v. n.* to agree
 Concordance, *s.* an index to the scriptures
 Concordancy, *s.* agreement
 Concordant, *a.* agreeing, suitable, fit
 Concordantly, *ad.* in conjunction
 Concordat, *s.* a compact, a convention
 Concordal, *a.* of the same body
 Concordate, *v.* to unite into one body
 Concordation, *s.* union in one mass
 Concourse, *s.* a great number of persons assembled together, a meeting
 Concreate, *v. a.* to create at the same time
 Concret'd, *v. a.* to entrust
 Concremation, *s.* the burning many things together; a conflagration
 Concrement, *s.* the mass formed by concretion
 Concrecence, *s.* the quality of growing by the union of separate particles [one mass
 Concrecible, *a.* capable of coalescing into
 Concreate, *v. a.* to form into one mass
 Concreate, *a.* composed of different matters
 Concreteness, *s.* a state of coagulation
 Concretion, *s.* a union of parts, a mass
 Concretive, *a.* capable of coagulating
 Concreture, *s.* a mass formed by coagulation
 Concriminatio, *s.* a joint accusation
 Concrubinage, *s.* the act of living with a woman, not being married to her
 Concrubinal, *a.* pertaining to a concubine
 Concrubine, *s.* a woman kept in fornication
 Conculcate, *v. a.* to tread under foot
 Conculcation, *s.* a trampling with the feet
 Conculpiscence, *s.* irregular desire, sensuality
 Conculpiscit, *a.* libellous; lecherous
 Conculpiscible, *a.* impressing desire; eager
 Concur, *v. n.* to agree in one opinion
 Concurrence, *s.* union, help, joint claim
 Concurrent, *a.* acting in conjunction
 Concurrently, *ad.* in an agreeing manner
 Concurrentness, *s.* a concurrent state
 Concussation, *s.* a violent agitation
 Concussion, *s.* the act of shaking, agitation
 Concussive, *a.* having the power of shaking
 Condemn, *v. a.* to pass sentence on, to blame
 Condemnable, *a.* blamable; culpable
 Condemnation, *s.* a sentence of punishment
 Condemnatory, *a.* passing a condemnation
 Condemner, *s.* one who censures
 Condensable, *a.* capable of condensation
 Condensate, *v. a.* to make thick or dark
 Condensation, *s.* the act of thickening
 Condensative, *a.* capable of condensing
 Condense, *v.* to grow thick or close—*a.* thick
 Condenser, *s.* a vessel for condensing air
 Condensity, *s.* the state of being condensed
 Condensers, *s.* those who direct herring-fishers
 Condescend', *v. n.* to yield, stoop, bend
 Condescendence, *s.* voluntary submission to equality with inferiors
 Condescending, Condescensive, *a.* courteous; humble; kind [cession
 Condescendingly, *ad.* by way of kind con-
 Condescension, *s.* submission, courtesy
 Condi'gn, *a.* deserved, merited, suitable
 Condi'gnity, *s.* suitability to deserts

Condi'gnly, *ad.* deservedly; fitly
 Condi'ment, *s.* seasoning, sauce, zest
 Condisciple, *s.* a school fellow
 Condit', *v. a.* to season, to preserve by salt
 Conditio, *s.* quality, temper, disposition, circumstances, rank, stipulation
 Conditio, *v.* to contract; to stipulate
 Conditional, *a.* by way of stipulation, &c.
 Conditionality, *s.* limitation by certain terms
 Conditionally, *ad.* with certain limitations
 Conditioary, *a.* stipulated, agreed on
 Conditioate, *v. a.* to qualify; to regulate
 Conditioed, *a.* having qualities or properties good or bad
 Conditory, *s.* a receptacle, a repository
 Conditory, *a.* expressing condolence
 Condo'le, *v.* to lament, mourn, bewail
 Condo'lement, *s.* grief, mutual distress
 Condo'lescence, *s.* grief for another's loss
 Condo'ler, *s.* one that condoles
 Condo'ling, *s.* expression of condolence
 Condo'ma, *s.* a species of antelope
 Condo'mation, *s.* a pardoning, a forgiving
 Condo'r, *s.* a large kind of vulture
 Condu'ce, *v.* to help, to promote, to conduct
 Condu'cement, *s.* tendency
 Condu'cent, *a.* that which may contribute
 Condu'cible, *a.* having the power of conducting, promoting, or accelerating
 Condu'cibility, *s.* contributing to any end
 Condu'cible, *ad.* promoting an end
 Condu'cive, *a.* promoting, helping, &c.
 Condu'civeness, *s.* the quality of conducting
 Condu'ct, *s.* behaviour, economy
 Condu'ct, *v. a.* to guide, manage, order
 Condu'ction, *s.* transmission through a conductor
 Condu'ctious, *a.* employed so as to be removed at pleasure
 Condu'ctive, *a.* leading, directing, managing
 Condu'ctor, *s.* a leader, a director, a chief
 Condu'ctress, *s.* a woman that directs
 Condu'it, *s.* a water-pipe, a canal, a duct
 Condu'plicate, *v. a.* to double—a. doubled over or folded together
 Condu'plication, *s.* a doubling
 Condu'yl, *s.* a protuberance, a joint
 Condu'ylloid, *s.* the projecting soft end or protuberance of a bone
 Cone, *s.* a solid body in form of a sugar-loaf
 Conepate, *s.* an animal of the weasel kind in America, resembling the polecat
 Confabulate, *v. n.* to converse, to chat
 Confabulation, *s.* easy conversation, chat
 Confabulatory, *a.* belonging to dialogue
 Confamiliar, *a.* intimate, closely connected
 Confarra'tion, *s.* the solemnization of marrying by eating bread together
 Confect, *s.* a sweetmeat
 Confect', *v. a.* to preserve with sugar
 Confection, *s.* a sweetmeat, a mixture
 Confectionary, *s.* sweetmeats
 Confectioner, *s.* one who makes sweetmeats
 Confectory, *a.* relating to the art or trade of making sweetmeats, &c.
 Confederacy, *s.* a league, an engagement
 Confed'erate, *v. a.* to unite, to combine—*s.* an ally, an accomplice—a. united in a league
 Confederation, *s.* close alliance, union
 Confer', *v.* to discourse with, to bestow
 Conference, *s.* a discourse, a parley
 Conferva, *s.* hairweed; a kind of spurge
 Confess', *v. a.* to acknowledge, grant, own
 Confessary, *s.* one who makes a confession
 Confessedly, *ad.* avowedly, indisputably

[CON]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON]

Confession, *s.* profession, acknowledgment
 Confessional, *s.* the box in which the confessor sits to hear confessions [confession
 Confessionary, *a.* belonging to auricular
 Confessor, *s.* one who hears confessions
 Confest, *a.* open, known, plain, evident
 Confestly, *ad.* indisputably
 Confulent, *a.* that causes or procures
 Confidant, Confident, *s.* a person trusted with a secret, a bosom friend
 Confide, *v. n.* to trust in, to rely upon
 Confidence, *s.* assurance, boldness, trust
 Confident, *a.* positive, daring, impudent
 Confidential, *a.* trusty, faithful
 Confidently, *a.* without fear of miscarriage
 Confider, *s.* one who trusts in another
 Configure, *v.* to show like the aspects of the planets towards each other
 Configuration, *s.* the form of various parts adapted to each other
 Configure, *v. a.* to fashion, dispose into form
 Confineable, *a.* that may be limited
 Confine, *s.* limit, border, boundary
 Confine, *v.* to border upon, bound, immerse
 Confineless, *a.* boundless; without end
 Confinement, *s.* restraint, imprisonment
 Confiner, *s.* that which restrains or limits
 Confiner, *s.* one who is a borderer
 Confirmit, *s.* nearness; neighbourhood
 Confirm, *v. a.* to settle, establish; to fix, to perfect, to strengthen; to administer the rite of ecclesiastical confirmation
 Confirmable, *a.* capable of being proved
 Confirmation, *s.* proof, convincing testimony; a church rite by which baptized persons are confirmed in the faith
 Confirmative, *a.* having power to confirm
 Confirmitor, *s.* an attestor
 Confirmatory, *a.* affording additional proof
 Confirmedness, *s.* a fixed state
 Confirmer, *s.* one that confirms
 Confirmingly, *ad.* in a corroborative manner
 Confiscable, *a.* liable to forfeiture
 Confiscate, Confiscated, *a.* transferred to the public as forfeit
 Confiscate, *v. a.* to seize on private property
 Confiscation, *s.* the act of seizing private property when forfeited by crime, &c.
 Confiscator, *s.* one who is concerned in confiscated property
 Confiscatory, *a.* consigning to forfeiture
 Confiture, *s.* a mixture of sweetmeats
 Confix, *v. a.* to fix down, to fasten down
 Confixure, *s.* the act of fastening
 Confixant, *a.* burning together
 Confixation, *s.* a general fire or burning
 Confixion, *s.* the act of blowing many instruments together; a melting of metal
 Confixure, *s.* a bending or turning
 Conflict, *v. n.* to fight, to contest, to strive
 Conflict, *s.* a contest, struggle, agony
 Confluxuate, *v. n.* to flow together
 Conflux, *s.* a multitude of people; a junction or union of several streams
 Confluent, *a.* running into one channel
 Conflux, *s.* a joining of currents, a crowd
 Conform, *v.* to comply with, to yield, to suit
 Conformable, *a.* agreeable, suitable
 Conformably, *ad.* agreeably; suitably
 Conformation, *s.* a proper disposition of parts as relating to each other
 Conformer, *s.* one who complies with established forms
 Conformer, *s.* one who complies with the rites of the established church
 Conformity, *s.* a compliance with, similitude

Confortation, *s.* the act of strengthening
 Confound, *v. a.* to mix, to perplex, to disturb
 Confoundedly, *ad.* shamefully, hatefully
 Confounder, *s.* one who perplexes
 Confraternity, *s.* a religious brotherhood
 Confrication, *s.* rubbing against anything
 Confront, *v. a.* to face, to oppose, to compare
 Confrontation, *s.* act of bringing two evidences face to face
 Confuse, *v. a.* to confound, perplex, mix
 Confusedly, *ad.* indistinctly; with agitation
 Confusedness, *s.* want of distinctness
 Confusion, *s.* disorder, hurry, astonishment
 Confutable, *a.* that which may be disproved
 Confutant, *s.* one who confutes another
 Confutation, *s.* dis-proof, act of confuting
 Confute, *v. a.* to disprove, convict, baffle
 Confuter, *s.* one who confutes another
 Congee, Conge, *s.* a bow, act of reverence
 Conge-d'elire, *s.* the king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop
 Congeal, *v.* to freeze, harden, grow stiff
 Congealable, *a.* that which may be frozen
 Congealment, *s.* a mass formed by frost
 Congelation, *s.* turning fluids to solids by cold
 Congener, *s.* one sprung from the same origin
 Congeneracy, *s.* similarity of origin [nal
 Congeneric, *a.* being of the same kind
 Congenerous, *a.* of the same kind
 Congenerousness, *s.* the quality of being from the same original
 Congenial, *a.* partaking of the same nature
 Congeniality, *s.* participation of the same
 Congenious, *a.* of the same kind [nature
 Congenital, *a.* connate; begotten together
 Conger, *s.* a fine kind of large eel, a sea eel
 Congeries, *s.* a mass of small bodies
 Congest, *v. a.* to heap or lay up, to amass
 Congestible, *a.* that may be heaped up
 Congestion, *s.* a collection of humours
 Congiary, *s.* a gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery in corn or money
 Conglaciare, *v. a.* to turn into ice, &c.
 Conglaciation, *s.* being changed into ice
 Conglobate, Conglobe, Conglobate, *v.* to gather together into a round mass
 Conglobation, *s.* a round hard body
 Conglomerate, *v. a.* to gather into one mass
 —a. gathered into a round mass—a sort of sandstone
 Conglomeration, *s.* a collection, mixture
 Conglutinant, *a.* gluing, uniting—a medicine that heals wounds
 Conglutinate, *v. a.* to cement
 Conglutination, *s.* the act of uniting bodies
 Conglutinative, *a.* power of uniting wounds
 Conglutinator, *s.* that which has the power of uniting wounds
 Congou, *s.* a fine sort of tea
 Congratulant, *a.* rejoicing in participation
 Congratulate, *v.* to wish joy to, to compliment on any happy event
 Congratulation, *s.* a wishing of joy
 Congratulator, *s.* he who offers congratulations
 Congratulatory, *a.* expressing joy [lation
 Congree, *v. n.* to agree, to join, to accord
 Congreet, *v. a.* to salute mutually
 Congregate, *v.* to assemble; to meet
 Congregation, *s.* an assembly [gation
 Congregational, *a.* pertaining to a congregationalism, *s.* independent church government
 Congregationalist, *s.* one who belongs to an independent or congregational church
 Congress, *s.* a meeting, assembly; combat

CONSTANT SERENITY OF MIND CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED BY A CLEAR CONSCIENCE.

COMPANIONSHIP AND GOOD FELLOWSHIP MUST NOT BE MISTAKEN FOR TRUE FRIENDSHIP.

CON]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON

Congressional, *a.* pertaining to a congress
 Congressive, *a.* meeting, circumventing
 Congruë, *v. n.* to agree, to suit, to conform
 Congruence, *s.* agreement, fitness
 Congruent, *a.* agreeing, suitable
 Congruity, *s.* fitness, consistency
 Congruous, *a.* fit, suitable, meet, agreeable
 Congruously, *ad.* suitably; consistently
 Conic, Conical, *a.* like a cone
 Conically, *ad.* in form of a cone
 Conicalness, *s.* the state of being conical
 Conics, *s.* the doctrine of conic sections
 Coniferous, *a.* having seed-vessels of a conical form
 Coniform, *a.* shaped like a cone [conical figure
 Conis'tra, *s.* the pit of a theatre
 Conite, *s.* an ash-coloured mineral
 Conium, *s.* a narcotic drug
 Conject, *v. a.* to cast together; to throw
 Conjector, Conjecturer, *s.* a guesser
 Conjecturable, *a.* that may be guessed
 Conjectural, *a.* depending on conjecture
 Conjecturally, *ad.* by guess
 Conjecture, *s.* a guess, supposition, idea
 Conjecture, *v. n.* to guess, to suppose
 Conjoin', *v. a.* to connect, to league, to unite
 Conjoint', *a.* united; associated
 Conjointly, *ad.* in union, together, jointly
 Conjugal, *a.* belonging to marriage
 Conjugal, *ad.* matrimonially
 Conjugate, *a.* that springs from one original
 Conjugate, *v. a.* to join, to unite; to vary a verb according to its tenses, &c.
 Conjugation, *s.* a couple, pair; the form of inflecting verbs; union, assemblage
 Conjoined, *a.* connected, united, conjoined
 Conjunction, *s.* a union, meeting together; the sixth part of speech
 Conjunctive, *a.* closely united, joined together; the mood of a verb
 Conjunctively, *ad.* in union; together
 Conjunctiveness, *s.* the quality of joining
 Conjunctly, *ad.* jointly; in conjunction
 Conjecture, *s.* a critical or peculiar time
 Conjurat'ion, *s.* a plot, enchantment
 Conjure, *v. n.* to enjoin solemnly, to conspire; to bind by an oath
 Conjure, *v. n.* to practise enchantments, &c.
 Conjuror, *s.* an enchanter, a fortune-teller
 Conjurment, *s.* a serious injunction
 Conscience, *s.* community of birth
 Conscite, *a.* born with another
 Connatural, *a.* suitable to nature
 Connaturalty, *s.* participation of the same nature
 Connaturalize, *v. a.* to make natural
 Connaturally, *ad.* by the act of nature
 Connaturalness, *s.* natural union
 Connect, *v. a.* to join, to fasten, to unite
 Connection, Connexion, *s.* a joining things together; union; participation
 Connective, Connexive, *a.* having the power of connecting; conjunctive
 Connectively, *ad.* together; jointly
 Connetta'tion, *s.* the act of winking
 Connye, *v. n.* to wink at a fault, &c.
 Connyance, *s.* the act of winking at a fault; voluntary blindness to an act
 Connyent, *a.* forbearing to see
 Connyer, *s.* one who connives
 Connoisseur, *s.* a critic, a judge of the arts
 Connoisseurship, *s.* skill of a connoisseur
 Connotate, *v. a.* to designate something besides itself; to imply
 Connotation, *s.* an inference; Implication
 Connote, *v. a.* to imply; to betoken
 Connu'ial, *a.* relating to marriage

Connumeration, *s.* a reckoning together
 Connutri'tions, *a.* nourished together
 Conoid, *s.* a figure like a cone; a gland in the brain resembling a cone, and called the pineal gland
 Conoidical, *a.* approaching to a conic form
 Conquadrate, *v. a.* to bring into a square
 Conquassate, *v. a.* to shake, to disorder
 Conquassat'ion, *s.* a concussion, an agitation
 Conquer, *v. a.* to subdue, to overcome
 Conquerable, *a.* possible to be overcome
 Conqueress, *s.* she who conquers
 Conqueror, *s.* one who overcomes, a victor
 Conquest, *s.* victory, a thing gained
 Consanguineous, *a.* near of kin, related
 Consanguinity, *s.* relationship by blood
 Consarcination, *s.* the act of patching or joining coarsely together
 Conscience, *s.* the faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of our own actions; veracity, justice, honesty
 Conscientious, *a.* having conscience
 Conscientious, *a.* scrupulous, just, exact
 Conscientiously, *ad.* according to the direction of conscience [science
 Conscientiousness, *s.* strict regard to conscience
 Conscienceable, *a.* proper, reasonable
 Conscienceableness, *s.* equity; reasonableness
 Conscienceably, *ad.* reasonably; justly
 Conscientious, *a.* inwardly persuaded, privy to
 Conscientiously, *ad.* with inward persuasion
 Conscienceousness, *s.* perception, internal sense of the guilt or innocence of our actions
 Conscript, *a.* written, registered, enrolled
 Conscript, *s.* one enrolled to serve in the army; more particularly applied to soldiers drawn by lot for the French armies
 Conscript'ion, *s.* an enrolling or registering
 Consecrate, *v. a.* to make sacred, &c.
 Consecrate, *a.* sacred; devoted
 Consecration, *s.* the act of making sacred
 Consecrator, *s.* one who consecrates
 Consecratory, *a.* making sacred
 Consectaneous, *a.* following of course
 Consec'tary, *s.* a corollary, a deduction
 Consecution, *s.* a train of consequences
 Consecutive, *a.* following in order, succeeding each other uninterruptedly
 Consecutively, *ad.* following regularly
 Conscinnate, *v. a.* to sow mixed seeds
 Conscinnence, *s.* decay from age
 Conscinn'ion, *s.* concord, agreement
 Consent, *s.* agreement—*v. n.* to agree
 Consentancity, *s.* reciprocal agreement
 Consentaneous, *a.* agreeable to, accordant
 Consentaneously, *ad.* consistently
 Consentaneousness, *s.* agreement
 Consenter, *s.* one who consents
 Consentient, *a.* uniting in opinion
 Consequence, *s.* an effect; importance
 Consequent, *a.* following naturally
 Consequential, *a.* important, conclusive [ly
 Consequentially, *ad.* by consequence; haughtily
 Consequentialness, *s.* regular train of reasoning in a discourse; importance
 Consequentially, *ad.* of or by consequence, therefore, necessarily, inevitably
 Conser'tion, *s.* junction, adaptation
 Conservable, *a.* capable of being kept
 Conservancy, *s.* courts held for the preservation of the fishery in the river Thames
 Conservant, *a.* that which preserves
 Conservation, *s.* the act of preserving
 Conservative, *a.* having power to preserve
 Conservator, *s.* one that has the keeping of anything from detriment

CONCESSION IS NO HUMILIATION, NOR ADMISSION OF ERROR ANY DISGRACE.

CENSURE IS THE TAX A MAN PAYS THE PUBLIC FOR BEING EMINENT.

CONTEMPLATE THE WORKS OF GOD, AND THOU WILT LEARN THINE OWN INSIGNIFICANCE.

Conservatory, *s.* a place where any thing is kept; a greenhouse—*a.* preservative
 Conserve, *s.* a sweetmeat, preserved fruit
 Conserve, *v. a.* to preserve or candy fruit
 Conserv'er, *s.* one who lays up or preserves
 Consession, *s.* a sitting together
 Consector, *s.* one that sits with others
 Consider, *v.* to doubt, to regard, to examine
 Considerable, *a.* worthy of regard, great
 Considerableness, *s.* importance; moment
 Considerably, *ad.* importantly, very much
 Considerate, *a.* prudent, thoughtful
 Considerately, *ad.* prudently, calmly
 Considerateness, *s.* calm deliberation
 Consideration, *s.* regard, notice, serious thought, prudence, compensation
 Considerative, *a.* taking into consideration
 Considerator, *s.* he who considers much
 Consider'er, *s.* a man of reflection
 Considering, *part. a.* pondering in the mind
 Considering, *conj.* if allowance be made for
 Consideringly, *ad.* with consideration
 Consign, *v. a.* to commit; to make over
 Consignation, *s.* the act of consigning
 Consignature, *s.* joint signing
 Consignee, *s.* the person to whom goods for sale are consigned
 Consignification, *s.* similar signification
 Consignificative, *a.* synonymous
 Consignment, *s.* the act of depositing with
 Consigner, Consignor, *s.* he who consigns goods to another for sale [*blance*]
 Consim'lar, *a.* having one common resem-
 Consimilitude, Consimilarity, *s.* resemblance
 Consi'st, *v. n.* to subsist, to be made of
 Consistence, Consistency, *s.* natural state of bodies, agreement, substance, form
 Consistent, *a.* compatible, fixed, firm
 Consistently, *ad.* in a consistent manner
 Consistorial, *a.* relating to a consistory
 Consistor'y, *s.* a spiritual court
 Conso'ciate, *s.* an accomplice, an ally
 Conso'ciate, *v. n.* to unite, to join, to cement
 Conso'ciation, *s.* alliance, confederacy
 Conso'ciational, *a.* united in object
 Conso'latable, *a.* that which admits comfort
 Conso'late, *v. a.* to comfort; to console
 Conso'lation, *s.* alleviation of misery
 Conso'lator, *s.* a comforter
 Conso'latory, *a.* tending to give comfort
 Conso'le, *v. a.* to cheer, to comfort, to revive
 Conso'ler, *s.* one who gives comfort
 Conso'lidant, *s.* that which has the quality of uniting wounds—*a.* healing wounds
 Conso'lidate, *v.* to harden, to combine
 Conso'lidate, *a.* formed into a compact body
 Conso'lidation, *s.* uniting in a solid mass
 Conso'lidative, *a.* capable of healing wounds
 Conso'ling, *a.* adapted to console
 Conso'ls, *s.* a sort of transferable stocks
 Consonance, *s.* an accord of sound, consistency, agreement, friendship, concord
 Consonant, *a.* agreeable, suitable, fit
 Consonant, *s.* a letter not sounded by itself
 Consonantly, *ad.* consistently; agreeably
 Consonantness, *s.* agreeableness; consistency
 Consonous, *a.* harmonious, musical [*ency*]
 Conso'pate, *v. a.* to lull asleep
 Conso'pation, *s.* the act of laying to sleep
 Con'sort, *s.* a wife or husband, a companion
 Consort, *v.* to associate with, to marry
 Comfortable, *a.* to be compared with
 Conso'rtion, *s.* fellowship; society
 Conso'rtship, *s.* fellowship; partnership
 Consp'ectable, *a.* easy to be seen
 Consp'ection, *s.* a seeing; a beholding

Consp'ect'ity, *s.* the sense of seeing
 Consp'ersion, *s.* a sprinkling about
 Consp'icuity, *s.* clearness, brightness
 Consp'icuous, *a.* easy to be seen, eminent
 Consp'icuously, *ad.* so as to be clearly seen
 Consp'icuousness, *s.* clearness, renown
 Consp'iracy, *s.* a plot, a lawless combination
 Consp'irant, *a.* conspiring; plotting
 Consp'iration, *s.* a plot; a conspiracy
 Consp'irator, Consp'irer, *s.* a plotter
 Consp'ire, *v. n.* to plot, to agree, concert
 Consp'iringly, *ad.* criminally concerting
 Consp'issation, *s.* the act of thickening
 Consp'uration, *s.* defilement, pollution
 Con'stable, *s.* a common peace-officer
 Con'stable'ry, *s.* the jurisdiction of a constable
 Con'stableship, *s.* the office of a constable
 Con'stablewick, *s.* the district over which the authority of a constable extends
 Con'stable'ary, *a.* relating to the civil force
 Con'stancy, *s.* firmness, continuance
 Con'stant, *a.* firm, unchangeable, fixed
 Con'stantly, *ad.* invariably, perpetually
 Con'stellate, *v. a.* to unite several shining bodies in one splendour
 Con'stellation, *s.* a cluster of fixed stars
 Con'sternation, *s.* fear, astonishment, wonder
 Con'stinate, *v. a.* to crowd, to stop, to thicken; to make costive
 Con'stipation, *s.* an obstruction occasioned by fulness; condensation
 Con'stituent, *a.* essential, composing
 Con'stituent, *s.* one who deposes, an elector
 Con'stitute, *v. a.* to make, depute, set up
 Con'stituter, *s.* he that constitutes or appoints
 Con'stitution, *s.* the frame of body or mind; law of a country, form of government
 Con'stitutional, *a.* legal, according to the established government; legal
 Con'stitutionalist, *s.* an adherent to the law of the land
 Con'stitutionality, *s.* the state of being consistent with or inherent in the constitution
 Con'stitutionally, *ad.* legally
 Con'stitutionist, *s.* one zealous for the established constitution of the country
 Con'stitutive, *a.* essential, able to establish
 Con'strain, *v. a.* to compel, to force, to press
 Con'strain'able, *a.* liable to constraint
 Con'strainer, *s.* one who constrains
 Con'strain't, *s.* compulsion, confinement
 Con'strict, *v. a.* to bind, to contract
 Con'striction, *s.* contraction, force
 Con'strictive, *a.* capable of contracting
 Con'strictor, *s.* that which compresses
 Con'stringe, *v. a.* to compress, to bind
 Con'strin'gent, *a.* of a binding quality
 Con'struct, *v. a.* to build, to form, compile
 Con'structor, *s.* he who forms or makes
 Con'struction, *s.* act of building, fabrication; meaning, interpretation; the syntax
 Con'structional, *a.* relating to the meaning
 Con'structive, *a.* capable of construction
 Con'structively, *ad.* by construction
 Con'structure, *s.* a building, an edifice
 Con'strue, *v. a.* to explain, to translate
 Con'strate, *v. a.* to violate, to debauch
 Con'straption, *s.* violation; defilement
 Con'strict'st, *v. n.* to subsist together
 Con'substantial, *a.* of the same substance
 Con'substantialist, *s.* he who believes in consubstantiation
 Con'substantiality, *s.* existence of more than one body in the same substance
 Con'substantiate, *v. a.* to unite into one common substance

CONTENT IN THE HUMBLEST DWELLING, IS BETTER THAN CARE IN THE MOST SPLENDID PALACE.

CON]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON

Consubstantiation, *s.* the union of the body of our Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans
 Consuetudinary, *a.* customary
 Consul, *s.* the principal Roman magistrate; an officer appointed to superintend the trade of his nation in foreign parts
 Consular, *a.* belonging to a consul
 Consulate, Consulship, *s.* office of consul
 Consult, *v. a.* to ask advice, to debate, plan
 Consultation, *s.* the act of consulting, &c.
 Consultative, *a.* relating to consultation
 Consultant, *s.* one that asks counsel
 Consumable, *a.* capable of destruction
 Consume, *v. a.* to waste, destroy, spend
 Consumer, *s.* one who destroys, &c.
 Consummate, *a.* complete; finished
 Consummate, *v. a.* to complete, to perfect
 Consummately, *ad.* perfectly; completely
 Consummation, *s.* completion, perfection, end; the end of time
 Consumption, *s.* the act of consuming or destroying; a disease
 Consumptive, *a.* destructive, wasting
 Consumptively, *ad.* tending to consumption
 Consumptiveness, *s.* tendency to consumption
 Consumptive, *a.* stitched together [tion
 Contabulate, *v. a.* to floor with boards
 Contabulation, *s.* flooring with boards
 Contact, *s.* a touch, juncture, close union
 Contaction, *s.* the act of touching
 Contagion, *s.* an infection, a pestilence
 Contagious, *a.* infectious, catching [ous
 Contagiousness, *s.* quality of being contagious
 Contain, *v. a.* to hold, comprise, restrain
 Containable, *a.* possible to be contained
 Contaminate, *v. a.* to defile, to corrupt
 Contaminated, *a.* polluted, defiled
 Contamination, *s.* defilement, taint
 Contaction, *s.* a covering
 Contemn, *v. a.* to despise, scorn, neglect
 Contemner, *s.* one that contemns
 Contemper, Contemperate, *v. a.* to moderate or temper by mixture
 Contemperament, *s.* degree of any quality
 Contemperation, *s.* the act of tempering a proportionate mixture of parts
 Contemplate, *v.* to muse, meditate, study
 Contemplation, *s.* meditation, thought
 Contemplative, *a.* studious, thoughtful
 Contemplatively, *ad.* thoughtfully
 Contemplator, *s.* one employed in study
 Contemporariness, *s.* existence at the same point of time
 Contemporary, *s.* one who lives at the same time with another
 Contemporary, Contemporaneous, *a.* living at the same time; born in the same age
 Contemporize, *v. a.* to make contemporary
 Contempt, *s.* scorn, disdain, hate, vileness
 Contemptible, *a.* deserving scorn, base
 Contemptibleness, *s.* meanness; vileness
 Contemptibly, *ad.* in a contemptible manner
 Contemptuous, *a.* scornful, insolent [pite
 Contemptuously, *ad.* with scorn; with des-
 contemptuousness, *s.* tending to contempt
 Contend, *v.* to strive with, to contest
 Contendee, *s.* an antagonist; opponent
 Contender, *s.* a combatant, a champion
 Content, *a.* satisfied, easy, willing
 Content, *s.* moderate happiness, satisfaction, extent—*v. a.* to please, to gratify
 Contentation, *s.* satisfaction, content
 Contented, *part. a.* satisfied, not repining
 Contentedly, *ad.* in a satisfied manner
 Contentedness, *s.* state of satisfaction

Contentful, *a.* perfectly content
 Contention, *s.* strife, debate, contest, zeal
 Contentious, *a.* quarrelsome, perverse
 Contentiously, *ad.* perversely, quarrelsome
 Contentiousness, *s.* quarrelsome-ness [ly
 Contentless, *a.* dissatisfied, uneasy
 Contentment, *s.* gratification, satisfaction
 Contents, *s. pl.* the heads of a book, an index; what is contained in anything; amount [within the same bounds
 Contentuable, *a.* capable of being brought
 Contentuate, *a.* having the same bounds
 Contentuous, *a.* bordering upon
 Contrarian, Contrarianous, *a.* of the same earth or country
 Contravention, *s.* assemblage; collection
 Contest, *a.* a dispute, debate, quarrel
 Contest, *v.* to dispute, wrangle, to vie with
 Contestable, *a.* disputable, uncertain
 Contestableness, *s.* possibility of contest
 Contestation, *s.* debate; strife
 Contestingly, *ad.* in a contending manner
 Contestless, *a.* not to be disputed
 Context, *v. a.* to knit or weave together
 Context, *s.* series of a discourse—a united
 Contextual, *a.* relating to the human frame
 Contexture, *s.* an interweaving or joining together of a discourse; the system
 Contiguation, *s.* the act of fringing timber
 Contiguity, *s.* actual contact
 Contiguous, *a.* meeting so as to touch
 Contiguously, *ad.* without intervening spaces
 Contiguousness, *s.* close connexion
 Continence, or Continency, *s.* chastity, restraint, moderation, forbearance
 Continent, *s.* land not disjoined by the sea from other lands
 Continent, *a.* chaste, abstemious, temperate
 Continental, *a.* respecting a continent
 Continently, *ad.* chastely; temperately
 Continue, *v. n.* to touch; to happen
 Contingence, Contingency, *s.* a casualty or event which happens by chance
 Contingent, *a.* accidental, uncertain
 Contingent, *s.* chance, proportion
 Contingently, *ad.* casually; accidentally
 Continual, *a.* incessant, uninterrupted
 Continually, *ad.* without pausing, ever
 Continualness, *s.* permanence
 Continuance, *s.* duration, permanence; abode in one place
 Continue, *a.* continual, uninterrupted
 Continue, *v. a.* to join closely together
 Continually, *ad.* with continuity
 Continuation, *s.* a constant succession
 Continuative, *a.* uninterrupted
 Continuator, *s.* he that continues a thing
 Continue, *v.* to remain in the same state; to dwell, to persevere, to last, to prolong
 Continually, *ad.* without interruption
 Continuer, *s.* having the power of perse-
 continuous, *a.* joined together [verance
 Continuity, *s.* uninterrupted connexion
 Contort, *v. a.* to twist, to writhe, to torture
 Contortion, *s.* a twist, a strain, a dexture
 Contour, *s.* the outline of a figure
 Contra, *a.* Latin preposition used in composition, which signifies against
 Contraband, *a.* unlawful, forbidden, illegal
 Contrabandist, *s.* he who traffics in prohibited
 Contract, *s.* a bargain, agreement [goods
 Contract, *v.* to shorten; to affianse; to betroth; to bargain; to shrink up
 Contractedly, *ad.* in a contracted manner
 Contractedness, *s.* contraction
 Contractible, *a.* capable of contraction

COMMENDATION IS AS MUCH THE DUTY OF A FRIEND, AS REPRESSION.

COURTESIES, MUTUALLY EXCHANGED, ARE MATERIAL INGREDIENTS IN FRIENDSHIP.

[CON]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON]

Contractibility, *s.* possibility of contracting
 Contractibility, *s.* capability of contraction
 Contractile, *a.* able to contract itself
 Contractility, *s.* the inherent quality by which bodies shrink or contract
 Contraction, *s.* an abbreviation, the act of shortening or abridging
 Contractor, *s.* one who makes bargain
 Contradict, *v. a.* to oppose verbally, to deny
 Contradictor, *s.* an opposer, a denier
 Contradiction, *s.* opposition, inconsistency
 Contradictory, *a.* inconsistent
 Contradictions, *a.* filled with contradictions; inclined to contradict
 Contradictoriness, *s.* disposition to cavil
 Contradictorily, *ad.* inconsistently
 Contradictoriness, *s.* blunt opposition
 Contradictory, *a.* inconsistent with
 Contradistinction, *s.* a distinction by opposite qualities [opposite qualities
 Contradistinction, *v. a.* to distinguish by
 Contradistinct, Contradistinctive, *a.* distinguished by opposite qualities
 Contradistincture, *s.* a fracture or fissure opposite to that side which received the blow
 Contradistinct, Contradistinctive, *s.* a symptom forbidding the usual treatment of a disorder
 Contradistinctive, *v. a.* to point out some method of cure, contrary to usual treatment
 Contradistinctive, *a.* opposite to nature
 Contradistinctive, *s.* resistance against pressure
 Contradistinctive, *s.* a placing over against
 Contradistinctive, *s.* difference from rule
 Contradistinctive, *a.* inconsistent, cross
 Contradistinctive, *s. pl.* propositions that oppose
 Contradistinctive, *s.* opposition, inconsistency
 Contradistinctive, *ad.* contradictorily
 Contradistinctive, *s.* contrariety; repugnance
 Contradistinctive, *a.* repugnant the one to the
 Contradistinctive, *ad.* contrarily [other
 Contradistinctive, *ad.* on the contrary
 Contradistinctive, *a.* opposite, adverse, disagreeing
 Contradistinctive, *s.* a proposition adverse to some
 Contrast, *s.* opposition of figures [other
 Contrast, *v. a.* to place in opposition
 Contravallation, *s.* a fortification thrown up to prevent sallies from a garrison
 Contravene, *v. a.* to hinder, to oppose
 Contravention, *s.* obstruction, opposition
 Contravention, *s.* a turning to opposite sides
 Contravention, *s.* a species of birthwort
 Contractation, *s.* a touching or handling
 Contributory, *a.* paying tribute to the same sovereign [avail; to conduce
 Contribute, *v.* to give; to bear a part; to
 Contribution, *s.* the act of contributing to anything; a military exaction; a levy
 Contributive, Contributory, *a.* promoting the same design
 Contrite, *v. a.* to make sorrowful
 Contrition, *s.* heaviness of heart
 Contrite, *a.* truly penitent, very sorrowful
 Contritely, *ad.* penitently; with sorrow
 Contriteness, *s.* sorrow for sin; penitence
 Contrition, *s.* true penitence
 Contrivable, *a.* possible to be planned
 Contrivance, *s.* a scheme, a plot, an art
 Contrive, *v. a.* to plan, project, invent
 Contrivement, *s.* invention
 Contriver, *s.* an inventor, a schemer
 Control, *s.* power, authority, restraint
 Control, *v. a.* to govern, restrain, confute
 Controllable, *a.* subject to control
 Controller, *s.* one who has power to control
 Controllership, *s.* the office of a controller

Controlement, *s.* restraint, opposition
 Controversary, *a.* disputations
 Controverser, *s.* a disputant
 Controversial, *a.* relating to disputes
 Controversialist, *s.* a disputant
 Controversy, *s.* a dispute, quarrel, enmity
 Controvert, *v. a.* to debate, dispute, quarrel
 Controvertible, *a.* disputable, dubious
 Controvertist, *s.* a disputant, a reasoner
 Controvertive, *v. a.* to assassinate
 Contumacious, *a.* obstinate, perverse
 Contumaciously, *ad.* obstinately; inflexibly
 Contumaciousness, Contumacy, *s.* obstinacy, stubbornness, inflexibility
 Contumelious, *a.* reproachful, rude, brutal
 Contumeliously, *ad.* reproachfully
 Contumeliousness, *s.* rudeness; reproach
 Contumely, *s.* rudeness, contemptuousness
 Contumulation, *s.* burying in the same tomb
 Contund, *v. a.* to bruise by beating
 Contuse, *v. a.* to bruise, to beat together
 Contusion, *s.* a bruise, act of bruising
 Conundrum, *s.* a quibble, a kind of riddle
 Conusable, *a.* liable to be tried or judged
 Conusance, *s.* cognizance; notice
 Conusant, *a.* knowing; cognizable
 Convalesce, *v. n.* to grow strong
 Convalescence, *s.* a renewal of health
 Convalescent, *a.* recovering, getting health
 Convallary, *s.* a genus of plants
 Convenable, *a.* consistent with, fit
 Convene, *v.* to call together, to assemble
 Convenee, *s.* one convened with others
 Conventer, *s.* one who calls together
 Convenience, *s.* fitness, propriety, ease
 Convenient, *a.* fit, suitable, well adapted
 Conveniently, *ad.* commodiously, fitly
 Convent, *s.* a religious house, a nunnery
 Conventicle, *s.* an assembly for worship, a secret assembly, a meeting-house
 Conventicle, *s.* one who belongs to or frequents a meeting-house or conventicle
 Conventio, *s.* an union; an assembly; a contract or agreement for a limited time
 Conventional, *a.* stipulated, done by contract, agreed to be performed hereafter
 Conventiary, *a.* settled by contract
 Conventioneer, *s.* one who belongs to a convention
 Conventioneer, *s.* one who makes a contract
 Conventional, *a.* belonging to a convent
 Conventual, *s.* one that lives in a convent
 Converge, *v. n.* to tend to one point
 Convergence, *s.* near approach to a point
 Convergent, Converging, *a.* tending to one point [able, communicative
 Conversable, *a.* fit for conversation, soci-
 Conversableness, *s.* fluency of talk
 Conversably, *ad.* in a conversable manner
 Conversant, *a.* acquainted with, skilled in
 Conversation, *s.* familiar discourse, chat
 Conversational, *a.* pertaining to conversation; colloquial; communicative; conversable
 Conversative, *a.* relating to public life
 Conversazione, *s.* [Ital.] a meeting of company for the purpose of conversation
 Converse, *a.* contrary, opposite — *s.* conversation; with geometers, the contrary
 Converse, *v. n.* to discourse, to cohabit with
 Conversely, *ad.* by a change of order or place; reciprocally; contrarily
 Conversion, *s.* change from one state into another; transmutation; change from one religion to another
 Conversive, *a.* communicative; sociable

CULTIVATE YOUR INTELLECTUAL POWERS BY HABITS OF STUDY AND REFLECTION.

COMPLIANCE WITH BAD CUSTOMS ARGUES COWARDICE, AND ENDS IN LOSS OF CHARACTER.

CHARITY LOSES ITS BENIGN INFLUENCE WHEN HERALDED BY OSTENTATION.

Convert, *s.* one who changes his opinion
 Convert, *v. a.* to change, turn, appropriate
 Converter, *s.* one who makes converts
 Convertible, *a.* susceptible of change
 Convertibility, *s.* the quality of being possible to be converted
 Convertibly, *ad.* reciprocally; interchange-
 Convertite, *s.* a convert [ably]
 Convex, *a.* rising in a circular form, as the outside of a globe; opposite to concave
 Convex, *s.* a convex or spherical body
 Convexity, *s.* a spherical form, rotundity
 Convexly, *ad.* in a convex form
 Convexo-concave, *a.* having the hollow on one side, corresponding to the external
 Convey, *v. a.* to carry, send [protuberance]
 Conveyable, *a.* that may be conveyed
 Conveyance, *s.* act of removing anything; a deed or writing by which property is transferred; juggling artifice, &c.
 Conveyancer, *s.* a lawyer who draws up writings by which property is transferred
 Conveyer, *s.* one who carries or transmits
 Convivinity, *s.* nearness, neighbourhood
 Convict, *v. a.* to detect; to prove guilty
 Convict, *s.* one convicted—a. convicted
 Conviction, *s.* a detection of guilt, full proof
 Convictive, *a.* tending to convince
 Convictively, *ad.* in a convicting manner
 Convince, *v. a.* to make a person sensible of a thing by full proofs, to prove
 Convincer, *s.* that which makes manifest
 Convinible, *a.* capable of conviction
 Convincingly, *ad.* without room to doubt
 Convincingness, *s.* the power of convicting
 Convitiate, *v. a.* to reproach; to abuse
 Convitians, *a.* reproachful
 Convive, *v. a.* to entertain, to feast, to revel
 Convivial, *a.* social, festive, gay, pleasing
 Conviviality, *s.* sociability, festivity
 Convocate, *v. a.* to call together; to summon to an assembly
 Convocation, *s.* an ecclesiastical assembly
 Convocate, *v. a.* to summon or call together
 Convolve, *v. a.* to roll together, wind, turn
 Convolvulus, *s.* a flower; bindweed
 Convolute, *a.* rolled upon itself, twisted
 Convolution, *s.* a rolling together
 Convoy, *v. a.* to accompany for defence
 Convoy, *s.* an attendance for defence
 Convulse, *v. a.* to give a violent motion
 Convulsion, *s.* an involuntary and irregular contraction of the muscles, fibres, &c.
 Convulsive, *a.* tending to convulsion
 Convulsively, *ad.* in an agitated manner
 Cony, Coney, *s.* a rabbit; a simpton
 Cony-burrow, *s.* a place where rabbits make their holes in the ground
 Coo, *v. v.* to cry as a dove or pigeon
 Coo'ing, *s.* invitation, as the note of the dove
 Cook, *s.* one who dresses victuals, &c.
 Cook, *v. a.* to dress or prepare victuals, &c.
 Cook'ery, *s.* the art of dressing victuals
 Cook-maid, *s.* a maid servant that dresses
 Cook-room, *s.* kitchen of a ship [victuals]
 Cool, *v.* to make or grow cool; to quiet
 Cool, *a.* somewhat cold; not fond
 Cool, *s.* moderate coldness
 Cooler, *s.* a brewing-vessel used to cool beer in; what cools the body
 Cool-headed, *a.* without passion
 Cooling, *a.* adapted to cool and refresh
 Coolish, *a.* approaching to cold
 Coolly, *ad.* without heat; without passion
 Coolness, *s.* freedom from passion, indifference, want of affection; gentle cold

Coolly, *s.* an Indian road-porter
 Coon, *s.* soot, dust, grease for wheels
 Coomb, *s.* a corn measure of four bushels
 Coop, *s.* a wooden cage for poultry; a barrel
 Coop, *v. a.* to shut up, cage, confine, restrain
 Coopee, *s.* a motion in dancing
 Cooper, *s.* a maker of barrels, &c.
 Cooperage, *s.* the price paid for cooper's work; the workshops of a cooper
 Coopersy, *s.* the art of making casks
 Co-operate, *v. a.* to labour for the same end
 Co-operation, *s.* exertion for the same end
 Co-operative, *a.* promoting the same end
 Co-operator, *s.* one that co-operates
 Co-optate, *v. a.* to choose; to elect
 Co-optation, *s.* election, assumption, choice
 Co-ordinate, *a.* holding the same rank
 Co-ordinately, *ad.* in the same rank
 Co-ordinateness, *s.* equality of rank
 Co-ordination, *s.* the state of holding the same rank in relation to others
 Coot, *s.* a small black water-fowl
 Cop, *s.* the head, the top of anything
 Copalba, *s.* a resinous juice derived from a tree called *copaifera officinalis*, and much used in medicine; balsam of capivi
 Copal, *s.* gum, the concrete juice of a Mexican tree, from which a fine varnish is made
 Coparcenary, Coparceny, *s.* an equal share in a patrimonial inheritance
 Coparcener, *s.* a joint heir or inheritor
 Copartment, *s.* division, compartment
 Copartner, *s.* a joint partner in business
 Copartnership, *s.* the having an equal share
 Copayva, *s.* a gum distilled from a tree in Brazil [See *copaiba* above.]
 Cope, *s.* a priest's cloak; a concave arch
 Cope, *v.* to contend with, to strive, to oppose
 Copernican, *a.* relating to the astronomical system of Copernicus
 Copesmate, *a.* a companion, associate, friend
 Copiosis, *s.* dulness of hearing
 Copier, *s.* one who copies or imitates
 Coping, *s.* the covering of a wall
 Copious, *a.* abundant, plentiful, full
 Copiously, *ad.* plentifully; diffusely
 Copiousness, *s.* plenty; diffusion
 Copland, *s.* a piece of ground terminating in an acute angle [time]
 Coplant, *v. a.* to plant together at the same
 Coportion, *s.* an equal share
 Copos, *s.* weariness of the limbs
 Cop'ped, Cop'pled, *a.* rising to a top or head
 Cop'pel, *s.* an instrument used in chymistry to purify gold and silver
 Cop'per, *s.* a metal; a large boiler—a. consisting of copper—*v. a.* to cover with copper
 Cop'peras, *s.* a sort of mineral, vitriol
 Cop'per-bottomed, *a.* having a bottom sheathed with copper
 Cop'perish, *a.* containing copper
 Cop'per-nose, *s.* a red or burly nose
 Cop'per-plate, *s.* an impression from a figure engraved on copper; the plate on which anything is engraved for printing
 Cop'persmith, *s.* one who works in copper
 Cop'perworm, *s.* a little worm in ships
 Cop'pery, *a.* tasting of or mixed with copper
 Cop'piece, *s.* a wood of small low trees
 Cop'pled, *a.* rising in a conic form
 Cop'pledust, *s.* powder for purifying metals
 Cop'ple-stones, *s.* fragments of stone rounded by the action of the water
 Coprophoria, *s.* a purgative medicine

CONTENTMENT IS OF SO GREAT A VALUE THAT IT CAN NEVER BE DEARLY PURCHASED.

[COR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COR

CONTRADICT WITH RESPECT, AND BE COMPLAISANT WITHOUT FAWNING.

Copros'tasy, *s.* costiveness
 Copse, *s.* a small wood of low trees
 Cop'sy, *a.* abounding with copses
 Cop'tic, *s.* the language of the Copts
 Cop'ula, *s.* the verb which joins words in a sentence
 Cop'ulate, *v.* to mix, unite, conjoin
 Copula'tion, *s.* the congress of the two sexes
 Cop'ulative, *a.* joining or mixing together
 Cop'y, *v.* to transcribe, imitate, write from
 Cop'y, *s.* a manuscript, an imitation, a pattern to write after; duplicate of any original writing, or of a picture
 Cop'y-book, *s.* a book in which copies are written for learners to imitate
 Cop'yhold, *s.* a tenure under the lord of a manor, held by the copy of a court-roll
 Cop'yholder, *s.* one having copyhold land
 Cop'yist, *s.* a transcriber, a copier
 Cop'yright, *s.* the sole right to print a book
 Co'quelicot, *s.* [Fr.] the red corn rose
 Coquet, *v. n.* to deceive in love, to jilt
 Co'quetry, *s.* deceit in love, affectation
 Coquette, *s.* a gay airy woman, who by various arts endeavours to gain admirers
 Coquette'ish, *a.* after the manner of a coquette
 Co'racle, *s.* a boat used in Wales by fishermen, made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker-work
 Co'raco'd, *s.* a sharp part of the scapula—*a.* shaped like a beak
 Co'ral, *s.* the shells of a genus of marine animals, or polypi, of which there are three kinds, red, white, and black—*a.* made of coral
 Coralla'ceous, *a.* resembling coral
 Co'raliform, *a.* shaped like coral
 Co'raline, *s.* a sea-plant formed by insects
 Co'raline, *a.* consisting of coral
 Co'ralinite, *s.* a fossil coralline
 Co'ralite, *s.* a large kind of petrification in the form of coral
 Co'ralloid, Coralloid'al, *a.* resembling coral
 Co'ral-tree, *s.* an American tree, with beautiful scarlet flowers
 Co'ral-wort, *s.* a plant, tooth-wort
 Co'rant, Co'ran'to, *s.* [See Courant']
 Co'rb, *s.* a basket used in coaleries
 Co'rban, *s.* an alms-basket; a gift; an alms
 Co'rbels, *s.* in fortification, baskets of earth
 Co'rbel, *s.* in architecture, the representation of a basket; a short piece of timber projecting from a wall; aniche for figures
 Co'rcule, Co'rculun, *s.* the germ of a plant
 Co'rd, *s.* a rope; a sinew; a measure of wood
 Co'rd, *v. a.* to tie or fasten with cords
 Co'rdage, *s.* a quantity of ropes for a ship
 Co'rdated, *a.* having the form of a heart
 Co'rded, *a.* made of ropes; bound with a Cordelier, *s.* a Franciscan friar [cord
 Co'rdia, *s.* a genus of plants
 Co'rdial, *s.* a cherishing comforting draught
 Co'rdial, *a.* reviving, sincere, hearty
 Co'rdiality, *s.* sincerity, affection, esteem
 Co'rdially, *ad.* sincerely, heartily, truly
 Co'rdilicite, *s.* a mineral called also lollite
 Co'rd'torm, *a.* shaped like a heart
 Co'rdon, *s.* a chain of military posts; a band, a wreath, a riband
 Co'rdovan, *s.* in Spain, leather made of goat-skins; in England, of the hides of horses
 Co'rduroy, *s.* stout corded cotton cloth
 Co'rdwainer, Co'rdiner, *s.* a shoemaker
 Co'rd'wood, *s.* wood tied up for firing
 Co're, *s.* the heart or inner part of a thing
 Co'fred, *a.* prepared with salt

Co-re'gent, *s.* a joint ruler
 Co'rf, *s.* a coal-measure of three bushels
 Co'ria'ceous, *a.* consisting of or like leather
 Co'rian'der, *s.* a plant, a hot seed
 Co'rinth, *s.* the fruit usually called currant
 Co'rinthian, *a.* relating to the Corinthian order, or to the dissolute manners of Corinth [order in architecture
 Co'rinthian order, *s.* the name of the fourth
 Co'ri'val, *s.* a fellow rival; a competitor
 Co'ri'val, *v. a.* to vie with—a. contending
 Co'ri'valship, Co'ri'valry, *s.* rivalry
 Co'rk, *s.* a tree resembling the ilex; its bark; the stopple of a bottle—*v. a.* to stop up
 Co'rk'ing-pin, *s.* a pin of the largest size
 Co'rk'screw, *s.* a screw to draw corks with
 Co'rk'y, *a.* consisting of or resembling cork
 Co'rmorant, *s.* a bird of prey, a glutton
 Co'rn, *s.* a grain; seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; an excrescence on the feet
 Co'rn, *v. a.* to salt, to granulate
 Co'rnage, *s.* an ancient tenure, which obliged the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn
 Co'rn'namute, *s.* a kind of rustic flute
 Co'rn'bind, *s.* climbing ruckwheat
 Co'rn'chandler, *s.* a retailer of corn
 Co'rn'cutter, *s.* a man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot [eye
 Co'rne'a, *s.* the transparent membrane of the
 Co'rne'l or Co'rne'l'lan-tree, *s.* the cornelian cherry or dog-wood; the mascula
 Co'rneous, *a.* horny, resembling horn
 Co'rne's, *s.* an angle; a secret or remote place; the extremity, or utmost limit
 Co'rne'rd, *a.* having angles or corners
 Co'rne'wise, *ad.* with the corner in front
 Co'rne't, *s.* a musical instrument; the officer who bears the standard of a troop of horse
 Co'rne'tey, *s.* the commission of a cornet
 Co'rne'ter, *s.* one who plays on a cornet
 Co'rn'field, *s.* a field where corn is growing
 Co'rn'flag, *s.* a plant, the gladiolus
 Co'rn'flower, *s.* the blue-bottle, the cyanus
 Co'rne'ice, *s.* the uppermost ornament of a wall or waistcoat, the top of a column
 Co'rn'icle, *s.* a small horn
 Co'rne'ulate, *a.* in botany, such plants as produce many distinct and horned pods
 Co'rne'fic, *a.* capable of making horns
 Co'rne'form, *a.* having the shape of horns
 Co'rne'gerous, *a.* horned, having horns
 Co'rn'ig-house, *s.* a house where gunpowder is granulated
 Co'rne'ish, *a.* belonging to Cornwall
 Co'rne'ist, *s.* a performer on the horn
 Co'rne'meter, *s.* one who superintends the measuring of corn
 Co'rn'mill, *s.* a mill to grind corn
 Co'rn'rose, *s.* the cockle (a field flower)
 Co'rn'u-ammo'nis, *s.* a shell like a ram's horn
 Co'rnuc'o'pia, *s.* the horn of plenty
 Co'rnute, *v. a.* to bestow horns; to cuckold
 Co'rnuto, *s.* a cuckold
 Co'rnuto'r, *s.* a cuckold-maker
 Co'rn'y, *a.* strong or hard like horn
 Co'rn'ody, *s.* an allowance of provisions furnished by an abbey to a servant of the king
 Co'rol, Co'rol'a, *s.* petals or leaves of a flower
 Co'rolla'ceous, *a.* enclosing like a wreath
 Co'rollary, *s.* an inference, deduction, surplus
 Co'rollated, *a.* having flowers like a crown
 Co'rollet, *s.* one of the separate flowers which compose the corolla
 Co'rona, *s.* [Lat.] a crown; one of the constellations; the flat part of a cornice

CIVILLY GLANCE AT THE IMPERFECTIONS OF FRIENDS, BUT NEVER RUDELY STARE AT THEM.

Cor'onal, *s.* a chaplet, a garland—*a.* relating to the top of the head
 Cor'onary, *a.* relating to a crown
 Corona'tion, *s.* solemnity, or act of crowning
 Cor'oner, *s.* a civil officer, who, with a jury, inquires into casual or violent deaths
 Cor'onet, *s.* a crown worn by nobility
 Cor'onical, *a.* having the form of a crown
 Cor'onoid, *a.* pertaining to the lower jaw
 Cor'onule, *s.* the downy tuft on seeds
 Cor'poral, *s.* the lowest officer of the infantry
 Corpor'al'ity, *s.* quality of being embodied
 Corpor'ally, *ad.* bodily
 Corpor'ate, *a.* united in a community
 Corpor'ately, *ad.* in a corporate capacity
 Corpora'tor, *s.* the member of a corporation
 Corpor'ature, *s.* state of being embodied
 Corpor'eal, *Cor'poral, a.* bodily, material
 Corpor'ealist, *s.* a denier of spiritual bodies
 Corpor'eally, *ad.* in a material manner
 Corpor'as, *Cor'poral, s.* the communion cloth
 Corpora'tion, *s.* a body politic, authorized by common consent to grant in law any thing within the compass of their charter
 Corpor'eity, *s.* materiality
 Corpor'eous, *a.* bodily; having a body
 Corporifica'tion, *s.* the act of giving a body
 Corpor'ify, *v. a.* to form into a body
 Corpor'osant, *s.* a sort of volatile meteor, often seen in tempestuous nights about the rigging of ships
 Corps, *s.* a body of soldiers, a regiment
 Corpse, *s.* a dead body, a carcass, a corpse
 Corpulence, *s.* bulkiness of body, fleshiness
 Corpulent, *a.* fleshy, bulky, gross
 Corp'uscle, *s.* a small body, an atom
 Corp'uscular, *Corp'uscularian, a.* relating to bodies; made up of small particles
 Corra'de, *v. a.* to rub off, to scrape together
 Corradia'tion, *s.* a union of rays
 Correct', *v. a.* to punish, chastise, amend
 Correct', *a.* free from faults
 Correction, *s.* punishment; discipline
 Correction'al, *a.* having power to correct
 Correct'ive, *a.* able to alter or correct, good
 —*s.* that which has the power of correcting
 Correct'ly, *ad.* accurately, neatly, exactly
 Correct'ness, *s.* accuracy, nicety, exactness
 Correct'or, *s.* one that chastises
 Correg'idor, *s.* a chief magistrate in Spain
 Cor'relate, *s.* what has an opposite relation
 Cor'relate, *v. n.* to have a reciprocal relation
 Correla'tion, *s.* reciprocal relation
 Correl'ative, *a.* having a reciprocal relation
 —*s.* that which has a reciprocal relation
 Correl'atively, *ad.* in a correlative relation
 Correl'ativeness, *s.* state of being correlative
 Correp'tion, *s.* reproof, rebuke, chiding
 Correspond', *v. n.* to suit, to fit, to agree, to keep up a commerce with another by letters
 Correspond'ence, *s.* intercourse by letters; friendship; agreement; relation
 Correspond'ent, *a.* suitable, answerable
 Correspond'ent, *s.* one who holds correspondence with another by letter
 Correspond'ently, *ad.* in an according manner
 Correspon'sive, *a.* answerable [ner
 Cor'rider, *s.* a gallery round a building
 Corri'ge, *s. pl.* [Lat.] words to be altered
 Cor'rigible, *a.* punishable, corrective
 Corri'vation, *s.* a junction of streams
 Corrob'orant, *a.* strengthening, confirming
 —*s.* a medicine that strengthens
 Corrob'orate, *v. a.* to confirm, to establish
 Corrobor'a'tion, *s.* the act of strengthening

Corrob'orative, *a.* having the power of confirming or establishing
 Corro'de, *v. a.* to eat away by degrees
 Corro'dent, *a.* having the power of wasting away—*s.* that which eats away
 Corro'diate, *v. a.* to eat away by degrees
 Corro'dibility, *s.* quality of being corroddible
 Corro'dible, Corro'sible, *a.* that which may be corroded, or consumed by a menstruum
 Corro'sibleness, *s.* susceptibility of corrosion
 Corro'sion, *s.* the act of eating away
 Corro'sive, *s.* a corroding hot medicine
 Corro'sive, *a.* able to corrode or eat away
 Corro'siveness, *s.* the quality of corroding
 Cor'rugant, *a.* contracting into wrinkles
 Cor'rugate, *v. a.* to wrinkle or purse up
 Cor'rugation, *s.* contraction into wrinkles
 Cor'rugator, *s.* a muscle of the forehead which contracts the skin into wrinkles
 Corrupt', *v.* to infect, to defile, to bribe
 Corrupt', *a.* vicious, debauched, rotten
 Corrupt'er, *s.* one who corrupts or taints
 Corruptibility, *s.* the possibility of being corrupted
 Corrupt'ible, *a.* that may be corrupted [tion
 Corrupt'ibleness, *s.* susceptibility of corrupt
 Corrupt'ibly, *ad.* in a manner to be corrupted
 Corrup'tion, *s.* wickedness; matter or pus
 Corrupt'ive, *a.* able to taint or corrupt
 Corrupt'less, *a.* insusceptible of corruption
 Corrupt'ly, *ad.* vitiously; improperly
 Corrupt'ness, *s.* perverseness; vice
 Corrupt'ress, *s.* a female seducer
 Cor'sair, *s.* a pirate, a plunderer on the sea
 Cor'sak, *s.* a species of fox
 Corse, *s.* a dead body, a human carcass
 Cors'et, or Cors'let, *s.* a light armour for the forepart of the body
 Cor'set, *s.* [Fr.] a pair of stays; a bodlice
 Corte'ge, *s.* [Fr.] a train of attendants
 Cort'es, *s.* the members representing the states, in Spain and Portugal
 Cort'ex, *s.* the outer bark of a plant
 Cortical, *a.* barky, belonging to the rind
 Cortica'te, *a.* resembling the bark of a tree
 Cortice'rous, *a.* producing bark
 Cortice'form, *a.* resembling bark
 Cortice'ous, Corta'ceous, *a.* full of bark
 Cor'vet, Cor'veto, *s.* the curvet, a frolic
 Cor'vette, *s.* any vessel of war under 20 guns
 Cor'vine, *a.* belonging to a crow or raven
 Cor'vus, *s.* a constellation of the S. hemisphere; an ancient naval engine
 Corus'cant, *a.* flashing, glittering, bright
 Corus'cate, *v. n.* to glitter by flashes
 Corusea'tion, *s.* a quick vibration of light
 Coryban'tic, *a.* madly agitated or inflamed
 Coryban'tiate, *v. n.* to sleep with the eyes open; to act the part of a lunatic
 Cor'ymb, *s.* a bunch, cluster; head of a plant
 Corym'bated, *a.* garnished with berries
 Corymbif'erous, *a.* bearing berries in bunches
 Corym'bous, Corym'bulous, *a.* consisting of little clusters or corymbs
 Coryphe'us, *s.* a singularly shaped fish
 Coryphe'us, *s.* a ringleader, a leader
 Cos, *s.* a species of the lettuce
 Cos'eant, *s.* the secant of an arch
 Cosinom'an'cy, *s.* divination by a sieve
 Cos'ier, *s.* a botcher; a tailor
 Cosignificative, *a.* of the same meaning
 Cos'ine, *s.* the right sine of an arch
 Cosmetic, *s.* a wash to improve the skin—
a. beautifying or improving the skin

CHEAP IS THE SERVICE OF VIRTUE, AND YET HOW DEARLY WE PAY FOR VICES.

CONCEAL NOT THY FAULTS, NOR GLOSS THEM OVER, BUT OBLITERATE THEM BY REPENTANCE.

CONTROVERSIES SHOULD EVER BE FREE FROM THE PREJUDICES OF SECT AND PARTY.

Cos'mical, *a.* rising or setting with the sun
 Cos'mically, *ad.* with the sun
 Cosmogonist, *s.* one versed in cosmogony
 Cosmogony, *s.* birth or creation of the world
 Cosmographer, *s.* one who writes a description of the world
 Cosmographical, *a.* relating to a general description of the world
 Cosmography, *s.* the science of the general system of the world, distinct from *geography*, which describes the situation and boundaries of particular countries
 Cosmology, *s.* the pagan mundane worship
 Cosmological, *a.* relating to that science which describes the universe
 Cosmologist, *s.* one who studies cosmology
 Cosmology, *s.* a knowledge of the world in general [tion of the world
 Cosmoplastic, *a.* respecting the formation
 Cosmopolitan, *s.* a citizen of the world [the world
 Cosmopolitan, *a.* pertaining to a citizen of Cosmorama, *s.* an extensive view, a painting
 Coss, *s.* an Indian road-measure; two miles
 Cossacks, *s.* a body of Russian cavalry
 Cosset, *s.* a lamb brought up by hand
 Cossic, *a.* relating to algebra
 Cost, *s.* price, charge, loss, luxury, expense
 Cost, *v. n.* to be bought for, had at a price
 Costal, *a.* relating to the ribs
 Costard, *s.* a large round apple; a head
 Costardmonger, Costermonger, *s.* a dealer in apples; generally applied to those who carry fruit and vegetables about for sale
 Costive, *a.* bound in the body, restraining
 Costiveness, *s.* an obstruction or preternatural slowness of intestinal evacuation
 Costless, *a.* costing nothing; attainable without incurring expense
 Costliness, *s.* expensiveness, sumptuousness
 Costly, *a.* expensive, dear; of great price
 Costmary, *s.* a species of tansy; alcock
 Costs, *s. pl.* expenses incurred in law-suits
 Costume, *s.* the strict observance of proper character in dress; characteristic dress
 Cot, *s.* a hut; a small house; a child's bed; a little boat; a cade-lamb
 Cotangent, *s.* the tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to 90 degrees
 Cote, *s.* a cottage; a sheep-fold
 Cotemporaneous, *a.* living at the same time
 Cotemporary, *s.* one who lives at the same time with another—a living at the same
 Co-tenant, *s.* a tenant in common [time
 Coterie, *s.* a select party or society, club
 Coturnus, *s.* a sort of ancient buskin
 Cotivular, *a.* pertaining to whetstones
 Cotillon, *s.* a light brisk dance
 Cotland, *s.* land appendant to a cottage
 Cotquean, *s.* a man who busies himself with women's affairs
 Co-trustee, *s.* a joint trustee
 Cotswold, *s.* sheepcotes in an open country
 Cotager, Cotter, Cotier, *s.* one who lives in a cot or cottage
 Cotton, *s.* a plant; the down of the cotton-tree; cloth or stuff made of cotton
 Cotton-mill, *s.* a building with machinery for preparing and spinning cotton
 Cotton-thistle, *s.* a plant, the opopordum
 Cotton-weed, *s.* a plant; the filago
 Cottony, *a.* like cotton; downy
 Coffin, Coffin, *s.* that cavity of a bone which receives in it the end of another
 Cotyledon, *s.* the lobe that nourishes the seeds of plants, and then perishes

Cotyledonous, *a.* having a seed-lobe
 Cou'age (vulgarily Cowitch), *s.* an Indian bean, the pods of which sting like a nettle
 Couch, *s.* a seat of repose; a layer
 Couch, *v. n.* to lie down; to hide; to fix—
v. a. to remove a film that covers the eye
 Couchant, *a.* squatting, lying down
 Couchee, *s.* [Fr.] bedtime [the eye
 Couch'er, *s.* one who removes cataracts from
 Couchgrass, *s.* a weed
 Couching, *s.* the act of bending or bowing; a surgical operation on the eye
 Cough, *s.* a convulsion of the lungs
 Cough, *v. n.* to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate matter from the lungs
 Coul, *s.* a deep circular tub
 Coulter, *s.* the sharp iron of the plough
 Cou'cil, *s.* an assembly for consultation
 Coun'sel, *s.* advice, direction; a pleader
 Coun'sel, *v. a.* to give advice; to direct
 Coun'selable, *a.* willing to receive counsel
 Coun'sellor, *s.* one who gives advice
 Count, *s.* number, reckoning; a foreign title
 Count, *v. a.* to number, to cast up, to tell
 Countable, *a.* which may be numbered
 Countenance, *s.* form of the face; air, look; patronage; superficial appearance
 Countenance, *v. a.* to patronize, to support
 Countenancer, *s.* he that supports another
 Counter, *s.* base money, a shop table
 Counter, *ad.* contrary to, in a wrong way
 Counteract, *v. a.* to act contrary to; to hinder
 Counteraction, *s.* prevention by opposition
 Counteractive, *a.* capable of preventing
 Counter-attraction, *s.* opposite attraction
 Counterbalance, *v. a.* to act against with an opposite weight
 Counterbalance, *s.* an opposite weight
 Counterband, *s.* a counter-surety
 Counterbuff, *v. a.* to repel, to strike back
 — *s.* a stroke that produces a recoil
 Counterblast, *s.* a delusive contrivance
 Counterfeaster, *s.* a scornful name for an arithmetician; a bookkeeper [change
 Counterchange, *s.* an exchange—*v. a.* to ex-
 Countercharm, *s.* that which breaks a charm
 — *v. a.* to destroy the effect of a charm
 Countercheck, *s.* a stop; *v. a.* to oppose
 Counter-current, *a.* running in an opposite way—*s.* an opposite current
 Counterdraw, *v. a.* to trace the lines of a drawing through transparent paper
 Counterdistinction, *s.* contradistinction
 Counter-evidence, *s.* opposite evidence
 Counterfeit, *s.* an imposture; a forgery—a
 fictitious—*v.* to imitate; to forge; to feign
 Counterfeiter, *s.* a forger; an imposter
 Counterfeitly, *ad.* falsely; fictitiously
 Counterfeisance, *s.* act of counterfeiting
 Counterfort, *s.* a buttress to a wall
 Counterguard, *s.* a small rampart
 Counterlight, *s.* a light opposite to a thing which makes it appear to disadvantage
 Countermand, *v. a.* to contradict an order
 Countermand, *s.* repeal of a former order
 Counter-march, *v.* to march backward
 Counter-march, *s.* a retrograde march
 Countermark, *s.* a second or third mark put on goods belonging to different merchants
 Countermine, *s.* a mine made to frustrate the use of one made by the enemy
 Countermine, *v. a.* to defeat secretly
 Counter-motion, *s.* a contrary motion
 Counter-movement, *s.* an opposite movement
 Counter-natural, *a.* contrary to nature
 Counterpane, *s.* upper covering of a bed

CANDOUR INTENTIONALLY OFFENDS NO ONE, BUT IS NEVER SERVILELY COMPLAISANT.

[COV]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COV]

Coun'terpart, *s.* a correspondent part
 Coun'terplea, *s.* a replication in law
 Coun'terplead, *v. a.* to contradict, to deny
 Coun'terplot, *s.* plot against plot—*v. a.* to oppose one machination by another
 Coun'terpoint, *s.* a coverlet woven in squares; a term in music
 Coun'terpoise, *s.* an equivalence of weight
 Coun'terpoise, *v. a.* to counterbalance
 Coun'terpoison, *s.* an antidote to poison
 Coun'ter-project, *s.* a project of one party given in opposition to another
 Coun'terproof, *s.* a proof, inverted, of a print, taken by passing it through a rolling-press
 Coun'terprove, *v. a.* to take a proof inverted
 Coun'ter-revolution, *s.* a revolution succeeding another, and opposite to it
 Coun'ter-revolutionary, *a.* pertaining to a revolution that is opposed to a former one
 Coun'terscarp, *s.* a ditch next a camp
 Coun'terseal, *v. a.* to seal with another
 Coun'ter-secure, *v. a.* to secure one who has given security for another
 Coun'ter-security, *s.* security given to a person who has become surety for another
 Coun'tersense, *s.* opposite meaning
 Coun'tersign, *v. a.* to undersign; to confirm
s. the word given to soldiers as a watchword
 Coun'ter-signal, *s.* a corresponding signal
 Coun'ter-signature, *s.* the name of a secretary countersigned to any document
 Coun'tersink, *v. a.* to sink to a level surface
 Coun'ter-statute, *s.* a contrary statute
 Coun'terstroke, *s.* a stroke returned
 Coun'tersway, *s.* opposite influence
 Coun'ter-tenor, *s.* a middle part of music
 Coun'tertide, *s.* a contrary tide
 Coun'terturn, *s.* the height of a play
 Coun'tervail, *v. a.* to be equivalent to; to have equal force or value
 Coun'tervail, *s.* equal weight or strength
 Coun'terview, *s.* an opposition, a contrast
 Coun'tervo'te, *v. a.* to oppose; to outvote
 Coun'terweigh, *v. a.* to counterbalance
 Coun'terwheel, *s.* a wheel in machinery that acts in an opposite way to the rest—*v. a.* to wheel in an opposite direction
 Coun'terwork, *v. a.* to counteract
 Coun'tess, *s.* the lady of a count or earl
 Coun'ting-house, *s.* a merchant's business room
 Coun'tless, *a.* innumerable, infinite
 Coun'trified, *a.* rustic, rude
 Coun'try, *s.* a tract of land; a region; rural parts—*a.* rural; remote from towns
 Coun'try-dance, *s.* a well-known kind of dance
 Coun'tryman, *s.* a rustic; one born in the same country; a husbandman
 Coun'ty, *s.* a shire; an earldom
 Coun'ty, *a.* relating to a county or shire
 Coup-de-grace, *s.* [Fr.] a finishing stroke
 Coup-de-main, *s.* [Fr.] a sudden enterprise
 Coup-d'œil, *s.* [Fr.] a glance of the eye
 Coupee, *s.* a motion in dancing; a caper
 Cou'ple, *s.* a pair, a brace; man and wife
 Cou'ple, *v. a.* to join together; to marry
 Cou'plet, *s.* two verses; a pair
 Cou'pling, *s.* junction in embrace
 Cour'age, *s.* bravery, valour, activity
 Coura'geous, *a.* brave, daring
 Coura'geously, *ad.* bravely, nobly, daringly
 Coura'geousness, *s.* bravery; boldness
 Courant, *s.* a sprightly dance; any thing that circulates quickly, as a newspaper, &c
 Courap', *s.* a distemper, a kind of itch
 Courbaril, *s.* a gum used for varnishing

Cou'rier, *s.* a messenger sent in haste
 Course, *s.* a race; a career; a race-ground; track in which a ship sails; order of succession; service of meat; method of life
 Course, *v. to* hunt, to pursue, to rove about
 Cours'er, *s.* a race-horse, a war-horse
 Cours'ing, *s.* the pursuit of hares with greyhounds; hare hunting in view of the dogs
 Court, *s.* the residence of a prince; a narrow street; jurisdiction; seat of justice
 Court, *v. a.* to make love to, to solicit
 Court-bar'on, *s.* a court incident to every manor, and holden by the steward
 Court-bred, *a.* brought up at court
 Court-breeding, *s.* education at a court
 Court-day, *s.* the day on which a court sits to administer justice
 Court-dress, *s.* a dress suitable for an appearance at court
 Court-dresser, *s.* one who fawns or flatters
 Cour'teous, *a.* of elegant manners; kind
 Cour'teously, *ad.* respectfully; civilly
 Cour'teousness, *s.* civility; complaisance
 Cour'tesan, *s.* a prostitute, a lewd woman
 Cour'tesy, *s.* civility, complaisance, favour, kindness; the reverence made by women
 Cour'tesy, *v. to* make a reverence like ladies
 Court-had, *s.* the hand or writing characters used in records, &c.
 Court-hall, Court-house, *s.* the place where judicial affairs are transacted
 Court'ier, *s.* an attendant on a court; a lover; one who solicits a favour
 Court'ier, *s.* the manners of a courtier
 Court'ing, *part. a.* wooing, soliciting
 Court-leet, *s.* a court of the lord of the manor
 Courtlike, *a.* polite, well-bred, obliging
 Courtliness, *a.* civility, complaisance
 Court'ling, *s.* a retainer to a court
 Courtly, *a.* polite, elegant, flattering
 Court-martial, *s.* a court appointed to investigate military or naval offences
 Court'ship, *s.* making love to a woman
 Cous'in, *s.* any one collaterally related more remotely than brothers and sisters
 Cove, *s.* a small creek or bay; a shelter
 Cove, *v. a.* to arch over
 Cov'enable, *a.* fit; suitable
 Cov'enant, *s.* a bargain, contract, deed
 Cov'enant, *v. to* bargain, contract, agree
 Covenantee, *s.* a party to a covenant
 Cov'enantee, *s.* one who makes a covenant
 Cov'enous, *a.* treacherous [See Cov'itous]
 Cov'er, *v. a.* to overspread; conceal; hide
 Cov'er, *s.* concealment, screen, pretence
 Cov'erle, *s.* a lid or cover
 Cov'ering, *s.* dress; any thing that covers
 Cov'erlet, Cov'erlid, *s.* the upper covering of a bed, the quilt or counterpane
 Cov'ert, *s.* a thicket, a retreat, a hiding place; a defensive situation
 Cov'ert, *a.* sheltered, secret; state of a woman sheltered by marriage
 Cov'ertly, *ad.* secretly; closely
 Cov'ertness, *s.* secrecy; privacy
 Cov'erture, *s.* shelter; defence
 Cov'et, *v. a.* to desire earnestly; to long for
 Cov'etable, *a.* that which may be desired
 Cov'etous, *a.* greedy, avaricious
 Cov'etously, *ad.* avariciously; eagerly
 Cov'etousness, *s.* avarice; eagerness
 Cov'ey, *s.* a brood of birds; a number of birds together; a hatch, a company
 Cov'in, *s.* a deceitful agreement, a collusion
 Cov'ing, *s.* a projection beyond a building
 Cov'itous, *a.* fraudulent, deceitful

CHILDREN ARE CERTAIN CARES, BUT VERY UNCERTAIN COMFORTS.

CONSIDER WELL BEFORE YOU TIE A KNOT YOU CAN NEVER UNDO.

- Cow*, *s.* the female of the bull—*v. a.* to depress with fear; to dispirit
Coward, *s.* he who wants courage—a habitually timid; void of spirit
Cowardice, *s.* fear, pusillanimity
Cowardize, *v. a.* to render timorous
Cowardlike, *a.* resembling a coward
Cowardliness, *s.* timidity; cowardice
Cowardly, *a.* fearful, mean, timorous
Cower, *v. n.* to sink by bending the knees
Cowherd, *s.* one who tends or keeps cows
Cow-house, *s.* house where kine are kept
Cow-keeper, *s.* one who keeps cows
Cow-leech, *s.* one who professes to cure cows—*v. n.* to profess to cure cows
Cow'ner, *s.* the arched part of a ship's stern
Cow-pox, *s.* a pustular disease transferred from cows to the human body by inoculation, and acting as a preventive of the variola, or small-pox
Cowry, *s.* a small univalve sea-shell
Cow-weed, *s.* a species of chervil
Cowl, *s.* a monk's hood; a vessel for water
Co-worker, *s.* a fellow-labourer
Cow-slip, *s.* a small early yellow flower
Cox'comb, *s.* a cock's topping; a fop, a beau
Coxcomical, *a.* conceited, foppish, pert
Coy, *a.* modest, reserved, decent
Coy, *v.* to behave with reserve
Coyish, *a.* rather shy, chaste, modest
Coy'ly, *ad.* with reserve; modestly
Coy'ness, *s.* reserve, shyness, modesty
Coy'streil, *s.* a species of degenerate hawk
Coz, *s.* an abbreviation; word for cousin
Cozen, *v. a.* to cheat, impose on, defraud
Cozenage, *s.* cheat, fraud, deceit, trick
Coz'ener, *s.* a cheater, a knave
Co'zy, *a.* inclined for familiar chat
Crab, *s.* a fish; wild apple; peevish person
Crabbed, *a.* peevish, morose, difficult
Crabbedly, *ad.* peevishly; morosely
Crab'bedness, *s.* sourness of taste; asperity
Crab'bro, *s.* a large kind of wasp; a hornet
Crabs-eyes, *s.* whitish stones found in the bodies of crawfish, of a medicinal quality
Crack, *s.* a sudden noise; a chink; a boaster
Crack, *v. a.* to break into chinks; to split
Crack'brained, *a.* crazy, whimsical
Crack'er, *s.* a kind of squib; a boaster
Crack'le, *v. n.* to make slight cracks, &c.
Crack'ling, *s.* a noise made by slight cracks
Crack'ncl, *s.* a kind of hard brittle cake
Cradle, *v. a.* to lay or rock in a cradle
Cradle, *s.* a moveable bed on which children are rocked; a case for a broken bone; a frame of wood for launching a ship
Cradlescythe, *s.* a scythe with a frame so contrived as to lay corn smooth in cutting
Craft, *s.* cunning; trade; small sailing-ships
Craftily, *ad.* artfully, cunningly
Craftiness, *s.* craft, cunning, fraud, deceit
Crafts'man, *s.* artificer; mechanic
Crafts'master, *s.* a man well skilled in his trade
Crafty, *a.* cunning, deceitful, artful
Crag, *s.* a steep rock; a nape of the neck
Cragged, *Crag'gy*, *a.* rough, rugged
Crag'gedness, *Crag'giness*, *s.* roughness
Crake, *s.* a bird, the corn crake
Crake-berry, *s.* a heath bearing berries
Cram, *v. a.* to stuff; to eat greedily
Crambo, *s.* a play at which one gives a word and another finds a rhyme
Cramp, *s.* a contraction of the limbs
Cramp, *v. a.* to confine, to bind, to hinder
Cramp, *a.* difficult, troublesome, hard
Cramp'iron, *s.* an iron to fasten together
Cramp'-fish, *s.* the torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it
Crana'ge, *s.* money paid for using a crane
Cran'berry, *s.* a small kind of acid fruit
Cran'ch, *Cran'ch*, *v. a.* to crush in the mouth
Crane, *s.* a bird; a machine for raising heavy weights; a siphon or crooked pipe
Crane's-bill, *s.* the plant geranium
Crane-fly, *s.* an insect, the tipula
Cranio'g'omy, *s.* the doctrine on which the science of craniology is founded
Cranio'logical, *a.* pertaining to craniology
Cranio'logist, *s.* one who understands the science of craniology
Cranio'logy, *s.* the art which affects to discover the faculties of a man by the external appearance of his skull; phrenology
Cranio'meter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the skulls of animals [try
Cranio'metrical, *a.* pertaining to craniome-
Cranio'metry, *s.* the art of ascertaining the specific differences of the skulls of animals by measurement
Cranio'scopy, *s.* phrenology, craniology
Cranium, *s.* the skull
Crank, *s.* end of an iron axis; a conceit
Crank, *a.* healthy, lusty, deep-loaded
Crank, *Crank'le*, *v. n.* to run into angles; to break into unequal surfaces
Crank'le, *s.* an angular prominence
Crank'ness, *s.* health; vigour
Crank'ed, *a.* full of or having chinks
Crank'y, *s.* a chink; a crevice; a little crack
Crape, *s.* a thin stuff for mourning
Crap'nel, *s.* a hook or drag
Crap'ulence, *s.* sickness by intemperance
Crap'ulent, *a.* sick from intemperance
Crap'ulous, *a.* sick with drunkenness
Crash, *v. a.* to break, to crush, to bruise; to make a loud complicated noise
Crash, *s.* a loud mixed noise
Crashing, *s.* a violent complicated noise
Crasis, *s.* temperature; constitution
Crassamen'tum, *s.* coagulated blood [ness
Crass'itude, *s.* grossness, thickness, coarse-
Crass, *a.* gross, thick, coarse (applied to fluid)
Cras'tinate, *v.* to delay; to procrastinate
Cras'tination, *s.* delay; procrastination
Crash, *s.* a frame for hay or straw
Crate, *s.* a hamper to pack earthenware in
Crater, *s.* the bowl or funnel of a volcano
Crater'iform, *a.* having the form of a crater
Cravat, *s.* a part of a man's apparel, worn as a covering for the neck
Crave, *v. a.* to ask earnestly; to long for
Crave'n, *s.* a conquered cock; a coward
Crave'n, *a.* cowardly; base
Crave'n, *v. a.* to make recreant or cowardly
Crave'r, *s.* an insatiable asker
Craving, *s.* unreasonable desire
Craw, *s.* the crop or stomach of birds
Craw'fish, *Cray'fish*, *s.* a river shell-fish
Crawl, *v. n.* to creep; move slowly; fawn
Crawler, *s.* a creeper; a reptile
Cray'on, *s.* a soft pencil; a picture
Craze, *v. a.* to break, to crack the brain
Craze'dness, *s.* decrepitude; brokenness
Craze'ness, *s.* weakness, feebleness of body
Cra'zy, *a.* broken, feeble, weak; maddish
Creak, *v. n.* to make a harsh noise
Creak'ing, *s.* a harsh noise
Cream, *s.* the oily best part of milk
Cream, *v.* to gather on the surface; to take the essence of any thing
Cream'faced, *a.* pale, wan, cowardly
Cream'y, *a.* full of cream; luscious, rich

COMPARE YOUR GRIEFS WITH OTHER MEN'S, AND THEY WILL SEEM LESS.

CONDENN VICE, BUT WHILE YOU CONDEMN, FORGET NOT TO AVOID IT.

CONSIDER A BUSINESS WELL, AND THEN DISPATCH IT QUICKLY.

CIVILITIES ARE FOR ALL MEN, AND GOOD OFFICES FOR OUR FRIENDS.

Crease, *s.* a mark made by doubling any thing—*v. a.* to mark by folding
 Create, *v. a.* to cause, to produce, to form
 Creation, *s.* act of creating; the universe
 Creational, *a.* pertaining to the creation
 Creative, *a.* having the power to create
 Creator, *s.* the Being that bestows existence
 Creature, *s.* a created being; an animal
 Credit, *s.* frequentness
 Credence, *s.* belief, credit, reputation
 Credenda, *s.* articles of faith or belief
 Credent, *a.* easy of belief; having credit
 Credential, *a.* giving a title to credit—*s.* that which gives a title to credit [tion
 Credentials, *s. pl.* letters of recommenda-
 Credibility, Credibleness, *s.* a claim to credit; worthiness of belief; probability
 Credible, *a.* worthy of credit; likely
 Credibly, *ad.* in a manner that claims belief
 Credit, *s.* belief, honour; trust reposed
 Credit, *v. a.* to believe, trust, confide in
 Creditable, *a.* reputable, estimable
 Creditableness, *s.* reputation; estimation
 Creditably, *ad.* reputably, without disgrace
 Creditor, *s.* one who trusts or gives credit
 Credulity, *s.* easiness of belief
 Credulous, *a.* apt to believe, unsuspecting
 Credulously, *ad.* in an unsuspecting way
 Credulousness, *s.* easiness of belief
 Creed, *s.* a confession of faith, a belief
 Creek, *s.* a small bay; a nook
 Creeky, *a.* full of creeks; winding
 Creep, *v. n.* to move slowly; to fawn; to bend
 Creeper, *s.* a plant; an iron instrument
 Creep-hole, *s.* a subterfuge; an excuse
 Creepingly, *ad.* in the manner of a reptile
 Creese, *s.* a dagger used by the Malays
 Creemation, *s.* the act of burning
 Cremona, *s.* the name given to a superior kind of violin made at Cremona, in Italy
 Cremon, *s.* a milky or creamy substance
 Crenotated, *a.* notched, jagged, rough
 Creole, *s.* a native of the West Indies, descended from European ancestors
 Crepida, *s.* an ancient Roman shoe
 Crepitate, *v.* to make a small crackling noise; to break wind
 Crepitation, *s.* a low crackling noise
 Crepuscule, *s.* twilight; faint dim light
 Crepusculine, *a.* glimmering; crepuscular
 Crepusculous, *a.* glimmering; dim
 Crescent, *s.* the moon on the increase; the symbol of Mahometanism
 Crescent, Crescive, *a.* increasing; growing
 Cress, *s.* the name of a water herb
 Cresset, *s.* a light set on a beacon; a herb
 Crest, *s.* a plume of feathers on a helmet; ornament of the helmet in heraldry; pride, spirit, fire—*v. a.* to mark with streaks
 Crested, *a.* adorned with a plume or crest
 Crest-fallen, *a.* dejected, low, cowed
 Crestless, *a.* without armour; mean, poor
 Crestmarine, *s.* rock sauphire
 Cretaecous, *a.* chalky, resembling chalk
 Cretic, *s.* a poetic foot of three syllables, one short between two long
 Crepticism, Cre'tism, *s.* a falsehood
 Cre'tose, *a.* chalky, full of chalk
 Creux, *s.* a term in engraving, meaning cut below the surface
 Crevice, *s.* a crack, a cleft; a fish
 Crew, *s.* a ship's company; mean assembly
 Crewel, *s.* a ball of worsted yarn, &c.
 Crib, *s.* a manger, a stall; a cottage
 Crib, *v. a.* to steal privately; to shut up
 Cribbage, *s.* the name of a game at cards

Cribble, *s.* a sieve for cleaning corn
 Cribbation, *s.* the act of sifting or cleansing
 Cribbiform, *a.* resembling a sieve
 Cric, *s.* noise of a hinge; stiffness in the neck
 Cric'et, *s.* an insect that chirps about ovens, &c.; a game with bat and ball; a stool
 Cric'eter, *s.* one who plays at cricket
 Crier, *s.* one who cries goods for sale
 Crime, *s.* an offence, wickedness, sin
 Crim'eful, *a.* criminal, wicked
 Crim'eous, *a.* innocent, free from guilt
 Criminal, *s.* a person accused, a felon
 Criminal, Crim'itious, *a.* faulty
 Criminality, *s.* a criminal action or case
 Crim'inally, *ad.* wickedly, wrongfully
 Crim'inate, *v. a.* to accuse, charge with crime
 Crimination, *s.* an accusation, a censure
 Crim'inary, *a.* accusing, tending to accuse
 Crimp, *a.* brittle, friable, crisp
 Crimp, *s.* one who decoys others into military service—*v. a.* to indent, to twist
 Crimpage, *s.* the act of crimping
 Crim'ple, *v. a.* to contract, to corrugate
 Crimson, *s.* a very deep red colour—*v. a.* to dye of a crimson colour; to blush deeply
 Crim'al, *a.* belonging to the hair
 Crim'cum, *s.* a whim; a cramp
 Cringe, *s.* servile civility, mean reverence
 Cringe, *v. n.* to bow, fawn, flatter, contract
 Cringer, *s.* a mean servile flatterer
 Cringle, *s.* a ring made at the end of a rope to fasten it to another [hair
 Crinicultural, *a.* relating to the growth of
 Crin'igerous, Crin'ose, *a.* hairy, rough
 Crin'ite, *a.* having the appearance of hair
 Crin'itory, *a.* of or relating to the hair
 Crink, Crin'kle, *s.* a wrinkle; winding fold
 Crin'kle, *v.* to run in wrinkles, &c.
 Crin'ose, *a.* hairy, covered with hair
 Crinos'ity, *s.* hairiness
 Crip'ple, *s.* a lame person—*v. a.* to deprive any one of the use of his limbs
 Cris'is, *s.* a critical time or turn
 Crisp, *v. a.* to make brittle, to twist
 Crisp, Crisp'y, *a.* curled, brittle, winding
 Crispation, the act or state of curling
 Crispature, *s.* the state of being curled
 Crisp'ing-iron, *s.* an instrument to crisp with
 Crispisulcant, *a.* waved or undulating
 Crisp'ness, Crisp'itude, *s.* crispy state
 Crit'eron, *s.* a standard whereby anything is judged of, a distinguishing mark
 Crith'omancy, *s.* a kind of divination by barley meal
 Crit'ic, *s.* one skilled in criticism
 Critical, *a.* judicious, accurate, nice
 Critically, *ad.* in a critical manner
 Criticalness, *s.* exactness; accuracy
 Crit'icize, *v. a.* to pass judgment on the beauties or blemishes of a work
 Criticiser, *s.* one who makes remarks
 Criticism, *s.* the art of judging of the merits or defects of any performance
 Crit'ique, *s.* criticism; animadversion
 Criz'zel, Criz'zeling, *s.* roughness on the surface of glass, rendering it dull
 Croak, *s.* the cry of a frog, raven, or crow
 Croak, *v. n.* to make a hoarse low noise
 Croaker, *s.* one who is perpetually desecrating on dangers and difficulties
 Cro'ats, *s.* troops, natives of Croatia
 Cro'calite, *s.* a reddish mineral; zeolite
 Cro'ceous, *a.* yellow, like saffron
 Cro'ches, *s.* little knobs on a deer's horn
 Cro'ci, *s.* the anthers or points of flowers
 Croc'itation, *s.* croaking of frogs or ravens

Crock, *s.* an earthen pot; an earthen vessel
Crock'ery, *s.* all kinds of earthenware
Croc'odile, *s.* a large voracious amphibious animal, in shape resembling a lizard
Croc'odiline, *a.* sophistical; deceitful
Crocodil'ity, *s.* (in logic) a captious sophistical kind of argumentation
Cro'cus, *s.* an early flower; saffron
Croft, *s.* a small enclosed home field
Crois'ade, *s.* a holy war; a crusade
Croise, *s.* a pilgrim who carries a cross
Crois'es, *s. pl.* soldiers employed in a crusade
Crom'lech, *s.* a large flat stone raised upon others, supposed to be the remains of altars
Crope, *s.* an old ewe; an old woman
Cro'ny, *s.* an intimate acquaintance, a friend
Crook, *s.* a hooked stick, a sheephook
Crook, *v. a.* to bend, to pervert
Crook'backed, *a.* having bent shoulders
Crook'ed, *a.* bent, curved, untoward
Crook'edly, *ad.* untowardly; uncompliantly
Crook'edness, *s.* deviation from straightness
Cro'ker, *s.* a large American fowl
Crome, *s.* an iron instrument; a crow-bar
Crop, *s.* the harvest produce; a bird's claw
Crop, *v. a.* to lop, cut short; to mow, to reap; to yield a harvest
Crop-eared, *a.* having the ears cropped
Crop'ful, *a.* quite full, satisfied, crammed
Crop'ped, *a.* cut off at the ends; lopped
Crop'per, *s.* a pigeon with a large crop
Crop'sick, *a.* sick with repletion
Crone, *s.* a hundred lacks of rupees
Cros'ete, *s.* the return of a moulding
Cros'ier, *s.* the pastoral staff or crook used by the bishops in the church of Rome
Cros'let, *s.* a small cross; a head cloth
Cross, *s.* one straight body laid at right angles over another; a misfortune, vexation
Cross, *a.* athwart, oblique; peevish, fretful
Cross, *v. a.* to lay athwart, to pass over, to cancel; to sign with the cross; to vex
Cross-armed, *a.* with arms across; brachiate
Cross-barred, *a.* secured by transverse bars
Cross-barshot, *s.* a ball with a bar through it
Cross-bill, *s.* a defendant's bill in Chancery
Cross-bill, *s.* a small bird; the loxia
Cross-bite, *s.* a deception—*v. a.* to cheat
Cross-bow, *s.* a weapon for shooting
Cross-bun, *s.* a cake marked with a cross
Cross-cut, *v. a.* to cut across
Cross-cut-saw, *s.* a saw, with a handle at each end, to be used by two men
Cross-examine, *v. a.* to examine witnesses by putting to them unexpected questions
Cross-examination, *s.* the act of examining, by questions apparently captious, the faith of evidence in a court of justice
Cross-grained, *a.* ill-natured, troublesome
Cross-legged, *a.* having the legs crossed
Crossly, *ad.* oppositely; adversely
Crossness, *s.* perverseness, peevishness
Cross-post, *s.* the post that conveys letters on cross-roads
Cross-pur'pose, *s.* a kind of enigma or riddle
Cross-ques'tion, *v. a.* to cross-examine
Cross-road, *s.* not the direct highroad
Cross-row, *s.* the alphabet with a cross placed at the beginning
Cross-staff, *s.* an instrument to take meridian altitudes
Cross-trees, *s.* certain pieces of timber fastened to the masts of ships
Cross-way, *s.* the place where one road intersects another
Cross'wort, *s.* a plant [intersects another
Cross-wise, *ad.* across; transversely placed

Crotch, *s.* a hook; the fork of a tree
Crot'chet, *s.* one of the notes in music, equal to half a minim; a mark in pointing, formed thus []; a fancy, whim, conceit
Crouch, *v.* to stoop low, to fawn, to cringe
Croup, *s.* a kind of asthma or catarrh, to which children are subject
Croup'a'de, *s.* a high leap; a somerset
Croupier, *s.* a person who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming-house
Crout, **Krout**, *s.* a kind of pickled cabbage, used at sea as a preservative against the scurvy
Crow, *s.* a bird, an iron lever—*v.* to make a noise like a cock; to boast, to vapour
Crow-bar, *s.* an iron bar or lever
Crow-ber'ry, *s.* a kind of berry-bearing heath
Crow's-bill, *s.* a kind of forceps
Crowd, *s.* confused multitude; the populace
Crowd, *v.* to press close; to swarm
Crow'flower, *s.* a kind of campion
Crow'foot, *s.* a flower; a caltrop
Crown, *s.* a diadem worn on the heads of sovereigns; the top of the head; a silver coin; regal power; a garland
Crown, *v. a.* to invest with a crown; to finish, to adorn, to complete
Crown-glass, *s.* finest sort of window-glass
Crown-impe'rial, *s.* largest kind of daffodil
Crown works, *s.* bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground
Crow's-feet, *s.* the wrinkles under the eyes, the effect of age
Crow-silk, *s.* a plant, the conferva rivalls
Crow-toe, *s.* a kind of tufted plant
Croy'stone, *s.* crystallized cauk
Cru'cial, *a.* transverse, running across
Cru'ciate, *v. a.* to torture, to torment
Cru'c'iation, *s.* extreme torture
Cru'cible, *s.* a pot used for melting metals
Cru'ciferous, *a.* bearing the cross
Cru'cifer, *s.* an indicter of crucifixion
Cru'cifix, *s.* a representation in statuary or painting, &c. of our Saviour on the cross
Cru'cifixion, *s.* the act of nailing to the cross
Cru'ciform, *a.* having the form of a cross
Cru'cify, *v. a.* to nail or fasten to a cross
Cru'cigerous, *a.* bearing the cross
Crude, *a.* raw, harsh, unripe, undigested
Crude'ly, *ad.* unripe; not prepared
Crude'ness, **Crude'ity**, *s.* an undigested state
Crude'ly, *v. a.* to coagulate (properly, *curdle*)
Crue'l, *a.* hard-hearted, fierce, inhuman
Crue'ly, *ad.* in a cruel manner; painfully
Crue'ly, *s.* inhumanity, barbarity
Crue'ntate, *a.* smeared with blood
Crue't, *s.* a small vial for vinegar or oil
Cruise, *v.* to sail in quest of an enemy—*s.* a small cup; voyage in search of plunder
Cruiser, *s.* a ship that sails in quest of an enemy; one that roves in search of plunder
Crumb, *s.* the soft part of bread; a small piece or fragment of bread
Crum'ble, *v. a.* to break or fall into pieces
Crum'my, *a.* soft, full of crumbs, plump
Crum'pet, *s.* a soft spongy cake
Crum'ple, *v. a.* to wrinkle, ruffle, disorder
Crum'pling, *s.* a small green apple
Crue'or, *s.* gore, coagulated blood
Crup'per, *s.* a leather to keep a saddle right
Crue'ral, *a.* belonging to the leg
Crusa'de, **Crois'a'de**, *s.* an expedition against infidels; a Portuguese coin, value 2s. *ad.*
Crusa'der, *s.* one employed in a crusade
Cruse, *s.* a small cup or bottle
Cruse't, *s.* a goldsmith's melting-pot

CONVERSATION IS AN ENGINE TO DO GOOD WITH, YET HOW OFTEN IT DOES HARM.

CORRUPTIONS OF THE HEART ARE LIKE THE IMPETUOSITY OF AN OVERWHELMING FLOOD.

Crush, *v. a.* to squeeze, to bruise; to ruin
 Crush, *s.* a falling-down, a collision
 Crust, *s.* any shell or external coat; outward part of bread; an incrustation
 Crust, *v. a.* to foul with concretions; to gather or contract a crust
 Crustaceology. [See Crustalogy]
 Crustaceous, *a.* shelly, with joints
 Crustaceousness, *a.* having jointed shells
 Crustalogical, *a.* pertaining to crustalogy
 Crustalogist, *s.* one versed in crustalogy
 Crustalogy, *s.* the science which teaches the nature, &c. of crustaceous animals, or such as are covered with a shell
 Crustation, *s.* an adherent covering
 Crustific, *a.* producing a crust or skin
 Crustily, *ad.* crustily; snappishly
 Crustiness, *s.* the quality of crust; peevishness; moroseness
 Crusty, *a.* like crust; morose; snappish
 Crutch, *s.* a support used by cripples
 Crutch, *v. a.* to support on crutches
 Crutshage, *s.* a fish of the shark kind
 Cry, *v. to call, to weep, exclaim, proclaim*
 Cry, *s.* a weeping, a shrieking; an importunate call; the voice of irrational animals
 Crying, *s.* importunate call or outcry
 Cryolite, *s.* a pale-coloured mineral
 Cryophorous, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the freezing quality of the atmosphere
 Crypt, *s.* a subterranean cell or cave
 Cryptic, Cryptical, *a.* secret, hidden
 Cryptically, *ad.* occultly, secretly
 Cryptogamic, *a.* (in botany) having the fructification concealed
 Cryptogamy, *s.* concealed marriage; a botanical term used to denote that the stamens and pistils are not apparent
 Cryptographer, *s.* one who writes in cipher
 Cryptographical, *a.* written in secret characters
 Cryptography, *s.* art of writing in ciphers
 Cryptology, *s.* enigmatical language
 Crystal, *s.* a mineral; transparent stone
 Crystal, *a.* bright; transparent; pellucid
 Crystalline, *a.* transparent, clear, bright
 Crystalline-humour, *s.* the second humour of the eye, that lies next to the aqueous
 Crystallite, *s.* whinstone after it is fused
 Crystallize, *v. a.* to form salts into small transparent bodies; to congeal
 Crystallizable, *a.* that may be crystallized
 Crystallization, *s.* congelation into crystals
 Crystallographer, *s.* one who describes crystals
 Crystallographic, Crystallographical, *a.* pertaining to the science of crystallization
 Crystallography, *s.* the doctrine, study, or science of crystallization
 Cub, *s.* the young of a beast, generally of a fox—*v. a.* to bring forth
 Cubation, *s.* the act of lying down
 Cubatory, *a.* recumbent, lying down
 Cubature, *s.* the solid contents of a body
 Cube, *s.* a square solid body; a die
 Cubeb, *s.* a small dried fruit like pepper
 Cubic, Cubical, *a.* formed like a cube
 Cubically, *ad.* in a cubical method
 Cubicalness, *s.* the state of being cubical
 Cubicular, Cubicular, *a.* fitted for a recumbent posture
 Cubiform, *a.* of the shape of a cube
 Cubit, *s.* a measure of eighteen inches
 Cubital, *a.* containing a cubit's length
 Cuboid, Cuboidal *a.* In the form of a cube

Cuck'ing-stool, *s.* an engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women
 Cuck'old, *s.* the husband of an adulteress
 Cuck'old, *v. a.* to commit adultery
 Cuck'oldom, *s.* the state of a cuckold
 Cuck'oldly, *a.* poor, mean, despicable
 Cuck'oo, *s.* a bird; a word of contempt
 Cuck'oo-bud, Cuck'oo-flower, *s.* the lady-smock, a field flower
 Cuck'oo-spittle, *s.* a spumous dew or exudation found upon certain plants
 Cucullate, Cucullated, *a.* hooded; cowed
 Cucumber, *s.* a plant, and its fruit
 Cucurbitaceous, *a.* resembling a gourd
 Cucurbitate, *s.* a chymical vessel
 Cud, *s.* food deposited in the first stomach of an animal in order to rumination
 Cud'den, Cud'dy, *s.* a clown, a stupid dolt
 Cud'dle, *v. n.* to lie close, to hug
 Cud'dy, *s.* an apartment in a ship
 Cud'gel, *s.* a fighting-stick—*v. a.* to beat or fight with sticks
 Cud'geller, *s.* one who cudgels another
 Cue, *s.* the end of a thing; hint, intimation
 Cuer'po, *s.* [Sp.] a light thin dress, which shows the true shape of the body
 Cuff, *s.* a blow, box; part of a sleeve
 Cuff, *v. to light; to strike with the fist*
 Cul'lass, *s.* a breastplate of metal
 Cuirassier, *s.* a soldier partly in armour
 Cuise, *s.* armour that covers the thighs
 Cul'iciform, *a.* of the shape of a flea
 Culinary, *a.* relating to the kitchen
 Cull, *v. a.* to select from others
 Cul'lender, *s.* a draining vessel. See Colander
 Cul'ler, *s.* one who picks or chooses
 Cullibility, *s.* credulity; easiness of belief
 Cullion, *s.* a scoundrel; a mean wretch
 Cullis, *s.* a kind of jelly
 Cully, *s.* a man deceived or imposed upon
 Cully, *v. a.* to deceive, to trick, to impose on
 Culin, *s.* a kind of small coal; stalk of grass
 Cul'men, *s.* the summit, the point
 Cul'miferous, *a.* having a smooth jointed stalk
 Cul'minate, *v. n.* to be in the meridian
 Cul'mination, *s.* the transit of a planet through the meridian
 Cul'pability, *s.* blamableness, culpableness
 Cul'pable, *a.* criminal, blamable
 Cul'pableness, *s.* culpability; blame
 Cul'pably, *ad.* blamably; guiltily
 Cul'prit, *s.* a man arraigned before a judge
 Cul'ter, *s.* part of a plough. [See Col'iter.]
 Cul'tivable, *a.* capable of cultivation
 Cul'tivate, *v. a.* to till, manure, improve
 Cul'tivation, *s.* the act of improving soils, &c.
 Cul'trated, *a.* sharp edged and pointed
 Cul'ture, *s.* act of cultivation, improvement, melioration—*v. a.* to till, to manure
 Cul'ver, *s.* a pigeon, a wood pigeon
 Cul'ver-house, *s.* a dove-cote
 Cul'verin, *s.* a species of ordnance
 Cul'vert, *s.* an arched drain
 Cuma'na, *s.* an Indian tree and fruit resembling the mulberry
 Cum'bent, *a.* lying down; reclining
 Cum'ber, *v. a.* to embarrass, to entangle
 Cum'bersome, Cum'brous, *a.* burdensome, embarrassing, vexatious, oppressive
 Cum'brousness, *s.* incumbrance
 Cum'brance, *s.* hindrance, obstruction
 Cum'brously, *ad.* in a cumbrous manner
 Cam'frey, Com'frey, *s.* a medicinal plant
 Cum'fin, *s.* a kind of animal plant
 Cum'ulate, *v. a.* to heap or pile up, to amass
 Cum'ulation, *s.* the act of heaping together

[CUR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CUT]

COMMON AS FLATTERY IS IN COURTS, YET IT IS THE VERY INSOLENT OF RUDENESS.

CRITICS WHO EXERCISE THEIR ART IN SCURRILOUS LANGUAGE, ARE LITERARY BULLIES.

- Cumulative**, *a.* consisting of parts heaped
Cumulose, *a.* full of heaps [together]
Can, *v. a.* to know. [See Con]
Concathion, *s.* delay; procrastination
Cuneal, *a.* relating to a wedge
Cuneated, *a.* formed like a wedge
Cuneiform, *a.* having the form of a wedge
Cunelious, *a.* relating to rabbits
Cun'er, *s.* a shell fish less than an oyster
Cun'ing, *a.* skillful, artful, crafty, subtle
Cun'ing, *s.* cunningness, *s.* slyness, artifice
Cun'ingly, *ad.* artfully; subtly; skillfully
Cun'ing-man, *a.* a conjurer
Cup, *s.* a drinking-vessel; part of a flower
Cup, *v. a.* to draw blood by scarification
Cupbearer, *s.* an officer of the household
Cupboard, *s.* a case where victuals, &c. are put—*v. a.* to treasure, hoard up
Cup'pel, *s.* a refining-vessel
Cupellation, *s.* the process of assaying and purifying gold and silver
Cupidity, *s.* unlawful or inordinate desire
Cupola, *s.* a dome, an arched roof
Cup'per, *s.* one who applies cupping-glasses
Cup'ping, *s.* an operation in phlebotomy
Cup'ping-glass, *s.* a glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air
Cup'reous, *a.* consisting of copper
Cupriferous, *a.* producing or containing copper
Cur, *s.* a dog; a snappish or mean man
Curable, *a.* that may be remedied
Curableness, *s.* possibility to be healed
Cur'acy, *s.* the employment of a curate
Cur'ate, *s.* a parish priest; one who officiates in the room of the beneficiary
Cur'ateship, *s.* the office of a curate
Cur'ative, *a.* relating to the cure of diseases
Cur'ator, *s.* [Lat.] one that has the care and superintendence of any thing
Curb, *v. a.* to restrain, to check, to bridle
Curb, *s.* part of a bridle; inhibition, restraint
Curd, *s.* the coagulation of milk
Curd, *s.* Cur'dle, *v. n.* to coagulate, concrete
Curdy, *a.* coagulated; concreted
Cure, *s.* a remedy, restorative; act of healing; the benefit or employment of a curate
Cure, *v. a.* to restore to health; to salt
Cur'd, *part.* healed, restored, preserved
Cur'less, *a.* having no remedy, incurable
Cur'few, *s.* eight o'clock bell; a fire-plate
Cur'iality, *s.* the privileges of a court
Carolo'gic, *a.* hieroglyphically represented
Curios'ity, *s.* inquisitiveness; a rarity
Curio'so, *s.* [Ital.] one who is fond of collecting rare and curious articles
Cur'ious, *a.* inquisitive, rare, nice, accurate
Cur'iously, *ad.* inquisitively; elegantly
Cur'iousness, *s.* singularity of contrivance
Cur'l, *s.* a ringlet of hair; a wave
Cur'l, *v. a.* to turn into ringlets, to twist
Cur'lew, *s.* a kind of water and land fowl
Cur'finess, *s.* the state of any thing curled
Cur'ling-irons, **Cur'ling-tongs**, *s.* an iron instrument for curling the hair
Cur'ly, *a.* inclining to curl
Curmud'geon, *s.* an avaricious fellow, a churl, a miser, a niggard, a griper
Cur'rant, *s.* the name of a tree and its fruit
Cur'rency, *s.* circulation, general reception; paper established as, and passing for, the current money of the realm
Cur'rent, *a.* circulatory, general, popular
Cur'rent, *s.* a running stream; course
Cur'rently, *ad.* in a constant motion
Cur'rentness, *s.* general reception; currency
Cur'ricle, *s.* a chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast
Cur'rier, *s.* a dresser of tanned leather
Cur'rish, *a.* quarrelsome, brutal, sour
Cur'rishly, *ad.* in a brutal malignant way
Cur'rishness, *s.* moroseness; churlishness
Cur'ry, *v. a.* to dress leather; to beat
Cur'ry, *s.* a mixture of various eatables seasoned with hot and pungent spices
Cur'rycomb, *s.* an iron comb for horses
Cur'se, *s.* a bad wish; vexation, torment
Cur'se, *v. a.* to wish evil to; to afflict
Cur'e'dly, *ad.* miserably, shamefully
Cur'sedness, *s.* the being doomed to evil
Cur'ser, *s.* one that utters curses
Cur'sing, *s.* execration; act of swearing
Cur'sive, *a.* hasty, careless
Cur'siveness, *s.* slight attention
Cur'sitor, *s.* a clerk in Chancery
Cur'sory, *a.* superficial; hasty, careless
Cur'sorily, *ad.* hastily, without care
Cur'sus, *s.* a course, a race
Curtail, *v. a.* to cut off, cut short, abridge
Curtain, *s.* furniture of a bed or window; fortification—*v. n.* to enclose with curtains
Curtain-lecture, *s.* a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed
Curt'al, *a.* brief, abridged
Curt'ation, *s.* the distance of a star from the ecliptic; a term in astronomy
Cur'tilage, *s.* a division or boundary of land, &c. on manors
Cur'ule, *a.* belonging to a chariot; senatorial
Cur'vated, *a.* bent; regularly crooked
Cur'vation, *s.* act of bending or crooking
Cur'vature, *s.* crookedness, bent form
Curve, *v. a.* to bend, to crook—*a.* crooked—*s.* anything bent, or of a winding form
Cur'vet, *s.* a leap, a bound, a frolic
Cur'vet, *v. a.* to leap, bound, prance, frisk
Curvilinear, **Curvilinear**, *a.* consisting of regularly bent or curved lines
Curvilinear'ity, *s.* state of curvilinear
Curv'ity, *s.* crookedness
Cush'ion, *s.* a soft seat for a chair
Cushioned, *a.* seated on a cushion
Cushionet, *s.* a little cushion
Cusp, *s.* the horn of the moon; a point
Cusp'ated, *a.* terminating in a point, pointed
Cusp'idal, *a.* sharp; ending in a point
Cusp'itate, *v. a.* to sharpen, to point
Cus'tard, *s.* a sweet food, made of milk, &c.
Custo'dial, *a.* relating to guardianship
Cus'tody, *s.* imprisonment, security, care
Cus'tom, *s.* habitual practice, usage; king's duties on exports—*v.* to accustom
Cus'tomable, *a.* common, habitual; subject to the payment of duties called customs
Cus'tom-house, *s.* a house where duties are received on imports and exports
Cus'tomarily, *ad.* habitually
Cus'tomariness, *s.* frequency; commonness
Cus'tomary, *s.* a book of laws and customs
Cus'tomary, *a.* common, general
Cus'tomed, *a.* usual; common; accustomed
Cus'tomer, *s.* one who buys any thing
Cus'tos, *s.* a keeper (as *custos rotulorum*, keeper of the rolls and records)
Cus'trel, *s.* a buckler-bearer; a wine vessel
Cut, *v. a.* to carve, hew, shape, divide
Cut, *s.* a cleft or wound made with an edged tool; a printed picture; fashion, shape
Cuta'neous, *a.* relating to the skin
Cut'icle, *s.* a thin skin; the scarf skin
Cutic'ular, *a.* belonging to the skin
Cut'lass, *s.* a broad curving sword

Cutler, *s.* one who makes knives, &c.
 Cutlery, *s.* ware made by cutlers
 Cutlet, *s.* a steak; properly a rib
 Cutpurse, *s.* a thief; a pickpocket
 Cutter, *s.* a fast sailing vessel; one who cuts
 Cutthroat, *s.* a murderer—*a.* murderous
 Cutting, *s.* a piece cut off, a branch
 Cuttle, *s.* a fish; a foul-mouthed fellow
 Cut-water, *s.* the fore part of a ship's prow, that cuts the water
 Cyanite, *s.* a greenish-blue mineral
 Cyanogen, *s.* compound base of Prussic acid
 Cylindrical, *a.* shaped like a glass or cup
 Cycle, *s.* a circle; periodical space of time
 Cyclograph, *s.* an instrument used for describing the arcs of circles
 Cycloid, *s.* a figure of the circular kind
 Cycloidal, *a.* relating to a cycloid
 Cyclometry, *s.* the art of measuring circles
 Cyclopaedia, Cyclopede, *s.* a body or circle of sciences, or universal knowledge
 Cyclopaedial, *a.* pertaining to universal science
 Cyclopean, Cyclopic, *a.* vast; terrific
 Cygnet, *s.* a young swan
 Cylinder, *s.* a long round body; a roller
 Cylindric, Cylindrical, *a.* like a cylinder
 Cylindricity, *s.* a cylindrical form
 Cylindriform, *a.* of the form of a cylinder
 Cylindroid, *s.* a solid body, having its bases elliptical, parallel, and equal
 Cylindrometric, *a.* belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders
 Cyma, Cymatium, *s.* a moulding (vulgarly called *agee*), one half of which is convex, and the other concave
 Cymar, *s.* a slight covering; a scarf
 Cymbal, *s.* a musical instrument
 Cymbiform, *a.* formed like a boat [bery]
 Cymophane, *s.* a green mineral, chryso-cymophanous, *a.* having an undulating
 Cynanche, *s.* a species of quinsy [light
 Cynanthropia, Cynanthropy, *s.* the phrenzy occasioned by the bite of a mad dog, and in which the patient imitates dogs
 Cynarctomy, *s.* bear-baiting with a dog
 Cynegetics, *s. pl.* art of hunting with dogs
 Cynic, *s.* a follower of Diogenes; a snarler
 Cynical, Cynical, *a.* satirical, churlish
 Cynically, *ad.* in a snarling morose manner
 Cynicalness, *s.* moroseness united with contempt of riches and pleasure
 Cynicism, *s.* churlishness, moroseness
 Cyniespasm, *s.* a convulsion in which the patient howls like a dog
 Cynocephale, *s.* a herb bearing a flower resembling a dog's head
 Cynorexia, *s.* insatiable hunger, generally attended with purging or vomiting
 Cynosure, *s.* the north polar star, or rather the constellation near the north pole
 Cyphoria, *s.* the time of gestation
 Cyphosis, *s.* a curvature of the spine
 Cypress, *s.* a tree; an emblem of mourning
 Cyprian, *a.* belonging to the island of Cyprus—*s.* a term given to a lewd woman
 Cyprine, *a.* made of cypress wood
 Cyprus, *s.* a thin transparent stuff
 Cypriologic, *a.* relating to capital letters
 Cyst, *s.* a bag containing morbid matter
 Cystic, Cystical, *a.* contained in a cyst or bag
 Cystitis, *s.* inflammation of the bladder
 Cystocele, *s.* a rupture of the bladder
 Cystotomy, *s.* operation of opening a cyst
 Cytisus, *s.* a flowering shrub [cunours
 Czar, *s.* the title of the emperor of Russia

Czarina, *s.* title of the empress of Russia
 Czarinian, *a.* belonging to the emperor or empress of Russia
 Czarish, *a.* relating to or like the czar
 Czaro-witz, *s.* the title of the eldest son of the czar and czarina

D.

D IS A consonant nearly approaching in sound to T, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of *D* in *English* is uniform, and never mute. *D* is the numeral for 500; it is also used in certain abbreviations, as *D. D.* Doctor of Divinity, &c.

Dab, *v. a.* to strike gently; to moisten—*s.* a flat fish; a gentle blow; an adept
 Dabble, *v.* to meddle; to play in water
 Dabblers, *s.* a superficial meddler
 Dabchick, *s.* a water fowl; a chicken
 Dace, *s.* a small river fish resembling a roach; the cyprinus in ichthyology
 Dactyl, *s.* a poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones
 Dactylic, *a.* relating to dactyl verse
 Dactylist, *s.* one who writes flowing verse
 Dactylogy, or Dactylology, *s.* the art of conversing by signs with the fingers
 Dactylonomy, *s.* numbering on the fingers
 Dadd, Dadda, Dadd'y, *s.* words by which a child is taught to call his father
 Dadt, *v.* to walk unsteadily like a child
 Da'do, *s.* [Ital.] the plain part between the base and cornice of a column; the die
 Dag'dal, Daddallan, *a.* various; intricate
 Daff, *v. a.* to daunt; to toss aside
 Daffodil, Daffodilly, *s.* a flower, a lily
 Daff, *a.* idiotic; imbecile in mind
 Dag'ger, *s.* a short sword, a poniard; an obelisk, or mark of reference, thus †
 Dag'gle, *v.* to trail in the mire or water
 Dag'gletail, *a.* bemired—*s.* a slattern
 Da'ily, *a.* and *ad.* happening every day; often
 Da'ity, *a.* delicate, nice—*s.* a delicacy
 Da'itily, *ad.* deliciously, delicately
 Da'itiness, *s.* delicacy; softness
 Da'iry, *s.* a milk farm; a house where milk is manufactured into butter and cheese
 Da'ry-maid, *s.* the woman servant who manages the dairy
 Da'sied, *a.* full of or adorned with daisies
 Da'sy, *s.* a small common spring flower
 Dale, *s.* a vale, a space between two hills
 Dal'liance, *s.* mutual caresses, love; delay
 Dal'lier, *s.* a truffer; a fondler
 Dal'lop, *s.* a tuft or clump
 Da'ly, *v.* to trifle, fondle, amuse; to delay
 Dam, *s.* a mother of brutes; a mole or bank to stop water; a floodgate
 Dam, *v. a.* to shut up, to confine, to obstruct
 Dam'age, *s.* mischief, loss, retribution
 Dam'age, *v.* to injure, to impair, to hurt
 Dam'ageable, *a.* which may be hurt
 Dam'ask, *s.* linen or silk woven into regular figures—*v. a.* to weave in flowers
 Dam'ask-rose, *s.* the rose of Damascus; a red rose of a very sweet odour
 Damaskeen', *v. a.* to ornament steel with inlaid gold or silver
 Damaskeen'ing, *s.* the art of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire

[DAR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DEA

Dam'askin, *s.* a sabre inlaid with gold, &c.
 Dame, *s.* an old title of honour for women;
 mistress of a family; women in general
 Dames-volet, *s.* a plant, the rocket
 Damu, *v. a.* to curse; to doom to torments
 in a future state; to censure, to condemn
 Dam'nable, *a.* most wicked; destructive
 Dam'nableness, *s.* state of deserving dam-
 nation
 Dam'nably, *ad.* odiously; hatefully
 Damna'tion, *s.* exclusion from Divine mer-
 cy, condemnation to eternal punishment
 Dam'natory, *a.* containing a condemnation
 Dam'ned, *part. a.* cursed, detestable
 Dam'nific, *a.* procuring loss; mischievous
 Dam'nify, *v. a.* to injure, to hurt, to impair
 Damp, *a.* moist, wet, foggy; dejected
 Damp, *v. a.* a fog, moisture; dejection
 Damp, *v. a.* to moisten, to wet; to dispirit
 Damp'er, *s.* a discouragement
 Damp'ish, *a.* moist; inclining to wet
 Damp'ishness, *s.* tendency to moisture
 Damp'ness, *s.* moisture; fogginess
 Damp'y, *a.* moist; damp; dejected; gloomy
 Dam'sel, *s.* a young maiden, a country lass
 Dam'son, Dam'ascene, *s.* a black plum
 Dance, *v. n.* to move the feet and body to
 the sound of music—*s.* lively exercise of
 one or more in concert
 Dan'cer, *s.* one that practises dancing
 Dan'cing, *s.* a motion of the feet to music
 Dan'cing-master, *s.* one who teaches dancing
 Dandel'ion, *s.* the name of a plant
 Dan'diprat, *s.* a little fellow, an archin
 Dan'die, *v. a.* to fondle, to play
 Dan'dier, *s.* he that dandies or fondles
 Dan'drift, Dan'driff, *s.* scurf on the head
 Dan'dy, *s.* a ridiculously foppish fellow
 Dan'dyism, *s.* foppery in dress and manners
 Dane, *s.* a native of Denmark
 Da'negelt, *s.* a tribute of 12d. laid upon the
 Anglo-Saxons by the Danes upon every
 hide of land through the realm
 Da'newort, *s.* the dwarf elder, wall-wort
 Da'nger, *s.* risk, hazard—*v. a.* to endanger
 Da'ngerless, *a.* without hazard, very safe
 Da'ngerous, *a.* full of danger, unsafe
 Da'ngerously, *ad.* hazardously; with danger
 Da'ngerousness, *s.* the state of being in dan-
 ger
 Dan'gle, *v.* to hang loose, to follow [ger
 Dan'gler, *s.* one who hangs about women
 Da'nish, *a.* relating to the Danes
 Dank, *a.* very damp, humid, wet
 Dank'ish, *a.* somewhat damp
 Dank'ishness, *s.* moisture; dampness
 Dap, *v. a.* to let fall gently into the water
 Dapa'tical, *a.* sumptuous in living, costly
 Dap'ifer, *s.* one whose business it is to bring
 the meat to the table
 Dap'per, *a.* little and active, neat, tight
 Dap'perling, *s.* a dwarf, a little person
 Dap'ple, *v. a.* to variegate, to streak
 Dap'pled, *a.* of different colours, streaked
 Dare, *v. a.* to challenge, to defy
 Da'ring, *a.* bold, fearless, adventurous
 Da'ringly, *ad.* boldly; courageously
 Da'ringness, *s.* boldness; audaciousness
 Dark, *a.* wanting light, gloomy, obscure
 Dark, *s.* darkness; obscurity; want of light
 Dark'en, *v.* to make dark, to cloud, perplex
 Dark'ish, *a.* approaching to dark
 Dark'ly, *ad.* obscurely; blindly
 Dark'ness, *s.* absence of light; wickedness
 Dark'some, *a.* gloomy, obscure
 Dar'ling, *s.* a favourite—*a.* dear, beloved
 Darn, *v. a.* to mend holes, to sew

Dar'nel, *s.* a common field weed
 Darrain, *v. a.* to range troops for battle
 Dart, *s.* a weapon thrown by the hand
 Dart, *v. a.* to fly as an arrow; to let fly
 Dart'ingly, *ad.* very swiftly, like a dart
 Dash, *v.* to strike against; to mingle, to cross
 or blot out; to confound, to be-patter
 Dash, *s.* collision; infusion; admixture; a
 mark in writing, thus —; a blow
 Dash'ing, *a.* precipitately driving; showy
 Das'tard, *s.* a poltroon, a coward [ger
 Das'tard, *a.* cowardly; shrinking from dan-
 Das'tardize, *v. a.* to intimidate; to dispirit
 Das'tardiness, *s.* cowardliness
 Das'tardly, *a.* cowardly, base, timorous
 Das'tardy, *s.* recreant timidity
 Da'ta, *s. pl.* facts or truths admitted
 Date, *v. a.* to note the precise time
 Date, *s.* the time at which any event hap-
 pened, or a letter is written; a fruit
 Da'teless, *a.* without any fixed term or date
 Da'te-tree, *s.* the great palm-tree
 Da'ter, *s.* one that affixes dates
 Da'tive, *a.* in grammar, the case that sig-
 nifies the person to whom a thing is given
 Da'olite, Da'tolite, *s.* a mineral, the silic-
 eous borate of lime [mitted
 Da'tun, *s.* [Lat.] something given or ad-
 Daub, *v. a.* to smear, paint coarsely, flatter
 Daub, *s.* a coarse painting [terer
 Daub'er, *s.* a coarse painter; a gross flat-
 Daub'ing, *s.* coarse painting; gross flattery
 Daub'y, *a.* slimy, adhesive, glutinous
 Daugh'ter, *s.* a female offspring, a woman
 Daugh'terly, *a.* like a daughter; dutiful
 Daunt, *v. a.* to discourage, to intimidate
 Daunt'less, *a.* fearless, bold, not dejected
 Daunt'lessness, *s.* fearlessness
 Dauphin, *s.* the title of the heir apparent
 to the crown of France
 Dauphiness, *s.* the wife of the dauphin
 Da'vit, *s.* a short piece of timber used in
 managing the anchor
 Daw, *s.* the name of a bird, the jackdaw
 Daw'dle, *v.* to waste time; to trifle
 Daw'dle, Daw'dler, *s.* triller; a daller
 Dawn, *v. n.* to grow light, glimmer, open
 Dawn, *s.* the break of day, beginning
 Dawn'ing, *s.* the light at break of day
 Day, *s.* the time between the rising and set-
 ting of the sun, called the artificial day;
 the time from noon to noon is termed
 the natural day; light, sunshine
 Day'book, *s.* a tradesman's account-book
 Day'break, *s.* first appearance of day, dawn
 Day'dream, *s.* a vision to the waking senses
 Day'labour, *s.* labour by the day
 Day'labourer, *s.* one that works by the day
 Day'fly, *s.* an ephemeral insect
 Day'light, *s.* the light of the day
 Day'spring, *s.* the rise of the day
 Day'star, *s.* the morning star; Venus
 Day'time, *s.* the time in which there is light
 Day'work, *s.* work imposed by the day
 Day's-work, *s.* the work of one day
 Daze, Daz'zle, *v. a.* to overpower with light
 Daz'zling, *a.* striking with splendour
 Daz'zlingly, *ad.* in a dazzling manner
 Dea'con, *s.* one of the lowest of the clergy
 Dea'conry, *s.* dignity or office of deacon
 Dead, *s.* the state of the dead; gloom
 Dead, *a.* deprived of life, spiritless, dull
 Dead-drunk, *a.* in a state of helpless in-
 toxication
 Dead'en, *v. a.* to weaken, to make vapid
 Dead-lift, *s.* a hopeless exigency

DILIGENCE IS A FAIR FORTUNE, AND INDUSTRY A GOOD ESTATE.

DISTRESS AND DIFFICULTY ARE OFTEN THE SPURS OF DILIGENCE.

[DEB]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DFC]

- Dead-light, *s.* a frame of wood made to keep the water from entering the cabin-window in a storm
- Deadliness, *s.* the quality of being deadly
- Deadly, *a.* destructive, mortal, cruel
- Deadly, *ad.* mortally, irreconcilably
- Deadly-nightshade, *s.* a poisonous plant
- Deadness, *s.* want of natural or vital power
- Dead-nettle, *s.* the wall horehound
- Dead-reck'oning, *s.* an account of the distance a ship has run by the log, &c.
- Dead-water, *s.* the water that closes in with a ship's stern
- Deaf, *a.* wanting the sense of hearing
- Deafen, *v. a.* to make deaf, to stupify
- Deafness, *s.* want of the power of hearing
- Deal, *s.* part, quantity; fir wood
- Deal, *v.* to distribute, to give each his due
- Deal'ate, *v. a.* to whiten; to bleach
- Deal'ation, *s.* the act of bleaching
- Deal'er, *s.* one who deals cards; a trader
- Deal'ing, *s.* practice, intercourse, traffic
- Deambulate, *v. n.* to walk abroad
- Deambulation, *s.* the act of walking out
- Deambulatory, *a.* removing from place to place; relating to walking abroad
- Dean, *s.* the second dignitary of a diocese
- Dean'ery, *s.* the office or house of a dean
- Dean'ship, *s.* the office of a dean
- Dear, *a.* beloved; valuable, costly, scarce — *s.* a word of endearment; darling
- Dear'bought, *a.* purchased at a high price
- Dear'loved, *a.* greatly beloved
- Dear'ly, *ad.* with fondness; at a high price
- Dearn, *a.* lonely, melancholy
- Dear'ness, *s.* fondness, love; high price
- Dearn'ly, *ad.* secretly; privately
- Dearth, *s.* scarcity, want, barrenness
- Deartic'ulate, *v. a.* to disjoint, to dismember
- Death, *s.* the extinction of life, mortality
- Death'bed, *s.* the bed on which a person lies in his last sickness
- Death-boding, *a.* portending death
- Death's-door, *s.* a near approach to death
- Death'ful, *a.* full of slaughter; destructive
- Death'less, *a.* immortal, perpetual
- Death'like, *a.* resembling death, still
- Death's-man, *s.* executioner; hangman
- Death'ward, *a.* toward death
- Death'watch, *s.* a small insect that makes a tinkling noise, superstitiously imagined to be an omen of death
- Deau'rale, *v. a.* to gild—a. gilded
- Deaura'tion, *s.* the act of gilding
- Deba'cchate, *v. n.* to rage or roar, after the manner of drunkards
- Deba'cchation, *s.* drunkenness, madness
- Debar, *v. a.* to exclude, preclude, hinder
- Debark', *v. a.* to leave a ship, to go on shore
- Debarka'tion, *s.* act of disembarking
- Deba'se, *v. a.* to degrade, lower, adulterate
- Deba'sement, *s.* act of debasing or degrading
- Deba'table, *a.* affording room for debate
- Deba'te, *s.* a dispute, a contest, a quarrel
- Deba'te, *v.* to deliberate, to dispute, to argue
- Deba'teful, *a.* quarrelsome; contested
- Deba'tement, *s.* controversy; deliberation
- Deba'ter, *s.* a disputant; a controversialist
- Debauch', *s.* excess, luxury, drunkenness
- Debauch', *v. a.* to corrupt, to vitiate, to ruin
- Debauchee', *s.* a rake, a drunkard
- Debauch'er, *s.* one who seduces others
- Debauch'ery, *s.* lewdness, intemperance
- Debel', Debel'late, *v. a.* to conquer in war
- Deben'ture, *s.* a writ, or written instrument, by which a debt is claimed
- Deben'tured, *a.* entitled to a drawback
- Debil'ile, *a.* weak, faint, feeble, la. aguid
- Debil'itate, *v. a.* to weaken, to enfeeble
- Debil'itating, *a.* calculated to weaken
- Debil'itation, *s.* the act of weakening
- Debil'ity, *s.* weakness, languor
- Debit, *s.* money due for goods sold on credit — *v. a.* to charge as debtor
- Deboi'se, *s.* one given to intemperance
- Debonair', *a.* elegant, civil, well-bred, gay
- Debonair'ly, *ad.* elegantly; with a genteel air
- Debou'ch, *v. n.* to march out of a wood, &c. — *In order to meet or retire from an enemy*
- Debris, [Fr. pro. *Debréé*] fragments of rocks; ruins; rubbish
- Debt, *s.* that which one man owes to another
- Debt'el, *a.* indebted to, obliged to
- Debt'ee, *s.* one to whom a debt is due
- Debt'less, *a.* without debt; free from debt
- Debt'or, *s.* one that owes money, &c.
- Debnill'ion, *s.* a bubbling or seething over
- Dec'adal, *a.* consisting of tens
- Dec'ade, *s.* the sum or number of ten
- Dec'adence, Deca'dency, *s.* a decay; a fall
- Dec'agon, *s.* a figure of ten equal sides
- Dec'agram, *s.* a small French weight
- Decay'n'ian, *a.* having ten pistols
- Decah'dral, *a.* having ten sides
- Decah'dron, *s.* a figure of ten sides
- Decal'ogist, *s.* an expositor of the ten commandments
- Dec'alogue, *s.* the ten commandments
- Decan'eron, *s.* a volume divided into ten books
- Decan'eter, *s.* a French measure of length
- Decamp', *v. n.* to shift a camp; to move off
- Decamp'ment, *s.* act of shifting the camp
- Dec'anal, *a.* pertaining to a deanery
- Decan'drian, *a.* having ten stamens
- Decan'gular, *a.* having ten angles
- Decant', *v. a.* to pour off gently
- Decanta'tion, *s.* decanting or pouring off
- Decan'ter, *s.* a glass vessel for liquor
- Decap'it'ious, *a.* having ten leaves
- Decap'itate, *v. a.* to behead, to cut or lop off
- Decap'itation, *s.* the act of beheading
- Decap'ulate, *v. a.* to empty, to lade out
- Decar'bonize, *v. a.* to deprive of carbon
- Dec'astich, *s.* a poem consisting of ten lines
- Dec'astyle, *s.* an assemblage of ten pillars
- Decay', *s.* a decline, a falling away
- Decay', *v. n.* to decline, to consume, to rot
- Decay'edness, *s.* a state of being impaired
- Decay'er, *s.* that which causes decay
- Dec'e'ase, *s.* departure from life, demise
- Dec'e'ase, *v. n.* to die, to depart from life
- Dec'e'ased, *a.* departed from life, dead
- Dec'eit', *s.* fraud, craft, artifice, pretence
- Dec'eit'ful, *a.* full of deceit, fraudulent
- Dec'eit'fully, *ad.* fraudulently; with deceit
- Dec'eit'fulness, *s.* the quality of deceit
- Dec'eit'less, *a.* free from deceit
- Dec'eivable, *a.* subject to fraud or deceit
- Dec'eiv'ableness, *s.* liability to be deceived
- Dec'eive, *v. a.* to delude, to impose upon
- Dec'eiver, *s.* one who deceives, an impostor
- Decem'ber, *s.* the last month of the year
- Decem'brate, *a.* having ten points or teeth
- Decem'ocular, *a.* having ten cells for seeds
- Dec'em'pedal, *a.* ten feet in length
- Decem'viral, *a.* belonging to a decemvirate
- Decem'virate, *s.* a government by ten rulers
- Decem'viri, *s.* the ten governors of Rome
- Dec'e'ncy, *s.* propriety, modesty, decorum
- Decen'nial, *a.* of or containing ten years
- Dec'ent, *a.* becoming, suitable, modest
- Dec'e'ntly, *ad.* in a proper manner, modestly

DRUNKENNESS REDUCES A MAN BELOW THE STANDARD OF A BRUTE.

DEEM EVERY DAY OF YOUR LIFE A LEAF IN YOUR HISTORY.

[DEC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DEE

DEMAGOGUES, PREACHING LIBERTY, ARE GENERALLY THE DISGUISED FRIENDS OF TYRANNY.

De'centness, *s.* decency, propriety
 Deceptibility, *s.* liability to be deceived
 Decep'tible, *a.* that may be deceived
 Decep'tion, *s.* a cheat, a fraud, a beguiling
 Decep'tious, *a.* deceitful, fraudulent
 Decep'tive, *a.* able to deceive, false
 Decept'v, *a.* plucked away, taken off
 Decep'tible, *a.* that may be plucked off
 Decep'tion, *s.* the act of diminishing
 Decept'ion, *s.* a contention, a striving
 Decep'sion, *s.* a departure; going away
 Dechar'm, *v. a.* to counteract a charm
 Dechristianize, *v. a.* to turn from Christian-
 ity; to apostatize
 Decid'able, *a.* capable of being determined
 Decid'e, *v. a.* to determine, settle, conclude
 Decid'ed, *a.* clear, unequivocal
 Decid'edly, *ad.* absolutely, positively, fully
 Decid'er, *s.* one who determines quarrels
 Decid'uous, *a.* falling off, not perennial
 Decid'uosity, *s.* aptness to fall yearly
 Dec'im'al, *s.* a tenth—*a.* numbered by tens
 Dec'imally, *ad.* by means of decimals
 Decimate, *v. a.* to take the tenth
 Declama'tion, *s.* a titling; a selection by lot
 of every tenth soldier for punishment
 Dec'im'ator, *s.* one who selects every tenth
 man for punishment
 Decim'eter, *s.* a French measure of length
 Decip'her, *v. a.* to explain, unravel, unfold
 Decip'herer, *s.* one who explains ciphers
 Decis'ion, *s.* the termination of a difference
 Decis'ive, *a.* terminating, final, positive
 Decis'ively, *ad.* conclusively, positively
 Decis'iveness, *s.* conclusiveness
 Decis'ory, *a.* able to determine
 Deck, *v. a.* to address, to cover, to adorn
 Deck, *s.* the floor of a ship; a pile of cards
 Decker, *s.* a dresser, a coverer; spoken of
 a ship, as a 2-decker; *i. e.* having 2 decks
 Declam'v, *v. n.* to harangue, to speak to the
 passions, to rhetoricate
 Declaim'er, *s.* one who declaims
 Declama'tion, *s.* a discourse addressed to
 the passions, an harangue
 Declam'atory, *a.* pertaining to declamation
 Decla'rable, *a.* capable of proof; real
 Declara'tion, *s.* an affirmation, publication
 Declara'tive, *a.* explanatory, proclaiming
 Declara'torily, *ad.* by declaration
 Declara'tory, *a.* affirmative, clear, expressive
 Decla're, *v. a.* to make known, to proclaim
 Decla'redly, *ad.* avowedly; undisguisedly
 Decla'rer, *s.* one who makes known
 Declen'sion, *s.* declination, descent; varia-
 tion of nouns; corruption of morals
 Declin'able, *a.* capable of being declined
 Declina'te, *a.* curved or bent downwards
 Declina'tion, *s.* descent; the act of bending
 Declina'tor, *s.* an instrument of dialling
 Decline, *v.* to lean, to bend, to decay; to
 shun; to refuse; to vary words
 Decline, *s.* a decay; a tendency to worse
 Declivity, *s.* an oblique or gradual descent
 Decliv'ous, *a.* gradually descending
 Decoct, *v. a.* to boil; digest; strengthen
 Decoct'ible, *a.* that may be boiled
 Decoction, *s.* a preparation by boiling
 Deco'cture, *s.* what is drawn by decoction
 Decollate, *v. a.* to behead
 Decolla'tion, *s.* the act of beheading
 Decolora'tion, *s.* absence of colour
 Decompos'able, *a.* that may be decomposed
 Decompos'e, *v. a.* to dissolve or resolve a
 mixed body; to unmix; to analyze
 Decompos'ite, *a.* compounded a second time

Decompos'ition, *s.* the reduction of a body to
 the separate parts of which it is composed
 Decompound', *v. a.* to form a compound
 of things already compounded
 Decompound'able, *a.* capable of separation
 Deco'rament, *s.* ornament, embellishment
 Deco'rate, *v. a.* to adorn, to embellish
 Decora'tion, *s.* an ornament, added beauty
 Deco'rator, *s.* one who adorns or embellishes
 Deco'rous, *a.* decent, suitable, becoming
 Deco'rously, *ad.* in a becoming manner
 Deco'rticate, *v. a.* to divest of bark, to peel
 Deco'rtica'tion, *s.* the act of stripping off the
 bark of trees
 Deco'r'um, *s.* decency, order, seemliness
 Decoy, *v. a.* to allure, to ensnare, to entrap
 Decoy', *s.* a place to catch wild fowl in
 Decoy'-duck, *s.* a duck that leads others
 Decoy'man, *s.* a man employed in ensnar-
 ing and catching fowls
 Decre'ase, *v.* to grow less, to be diminished
 Decre'ase, *s.* a growing less, a decay
 Decree, *v. a.* to appoint, order, sentence
 Decree', *s.* an edict, law, determination
 Decre'tment, *s.* gradual decrease or dimi-
 nution
 Decrep'it, *a.* wasted and worn by age
 Decrep'itate, *v. a.* to calcine salt till it has
 ceased to crackle in the fire
 Decrep'itation, *s.* a crackling noise
 Decrep'itude, *s.* the last stage of old age
 Decres'cent, *a.* growing less, decreasing
 Decret'al, *a.* appertaining to a decree
 Decret'al, *s.* a book of decrees or edicts
 Decret'ion, *s.* the state of growing less
 Decret'ist, *s.* one who understands decrees
 Decret'orily, *ad.* in a definitive manner
 Decret'ory, *a.* judicial, final, critical
 Decret'al, *s.* clamorous censure
 Decr'et, *s.* one who censures clamorously
 Deery, *v. a.* to censure, to clamour against
 Decuba'tion, *s.* the act of lying down
 Decumb'ence, *s.* the act of lying down
 Decumb'ent, *a.* lying on the ground; low
 Decumb'iture, *s.* the time at which a sick
 person takes to his bed
 Decuple, *a.* tenfold; repeated ten times
 Decur'ent, *a.* extending downwards
 Decur'ion, *s.* a commander of ten men
 Decur'sion, *s.* the act of running down
 Decura'tion, *s.* the act of shortening
 Decurs'ate, Decurs'ated, *a.* crossed, inter-
 discussion, *s.* the act of crossing [sected
 Ded'alous, *a.* (in botany) having a margin
 with various windings and turnings
 Dede'orate, *v. a.* to disgrace, to reproach
 Dede'orous, *a.* disgraceful; reproachful
 Deden'tition, *s.* a loss or shedding of teeth
 Dedic'ate, *v. a.* to devote to, to inscribe—
a. consecrated; appropriated
 Dedic'ation, *s.* consecration; a compliment
 or address prefixed to a book [patron
 Dedic'ator, *s.* one who inscribes his work to a
 Dedic'atory, *a.* composing a dedication
 Dedi'tion, *s.* the act of yielding up any thing
 Dedol'ent, *a.* feeling no compunction
 Deduce, *v. a.* to gather or infer from
 Deduc'ement, *s.* the thing deduced
 Deduc'ible, *a.* that which may be inferred
 Deduct, *v. a.* to subtract, to separate
 Deduc'tion, *s.* an abatement, an inference
 Deduct'ive, *a.* that which may be inferred
 Deduct'ively, *ad.* by regular deduction
 Deed, *s.* an action, exploit, fact, writing
 Deed'less, *a.* inactive, indolent, sluggish
 Deem, *v.* to judge; to conclude; to think

DO NOT UNDERTAKE KASHLY, NOR PERFORM WITH A COLD INDIFFERENCE.

[DEF]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DEG

Deem'ster, *s.* a judge so called in Jersey and the Isle of Man
 Deep, *a.* far to the bottom; sagacious
 Deep, *s.* the sea; the most solemn or still part
 Deep'en, *v.* to make deep; to grow deep
 Deep'ly, *ad.* to a great depth; sorrowfully
 Deep-mouthed, *a.* having a loud, hollow voice
 Deep'ness, *s.* sagacity; insidiousness
 Deep-read, *a.* profoundly versed in books
 Deep-toned, *a.* having a low sonorous tone
 Deer, *s.* a forest animal hunted for venison
 Deer-stealer, *s.* one who steals deer
 Deer-stealing, *s.* the crime of stealing deer
 Deesis, *s.* an invocation, an entreaty
 Deevy, *s.* an evil spirit, a kind of fairy
 Deface, *v.* to destroy, to raze, to disfigure
 Defacement, *s.* violation, injury, destruction
 Defacer, *s.* one who injures or disfigures
 Defail'ance, *s.* failure, miscarriage
 Defalcate, *v.* to cut or lop off, to abridge
 Defalcation, *s.* a diminution, a cutting off
 Defamation, *s.* slander, reproach, detraction
 Defamatory, *a.* calumnious, scandalizing
 Defame, *v.* to censure falsely, to libel
 Defamer, *s.* one that injures another by casting unjust reflections on his character
 Defatigable, *a.* liable to be weary
 Defatigate, *v.* to weary, to fatigue
 Defatigation, *s.* weariness
 Defeat, *s.* an omission, defect, failure
 Defeat, *v.* to fall in performance
 Defaulter, *s.* one who fails in payment, &c.
 Defeasance, *s.* act of annulling; defeat
 Defeasible, *a.* that which may be annulled
 Defeasibleness, *s.* the quality of being defeasible
 Defeat, *v.* to overthrow, frustrate, rout
 Defeat, *s.* an overthrow, a deprivation
 Defeat'ure, *s.* an alteration of countenance
 Defecate, *v.* to cleanse, purify, brighten
 Defecation, *s.* purification
 Defect, *s.* a fault, a blemish, an imperfection
 Defectibility, *s.* faultiness, imperfection
 Defectible, *a.* imperfect, deficient, wanting
 Defection, *s.* failure, apostasy, revolt
 Defective, *a.* full of defects, imperfect
 Defectively, *ad.* wanting the just quantity
 Defectiveness, *s.* the being imperfect
 Defectuous, *a.* full of defects; defective
 Defence, *s.* an act of resistance; a verbal or written vindication; a guard
 Defenceless, *a.* naked, unguarded, impotent
 Defencelessness, *s.* an unprotected state
 Defend, *v.* to protect, vindicate, forbid
 Defendable, *a.* that may be defended
 Defendant, *s.* one who defends or opposes in court the demand or charge brought against him
 Defender, *s.* a protector, a vindicator
 Defens'ative, *s.* a guard against danger; a bandage, &c. to protect a wound
 Defens'ible, *a.* that may be defended, right
 Defens'ive, *s.* safeguard, state of defence
 —*a.* proper for defence
 Defensively, *ad.* in a defensive manner
 Defer, *v.* to put off, to delay; to refer to
 Deference, *s.* regard, respect, submission
 Deferent, *s.* that which carries or conveys
 Deferential, *a.* expressing deference
 Deferment, *s.* delay; a putting off
 Defer'ner, *s.* one who delays or puts off
 Deftly, *ad.* finely; nimbly
 Defiance, *s.* a challenge; an expression of abhorrence or contempt
 Defiatory, *a.* bearing defiance
 Deficiency, *s.* a defect, want, imperfection

Deficient, *a.* failing, wanting, defective
 Deficiently, *ad.* in a defective manner
 Deficit, *s.* want, deficiency
 Defier, *s.* a challenger; a contemner
 Defigure, *v.* to disfigure
 Defile, *v.* to make foul, pollute, vitiate
 Defile, *s.* a narrow passage, a lane
 Defiled, *pt.* a. polluted, corrupted, tainted
 Defilement, *s.* pollution, corruption
 Defiler, *s.* a corrupter, a violator
 Definable, *a.* that may be ascertained
 Define, *v.* to explain, circumscribe, decide
 Definer, *s.* one who describes
 Definite, *a.* certain, limited, precise
 Definiteness, *s.* a thing explained or defined
 Definiteness, *s.* certainty, limitedness
 Definition, *s.* a short description of a thing by its properties; a decision
 Definitive, *a.* determinate, express, positive
 —*s.* that which ascertains or defines
 Definitively, *ad.* positively; decisively
 Definitiveness, *s.* decisiveness
 Deflagrability, *s.* an aptness to burn
 Deflagrable, *a.* combustible
 Deflagrate, *v.* to set fire to
 Deflagration, *s.* act of consuming by fire
 Deflect, *v.* to turn aside, to deviate
 Deflection, *s.* deviation, a turning aside
 Deflexure, *s.* a bending down, a deflection
 Deflorate, *a.* having shed the pollen or fecundating dust (a botanical term)
 Defloration, *s.* selection of what is best; rape
 Defour, *v.* to ravish; to take away the beauty and grace of any thing
 Deflower, *s.* a destroyer of virgin innocence
 Defluous, *a.* dowing down or falling off
 Defluxion, *s.* flow of humours downwards
 Defudation, *s.* a defilement; pollution
 Defoliation, *s.* the fall of the leaf; the season when trees, &c. lose their leaves
 Deforce, *v.* to withhold possession unlawfully
 Deforcement, *s.* withholding of lands, &c. by force from the right owner
 Deforciant, *s.* one who withholds the possession of an estate from the rightful owner
 Deform, *v.* to disfigure, to dishonour
 Deformation, *s.* a disfiguring or defacing
 Deformed, *a.* ugly, disfigured, crooked
 Deformity, *s.* ugliness, crookedness
 Defraud, *v.* to rob by a trick; to cozen
 Defrauder, *s.* one who defrauds or cheats
 Defraudment, *s.* the act of defrauding
 Defray, *v.* to bear charges or expenses
 Defrayer, *s.* one who discharges expenses
 Defrayment, *s.* discharge, payment
 Deit, *a.* neat, handsome, proper, ready
 Deitly, *ad.* neatly, dexterously
 Deitness, *s.* neatness; beauty
 Defunct, *a.* dead, extinct—*s.* a dead person
 Defunctness, *s.* a final performance of any office; decease, extinction
 Defy, *v.* to challenge, to slight
 Defurnish, *v.* to unfurnish; to strip
 Defurnishment, *s.* the act of stripping
 Degen'cracy, *s.* departure from virtue; vice
 Degen'crate, *v.* to decay in virtue or kind
 Degen'crate, *a.* unworthy; base
 Degen'crately, *ad.* in a base manner
 Degen'crateness, *s.* a degenerate state
 Degen'ration, *s.* the act of degenerating
 Degen'rous, *a.* degenerated, base, vile
 Deglutinate, *v.* to unglue, undo, slacken
 Deglutination, *s.* the act of swallowing
 Degradation, *s.* a placing lower, or rendering less estimable; baseness

DISUNION IS THE PARENT OF ANIMOSITY, AND THE FRIEND OF CONFUSION.

DISLIKE WHAT DESERVES IT, BUT HATE NOT; FOR HATE PROCEEDS FROM MALICE.

[DEL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DEM

Degrad'e, *v. a.* to lessen, to place lower
 Degradement, *s.* deprivation of rank or office; degradation
 Degradingly, *ad.* in a depreciating manner
 Degravation, *s.* the act of making heavy
 Degree, *s.* quality, class, station; the 360th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles
 Degustation, *s.* the sense of tasting
 Dehort, *v. a.* to dissuade, to discourage
 Dehortation, *s.* dissuasion
 Dehortatory, *a.* belonging to dissuasion
 Dehorter, *s.* a dissuader
 Deicide, *s.* one of those who were concerned in the death of Our Saviour
 Dehis'cence, *s.* an opening (a botanical term)
 Dehis'cent, *a.* opening, as the capsule of a Delpharous, *a.* bringing forth a god [plant
 Delphos'ophist, *s.* one of the sect of ancient philosophers, noted for their learned discourse at meals
 Deific, *a.* partaking of divine qualities
 Deification, *s.* the act of deifying
 Deiform, *a.* of a godlike form
 Deiformity, *s.* resemblance of deity
 Deify, *v. a.* to make a god of, to adore
 Deign, *v. a.* to vouchsafe, to grant, to permit
 Deism, *s.* the opinion of those who acknowledge one God, but deny revealed religion
 Deist, *s.* one who professes deism
 Deist'ic, Deist'ical, *a.* belonging to deism
 Deitate, *a.* made god
 Deity, *s.* the Divine Being; God
 Deject, *v. a.* to cast down, grieve, afflict
 Dejected, *a.* cast down, depressed
 Dejectedly, *ad.* in a dejected manner
 Deject'edness, *s.* state of being cast down
 Deject'er, *s.* one who dejects or casts down
 Dejection, *s.* lowness of spirits; weakness
 Dejectly, *ad.* in a downcast manner
 Deject'ory, *a.* tending to cast down; calculated to promote evacuation
 Deject'ure, *s.* excrement; refuse
 Dejeration, *s.* a taking of a solemn oath
 Delaceration, *s.* a tearing in pieces
 Delacrymation, *s.* wateriness of the eyes
 Delactation, *s.* a weaning from the breast
 Delap'sed, *a.* bearing or falling down
 Delate, *v. a.* to carry, to convey; to accuse
 Delation, *s.* a conveyance; an accusation
 Delay, *v.* to put off, to stop, to frustrate
 Delay, *s.* a deferring; a stop; a hinderance
 Delay'er, *s.* one that defers; a putter off
 Del credere, [Ital.] this term means a guarantee or warranty, as applicable to factors, who, for an additional premium, become bound, when they sell goods upon credit, to warrant the solvency of the parties
 Delectable, *a.* delightful, pleasing [tis
 Delectableness, *s.* delightfulness
 Delectably, *ad.* delightfully; pleasantly
 Delectation, *s.* pleasure, delight
 Delegaey, *s.* the deputies of a public body
 Delegate, *v. a.* to send away; to intrust
 Delegate, *s.* a deputy, a commissioner
 Delegates, *s. pl.* a court of appeal
 Delegation, *s.* a putting in commission; persons representing any public body
 Delenif'ical, *a.* having virtue to ease pain
 Delente, *v. a.* to blot out
 Deleterious, *a.* destructive, deadly
 Deletion, *s.* act of blotting out; destruction
 Delertory, *s.* that which blots out
 Delf, Delfe, Delph, *s.* a quarry, a mine; a kind of counterfeit China ware
 Del'ibate, *v. a.* to sip or kiss the cup
 Deliba'tion, *s.* an essay, an attempt; taste

Deliberate, *v. n.* to think, muse, hesitate
 Deliberate, *a.* circumspect, wary, slow
 Deliberately, *ad.* circumspectly; slowly
 Deliberateness, *s.* circumspection
 Deliberation, *s.* circumspection, thought
 Deliberative, *a.* apt to consider; having the right or power to discuss—*s.* a persuasive argument in rhetoric
 Del'ible, *a.* that may be effaced
 Del'icacy, *s.* daintiness, nicety, politeness
 Del'icate, *a.* nice, dainty, polite, pure, fine
 Del'icately, *ad.* with delicacy
 Del'icateness, *s.* tenderness, effeminacy
 Del'icious, *a.* sweet, grateful, agreeable
 Del'iciously, *ad.* sweetly; pleasantly
 Del'iciousness, *s.* delight; pleasure; joy
 Delict, *s.* an offence; a crime
 Deligation, *s.* the act of binding up
 Delight, *s.* joy, satisfaction, pleasure
 Delight, *v.* to content, to please, to satisfy
 Delight'er, *s.* one who takes delight
 Delight'ful, *a.* charming, pleasant
 Delight'fully, *ad.* pleasantly; with delight
 Delight'fulness, *s.* pleasure; satisfaction
 Delight'less, *a.* affording no pleasure
 Delight'some, *a.* very pleasing; delightful
 Delin'ement, *s.* a painting; a drawing
 Delin'cate, *v. a.* to design, sketch, paint
 Delinea'tion, *s.* an outline or sketch, either pictorial or descriptive
 Delin'atory, *a.* describing; drawing the
 Delin'ature, *s.* delineation [outline
 Delin'iment, *s.* a mitigating or assuaging
 Delin'quency, *s.* default; failure in duty
 Delin'quent, *s.* an offender, a criminal
 Delin'quate, *v. a.* to melt, dissolve, clarify
 Deliquation, *s.* a melting; a dissolving
 Deliques'ce, Deliquate, *v. n.* to melt or be dissolved
 Deliques'cence, Deliqua'tion, *s.* liquefaction by exposure to air
 Deliques'cent, *a.* melting on exposure to air
 Del'iquium, *s.* a distillation by dissolving any calcined matter
 Delir'ious, *a.* light-headed, raving
 Delir'iousness, *s.* the state of one delirious
 Delir'ium, *s.* alienation of mind
 Delites'cence, *s.* retirement; obscurity
 Delites'cent, *a.* concealed, lying hid
 Deliv'er, *v. a.* to resign; rescue; pronounce
 Deliverable, *a.* that may be delivered
 Deliverance, *s.* freedom from; utterance
 Deliverer, *s.* a savior; a rescuer
 Delivery, *s.* release; rescue; childbirth
 Dell, *s.* a pit, a cavity, a shady covert
 Delphi'c, Delphi'an, *a.* relating to Delphi in Greece, or to its celebrated oracle
 Delphi'n, *a.* relating to the dauphin of France
 Delphi'ne, *a.* pertaining to the dolphin
 Delta, *s.* a triangular tract of land on the margin of the sea, intersected by rivers
 Del'toid, *s.* a triangular muscle arising from the clavicle which raises the arm
 Del'toid, *a.* triangular; trowel-shaped
 Delu'dable, *a.* liable to be deceived
 Delu'de, *v. a.* to cheat, deceive, disappoint
 Delu'der, *s.* a beguiler; a deceiver
 Delve, *v. n.* to dig, to sit, to fathom
 Delve, *s.* a ditch, a pitfall, a den, a cave
 Delv'er, *s.* one who digs with a spade
 Del'uge, *s.* a general inundation
 Del'uge, *v. a.* to drown, to overwhelm
 Delu'sion, *s.* a cheat, a deception, an error
 Delu'sive, Delu'sory, *a.* apt to deceive
 Delu'siveness, *s.* tendency to deceive
 Dem'agogue, *s.* the ringleader of a faction

DO GOOD WITH WHAT THOU HAST, OR IT WILL DO THEE NO GOOD.

DO NOTHING TO-DAY THAT YOU ARE LIKELY TO REPENT OF TO-MORROW.

- Dem'agogy, *s.* the character of a demagogue
 Demand, *s.* a claim; a question
 Demand, *v. a.* to claim with authority
 Demand'able, *a.* that may be demanded
 Demand'ant, *s.* the plaintiff in an action
 Demand'er, *s.* one who demands dues
 Demarca'tion, *s.* separation of territories
 Demean', *v. a.* to behave; to undervalue
 Demean'our, *s.* carriage, behaviour
 Dement'ate, *a.* insane—*v. a.* to make mad
 Dementa'tion, *s.* madness, delirious state
 Demephitiza'tion, *s.* purification from me-
 phitic or foul air
 Demephitize, *v. a.* to cleanse from foul air
 Demerit, *s.* the opposite to merit; ill-de-
 sert—*v. n.* to deserve punishment
 Demer'sion, *s.* a drowning; act of dissolving
 Demes'ne, *s.* a patrimonial estate
 Demes'nal, *a.* belonging to a demesne
 Dem'i, *a.* half; at Oxford a half fiew
 Demi-briga'de, *s.* a half brigade
 Demi-cul'verin, *s.* a large piece of ordnance
 Dem'i-devil, *s.* half a devil; a wicked wretch
 Dem'i-god, *s.* half a god; a great hero
 Dem'igrate, *v. a.* to move from place to place
 Dem'igra'tion, *s.* a removing from place to
 Dem'i-lune, *s.* a half-moon [place
 Dem'i-quaver, *s.* (in music), a half quaver
 Dem'itrep, *s.* a woman of light fame
 Dem'ise, *s.* death, decease; a transfer
 Dem'ise, *v. a.* to bequeath; to transfer
 Dem'isable, *a.* that may be leased [sic
 Dem'i-semi-quaver, *s.* the shortest note in mu-
 sic
 Demis'sion, *s.* degradation, depression
 Demis'sive, *a.* humble, submissive
 Demit', *v. a.* to degrade, to depress
 Democ'racy, *s.* a form of government, in
 which the sovereign power is lodged in
 the body of the people
 Dem'ocrat, Democ'ratic, *s.* one devoted to
 democracy [democracy
 Democratic, Democ'ratic, *a.* relating to
 Democratically, *ad.* in a democratical
 manner
 Demol'ish, *v. a.* to destroy, to overthrow
 Demol'isher, *s.* a destroyer, a layer waste
 Demol'ition, *s.* act of demolishing or de-
 mon, *s.* an evil spirit, a devil [stroying
 Demo'niac, *s.* one possessed with a demon
 Demo'niac, Demoni'acal, Demo'nian, *a.* de-
 vilish; relating to or influenced by demons
 Demoni'sm, *s.* the act of worshipping demons
 Demono'cracy, *s.* the power of demons
 Demono'atry, *s.* the worship of the devil
 Demono'logy, *s.* the study of evil spirits
 Demono'mist, *s.* one who lives in subjection
 to the devil or evil spirits
 Demono'my, *s.* the dominion of demons
 Demons'hip, *s.* the state of a demon
 Demons'trable, *a.* that which may be proved
 beyond doubt or contradiction [stration
 Demons'trability, *s.* capability of demon-
 stration
 Demons'trably, *ad.* evidently; beyond doubt
 Demons'trate, *v. a.* to prove with certainty
 Demons'tra'tion, *s.* an indubitable proof
 Demons'trative, *a.* invincibly conclusive
 Demons'tratively, *ad.* clearly; plainly
 Demons'trator, *s.* one that proves
 Demons'tratory, *a.* tending to demonstrate
 Demoraliza'tion, *s.* destruction of morals
 Demoralize, *v. a.* to render immoral
 Demul'ce, *v. a.* to soothe; to pacify
 Demul'cent, *s.* any medicine that softens or
 mollifies—*a.* soft'ning, mollifying
 Demur', *v.* to pause, to suspend, to doubt of
 Demur', *s.* hesitation, suspense of opinion
 Demu're, *a.* decent, grave, affectedly modest
 Demu'rely, *ad.* affectedly, solemnly [ness
 Demu'reness, Demu'rity, *s.* modesty; sober-
 ness
 Demur'rage, *a.* that may be denurred to
 Demur'rage, *s.* allowance for delaying ships
 Demur'rer, *s.* a stop in a lawsuit
 Demy', *s.* a kind of paper so called
 Den, *s.* a cavern; cave for wild beasts, &c.
 Denar'cotize, *v. a.* to deprive of narcotic
 quality
 Denary, *a.* relating to or containing ten
 Denationalize, *v. a.* to deprive of national
 rights; to outlaw
 Denay', *s.* a denial, a refusal, a rejection
 Den'drachate, *s.* agate marked with the
 figures of shrubs or trees
 Den'drite, *s.* an arborescent mineral, or one
 veined like leaves of trees
 Dendritic, veined like the leaves of trees
 Den'droid, *a.* resembling a shrub
 Den'droit, *s.* a fossil resembling a branch
 Den'drolite, *s.* a petrified shrub or leaf
 Dendro'logy, *s.* the natural history of trees
 Dendron'eter, *s.* an instrument for mea-
 suring trees
 Denegate, *v. a.* to deny [suring trees
 Denega'tion, *s.* a denying
 Deniable, *a.* that may be denied
 Denial, *s.* refusal, negation, abjuration
 Denier, *s.* a contradicter; a disowner
 Den'igrate, *v. a.* to blacken, to make black
 Deniza'tion, *s.* the act of making a man free
 Denizen, *s.* a citizen—*v. a.* to enfranchise
 Denom'inate, *a.* that may be named
 Denom'inate, *v. a.* to give a name to
 Denomina'tion, *s.* a name given to; a title
 Denom'inate, *a.* conferring a name
 Denom'inator, *s.* the giver of a name
 Denota'tion, *s.* the act of denoting
 Denote, *v. a.* to mark, betoken, point out
 Denota'tion, *s.* that may be denoted
 Denota'tive, *a.* having power to denote
 Denota'tion, *s.* indication, token
 Denou'ement, *s.* [Fr.] a discovery; the dis-
 covery of the plot of a drama
 Denou'cer, *v. a.* to threaten, to accuse
 Denou'cement, *s.* a threat, an injunction
 Denou'cer, *s.* one who denounces
 Dense, *a.* close, compact, almost solid
 Dens'ity, *s.* closeness, compactness
 Dent, *v. a.* to indent, to mark with notches
 Dental, *s.* an articulation formed by placing
 the tongue against the teeth
 Dental, *a.* relating to the teeth
 Dentalite, *s.* a kind of fossil shell
 Dentate, Dent'ated, *a.* toothed, notched
 Dentel'li, *s. pl.* ornidillions in architecture
 Denticles, *s. pl.* ornaments resembling teeth
 Dentic'ulate, *v. a.* to make indentations
 Dentic'ulated, *a.* having small teeth or notches
 Denticula'tion, *s.* a small indentation
 Dentiform, *a.* having the form of a tooth
 Dentifrice, *s.* a powder for the teeth
 Dentil, *s.* a tooth-like ornament in cornices
 Dentifric'tion, *s.* the act of breeding the teeth
 Dentist, *s.* a tooth-doctor
 Dentize, *v. a.* to renew the teeth
 Dentoid, *a.* of the shape of teeth
 Dent'uate, Dent'ude, *v. a.* to strip, to divest
 Denuda'tion, *s.* the act of making naked
 Denun'ciate, *v. a.* to denounce; to threaten
 Denuncia'tion, *s.* a public menace
 Denun'ciator, *s.* he that proclaims a threat
 Deny', *v. a.* to contradict; to refuse, disown
 Deobstru'ct, *v. a.* to remove obstructions
 Deob'struent, *a.* removing obstructions—
 s. any aperient medicine

[DEP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DER

De'odand, *s.* forfeiture made to God; any thing forfeited to the king, originally intended to be applied to pious uses

Deop'pilate, *v. a.* to clear from obstructions

Deoppila'tion, *s.* the act of clearing

Deop'pilate, *a.* deobstruent, aperient

Deoscula'tion, *s.* the act of kissing

Deox'ydate, *v. a.* to deprive of oxygen

Deoxyda'tion, Deoxydiza'tion, *s.* the process of reducing from the state of an oxyde

Deoxygenate, *v. a.* to deprive of oxygen

Deoxygena'tion, *s.* the depriving of oxygen

Depaint', *v. a.* to picture, to describe

Depart', *v.* to go away; to die; to desist

Depart'ment, *s.* a separate office; duty

Department'al, *a.* belonging to a department

Depart'ure, *s.* the act of going away

Depas'cent, *a.* feeding greedily

Depas'ture, *v.* to feed; to graze

Depaup'perate, *v. a.* to make poor

Depec'tible, *a.* tough, clammy; tenacious

Depend', *v. n.* to hang from; to rely on

Depend'ance, *s.* connexion, reliance, trust

Depend'ant, *a.* in the power of another

Depend'ent, Depend'er, *s.* one who lives in

subjection to another; a retainer

Depend'ent, *a.* hanging from or down

Depend'it, *s.* that is lost or destroyed

Depend'it, *s.* loss, destruction

Deplegm', *v. a.* to clear from phlegm

Deplegm'ate, *v. a.* to evaporate or distil

Deplegm'a'tion, *s.* aseparation of water from

spirits or acids; concentration

Deplilogis'ticate, *v. a.* to deprive of phlogiston or inflammability

Deplet', *v. a.* to paint, portray

Deplete'ure, *v. a.* to represent in colours

Depl'iate, *v. a.* to pull off hair

Depl'iation, *s.* a pulling off the hair

Depl'atory, *s.* any application which takes

away hair—a. taking away the hair

Depl'ous, *a.* without hair, smooth [beds

Deplanta'tion, *s.* the removing plants from

Depl'ation, *s.* act of emptying out or from

Depl'atory, *a.* calculated to produce futility

Depl'orable, *a.* sad, hopeless, lamentable

Depl'orableness, *s.* state of being deplorable

Depl'orably, *ad.* lamentably; miserably

Depl'oration, *s.* the act of lamenting

Depl'ore, *v. a.* to lament, bewail, mourn

Depl'oy', *v. a.* to spread wide, or open out

Depl'oment, *s.* display by widely spreading

Depluma'tion, *s.* a plucking off the feathers

Deplu'me, *v. a.* to strip off the feathers

Deplu'med, *a.* stripped of the feathers

Depo'lize, *v. a.* to deprive of polarity

Depo'nent, *s.* a witness on oath; in gram-

mar, such verbs as have no active voice

Depo'pulate, *v. a.* to unpeople, to lay waste

Depo'pula'tion, *s.* havoc, destruction, waste

Depo'pulator, *s.* one who depopulates

Depo'rt, *v. n.* to carry, denian, behave

Depo'rt, Depo'rtment, *s.* behaviour, conduct

Depo'rtation, *s.* transportation, exile

Depo'sable, *a.* capable of being deposed

Depo'sal, *s.* depriving a prince of sovereignty

Depo'se, *v.* to degrade; to divest; to attest

Depo'sit, *v. a.* to lay up as a pledge, &c.—

s. a pledge, security given

Depo'sitary, *s.* one with whom any thing

is lodged in trust

Depo'sita'tion, *s.* the act of depositing

Depo'siti'tion, *s.* the act of giving public testi-

mony; depriving a prince of sovereignty

Depo'sitory, *s.* the place where any thing

is lodged; a warehouse, a storehouse

Depo't, *s.* [Fr.] a place in which stores are deposited for the use of an army

Deprava'tion, *s.* depravity, defamation

Depra've, *v. a.* to vitiate, to corrupt

Depra'vedly, *ad.* in a corrupt manner

Deprav'ement, *s.* a vitiated state

Depravity, Depravedness, *s.* corruption;

faint; a vitiated state

Dep'recate, *v. a.* to pray deliverance from;

to avert by prayer; to regret deeply

Deprec'a'tion, *s.* a prayer against evil

Dep'recative, Dep'recator, *a.* tending to

remove or avert evil by prayer

Dep'recator, *s.* one that averts evil by prayer

Dep'reciate, *v. a.* to lessen in value

Deprec'a'tion, *s.* a lessening of the value

Dep'reciative, *a.* undervaluing

Dep'redate, *v. a.* to rob, to spoil, to pillage

Depred'a'tion, *s.* a robbing, a spoiling

Dep'redator, *s.* a robber, a plunderer

Dep'rehend', *v. a.* to take unawares, discover

Dep'rehensible, *a.* that may be discovered

Dep'rehension, *s.* a discovery; a seizing

Dep'ress', *v. a.* to humble, deject, cast down

Dep'res'sion, *s.* the act of humbling; low-

ness of spirits; act of pressing down

Dep'ressive, *a.* having the power to depress

Dep'res'sor, *s.* he that keeps or presses down

Depri'vable, *a.* liable to deprivation

Depriva'tion, *s.* the act of depriving

Deprive', *v. a.* to take from, debar, bereave

Deprive'ment, *s.* the state of being deprived

Depriver', *s.* that which deprives or bereaves

Depth, *s.* deepness; the abyss; abstruseness

Depu'ciate, *v. a.* to defour; to ravish

Depul'se, *v. a.* to drive or thrust away

Depul'sion, *s.* a driving or thrusting away

Depul'sory, *a.* putting away; averting

Depur'ate, *a.* cleansed, pure, free from dregs

Depura'tion, *s.* the making pure or clear

Depur'atory, *a.* tending to cleanse or free

Depur'atory, *a.* having power to purge

Deputa'tion, *s.* act of deputing; viceregency

Deput'e, *v. a.* to appoint, to empower, to act

Deput'ize, *v. a.* to appoint a deputy

Deput'y, *s.* any one that transacts business

for another, a substitute, a viceroy

Dequan'titate, *v. a.* to diminish the quantity

Deri'vate, *v. a.* to pluck up by the roots

Deracina'tion, *s.* a plucking up by the roots

Deraign', *v. a.* to prove; to justify

Deraign'ment, *s.* proof; justification

Derange', *v. a.* to turn out of the proper

course; to disorder

Derangement, *s.* disorder; confusion

Derelict', *s.* an utter forsaking

Der'elict, *a.* utterly forsaken

Deride', *v. a.* to ridicule, mock, laugh at

Derider', *s.* a mocker; a scoffer; a buffoon

Deriding'y, *ad.* in a jeering manner

Derision, *s.* the act of deriding, contempt

Derisive, Deris'ory, *a.* ridiculing, scoffing

Derisively, *ad.* with derision

Deriv'able, *a.* coming by derivation

Deriva'tion, *s.* a tracing from its original

Derivative, *a.* derived from another—

s. the word or thing derived from another

Derivatively, *ad.* in a derivative manner

Derive', *v.* to deduce from its original; to

owe its origin to; to descend from

Der'mal, *a.* pertaining to the skin

Der'nier, *a.* the last, the only remaining

Der'ogate, *v.* to disparage, lessen, detract

Der'ogate, *a.* lessened in value, damaged

Der'ogately, Der'ogatorily, *ad.* detractingly

Deroga'tion, *s.* a defamation; detracti-

DISTANCE IS THE BEST REMEDY AGAINST AN EVIL-DISPOSED MAN.

DO NOT IN PROSPERITY WHAT MAY BE REPENTED IN ADVERSITY.

Derog'ative, Derog'atory, *a.* detractory; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable
 Derog'atorily, *ad.* in a detracting manner
 Derog'atoriness, *s.* that which detracts from the honour of any thing
 Der'vis, Der'vise, *s.* a Turkish priest
 Des'cant, *s.* a song; discourse; disputation
 Descant', *v. n.* to discourse at large
 Descend', *v. n.* to come down, to sink
 Descend'ant, *s.* the offspring of an ancestor
 Descend'ent, *a.* falling; proceeding from
 Descendibility, *s.* the quality of being transmitted by descent
 Descendible, *a.* that may be descended
 Descension, *s.* the act of falling or sinking
 Descensional, *a.* relating to descent
 Descen'sive, *a.* having power to descend
 Descen'sorium, *s.* a chymical furnace
 Descent', *s.* a declivity; invasion; birth
 Describable, *a.* capable of description
 Describe, *v. a.* to represent by words, &c.
 Describer, *s.* he that describes
 Describer, *s.* a discoverer; a detector
 Descrip'tion, *s.* a representation; delineation
 Descrip'tive, *a.* tending to describe
 Descry', *v. a.* to spy out, detect, discover
 Desecrate, *v. a.* to profane
 Desecra'tion, *s.* the abolition of consecration
 Desert', *s.* merit, worth; claim to reward
 Desert', *s.* a wilderness; solitude; waste
 Desert', *v. a.* to forsake, to abandon, to quit
 Desert'er, *s.* one who forsakes his cause; he that quits his regiment clandestinely
 Desert'ful, *a.* high in desert; meritorious
 Deser'tion, *s.* act of forsaking or abandoning
 Desert'less, *a.* without merit, worthless
 Desert'rice, *s.* she who forsakes her duty
 Deser've, *v. n.* to be worthy of good or ill
 Deserv'edly, *ad.* worthily; according to desert, whether good or evil
 Deserv'er, *s.* one who merits or is worthy of
 Deserv'ing, *part. a.* worthy of; good
 Deserv'ingly, *ad.* worthily; meritoriously
 Desliab'le, *s.* [Fr.] an undress
 Desic'cant, *s.* an application to dry sores
 Desic'cate, *v. a.* to dry up, to exhale
 Desicca'tion, *s.* the act of making dry
 Desic'cative, *a.* drying; tending to dry
 Desic'catives, *s. pl.* drying medicines
 Desid'erate, *v. a.* to want, to miss
 Desidera'tum, *s.* that which is desirable
 Desi'gn, *v. a.* to purpose, to project, to plan
 Desi'gn, *s.* an intention, a plan, a scheme
 Desi'gnable, *a.* capable of being designed
 Designate, *v. a.* to point out; to distinguish
 Designa'tion, *s.* appointment; intention
 Designative, *a.* showing, declaring
 Designedly, *ad.* intentionally, purposely
 Desi'gner, *s.* a contriver; an architect
 Designing, *a.* deceitful, cunning, insidious
 Desi'gning, *s.* the art of delineating the appearance of natural objects
 Design'less, *a.* without intention
 Des'innence, *s.* a close, an ending
 Desi'nent, *a.* ending; lowermost
 Desi'pient, *a.* tridling; foolish; playful
 Desi'rabie, *a.* worthy of desire, pleasing
 Desi'rableness, *s.* quality of being desirable
 Desi're, *s.* wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy
 Desi're, *v. a.* to wish, to covet; to entreat
 Desi'reless, *a.* without desire
 Desi'rer, *s.* one who desires or asks
 Desi'rous, *a.* full of desire, eager, anxious
 Desi'rously, *ad.* with earnest wishes
 Desi'rousness, *s.* the state of being desirous
 Desist', *v. n.* to cease from any thing, to stop

Desist'ance, *s.* a desisting; cessation
 Desist'ive, *a.* ending, concludent, final
 Desk, *s.* an inclining table to write on
 Des'mine, *s.* a volcanic mineral
 Des'olate, *v. a.* to lay waste, to make desert
 Des'olate, *a.* laid waste, uninhabited, solitary
 Des'olately, *ad.* in a desolate manner
 Des'olater, *s.* one who causes desolation
 Desola'tion, *s.* destruction, gloominess
 Desolatory, *a.* causing desolation
 Despair', *s.* hopelessness, despondence
 Despair', *v. n.* to be without hope, to despond
 Despair'er, *s.* one who is without hope
 Despair'ful, *a.* filled with despair
 Despair'ing, *part. a.* giving up to despair
 Despair'ingly, *ad.* in a hopeless manner
 Despatch'. [See Dispatch.]
 Despe'ction, *s.* a looking down
 Despera'tion, *s.* a furious desperate man
 Desperate, *a.* having no hope; furious, rash
 Desperately, *ad.* rashly, madly, furiously
 Desperateness, *s.* rash precipitance
 Despera'tion, *s.* despair; rashness
 Despicable, *a.* contemptible, worthless
 Despicableness, *s.* meanness; vileness
 Despicably, *ad.* meanly; vilely
 Despi'ciency, *s.* a looking down
 Despi'cible, *a.* mean, contemptible
 Despi'sal, *s.* contempt, scorn
 Despi'se, *v. a.* to scorn, to contemn, to slight
 Despi'sedness, *s.* state of being despised
 Despi'ser, *s.* a contemner; scorner
 Despi'te, *s.* malice, malignity; defiance
 Despi'te, *v. a.* to vex, to affront, to distress
 Despi'teful, *a.* malicious, full of spleen
 Despi'tefully, *ad.* maliciously; malignantly
 Despi'tfulness, *s.* malice; malignity
 Despoil', *v. a.* to rob, to plunder, to deprive
 Despoil'er, *s.* a plunderer
 Despoilia'tion, *s.* the act of despoiling
 Despond', *v. n.* to despair, to lose hope
 Despond'ency, *s.* despair, hopelessness
 Despond'ent, *a.* dejected, despairing
 Despond'er, *s.* one who is without hope
 Despond'ing, *part. a.* despairing, losing hope
 Despond'ingly, *ad.* in a hopeless manner
 Despon'sate, *v. a.* to betroth, to affianc
 Despon'sa'tion, *s.* the act of betrothing
 Despot, *s.* an absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority
 Despot'ic, Despot'ical, *a.* absolute, arbitrary
 Despot'ically, *ad.* in a despotic manner
 Despot'icalness, *s.* arbitrary authority
 Des'potism, *s.* absolute power, tyranny
 Despumate, *v. n.* to froth; to work
 Despuma'tion, *s.* scum, frothiness
 Desquama'tion, *s.* the act of scaling foul bones
 Dessert', *s.* the last course at a feast; fruit
 Des'tinate, *v. a.* to design, to intend
 Destina'tion, *s.* the purpose intended
 Des'tine, *v. a.* to doom, to appoint, to devote
 Des'tiny, *s.* fate, doom; invincible necessity
 Des'titute, *a.* forsaken, in want, friendless
 — *s.* one without friends or comfort
 Destitu'tion, *s.* want, poverty
 Destroy', *v. a.* to lay waste, kill, desolate
 Destroy'able, *a.* that may be destroyed
 Destroy'er, *s.* the person that destroys
 Destructibility, *s.* liability to destruction
 Destruc'tible, *a.* liable to destruction
 Destruc'tion, *s.* ruin; murder; demolition
 Destruc'tive, *a.* destroying, wasteful
 Destruc'tively, *ad.* ruinously; mischievously
 Destruc'tiveness, *s.* the quality of destroy-
 ing or ruining
 Desuda'tion, *s.* a profuse sweating

DEFER NOT TILL THE EVENING WHAT THE MORNING MAY ACCOMPLISH.

DO GOOD, AND SHUN EVIL; THIS IS THE SUM OF HUMAN DUTY.

[DET]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DEX]

Desu'datory, *s.* a hothouse; a warm bath
 Des'u'ditude, *s.* disuse of a custom
 Desulphurate, *v. a.* to deprive of sulphur
 Desulphuration, *s.* the act or process of depriving of sulphur
 Desultorily, *ad.* in a desultory manner
 Desultoriness, *s.* unconnectedness
 Desultory, *a.* unsettled, unconnected
 Desu'me, *v. a.* to take from any thing
 Detach', *v. a.* to separate; to send off a party
 Detach'ed, *part. a.* sent off, disengaged
 Detach'ment, *s.* a body of troops detached
 Detail, *s.* a minute and particular relation
 —*v. a.* to relate minutely and particularly
 Detail'er, *s.* one who relates particulars
 Detain', *v. a.* to withhold; keep in custody
 Detain'ed, *s.* a writ. [See Detinue.]
 Detain'er, *s.* one who detains, &c.
 Detain'ment, *s.* the act of detaining
 Detect', *v. a.* to discover, to find out
 Detect'er, *s.* one who finds out what another tries to conceal
 Detection, *s.* discovery of guilt or fraud
 Deten'ebrate, *v. a.* to dispe'l darkness
 Detention, *s.* the act of detaining; restraint
 Deter', *v. a.* to discourage, to dishearten
 Deter'ge, *v. a.* to cleanse a wound
 Deter'gent, *a.* cleansing, purging—*s.* a cleansing or purgative medicine
 Deteriorate, *v. a.* to impair; to make worse
 Deterioration, *s.* state of growing worse
 Determent, *s.* cause of discouragement
 Deter'minable, *a.* that which can be decided
 Deter'minate, *v. a.* to fix, to limit
 Deter'minate, *a.* limited, decisive, resolute
 Deter'minately, *ad.* resolutely, decisively
 Deter'mination, *s.* a decision; a resolution
 Deter'minative, *a.* directing to a certain end
 Deter'minativeness, *s.* state of being certain
 Deter'minator, *s.* one who determines
 Deter'mine, *v. a.* to fix, to resolve, to decide
 Deter'mined, *part. a.* resolved; decided
 Deter'ra'tion, *s.* discovery of any thing by removal of the earth; act of unburying
 Deter'sion, *s.* the act of cleansing
 Deter'sive, *a.* having power to cleanse—*s.* a cleansing or detergent medicine
 Detest', *v. a.* to hate, abhor, dislike greatly
 Detest'able, *a.* hateful, odious, abominable
 Detest'ableness, *s.* extreme hatefulness
 Detest'ably, *ad.* abominably; hatefully
 Detesta'tion, *s.* hatred, abhorrence
 Detes'ter, *s.* one who abhors
 Dethro'ne, *v. a.* to divest of sovereignty
 Dethronement, *s.* the act of dethroning
 Dethro'ner, *s.* one who contributes towards depriving of regal dignity
 Dethro'nize, *v. a.* to unthroned
 Det'inue, *s.* a writ issued against a person that unlawfully detains
 Detonate, *v. n.* to make a noise like thunder
 Detonation, *s.* that noise which happens on mixing fluids that ferment with violence
 Detoniza'tion, *s.* the act of exploding
 Detonize, *v. a.* to calcine with detonation
 Detor'sion, *s.* a turning or wresting
 Detort', *v. a.* to wrest from the original way
 Detor'tion, *s.* a wresting from the true import
 Detour', *s.* [Fr.] a turning; a way about
 Detract', *v. a.* to derogate, slander, defame
 Detract'er, Detract'or, *s.* one that injures the reputation of others
 Detrac'tion, *s.* defamation, slander
 Detrac'tive, *a.* tending to detract
 Detrac'tory, *a.* defamatory, derogatory
 Detrac'tress, *s.* a censorious woman

Det'riment, *s.* loss, damage, mischief, harm
 Detriment'al, *a.* hurtful, injurious
 Detri'tion, *s.* the act of wearing away
 Detru'de, *v. a.* to thrust down, to lower
 Detru'cate, *v. a.* to lop; to cut
 Detru'ca'tion, *s.* the act of lopping
 Detru'sion, *s.* the act of thrusting down
 Deuce, *s.* the two in cards or dice; the devil
 Deuterog'amist, *s.* one who marries a second
 Deuterog'amy, *s.* a second marriage [time
 Deuterog'omy, *s.* the fifth book of Moses
 Druterog'copy, *s.* the second intention
 Devapora'tion, *s.* the change of vapour into water, as in generating rain
 Dev'astate, *v. a.* to lay waste
 Devasta'tion, *s.* waste, havoc, destruction
 Develop, *v. a.* to unfold, detect
 Develop'ment, *s.* the act of minutely showing; an exhibition
 Devest', *v. a.* to strip; annul; free from
 Devex', *a.* bending downwards
 Devex'ity, *s.* incurvation downwards
 De'viate, *v. n.* to wander, to go astray, to err
 Devia'tion, *s.* quitting the right way; offence
 Devi'ce, *s.* a contrivance; an emblem
 Devi'ceful, *a.* inventive; full of speculation
 Dev'il, *s.* a fallen angel; the implacable enemy of the human race
 Dev'ilish, *a.* diabolical, abandoned; excessive
 Dev'ilishness, *s.* the quality of being devilish
 Dev'ilishly, *ad.* diabolically, wickedly
 Dev'ilism, *s.* the state of devils
 Dev'ilkin, *s.* a little imp or devil
 Dev'ilry, *s.* the quality of devils; impiety
 Dev'ious, *a.* out of the common tract; erring
 Devir'guate, *v. a.* to deprive of virginity
 Devise, *s.* a will; a bequest
 Devise, *v. to contrive; to give by will*
 Dev'isable, *a.* capable of being contrived; that may be granted by will
 Devise'e, *s.* one to whom a thing is devised
 Devise'r, *s.* a contriver; an inventor
 Devisor', *s.* one who grants by will
 Devoid, *a.* empty, vacant, destitute of
 Devoir', *s.* service; an act of obsequiousness
 Devolve, *v. to fall by succession; roll down*
 Devolu'tion, *s.* the act of rolling down
 Devote', *v. a.* to consecrate; to give up
 Devot'edness, *s.* state of being devoted to
 Devote'e, *s.* a bigot, a superstitious person
 Devot'ement, *s.* consecration, a giving up
 Devote'r, *s.* one that devotes; a worshipper
 Devotion, *s.* piety; worship; power; ardour
 Devotional, *a.* suited to devotion
 Devotionalist, Devotionist, *s.* one attentive to devotion, or formally devout
 Devour, *v. a.* to eat ravenously, to consume
 Devour'er, *s.* a consumer; he that devours
 Devour'ingly, *ad.* in a consuming manner
 Devout, *a.* pious, religious, sincere
 Devout'less, *a.* destitute of devotion
 Devout'lessness, *s.* want of devotion
 Devout'ly, *ad.* piously; with ardent devotion
 Devout'ness, *s.* piety, devotion
 Dew, *s.* a thin cold vapour—*v. a.* to moisten
 Dewan', *s.* an officer of finance in India
 Dew'bent, *a.* bent by the dew
 Dew'berry, *s.* a fruit; a kind of raspberry
 Dew'besprent, *a.* sprinkled with dew
 Dew'drop, *s.* a drop of dew, a spangle of dew
 Dew'imparcled, *a.* covered with dewdrops
 Dew'tap, *s.* the flesh hanging from the throats of oxen; the lip flaccid with age
 Dew'y, *a.* resembling or moist with dew
 Dexter'ity, *s.* activity, expertness, readiness
 Dexter, Dex'tral, *a.* on the right hand side

DISCRETION IS THE PERFECTION OF REASON, AND GUIDE TO US IN ALL OUR DUTIES.

DIVINE IS THE POWER OF GIVING, WITH THE WILL TO GIVE, OPPORTUNELY.

Dex'trous, *a.* expert, active, cunning
 Dex'trouly, *ad.* expertly, skillfully, artfully
 Dex'trouness, *s.* dexterity; adroitness
 Dey, *s.* the title of a Moorish prince
 Diabate'rial, *a.* border-passing
 Diabe'tes, *s.* an excessive discharge of urine
 Diabe'tic, *a.* pertaining to diabetes
 Diab'lerie, *s.* [Fr.] incantation, hocus-pocus
 Diaboli'c, Diaboli'cal, *a.* devilish, impious
 Diaboli'cally, *ad.* in a nefarious manner
 Diaboli'calness, *s.* the qualities of the devil
 Diabolism, *s.* the actions of the devil
 Diacat'holicon, *s.* an universal medicine
 Diach'ylon, *s.* an emollient plaster
 Diaco'dium, *s.* the syrup of poppies
 Diaco'nal, *a.* of or belonging to a deacon
 Diaco'us'tic, *a.* pertaining to the science or doctrine of retract'd sounds
 Diacriti'cal, *a.* having the power of discerning
 Diadelph'ian, *a.* (in botany) having the stamens united into bodies
 Di'adem, *s.* a crown, a mark of royalty
 Di'ademed, *a.* adorned with a diadem
 Dia'resis, *s.* disjunction of syllables where a diphthong occurs
 Di'adrom, *s.* the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed
 Diagno'stic, *s.* a distinguishing symptom—*a.* characteristic; distinguishing
 Dia'gnal, *s.* a line from angle to angle—*a.* reaching from one angle to another
 Dia'gnally, *ad.* in a diagonal direction
 Dia'gram, *s.* a mathematical scheme
 Dia'graphi'cal, *a.* descriptive of painting, &c.
 Dia'ral, *s.* a plate on which a hand shows the hour of the day by the progress of the sun
 Dia'lect, *s.* manner of expression; particular style; subdivision of a language
 Dialec'tical, *a.* logical, argumental
 Dialecti'cian, *s.* a logician; a reasoner
 Dialec'tics, *s.* the art of logic
 Dia'list, *s.* a constructor of dials
 Dia'llage, *s.* a mineral of foliated structure
 Dia'lling, *s.* the art of constructing dials
 Dia'logism, *s.* a pretended conversation
 Dia'logist, *s.* a writer of dialogues
 Dia'logist'ic, *a.* having the form of a dialogue
 Dia'logize, *v. n.* to discourse in dialogue
 Dia'logue, *s.* a conversation between two or more persons; alternate discourse
 Dia'lysis, *s.* the figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided; a languor
 Diam'e'ter, *s.* a line which, passing through a circle, divides it into two equal parts
 Diam'e'tral, *a.* describing the diameter
 Diam'e'trical, *a.* pertaining to diameter
 Diam'e'trically, *ad.* in direct opposition
 Dia'mond, *s.* the most valuable of all gems
 Dianat'ic, *a.* reasoning progressively
 Dian'drian, *a.* having two stamens
 Diapa'son, *s.* an octave in music; a concord
 Diap'er, *s.* a sort of fine flowered linen—*v. a.* to variegate with flowers
 Diaphane'ity, *s.* transparency; pellucidity
 Diaphan'ic, Diaplr'anous, *a.* clear; pellucid
 Diaphon'ic, *a.* sounding through different mediums; diacoustic
 Diaphon'ics, *s.* the science of refracted sounds passing through different mediums
 Diaphore'sis, *s.* a great degree of perspiration
 Diaphoretic, *s.* a sudorific medicine
 Diaphoret'ic, *a.* promoting perspiration
 Dia'phragm, *s.* the midriff; a partition
 Diaplas'tic, *s.* an application proper for a broken bone—*a.* good for a broken bone
 Diapor'esis, *s.* (in rhet.) doubt; hesitation

Di'arist, *s.* the writer of a diary
 Diarrhoe'a, *s.* a flux of the belly; looseness
 Diarrhoe'ic, *a.* solutive; purgative
 Di'ary, *s.* a daily account; a journal
 Diastal'tic, *a.* dilated, noble, bold
 Diasta'sis, *s.* a distension of the muscles
 Dias'tole, *s.* the making a short syllable long; the dilatation of the heart [diameters
 Di'astyle, *s.* an intercolumniation of three
 Diates'saron, *s.* the four Gospels; (in music) a perfect fourth
 Diath'esis, *s.* any particular state of the body
 Diaton'ic, *a.* (in music) proceeding by different tones, in ascending or descending
 Di'atribe, *s.* a tedious disputation
 Diazo'ma, *s.* a zone or girdle
 Dib'ble, *s.* a gardener's planting-tool—*v. a.* to plant with a dibble
 Dica'cious, *a.* talkative, pert
 Dica'city, *s.* talkativeness; pertness
 Dico'logy, *s.* self-vindication
 Dic'city, *s.* pertness; sauciness
 Dice, *s. pl.* of Die—*v. n.* to game with dice
 Dic'ce-box, *s.* a box from which dice are thrown by the player
 Dic'cer, *s.* a player at dice, a gamester
 Dichop'h'ya, *s.* a fault in the hair when the ends split or grow double
 Dichot'omize, *v. a.* to cut into two parts
 Dichot'omous, *a.* regularly divided by pairs
 Dichot'omy, *s.* distribution of ideas by pairs
 Dicotyl'edon, *s.* a plant whose seeds divide into two lobes when germinating
 Dicotyled'onous, *a.* having two lobes
 Dick'er, *s.* the number of ten
 Dicro'tos, *s.* a rebounding or double pulse
 Dic'tate, *v. a.* to tell what to write; instruct
 Dic'tate, *s.* a precept, an instruction
 Dicta'tion, *s.* the act of dictating
 Dicta'tor, *s.* a ruler; a Roman magistrate
 Dictato'rial, Dictato'ry, *a.* authoritative
 Dicta'torship, *s.* the office of a dictator
 Dicta'trix, *s.* a female who commands
 Dic'tion, *s.* style, language, expression
 Dic'tionary, *s.* a book explaining the words of any language alphabetically; a lexicon
 Dic'tum, *s.* a positive assertion [*pl.* dicta]
 Didac'tic, *a.* preceptive, doctrinal
 Didac'tically, *ad.* in a didactic manner
 Didac'tylous, *a.* having two toes
 Di'dapper, *s.* a bird that dives in the water
 Didas'calic, *a.* preceptive; didactic
 Di'ddle, *v. n.* to totter like a child; to trick
 Didecahed'ral, *a.* formed like a decahedral
 Didel'phys, *s.* a genus of quadrupeds [prism
 Diduc'tion, *s.* a separation effected by withdrawing one part from another
 Die, *v. n.* to lose life, to perish
 Die, *s.* a small marked cube to play with; stamp used in coinage
 Die'cian, *s.* a plant, the male and female flowers of which spring from different roots
 Difer. [See Dy'er.]
 Difesis, *s.* the least tone in music
 D'iet, *s.* food; an assembly of princes
 D'iet, *v.* to supply with food; to eat by rule
 Di'etary, *a.* pertaining to the rules of diet
 D'iet-drink, *s.* a drink made with herbs, &c.
 Di'eter, *s.* one who prescribes rules for eating
 Dietet'ic, Dietet'ical, *a.* relating to diet
 Difer'ence, *s.* dissimilitude; a dispute
 Difer'ent, *a.* distinct, unlike, dissimilar
 Difer'ential, *a.* belonging to the method of calculating by infinitely small parts
 Difer'ently, *ad.* in a different manner

[DIL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DIO]

Difficile, *a.* difficult; hard; scrupulous
Difficultate, *v. a.* to make difficult
Diffide, *v. n.* to have no confidence in
Difficult, *a.* not easy, troublesome, vexatious
Difficultly, *ad.* hardly; with difficulty
Difficulty, *s.* distress, perplexity; objection
Diffidence, *s.* distrust, want of confidence
Diffident, *a.* not confident, distrustful
Diffidently, *ad.* in an unassuming manner
Diffusion, *s.* the act of scattering by wind
Diffuence, *s.* an aptness to flow
Diffuent, *a.* flowing every way, not fixed
Difform, *a.* not uniform, irregular
Difformity, *s.* diversity of form; irregularity
Disfranchise, &c. [See *Disfranchise*.]
Diffuse, *v. a.* to pour out, to scatter, to spread
Diffuse, *a.* scattered, copious, not concise
Diffused, *part. a.* wild; uncouth; irregular
Diffusedly, *Diffusely*, *ad.* widely; copiously
Diffuser, *s.* one who disperses
Diffusibility, *s.* capability of being spread
Diffusible, *a.* capable of being diffused
Diffusion, *Diffusiveness*, *s.* dispersion
Diffusive, *a.* dispersed, scattered, extended
Diffusively, *ad.* widely; extensively
Dig, *v. a.* to turn up or cultivate land
Digamy, *s.* a second marriage
Digastic, *a.* having a double belly; a term applied to the muscle of the lower jaw
Dig'erent, *a.* that has the power of digesting, or causing digestion
Digest, *v.* to dissolve; range in order
Digest, *s.* a collection of civil laws
Digester, *s.* that which assists the digestion
Digestibility, *s.* the quality of being digestible
Digestible, *a.* that may be digested
Digestion, *s.* the concocting or dissolving of food in the stomach; preparation of matter by heat; reduction to a regular plan
Digestive, *a.* having power to cause digestion—*s.* an application which disposes a wound to generate matter; a stomachic
Digger, *s.* one who digs or turns up earth
Dight, *v. a.* to deck, to dress, to adorn
Digit, *s.* three quarters of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; any number under ten
Digital, *a.* relating to a digit or the finger
Digitalis, *s.* a powerful medicine; foxglove
Digitated, *a.* branched out like fingers
Dignification, *s.* exaltation, preferment
Dignified, *part. a.* exalted, having dignity
Dignify, *v. a.* to advance, to exalt, to honour
Dignitary, *s.* a clergyman advanced to some dignity above that of a parochial priest
Dignity, *s.* grandeur, honour, rank
Dig'uous, *a.* (in botany) having two angles
Digraph, *s.* two vowels pronounced as one
Digress, *v. n.* to turn aside; to expatiate
Digression, *s.* a deviation from the subject
Digressional, *Digressive*, *a.* expatiating
Digressively, *ad.* in the way of digression
Dign'ian, *a.* having two pistols
Dich'dral, *c.* having two sides
Dijudicate, *v. a.* to judge between two
Djudication, *s.* judicial determination
Dike, *s.* a ditch, a channel, a bank, a mound
Dilacerate, *v. a.* to tear or force in two
Dilaceration, *s.* the act of rending in two
Dilate, *v. a.* to rend in pieces
Dilantation, *s.* a tearing in pieces
Dilapidate, *v. n.* to fall to ruin
Dilapidation, *s.* decay for want of repair
Dilapidator, *s.* one who causes dilapidation
Dilatability, *s.* quality of admitting extension

Dilatable, *a.* capable of extension
Dilatation, *s.* the state of being extended
Dilate, *v.* to extend, to widen; to relate
Dilater, *s.* one who enlarges or extends
Dilator, *s.* that which widens or extends
Dilatorily, *ad.* in a procrastinating manner
Dilatoriness, *s.* slowness, sluggishness
Dilatory, *a.* tardy, slow, loitering
Dilection, *s.* charity; loving-kindness
Dilemma, *s.* a difficult situation or choice
Diletante, *s.* [Ital.] one who delights in the promotion of science
Diligence, *s.* industry, constant application
Diligent, *a.* persevering, assiduous, not idle
Diligently, *ad.* with assiduity and care
Dilucid, *a.* clear, plain, not opaque
Dilucidate, *v. a.* to make clear; to explain
Dilucidation, *s.* the act of making clear
Diluent, *s.* that which thins other matter
Diluent, *a.* attenuating; making thin
Dilute, *v. a.* to make thin, to weaken
Dilution, *s.* the act of diluting
Diluvial, *a.* belonging to a flood
Diluvian, *a.* relating to the deluge
Diluviate, *v.* to run as a flood
Diu, *a.* not clear in sight—*v. a.* to darken
Dimension, *s.* bulk, extent, capacity
Dimensionless, *a.* without any definite bulk
Dimensionity, *s.* extent, capacity
Dimensionive, *a.* marking the boundaries
Dimeter, *a.* having two poetical measures
Dimidiate, *v. a.* to divide into two equal
Dimidiation, *s.* the act of halving [parts
Diminish, *v.* to impair, to degrade, to lessen
Diminishable, *a.* capable of being made less
Diminuent, *a.* lessening
Diminution, *s.* the act of making less
Diminutive, *a.* small—*s.* a word expressive of littleness; that which diminishes
Diminutively, *ad.* in a diminutive manner
Diminutiveness, *s.* smallness; littleness
Dimission, *s.* leave to depart
Dimissory, *a.* granting leave to depart
Dimity, *s.* a fine fustian, or cloth of cotton
Dimly, *ad.* obscurely; imperfectly
Dimness, *s.* dulness of sight; stupidity
Dimple, *s.* a small hollow in the cheek or chin—*v.* to sink in small cavities
Dimpled, *Dimply*, *a.* full of dimples
Dim-sighted, *a.* having imperfect vision
Din, *s.* a loud noise—*v. a.* to stun with noise
Dinarchy, *s.* a form of government in which the authority is lodged in two persons
Dine, *v.* to eat or give a dinner
Dinetical, *a.* whirling round; vertiginous
Ding, *v.* to dash with violence; bluster, huff
Ding-dong, *s.* a word by which the sound of bells is intended to be imitated
Din'gle, *s.* a hollow between two hills
Din'gle-Dan'gle, *a.* carelessly pendent
Dinginess, *s.* the quality of being dingy
Din'gy, *a.* dark, dirty, soiled, foul
Din'ing-room, *s.* a room used to dine in
Din'ner, *s.* the chief meal of the day
Dint, *s.* a blow, a mark; violence, force
Di'numeration, *s.* the numbering one by one
Di'nus, *s.* a whirlwind; a giddiness
Di'ocesan, *s.* a bishop or head of a diocese—*a.* pertaining to a diocese
Di'ocess, *s.* the jurisdiction of a bishop
Di'odon, *s.* the sun-fish
Di'omede, *s.* an aquatic wild-fowl
Diop'tase, *s.* emerald copper ore
Diop'tic, *Diop'trical*, *a.* assisting the sight in the view of distant objects
Diop'trics, *s.* the science of refracted lights

DECEIT DISCOVERS A LITTLE MIND, AND OBSCURES THE LUSTRE OF EVERY ACCOMPLISHMENT.

DEEP RIVERS MOVE WITH SILENT MAJESTY; SHALLOW BROOKS ARE NOISY.

Dioram'a, *s.* an exhibition of paintings, in a building so constructed as to throw various hues, and shades of light, on and through the picture, principally by means of movable coloured blinds

Dip, *v.* to immerge; to sink—*s.* an immersion

Dipet'alous, *a.* having two flower-leaves

Dip'hthong, *s.* two vowels joined together

Diphthong'al, *a.* belonging to a diphthong

Diph'yllous, *a.* having two leaves

Dip'loe, *s.* the inner part of the skull

Diplo'ma, *s.* a deed or privilege of degree

Diplo'macy, *s.* a privileged state; the skill and tact necessary for an envoy

Diplomat'ic, *a.* relating to envoys

Diplo'matist, *s.* one skilled in diplomacy

Dip'pling-needle, *s.* a magnetic needle that dips or inclines to the earth

Diprismat'ic, *a.* doubly prismatic

Dip'sas, *s.* a serpent whose bite causes thirst

Dip'teral, *a.* having two wings only

Dip'tote, *s.* a noun of two cases only

Dirad'iation, *s.* the diffusion of the rays of light from a luminous body

Dire, Dir'eful, *a.* dreadful, dismal, horrible

Direct', *a.* straight, open, plain, express

Direct', *v.* to command, adjust, regulate

Direction', *s.* an aim; superscription

Direct'ive, *a.* having the power of direction

Direct'ly, *ad.* immediately, apparently

Direct'ness, *s.* tendency to any point

Direct'or, *s.* a superintendant; an instructor

Directo'rial, *a.* giving directions

Direct'ory, *s.* a rule, guide—a. enjoining

Direct'ress, Direct'rix, *s.* she who directs

Dir'eful, *a.* dreadful; terrible; calamitous

Dir'efully, *ad.* dreadfully; terribly

Dir'efulness, *s.* dreadfulness; horror

Dir'eness, *s.* dismalness, horror, hideousness

Dir'ep'tion, *s.* the act of j. lundering

Dirge, *s.* a mournful or funeral ditty

Dirk, *s.* a kind of dagger or short sword

Dirt, *s.* mud, filth, mire—*v.* to bemire

Dirt'ily, *ad.* nastily; foully; filthily

Dirt'iness, *s.* nastiness; sordidness

Dirt'y, *a.* foul, nasty, sullied; base, mean

Dir'ty, *v.* to foul, to soil; to scandalize

Dirup'tion, *s.* the act or state of bursting

Dis'able, *s.* want of power, weakness

Dis'able, *v.* to render incapable, to impair

Dis'ablement, *s.* weakness; disability

Disabu'se, *v.* to undeceive, to set right

Disaccom'modate, *v.* to inconvenience

Disaccom'modation, *s.* the state of being unfit

Disaccord', *v. n.* to disagree

Disaccus'tom, *v. a.* to destroy the force of habit

Disacknow'ledge, *v. a.* to disown

Disacquaint'ance, *s.* disuse of familiarity

Disadorn', *v. a.* to deprive of ornaments

Disadvan'tage, *s.* loss, injury to interest

Disadvanta'geous, *a.* hurtful, prejudicial

Disadvanta'geously, *ad.* prejudicially

Disadvanta'geousness, *s.* mischief; loss

Disadven'turous, *a.* unhappy; unprosperous

Disaffect', *v. a.* to fill with discontent

Disaffect'ed, *part. a.* not wishing well to

Disaffect'edly, *ad.* in a disaffected manner

Disaffect'edness, *s.* the quality of being disaffected

Disaffect'ion, *s.* want of loyalty or zeal

Disaffect'ionate, *a.* not well disposed

Disaffirm', *v. a.* to deny; to contradict

Disaffirm'ance, *s.* a confutation; a negation

Disaffor'est, *v. a.* to divest of forest laws

Disagree', *v. n.* to differ in opinion, to quarrel

Disagree'able, *a.* offensive, displeasing

Disagree'ableness, *s.* unpleasantness

Disagree'ably, *ad.* unsuitably; unpleasantly

Disagree'ment, *s.* difference, unsuitableness

Disafflie'ge, *v. a.* to alienate from allegiance

Disallow', *v.* to deny; to reject; to censure

Disallow'able, *a.* not allowable, improper

Disan'chor, *v. a.* to force from its anchors

Disanimate, *v. a.* to deprive of life; deject

Disanima'tion, *s.* privation of life

Disannul', *v. a.* to annul, to make void

Disannul'ment, *s.* the act of annulling

Disapp'ear, *v. a.* to disrobe; to undress

Disapp'ear, *v. n.* to be lost to view, to vanish

Disapp'earance, *s.* a becoming invisible

Disapp'oint', *v. a.* to defeat the expectation

Disapp'ointment, *s.* defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectation

Disappre'ciate, *v. a.* to undervalue

Disapproba'tion, *s.* a dislike, a censure

Disap'probatory, *a.* tending to disapprove

Disapp'roval, *s.* disapprobation

Disapp'rove, *v. a.* to censure, to dislike

Disarm', *v. a.* to take away or divest of arms

Disarm'ed, *part. a.* deprived of arms

Disarra'nge, *v. a.* to unsettle

Disarra'ngement, *s.* disorder; confusion

Disarray, *s.* disorder, confusion; undress

Disarray, *v. a.* to undress; to overthrow

Disasso'ciate, *v. a.* to disunite

Disas'ter, *s.* misfortune, grief, mishap

Disas'trous, *a.* unlucky, calamitous

Disas'trously, *ad.* in a dismal manner

Disas'troussness, *s.* calamitousness

Disavouch', Dis'avow', *v. a.* to disown

Disavow'al, Disavow'ment, *s.* denial

Disau'thorize, *v. a.* to deprive of authority

Disband', *v. a.* to dismiss from military service; to separate, to break up, to scatter

Disbark', *v. a.* to land from a ship

Disbelief', *s.* a refusal of belief; discredit

Disbelieve, *v. a.* not to credit or believe

Disbeliever, *s.* one who refuses belief

Disbranch', *v. a.* to separate or lop off

Disbur'den, *v. a.* to unload, to discharge

Disbur'se, *v. a.* to spend or lay out money

Disbur'sement, *s.* a disbursing of money

Discal'ceate, *v. a.* to pull off shoes or sandals

Discal'ceated, *a.* stripped of shoes

Discal'ceation, *s.* act of pulling off shoes

Discan'dy, *v. n.* to dissolve, to melt

Discard', *v. a.* to dismiss or eject from service

Discard'ate, *a.* stripped of flesh

Disca'se, *v. a.* to strip, to undress

Discepta'tion, *s.* an argumentation

Discern', *v. a.* to decry, judge, distinguish

Discern'ible, *a.* perceptible, discoverable

Discern'ibleness, *s.* visibleness

Discern'ibly, *ad.* perceptibly; apparently

Discern'ing, *part. a.* judicious, knowing—

s. the power of accurately distinguishing

Discern'ingly, *ad.* with discernment

Discern'ment, *s.* judgment, skill

Discerps', *v. a.* to tear in pieces

Discerpt'ibility, *s.* liability to separation

Discerpt'ible, *a.* frangible, separable

Discerps'ion, *s.* the act of pulling to pieces

Dischar'ge, *v. a.* to dismiss; to emit; to pay

Dischar'ge, *s.* a dismissing; an acquittance

Discl'inct, *a.* ungrinded; loosely dressed

Discl'ind', *v. a.* to divide; to cut into pieces

Discip'le, *s.* a scholar; a follower

Discip'le, *v. a.* to teach; to bring up

Discip'leship, *s.* the state of a disciple

Disciplin'able, *a.* capable of instruction

Disciplinarian, *s.* one who rules with strictness—a. pertaining to discipline

Dis'ciplin'ary, *a.* pertaining to discipline
 Dis'cipline, *s.* a military regulation; order
 Dis'cipline, *v. a.* to educate; to regulate; to keep in order; to reform; to chastise
 Disclaim', *v. a.* to disown, deny, renounce
 Disclaim'er, *s.* he that disclaims or renounces
 Disclo'se, *v. a.* to reveal, to tell, to discover
 Disclo'ser, *s.* one who discloses
 Disclo'sure, *s.* revealing a secret; discovery
 Dis'cord, Dis'cord'al, *a.* having the form of a disk or quoit
 Discou'our, *v. a.* to stain or change colour
 Discolou'ration, *s.* change of colour
 Discou'oured, *a.* changed in colour
 Discou'fit, *v. a.* to vanquish—*s.* a defeat
 Discou'fiture, *s.* overthrow; loss of battle
 Discou'fort, *v. a.* to grieve, sadden, deject
 Discou'fort, *s.* uneasiness, melancholy
 Discou'mend', *v. a.* to censure, to blame
 Discou'mend'able, *a.* blamable, censurable
 Discou'menda'tion, *s.* blame, reproach
 Discou'mo'de, *v. a.* to put to inconvenience
 Discou'mo'dious, *a.* inconvenient
 Discou'mo'dity, *s.* inconvenience, trouble
 Discou'p'se, *v. a.* to ruffle, to vex, to displace
 Discou'p'sure, *s.* disorder; perturbation
 Discou'cert', *v. a.* to unsettle, to discompose
 Discou'cert'ion, *s.* the act of disconcerting
 Discou'form'ity, *s.* want of agreement
 Discou'gru'ity, *s.* inconsistency, disagreement
 Discou'nect', *v. a.* to break the ties
 Discou'nect'ed, *a.* freed from connection with
 Discou'nect'ion, *s.* disunion of parts
 Discou'solate, *a.* sad, hopeless, sorrowful
 Discou'solately, *ad.* comfortlessly; sadly
 Discou'solati'on, Disou'solateness, *s.* want of comfort; a disconsolate state
 Discou'tent', *s.* a want of content, sorrow
 Discou'tent'ed, *a.* uneasy, dissatisfied
 Discou'tent'edness, Discou'tent'ment, *s.* the state of being discontented; uneasiness
 Discou'tin'ance, Disou'tinua'tion, *s.* a cessation, separation, intermission
 Discou'tin'ue, *v.* to leave off; to interrupt
 Discou'tinuity, *s.* disunity of parts
 Discou'tinuous, *a.* parted; extended; gaping
 Dis'cord, *s.* a disagreement; opposition
 Discou'dance, *s.* disagreement, inconsistency
 Discou'dant, *a.* inconsistent, incongruous
 Discou'dantly, *ad.* in a discordant manner
 Discou'dful, *a.* quarrelsome, not peaceable
 Discou'nsel, *v. a.* to give contrary advice
 Discou'nt, *v. a.* to deduct a certain sum per cent. from the principal
 Dis'count, *s.* a drawback, an allowance
 Discou'ntable, *a.* that may be discounted
 Discou'ntenance, *v. a.* to discourage, abash
 Discou'ntenance, *s.* cold treatment [count
 Dis'counter, *s.* an advancer of money on dis-
 Discou'rage, *v. a.* to deter, depress, dissuade
 Discou'rage'ment, *s.* determent, cause of fear
 Discou'rage'r, *s.* one who discourages
 Discou'rage, *s.* conversation—*v.* to converse
 Discou'rsive, *a.* interlocutory; conversable
 Discou'reous, *a.* uncivil, rough, unpolite
 Discou'reously, *ad.* uncivilly; rudely
 Discou'retesy, *s.* incivility; rudeness
 Dis'cous, *a.* broad, wide, flat
 Discou'ver, *v. a.* to disclose, to detect, to spy
 Discou'verable, *a.* apparent; exposed to view
 Discou'verer, *s.* one that finds out any thing
 Discou'very, *s.* the act of finding; invention
 Discou'verit, *s.* ignominy, reproach, disgrace
 Discou'verit, *v. a.* not to believe; to disgrace
 Discou'ver'table, *a.* disgraceful; reproachful
 Discreet', *a.* prudent, cautious, modest

Discreet'ly, *ad.* prudently; cautiously
 Discreet'ness, *s.* prudent cautiousness
 Discrep'ance, Discrep'ancy, *s.* a difference
 Discrep'ant, *a.* disagreeing; contrary
 Discre'te, *a.* distinct, disjointed, separated
 Discre'tion, *s.* prudence; liberty of acting
 Discre'tional, *a.* unlimited, unrestrained
 Discre'tionally, *ad.* according to discretion
 Discre'tionary, *a.* left at large, unrestrained
 Discre'tive, *a.* distinct; disjunctive
 Discre'tively, *ad.* in a discrete manner
 Discrim'inable, *a.* distinguishable
 Discrim'inat'e, *v. a.* to mark, select, separate
 Discrim'inately, *ad.* distinctly; minutely
 Discrim'inateness, *s.* a marked difference
 Discrim'ina'tion, *s.* a distinction; act of distinguish-
 ing one from another; a mark
 Discrim'ina'tive, *a.* that marks distinction
 Discrim'inatively, *ad.* with discrimination
 Discrim'inous, *a.* dangerous, perilous
 Discu'bitory, *a.* fitted to a leaning posture
 Discu'bate, *v. a.* to exculpate; to excuse
 Discu'bation, *s.* the act of leaning at meat
 Discu'ber, *v. a.* to unburden, to disengage
 Discu'rsion, *s.* act of running to and fro
 Discu'sive, *a.* progressive, argumentative
 Discu'sively, *ad.* argumentatively
 Discu'siveness, *s.* range of argument
 Discu'sory, *a.* argumentative, rational
 Dis'cus, *s.* a quoit; a round iron for play
 Discu'ss', *v. a.* to examine, argue, disperse
 Discu'ssion, *s.* examination of a question
 Discu'ssive, *a.* having power to discuss
 Discu'ssant, *s.* a repelling medicine—a dis-
 persing, dissipating
 Disdain', *s.* contempt, scorn, indignation
 Disdain', *v. a.* to scorn, to reject, to slight
 Disdain'ful, *a.* contemptuous, haughty
 Disdain'fully, *ad.* contemptuously
 Disdain'fulness, *s.* contemptuousness
 Dis'ease, *s.* distemper, malady, sickness
 Dis'eas'e, *v. a.* to afflict, to torment, to pain
 Dis'eas'ed, *pt. a.* afflicted with a distemper
 Dis'eas'edness, *s.* sickness; morbidness
 Dis'eas'ful, *a.* producing diseases
 Disembark', *v. a.* to put on shore, to land
 Disembark'ment, *s.* the act of disembarking
 Disembark'pass, *v. a.* to free from impediment
 Disembark'passment, *s.* freedom from trouble
 Disembitter', *v. a.* to free from bitterness
 Disembod'ied, *a.* divested of the body
 Disembod'y, *v. a.* to discharge from mili-
 tary incorporation; to divest of body
 Disembog'ue, *v. a.* to discharge into the sea
 Disembog'ue'ment, *s.* the discharge of wa-
 ters into the ocean, &c.
 Disembow'el, *v. a.* to take out the bowels
 Disembroll', *v. a.* to clear up, to disentangle
 Disena'ble, *v. a.* to deprive of power
 Disenchant', *v. a.* to free from enchantment
 Disencum'ber, *v. a.* to disburden, exonerate
 Disencum'brance, *s.* freedom from care
 Disenga'ge, *v. a.* to quit, extricate, free from
 Disenga'ged, *part. a.* at leisure; clear from
 Disenga'gement, *s.* freedom of attention
 Disenna'ble, *v. a.* to degrade
 Disenrol', *v. a.* to erase out of a roll
 Disenslave, *v. a.* to free from slavery
 Disentan'gle, *v. a.* to unravel, to disengage
 Disentra'l, *v. a.* to set free, to rescue
 Disenthrone, *v. a.* to depose a sovereign
 Disentitle, *v. a.* to deprive of a title
 Disentra'nce, *v. a.* to awaken from a trance
 Disrespon'se, *v. a.* to separate, to divorce
 Disrespec't, *s.* slight regard, dislike—*v. a.*
 to regard with a slight degree of contempt

DARE TO BE GOOD, WHATEVER EVILS MAY SURROUND YOU.

DESPAIR HAS RUINED SOME, BUT PRESUMPTION RUINS MULTITUDES.

Disestimation, *s.* disrespect; disesteem
 Disfav'our, *s.* unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect—*v. a.* to discountenance
 Disgracia'tion, *s.* the act of disgracing
 Disfigure, *v. a.* to deform, deface, mangle
 Disfigurement, *s.* defacement of beauty
 Disfranchise, *v. a.* to deprive cities, &c. of chartered privileges or immunities
 Disfranchisement, *s.* depriving of privileges
 Disfur'nish, *v. a.* to deprive of furniture
 Disgar'nish, *v. a.* to divest of garniture
 Disgar'ison, *v. a.* to deprive of a garrison
 Disgor'ge, *v. a.* to vomit, pour out with force
 Disgor'gement, *s.* the act of disgorging
 Disgrace, *v. a.* to dishonour, to dismiss
 Disgrace, *s.* dishonour, loss of favour
 Disgrace'ful, *a.* ignominious, shameful
 Disgrace'fully, *ad.* with indignity
 Disgrace'fulness, *s.* ignominy, reproach
 Disgrace'ous, *a.* unfavourable, unpleasing
 Disguise, *s.* a dress to deceive; a pretence
 Disguise, *v. a.* to conceal, disfigure, deform
 Disguisement, *s.* false appearance
 Disgust, *s.* an aversion, dislike, offence
 Disgust, *v. a.* to offend, provoke; to distaste
 Disgust'ful, *a.* nauseous, distasteful
 Disgust'ingly, *ad.* in a manner to disgust
 Dish, *s.* a vessel used to serve up meat in
 Dish, *v. a.* to put or serve up meat in a dish
 Dishabill'e, *s.* an undress, a loose dress—a loosely or negligently dressed
 Dishabit, *v. a.* to throw out of place; expel
 Disharmo'nious, *a.* incongruous
 Dish'cloth, Dish'clout, *s.* a cloth used for cleaning dishes
 Dishearten, *v. a.* to discourage, to terrify
 Disinherit'ion, *s.* the act of disinheriting
 Disinherit, *v. a.* to cut off from inheritance
 Dishevel, *v. a.* to spread the hair disorderly
 Dishonest, *a.* void of probity, faithless
 Dishonest'y, *ad.* without probity
 Dishonest'y, *s.* knavery; incontinence
 Dishon'our, *v. a.* to disgrace, to violate
 Dishon'our, *s.* reproach, disgrace, censure
 Dishon'ourable, *a.* shameful, reproachful
 Dishon'ourably, *ad.* in a dishonourable way
 Dishorn, *v. a.* to strip or deprive of horns
 Dishon'our, *s.* peevishness; ill humour
 Disimprovement, *s.* reduction from a better to a worse state
 Disincar'cerate, *v. a.* to free from prison
 Disinclina'tion, *s.* dislike, want of affection
 Disincl'ine, *v. a.* to produce dislike to
 Disincl'ined, *a.* not favourably disposed
 Disincorporate, *v. a.* to separate, to dissolve
 Disincorpora'tion, *s.* deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation
 Disinfect, *v. a.* to purify from contagion
 Disinfect'ion, *s.* purification from infection
 Disingenu'ity, *s.* insincerity, unfairness
 Disingenu'ous, *a.* illiberal, unfair, mean
 Disingenu'ously, *ad.* in a disingenuous way
 Disingenu'ousness, *s.* mean subtlety
 Disinherit'ion, *s.* the act of disinheriting
 Disinherit, *v. a.* to deprive of inheritance
 Disintegrate, *v. a.* to separate into particles
 Disintegra'tion, *s.* the separation of parts
 Disinter, *v. a.* to take out of a grave
 Disinterested, *a.* void of private advantage
 Disinterestedly, *ad.* in a disinterested manner
 Disinterestedness, *s.* indifference to or contempt of private interest
 Disinterment, *s.* the act of unburying
 Disjoin, *v. a.* to separate, to disunite
 Disjoint, *v. a.* to put out of joint; to fall in pieces; to make incoherent

Disjoint'ed, *part. a.* separated, divided
 Disjoint'ly, *ad.* in a divided state
 Disjudica'tion, *s.* the act of determining
 Disjunct, *a.* disjoined, separate
 Disjunct'ion, *s.* a disunion, a separation
 Disjunct'ive, *ad.* incapable of union
 Disjunct'ively, *ad.* distinctly; separately
 Disk, *s.* the face of the sun, &c.; a quail
 Dislike, *s.* aversion, disapprobation
 Dislike, *v. a.* to disapprove, to hate
 Dislike'n, *v. a.* to make unlike
 Dislimb, *v. a.* to tear limb from limb
 Dislocate, *v. a.* to disjoint, to displace
 Disloca'tion, *s.* act of displacing; a luxation
 Dislod'ge, *v.* to drive out; to move away
 Disloy'al, *a.* not true to allegiance; faithless
 Disloy'alty, *s.* a want of allegiance
 Dis'mal, *a.* sorrowful, uncomfortable; dark
 Dis'mally, *ad.* horribly, sorrowfully
 Dis'malness, *s.* sorrow; darkness
 Disman'tle, *v. a.* to strip, overthrow, destroy
 Dismask, *v. a.* to put off; divest; uncover
 Dismast, *v. a.* to deprive of or cut off masts
 Dismay, *v. a.* to terrify, affright, deject
 Dismay, *s.* a fall of courage; terror
 Dis'me, *s.* a tenth part, a tithe
 Dismem'ber, *v. a.* to cut off a limb, &c.
 Dismemberment, *s.* separation by cutting
 Dismiss, *v. a.* to send away, to discard
 Dismiss'al, *s.* dismissal, deprivation
 Dismis'sion, *s.* a sending away; deprivation
 Dismis'sive, *a.* proclaiming leave to depart
 Dismort'gage, *v. a.* to redeem from mortgage
 Dismount, *v. a.* to throw or alight from a horse
 Dismat'uralize, *v. a.* to make alien
 Disobed'ient, *s.* a breach of duty
 Disobed'ient, *a.* undutiful, froward
 Disobed'iently, *ad.* in a disobedient manner
 Disobey, *v. a.* to neglect to obey
 Disobliga'tion, *s.* the act of disobliging
 Disoblige, *v. a.* to offend, disgust, provoke
 Disobligh'ing, *part. a.* disgusting, unpleasing
 Disobligh'ingly, *ad.* in an unpleasing manner
 Disorb'ed, *a.* removed from its orbit
 Disorder, *s.* tumult, irregularity; sickness
 Disorder, *v. a.* to disturb, ruffle; make sick
 Disorderedness, *s.* a state of disorder
 Disorder'ly, *a.* confused, irregular; lawless
 Disorder'inate, *a.* vicious, living irregularly
 Disorganiza'tion, *s.* subversion of order
 Disorganize, *v. a.* to destroy union or order
 Disorganizer, *s.* one who disorganizes
 Disown, *v. a.* to renounce; to deny
 Disoxy'date, *v. a.* to reduce from oxydation
 Disoxy'da'tion, *s.* reduction of an oxyde
 Disoxy'genate, *v. a.* to deprive of oxygen
 Disoxy'gena'tion, *s.* the act or process of separating oxygen from other substances
 Dispa'nd, *v. a.* to display, to spread abroad
 Dispa'n'sion, *s.* diffusion; dilatation [misery
 Dispar'adised, *a.* fallen from happiness to
 Dispar'age, *v. a.* to undervalue; to injure
 Dispar'agement, *s.* a disgrace, a reproach
 Dispar'ager, *s.* one who disparages
 Disparates, *s.* things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other
 Dispar'ity, *s.* inequality, dissimilitude
 Dispar'k, *v. a.* to throw open a park
 Dispart, *v. a.* to divide in two, to separate
 Dispas'sion, *s.* coolness of temper
 Dispas'sionate, *a.* cool, moderate, impartial
 Dispas'sionately, *ad.* in a calm manner
 Dispas'sioned, *a.* free from passion
 Dispatch, *s.* speedy performance—*v. a.* to send away; to execute speedily
 Dispatch'er, *s.* one that dispatches

DIGNITY DOES NOT CONSIST IN POSSESSING HONOURS, BUT IN DESERVING THEM.

DELIVER YOUR WORDS NOT BY NUMBER, BUT BY WEIGHT.

[DIS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DIS]

DANGER TOO LONG EXPECTED IS ALWAYS MET TOO LATE.

DRUNKENNESS IS AN EGG FROM WHICH ALL VICES MAY BE HATCHED.

Dispatch, *s.* (generally used in the plural, *Dispatches*), a packet of letters on some state affair or business sent express by an officer or public messenger
 Dispatch'ful, *a.* intent on speedy execution
 Dispend', *v. a.* to spend, consume, expend
 Dispender, *s.* one that distributes
 Dispens'able, *a.* that may be dispensed with
 Dispens'ary, *s.* a place where medicines are dispensed to the public
 Dispensa'tion, *s.* an exemption; a distribution; an indulgence from the Pope
 Dispens'ative, *a.* granting dispensation
 Dispensator, Dispens'er, *s.* a distributor
 Dispensatory, *s.* the directory for making medicines; a *pharmacopœia*—*a.* having the power of granting dispensation
 Dispense, *v.* to distribute; to excuse
 Dispeop'le, *v. a.* to depopulate, to lay waste
 Disperge, *v. a.* to sprinkle, to scatter
 Dispers'ious, *a.* containing only two seeds
 Disperse, *v. a.* to scatter, to drive away
 Dispers'edly, *ad.* in a scattered manner
 Dispers'edness, *s.* state of being dispersed
 Dispers'ion, *s.* the act of spreading abroad
 Dispers'ive, *a.* tending to scatter
 Dispi'cence, *s.* premeditation; caution
 Dispirit, *v. a.* to discourage, damp, oppress
 Dispirit'edness, *s.* want of vigour or vivacity
 Displa'ce, *v. a.* to put out of place, to remove
 Displa'cement, *s.* the act of displacing
 Displa'cency, *s.* incivility; disgust
 Displant, *v. a.* to remove a plant; to drive away a people from their residence
 Displanta'tion, *s.* the removal of a people
 Displat', *v. a.* to untwist; to uncurl
 Display, *v. a.* to spread wide, to exhibit
 Display', *s.* grandeur, exhibition
 Display'er, *s.* he or that which displays
 Displeas'ant, *a.* unpleasing, offensive
 Displeas'e, *v. a.* to offend, provoke, disgust
 Displeas'ure, *s.* offence, anger, disgrace
 Displode, *v. a.* to vent with violence
 Displo'sion, *s.* a bursting with violence
 Displo'sive, *a.* noting dis-plosion
 Displu'me, *v. a.* to deprive of feathers
 Dispo'rt, *s.* play, sport, pastime—*v. n.* to play
 Dispo'sable, *a.* that may be disposed of
 Dispo'sal, *s.* a regulation; conduct
 Dispo'se, *v.* to incline; to adjust; to sell
 Dispo'ser, *s.* a bestower; a director
 Dispo'sition, *s.* order; method; quality; temper of mind; situation; tendency
 Dispo'sitive, *a.* implying disposal of property
 Dispossess', *v. a.* to put out of possession
 Dispossession, *s.* the act of putting out
 Dispo'sure, *s.* disposal; power; inclination
 Dispra'ise, *s.* blame, censure, dishonour
 Dispra'ise, *v. a.* to blame, condemn, censure
 Dispra'iser, *s.* one who blames or dispra'ises
 Dispra'd', *v. a.* to spread different ways
 Dispra'ize, *v. a.* to undervalue
 Dispro'fit, *s.* loss, damage—*v. a.* to injure
 Disproof, *s.* a confutation, a refutation
 Dispropor'tion, *s.* want of symmetry; unsuitableness; inequality—*v. a.* to mismatch
 Dispropor'tionable, Dispropor'tional, Dispropor'tionate, *a.* unsuitable in quantity
 Dispropor'tionableness, Dispropor'tionate-ness, *s.* want of proportion; inadequacy
 Dispro'vable, *a.* capable of being disproved
 Dispro've, *v. a.* to confute, to refute
 Dispro'ver, *s.* one that disproves or confutes
 Dispun'ishable, *a.* free from penal restraint
 Disputable, *a.* liable to be contested
 Disputa'ty, *s.* proneness to dispute

Disputant, *s.* a controversialist, a reasoner
 Disputa'tion, *s.* argumental contest
 Disputa'tious, Disputa'tive, *a.* inclined to dispute; captious; argumentative
 Dispu'te, *v. a.* to contend, oppose, wrangle
 Dispu'te, *s.* a contest, controversy, heat
 Dispu'teless, *a.* undisputed, undeniable
 Dispu'ter, *s.* one given to argument
 Disqualifica'tion, *s.* that which disqualifies
 Disqual'ify, *v. a.* to make unfit, to disable
 Disqui'et, *v. a.* to disturb, fret, vex, harass
 Disqui'et, Disqui'etude, *s.* uneasiness
 Disqui'etful, *a.* producing inquietude
 Disqui'etly, *ad.* without rest, anxiously
 Disqui'etness, *s.* uneasiness; restlessness
 Disqui'etous, *a.* causing disquiet
 Disquisi'tion, *s.* an argumentative inquiry
 Disregard', *s.* slight, neglect, contempt
 Disregard', *v. a.* to slight, neglect, contemn
 Disregard'ful, *a.* negligent, contemptuous
 Disregard'fully, *ad.* heedlessly; negligently
 Disre'lish, *s.* bad taste; dislike; nauseousness
 Disre'lish, *v. a.* to make nauseous, &c.
 Disre'p'atable, *a.* disgraceful, unbecoming
 Disreputa'tion, *s.* dishonour, discredit
 Disrepute, *s.* dishonour; want of reputation—*v. a.* to bring into disgrace
 Disrespec't, *s.* rudeness, want of reverence
 Disrespec'tful, *a.* irreverent, uncivil, rude
 Disrespec'tfully, *ad.* irreverently; uncivilly
 Disro'be, *v. a.* to undress, uncover, strip
 Disroof', *v. a.* to tear up by the roots
 Disrup't, *a.* broken, rent asunder
 Disrup'tion, *s.* a breaking asunder, a rent
 Dissatis'fac'tion, *s.* discontent, disgust
 Dissatis'fac'toriness, *s.* inability to satisfy
 Dissatis'factory, *a.* not giving content
 Dissatis'fy, *v. a.* to displease, to disoblige
 Dissat', *v. a.* to remove from a seat
 Dissect', *v. a.* to anatomize, to cut in pieces
 Dissec'tion, *s.* anatomy; nice examination
 Dissect'or, *s.* one who dissects; an anatomist
 Disses'ze, *v. a.* to dispossess, to deprive
 Disses'z'e', *s.* one deprived of his lands
 Disses'zin, *s.* an untwist ejection
 Disses'zor, *s.* he that dispossesses another
 Dissim'blance, *s.* want of resemblance
 Dissem'ble, *v.* to play the hypocrite
 Dissem'bler, *s.* a hypocrite, a pretender
 Dissem'bling, *s.* fallacious appearance
 Dissem'blingly, *ad.* with dissimulation
 Dissem'inate, *v. a.* to scatter, sow, spread
 Dissem'ination, *s.* the act of scattering
 Dissem'inator, *s.* one who disseminates
 Dissen'sion, *s.* disagreement, discord, strife
 Dissen'tious, *a.* contentious, quarrelsome
 Dissent', *s.* disagreement—*v. n.* to differ
 Dissenta'neous, *a.* inconsistent, contrary
 Dissent'er, *s.* one who dissents from the ceremonies of the established church
 Dissent'ient, *a.* disagreeing—*s.* one who declares his dissent
 Disserta'tion, *s.* a discourse; a treatise
 Dissertator, *s.* one who writes a dissertation
 Disserve, *v. a.* to do an injury to, to hurt
 Disserve'ice, *s.* injury, mischief, ill turn
 Disserve'iceable, *a.* injurious, mischievous
 Disserve'iceableness, *s.* tendency to harm
 Dissey'ere, *v. a.* to part in two, to disunite
 Dissey'erance, *s.* separation
 Dissidence, *s.* discord; disagreement
 Dissident, *a.* varying; not agreeing
 Dissil'ience, *s.* the act of starting asunder
 Dissil'ient, *a.* starting asunder
 Dissil'ition, *s.* the act of bursting in two
 Dissim'ilar, *a.* unlike, heterogeneous

Dissimilarity, Dissimilitude, *s.* unlikeness
 Dissimula'tion, *s.* a dissembling; hypocrisy
 Dis'sipable, *a.* liable to dispersion
 Dis'sipate, *v. a.* to disperse, to spend lavishly
 Dissipa'tion, *s.* extravagant spending, waste
 Disso'ciable, *a.* not in good fellowship
 Disso'cial, *a.* unfriendly to society
 Disso'ciate, *v. a.* to separate, to disunite
 Dissocia'tion, *s.* separation; division
 Dissolubility, *s.* capability or liableness to suffer a disunion of parts
 Dis'soluble, *a.* capable of separation
 Dis'solute, *a.* loose, unrestrained, debauched
 Dis'solutely, *ad.* loosely; without restraint
 Dis'soluteness, *s.* laxity of manners
 Dissolu'tion, *s.* a dissolving; death; destruction; act of breaking up an assembly
 Dissolv'able, *a.* capable of being melted
 Dissolve, *v.* to melt, disunite, to annul
 Dissolv'ent, *a.* capable of melting—*s.* that which is capable of disuniting the parts
 Dis'sonance, *s.* discord, harshness
 Dis'sonant, *a.* unharmonious, harsh
 Dissua'de, *v. a.* to advise to the contrary
 Dissua'der, *s.* he that dissuades
 Dissua'sion, *s.* importunity against anything
 Dissua'sive, *a.* apt or proper to dissuade—*s.* argument employed to deter
 Dissuader, *v. a.* to separate; to rend
 Dissyllabic, *a.* consisting of two syllables
 Dissyll'able, *s.* a word of two syllables
 Dis'taff, *s.* a staff used in spinning
 Distain, *v. a.* to stain, to tinge; to defame
 Dis'tance, *s.* remoteness in time or place
 Dis'tance, *v. a.* to leave behind in a race
 Dis'tant, *a.* remote in time or place; shy
 Dis'tantly, *ad.* remotely; at a distance
 Dis'taste, *s.* aversion, disgust, dislike
 Dis'tasteful, *a.* nauseous, malignant
 Dis'tastefulness, *s.* disagreeableness; dislike
 Dis'tastive, *s.* that which gives disagreeable
 Distemper, *s.* a disease, malady, uneasiness
 Distem'per, *v. a.* to disease, ruffle, disaffect
 Distem'perature, *s.* intemperateness; noise
 Distem'pered, *a.* diseased; disturbed
 Distend, *v. a.* to stretch out in breadth
 Distensibility, *s.* capacity of dilation
 Distens'ible, *a.* capable of being distended
 Distent, *s.* space or length of extension
 Distention, *s.* act of stretching; breadth
 Dis'tich, *s.* a couple of lines; a couplet; an epigram consisting only of two verses
 Dis'tichous, *a.* disposed in two rows
 Distil, *v.* to drop; to draw by distillation
 Distill'able, *a.* fit to be distilled
 Distilla'tion, *s.* the act of distilling by fire
 Distillatory, *a.* belonging to distillation
 Distiller, *s.* one who distils spirits
 Distillery, *s.* the art of distilling spirits; the place where the distillation is performed
 Distil'ment, *s.* that which is distilled
 Distinct, *a.* different, separate, unconfused
 Distinction, *s.* a difference; honourable note of superiority; quality; discernment
 Distinctive, *a.* judicious, able to distinguish
 Distinctively, *ad.* with distinction
 Distinctly, *ad.* clearly apparent; obviously
 Distinctness, *s.* clearness, plainness
 Distin'guish, *v. a.* to discern, mark, honour
 Distin'guishable, *a.* worthy of regard
 Distin'guished, *a.* eminent, transcendent
 Distin'guisher, *s.* a judicious observer
 Distin'guishingly, *ad.* with distinction
 Distin'guishment, *s.* observation of difference
 Dist'le, *v. a.* to deprive of title
 Distort, *v. a.* to writhe, twist, misrepresent

Distort'ion, *s.* grimace; misrepresentation
 Distract, *v. a.* to divide, vex, make mad
 Distracted, *a.* perplexed, wild, divided
 Distract'edly, *ad.* madly, frantically
 Distractedness, *s.* madness; distraction
 Distract'er, *s.* that which perplexes
 Distrac'tion, *s.* madness, confusion, discord
 Distractive, *a.* causing perplexity
 Distrain, *v. a.* to seize; to lay hold of as an indemnification for a debt; to rend
 Distrain'able, *a.* liable to be distrained
 Distrain't, *s.* a seizure of goods, &c.
 Distream, *v. n.* to flow as a river
 Distress, *v. a.* to harass, to make miserable
 Distress, *s.* a distressing; misery; want
 Distressed, *a.* miserable, full of trouble
 Distress'ful, *a.* in a state of misery
 Distress'fully, *ad.* in a miserable manner
 Distressing, *a.* harassing; afflicting
 Distrib'ute, *v. a.* to divide among many
 Distribut'er, *s.* one who deals out any thing
 Distribu'tion, *s.* the act of distributing
 Distribu'tive, *a.* that is employed in assigning to others their portions
 Distribu'tively, *ad.* singly; particularly
 District, *s.* a circuit; region; province
 Distrust, *v. a.* not to trust, to disbelieve
 Distrust, *s.* suspicion, loss of confidence
 Distrust'ful, *a.* apt to distrust; timorous
 Distrust'fully, *ad.* in a distrustful manner
 Distrust'fulness, *s.* want of confidence
 Distrust'less, *a.* without suspicion
 Disturb, *v. a.* to perplex, confound, interrupt
 Disturb'ance, *s.* confusion, tumult
 Disturb'er, *s.* a violator of peace
 Disu'niform, *a.* not uniform, heterogeneous
 Disu'nion, *s.* a separation; disagreement
 Disu'nite, *v. a.* to divide; to separate friends
 Disu'niter, *s.* that which disjoins
 Disu'nity, *s.* state of actual separation
 Disu'sage, *s.* gradual disuse of a custom
 Disu'se, *v. a.* to disaccustom, to leave off
 Disvalua'tion, *s.* disgrace, loss of reputation
 Disvalue, *v. a.* to undervalue, to slight
 Disvou'ch, *v. a.* to destroy the credit of; deny
 Dita'tion, *s.* the act of enriching
 Ditch, *s.* a trench—*v. a.* to make a ditch
 Ditch'er, *s.* a man who makes ditches
 Dithyram'bic, *s.* a song in honour of Bacchus
 Dithyram'bic, *a.* wild; enthusiastic
 Dit'tiel, *a.* sung; adapted to music
 Ditta'tion, *s.* power; government; dominion
 Di'tone, *s.* an interval of two tones
 Dittan'der, *s.* a plant, pepperwort
 Dittany, *s.* an aromatic plant
 Dit'to, *s.* the aforesaid, the same repeated
 Dit'ty, *s.* a song; a musical poem
 Diure'tic, Diure'tical, *a.* promoting urine
 Diure'tics, *s.* drugs that promote urine
 Diur'nal, *a.* performed in a day, daily
 Diur'nal, *s.* a day-book, a journal
 Diur'nalist, *s.* a journalist
 Diur'nally, *ad.* daily, every day, day by day
 Diur'nal, *a.* of long continuance
 Diur'nity, *s.* length of time, duration
 Divan, *s.* the Ottoman grand council
 Divaga'tion, *s.* the act of going astray
 Divar'icate, *v. a.* to divide into two
 Divarica'tion, *s.* a division of opinions
 Dive, *v. n.* to sink voluntarily under water; to immerge into any business or science
 Divel, *s.* a large cartilaginous fish
 Divell, *v. a.* to pull, to separate, to sever
 Divil'ent, *a.* drawing asunder; separating
 Divil'icate, *v. a.* to pull in pieces; to tear
 Diver, *s.* one who dives; a water-fowl

DIFFICULTIES, TO BE SURMOUNTED, MUST BE MET WITH ENERGY.

DECIDE NOT BY AUTHORITY RULES, WHEN THEY ARE INCONSISTENT WITH REASON.

Diverberation, *s.* a beating through
 Diverge, *v. n.* to bend from one point
 Divergence, *s.* tendency to various points
 Divergent, *a.* going farther asunder
 Divers, *a.* several, sundry, more than one
 Diverse, *a.* different, unlike, opposite
 Diversification, *s.* change, variation
 Diversiform, *a.* of various forms
 Diversify, *v. a.* to distinguish, to variegate
 Diverseifolent, *a.* speaking in different ways
 Diversion, *s.* a turning aside; sport, game
 Diversity, *s.* dissimilitude, variegation
 Diversly, *ad.* differently, variously
 Divert, *v. a.* to turn aside; to entertain
 Divert'er, *s.* any thing that diverts
 Divert'icle, *s.* a turning; a by-way
 Divert'ing, *a.* merry, pleasing, agreeable
 Divert'se, *v. a.* to please, divert, exhilarate
 Divert'isement, *s.* diversion. recreation
 Divert'ive, *a.* recreative; amusing; cheering
 Divest, *v. a.* to strip; to dispossess
 Divest'iture, *s.* the surrender of property
 Dives'ture, *s.* the act of putting off
 Divid'able, *a.* capable of division; different
 Divi'de, *v.* to part, separate; give in shares
 Div'idend, *s.* a share; part allotted in division
 Dividers, *s.* a pair of compasses
 Divi'dual, *a.* divided, shared with others
 Divina'tion, *s.* a foretelling of future events
 Divin'atory, *a.* professing divination
 Divi'ne, *v.* to foretel, to foreknow, to guess
 Divi'ne, *a.* godlike, heavenly, not human
 Divi'ne, *s.* a minister of the gospel, a priest
 Divi'nely, *ad.* excellently, in a super-eminent degree
 Divi'ness, *s.* participation in the divine nature;
 supreme excellence
 Divi'ner, *s.* one who professes divination
 Divi'neress, *s.* a female soothsayer
 Divi'ne-stone, *s.* a species of jasper
 Divi'ng-bell, *s.* a machine for conveying a
 person to and from the bottom of the sea
 or any other body of water, in safety
 Divini'potent, *a.* divinely powerful
 Divini'ty, *s.* the Deity; the Supreme Being;
 science of divine things; theology
 Divis'ible, *a.* capable of being divided
 Divis'ibleness, Divis'ibility, *s.* the quality
 which admits of division
 Divi'sion, *s.* the act of dividing; partition;
 part of a discourse; just time in music
 Divi'sional, *a.* pertaining to division
 Divi'sive, *a.* forming division or distribution
 Divi'sor, *s.* the number that divides
 Divo'ce, *v. a.* to separate, to force asunder
 Divo'ree, Divo'rcement, *s.* the legal separa-
 tion of husband and wife; disunion
 Divo'rcive, *a.* having power to divorce
 Divul'gate, *v. a.* to publish, divulge
 Divul'gation, *s.* a publishing abroad
 Divul'ge, *v. a.* to publish, reveal, proclaim
 Divul'gence, *s.* a making any thing public
 Divul'ger, *s.* one who makes a thing known
 Divul'sion, *s.* a plucking away; laceration
 Divul'sive, *a.* having the power to tear away
 Diz'en, *v. a.* to deck or dress gaudily
 Diz'ard, *s.* a blockhead, a fool
 Diz'ziness, *s.* giddiness, thoughtlessness
 Diz'zy, *a.* giddy, thoughtless—*v.* to confuse
 Djer'rid, *s.* a blunt Turkish javelin
 Do, *v.* to act any thing either good or bad
 Doe'bility, *s.* readiness to learn
 Doe'cible, Doe'cile, *a.* easily taught, tractable
 Doe'ility, *s.* aptness to be taught
 Doe'imacy, *s.* the art of assaying metals
 Doeimas'tic, *a.* relating to metallurgy
 Dock, *s.* a ship-builder's yard; a plant

Dock, *v. a.* to cut short; to lay in a dock
 Dock'et, *s.* a direction; a list of names
v. a. to abstract and enter in a docket—
 Dock'yard, *s.* a yard for naval stores, &c.
 Doct'il'quous, *a.* using learned expressions
 Doct'or, *s.* a title in divinity, law, physic, &c.
 Doct'or, *v. a.* to attempt to cure
 Doct'oral, *a.* belonging to a doctor
 Doct'orate, *s.* the degree of a doctor
 Doct'ors'-commons, *s.* the college of civil-
 ians residing in the city of London
 Doct'orship, *s.* highest academical degree
 Doct'ress, *s.* a female medical practitioner
 Doct'ri'al, *a.* containing doctrine; pertain-
 ing to the act or means of teaching
 Doct'rinally, *ad.* in the form of doctrine
 Doct'rine, *s.* precept, maxim, act of teaching
 Doct'ument, *s.* a precept, instruction, direc-
 tion; a precept magisterially dogmatical
 Document'al, *a.* relating to instruction
 Document'ary, *a.* relating to written evidence
 Dod'der, *s.* a winding weed or plant
 Dodec'agon, *s.* a figure of twelve sides
 Dodec'agon'ian, *a.* having twelve pistils
 Dodec'ahedron, *s.* a solid contained under
 twelve regular pentagons
 Dodec'andrian, *a.* having twelve stamens
 Dodge, *v. n.* to use craft; to follow artfully
 and unperceived; to evade by shifting
 Dod'ger, *s.* one who dodges or evades
 Do'do, *s.* a bird somewhat larger than a swan
 Doe, *s.* the female of a buck
 Do'er, *s.* one that does any thing; an agent
 Doff, *v. a.* to put off dress, to strip; to delay
 Dog, *s.* a domestic animal; a lump of iron
 Dog, *v. a.* to follow stily and indefatigably
 Dog'berry, *s.* the berry of the dogwood
 Dog'brier, *s.* the brier bearing the lup
 Dog'days, *s.* the days in which the dog-
 star rises and sets with the sun
 Doge, *s.* the chief magistrate of Venice
 Dog'fight, *s.* a battle between two dogs
 Dog'fish, *s.* a kind of shark
 Dog'fly, *s.* a voracious biting fly
 Dog'ged, *a.* snar, morose, sullen, gloomy
 Dog'gedly, *ad.* sullenly, morosely, gloomily
 Dog'gedness, *s.* sullenness, moroseness
 Dog'ger, *s.* a Dutch fishing-vessel
 Dog'gerel, *s.* despicable verses—a vile, mean
 Dog'gish, *a.* brutal, currish, snappish
 Dog'hole, *s.* a vile, mean habitation
 Dog'house, Dog'kennel, *s.* a hut for dogs
 Dog'ma, *s.* an established principle; a tenet
 Dog'matical, *a.* authoritative, positive
 Dog'matically, *ad.* magisterially, positively
 Dog'matic'ness, *s.* the being dogmatical
 Dog'matise, *v. n.* to assert positively
 Dog'matism, *s.* a positive assertion
 Dog'matist, *s.* a positive teacher or assertor
 Dog'matizer, *s.* a positive and rude assertor
 Dog'rose, *s.* the flower of the dogbrier
 Dog's'-ear, *s.* the corner of a leaf in a
 book turned down like a dog's ear
 Dog's'-meat, *s.* offal; meat for dogs
 Dog's'-sleep, *s.* pretended sleep
 Dog's'tar, *s.* Sirius, a star, from which the
 dogdays derive their appellation
 Dog'wood, *s.* a species of cornelian cherry
 Doily, *s.* a small napkin used after dinner
 Doings, *s. pl.* feats, actions; stir, bustle
 Doit, *s.* a small piece of Dutch money
 Dolab'ri'form, *a.* having the form of an axe
 Dole, *s.* a share, a part; grief, misery
 Dole, *v. a.* to deal, to distribute; to grieve
 Dole'ful, *a.* sorrowful, dismal, afflicted
 Dole'fully, *ad.* in a doleful way; sorrowfully

[DOR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DOW]

DISAGREEABLE QUALITIES ARE OFTEN HEIGHTENED BY RESTRAINT.

Do'lefulness, *s.* sorrow; dismalness
 Do'lesome, *a.* melancholy, heavy, gloomy
 Doll, *s.* a little girl's puppet or baby
 Do'llar, *s.* a foreign coin of different value, from about 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; a counter
 Do'lomite, *s.* magnesian carbonate of lime
 Dolorif'erous, *a.* producing pain
 Dolorif'ic, *a.* causing pain or grief
 Do'lorous, *a.* sorrowful, painful, doleful
 Do'lorously, *a.* sorrowfully; mournfully
 Do'lour, *s.* grief, lamentation, pain
 Do'phin, *s.* a sea-fish peculiarly beautiful; the pipe and cover at the source of supply of a water company
 Dolt, *s.* a heavy stupid fellow, a thickskull
 Do'l'tish, *a.* stupid, mean, blockheaded, dull
 Do'l'tishness, *s.* folly; stupidity
 Domain', *s.* a dominion; empire; estate
 Do'mal, *a.* pertaining to house, in astrology
 Dome, *s.* a building; cupola; arched roof
 Domes'tic, *a.* belonging to the house; private; not foreign; intestine
 Domes'tic, *s.* a servant, a dependant
 Domes'ticate, *v. a.* to make domestic
 Domestication, *s.* the making domestic
 Domes'ticity, *s.* a servile condition
 Dom'icil, Dom'icile, *s.* a private dwelling
 Domicil'iary, *a.* relating to private houses
 Domicil'iate, *v. a.* to fix one's residence
 Domicilia'tion, *s.* permanent inhabitation
 Dom'ify, *v. a.* to tame; to domesticate
 Dom'inant, *a.* predominant; presiding
 Dom'inate, *v. a.* to prevail over; to govern
 Domination, *s.* power; dominion; tyranny
 Dom'inative, *a.* imperious; insolent
 Dom'inator, *s.* a ruler; ruling power
 Domineer, *v. n.* to hector, to behave with insolence; to act without control
 Dom'inical, *a.* denoting the Lord's day
 Dom'inican, *s.* one of the order of St. Dominic
 Dom'inicide, *s.* one that kills his master
 Dom'ino, *s.* a kind of hood; a long dress
 Dom'inion, *s.* sovereign authority; power; territory; an order of angels
 Don, *s.* a Spanish title for a gentleman
 Don, *v. a.* to put on; to invest with
 Do'nable, *a.* capable of being given
 Do'nary, *s.* a gift for sacred uses
 Dona'tion, *s.* a gift, a present, a bounty
 Do'native, *s.* a gift, a largess, a benefice
 Do'native, *a.* vested by donation
 Done ! *interj.* a word used to confirm a wager; let it be so—*port. pass.* of the verb *do*
 Donee', *s.* the receiver of a gift
 Donif'erous, *a.* bringing gifts
 Don'jon, *s.* the strongest tower in a castle
 Don'key, *s.* a childish word for an ass
 Do'nor, *s.* a giver, a bestower, a benefactor
 Don'ship, *s.* the quality of a knight
 Doo'dle, *s.* a simple fellow; a trader
 Doom, *v. a.* to judge; condemn; destine
 Doom, *s.* a judicial sentence; condemnation; final judgment; ruin; destiny
 Dooms'ful, *a.* full of destruction
 Dooms'day, *s.* the day of judgment
 Dooms'day-book, *s.* a book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which all the estates in England were registered
 Door, *s.* the gate of a house; a passage
 Door-case, *s.* the frame which incloses a door
 Door-keeper, *s.* a porter
 Door-post, *s.* the post of a door [warrant
 Doquet, Docket, *s.* a paper containing
 Dovee', *s.* a salt-water fish, vulgarly called *John Dory*; perhaps corrupted from the French, *jaune*, yellow

Doric, *a.* relating to an order of architecture invented by the Dorians
 Dormant, *a.* sleeping; private, concealed
 Dormancy, *s.* a state of quiescence
 Dor'nar, *s.* (in building) a beam or sleeper; a window in the roof of a house
 Dormitive, *a.* causing sleep—*s.* a soporific
 Dormitory, *s.* a sleeping-room; burial-place
 Dor'mouse, *s.* a small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep
 Dorn, *s.* the name of a fish; the thornback
 Dorr, *s.* a flying insect; the hedge chafer
 Dor'sal, *a.* belonging or fixed to the back
 Dorsif'erous, *a.* belonging to plants that bear seeds on the back of the leaf
 Dor'ture, *s.* a dormitory; a place to sleep in
 Dose, *s.* enough of medicine, &c. for one time
 Dossil, *s.* a plecter or roll of lint
 Dot, *s.* a small spot or point in writing, &c.
 Do'tage, *s.* imbecility of mind; silly fondness
 Do'tal, *a.* relating to a portion or dowry
 Do'tard, Do'ter, *s.* one whose age has impaired his intellects; a silly lover
 Do'tardly, *a.* like a dotard; weak
 Do'tation, *s.* the act of endowing or giving
 Dotc, *v. n.* to love to excess or extravagance
 Do'tard, *s.* a tree kept low by cutting
 Do'terel, *s.* the name of a bird
 Do'ting, *a.* fond to ridiculous excess
 Do'tingly, *ad.* with excessive fondness
 Douanier, *s.* [Fr.] an officer of customs
 Double, *a.* twofold, twice as much—*v.* to make twice as much; to sail round a headland; to fold; to play tricks—*s.* a plait or fold; a trick, a turn
 Double-dealer, *s.* a deceitful subtle person
 Double-dealing, *s.* dissimulation, cunning
 Double-edged, *a.* having two edges
 Double-faced, *a.* insincere, deceitful
 Double-lock, *v. a.* to turn the lock twice
 Double-minded, *a.* deceitful, treacherous
 Doubler, *s.* an electrical instrument
 Doublet, *s.* a waistcoat; a pair; two
 Doublets, *s.* the same number on both dice
 Double-tongued, *a.* deceitful, false, hollow
 Doubling, *s.* an artifice, a shift, a fold
 Doubloon, *s.* a Spanish coin, value 2 pistoles
 Doubly, *ad.* with twice the quantity; twice
 Doubt, *v.* to question, to scruple, to distrust
 Doubt, *s.* suspense, suspicion, difficulty
 Doubtable, *a.* that may be doubted
 Doubt'er, *s.* one who entertains scruples
 Doubt'ful, *a.* uncertain, not determined
 Doubt'fully, Doubt'ingly, *ad.* uncertainly
 Doubt'fulness, *s.* uncertainty; ambiguity
 Doubt'less, *a.* and *ad.* without doubt or fear
 Doubt'lessly, *ad.* unquestionably
 Dou'cet, *s.* a common kind of custard
 Dou'ceur, *s.* a present; a conciliating bribe
 Dough, *s.* unbaked paste, kneaded flour
 Dough-baked, *a.* not hardened by baking
 Dou'ghy, *a.* brave, eminent, illustrious
 Dou'ghy, *a.* soft, not quite baked, pale
 Douse, *v.* to plunge suddenly into water
 Dove, *s.* a sort of pigeon, a wild pigeon
 Dovecot, Dovehouse, *s.* a pigeon-house
 Dov'e-like, *a.* meek, gentle, harmless
 Dov'etail, *s.* a method of joining two pieces of wood together—*v. a.* to join by tenons
 Dov'etailed, *a.* joined by tenons
 Dow'ager, *s.* a widow with a jointure
 Dow'dy, *s.* an awkward woman—*a.* awkward
 Dow'er, or Dow'ry, *s.* a wife's portion; a widow's jointure; endowment, gift
 Dow'ered, *a.* supplied with a portion
 Dow'erless, *a.* without fortune, unportioned

DELAY IN PUNISHMENT IS NO PRIVILEGE OF PARDON.

Down's, *s.* a kind of coarse strong linen
Down, *s.* a large open plain; the finest, softest feathers; soft wool or hair
Down, *prep.* along a descent—*ad.* on the ground; into declining reputation
Down'cast, *a.* bent down, dejected
Down'fall, *s.* ruin, calamity, sudden change
Down'hill, *a.* descending—*s.* a descent
Downly'ing, *s.* the time of going to rest
Down'right, *a.* open, plain, undisguised
Down'right, *ad.* plainly, honestly, completely; in a perpendicular direction
Down'rightly, *ad.* in plain terms; bluntly
Down'ward, *a.* bending down, dejected
Down'ward, **Down'wards**, *ad.* toward the centre; from a higher to a lower situation
Down'weed, *s.* a plant, cotton weed
Down'y, *a.* covered with a nap; soft, tender
Dowse, *s.* a slap on the face—*v. a.* to strike
Doxolo'gical, *a.* having a form of prayer
Doxologise, *v. n.* to give glory to God
Doxology, *s.* a form of giving glory to God
Dox'y, *s.* a loose wench, a prostitute
Doze, *v.* to slumber, to stupify, to dull
Dozen, *s.* the number twelve
Do'zer, *s.* one that dozes or slumbers
Do'ziness, *s.* drowsiness, heaviness
Do'zy, *a.* drowsy; inclined to sleep
Drab, *s.* a thick woollen cloth; a strumpet
Drab, *a.* of a dull brown or dun colour
Drabble, *v. a.* to drabble; to wet and befoul
Drachm, *s.* an old Grecian and Roman coin; the eighth part of an ounce
Draco, *s.* the dragon; a constellation
Draft, *s.* refuse; any thing cast away
Drab'fish, **Drab'fy**, *a.* worthless; dreggy
Draft, *s.* a bill drawn on another for money; a drawing of men for the army—*v. a.* to select or detach
Drag, *v.* to pull along by force, to trail
Drag, *s.* a net or hook; a hand cart
Drabble, *v. a.* to trail in the dirt
Drabble'tail, *s.* a sluttish woman
Dragnet, *s.* a fisherman that uses a dragnet
Dragnet, *s.* a net drawn along the bottom
Dragon, *s.* a winged serpent; a constellation
Dragon'like, *a.* furious, fiery, fierce
Dragon's-blood, *s.* a kind of resin
Dragon'man, *s.* an Eastern interpreter
Dragon-fly, *s.* a fierce stinging insect
Dragon's-wort, *s.* a plant
Dragon-tree, *s.* a species of palm
Dragon', *s.* a horse soldier
Dragoon, *v. a.* to force against one's will
Drain, *s.* a channel to carry off water
Drain, *v.* to make quite dry, to draw off
Drain'able, *a.* capable of being drained
Drain'age, *s.* a gradual flowing or draining
Drake, *s.* a fowl, the male of the duck
Dram, *s.* in troy weight, the eighth part of an ounce; a glass of spirituous liquor
Dram'a, *s.* the action of a play; a poem
Dramatic, **Dramatic'al**, *a.* represented by action; theatrical
Dramatically, *ad.* by stage representation
Dram'atist, *s.* the author of dramatic compositions, a writer of plays
Dram'atize, *v. a.* to adapt to scenic representation
Draper, *v. a.* to cover with drapery [tation
Draper, *s.* one who sells or deals in cloth
Drap'ery, *s.* clothwork; the dress of a picture
Drap'et, *s.* a cloth or coverlet
Dra'stic, *a.* powerful, vigorous, efficacious
Draught, *s.* the act of drinking; the quantity of liquor drunk at once; a delineation, or sketch; art of pulling carriages

Draught-horse, *s.* a horse used for drawing, as distinguished from a saddle-horse
Draughts, *s. pl.* a kind of play on chequers
Draughts'man, *s.* one who draws pictures, &c.
Draw, *v.* to pull forcibly, attract, unseath; to represent by picture; to allure, to win
Draw'back, *s.* money paid back on exports
Draw'bridge, *s.* a bridge made to draw up
Draw'ee, *s.* one on whom a bill is drawn
Draw'er, *s.* one who draws; a sliding box; at an inn or alehouse, a waiter
Draw'ers, *s.* a kind of light under-breeches
Draw'ing, *s.* a delineation, a representation
Draw'ing-room, *s.* a room in which company assemble at court; a withdrawing-room
Drawl, *v. n.* to speak slowly or clownishly
Draw'l, *s.* a lengthened utterance of the voice
Draw'net, *s.* a net for catching wild-fowl
Draw'well, *s.* a deep well of water
Dray, *s.* a carriage used by brewers
Dray-horse, *s.* a horse which draws a dray
Dray'man, *s.* one that attends or drives a dray
Dray'el, *s.* a mean low wretch; a drab
Dread, *s.* great fear, terror, awe, affright
—v. to be in fear, to stand in awe—*a.* great, mighty, awful, noble
Dread'ful, *a.* terrible, frightful, horrid
Dread'fully, *ad.* terribly, frightfully
Dread'less, *a.* fearless, undaunted, daring
Dream, *s.* thoughts in sleep; an idle fancy
Dream, *v.* to rove in sleep; to be sluggish
Dream'er, *s.* one who dreams; a mope
Dream'ful, *a.* accustomed to dreams
Dream'less, *a.* free from dreams
Drear, **Drear'y**, *a.* mournful, gloomy, dismal
Drear'ily, *ad.* dreadfully; terribly
Drear'iness, *s.* gloominess, dullness
Dredge, *s.* an oyster-net; mixture of grain
Dredge, *v. a.* to besprinkle flour on meat, &c.; to catch with a net
Dredg'ing-box, *s.* a box used for dredging
Dredg'ing-machine, *s.* an engine for taking up mud and gravel from bottoms of rivers
Dreggy, *a.* containing dregs, not clear
Dregs, *s.* the sediments of liquors; lees
Drench, *v. a.* to soak, steep, fill with drink
Drench, *s.* a horse's physical draught
Dress, *s.* clothes, ornaments, finery
Dress, *v. a.* to clothe, to deck, to adorn; to cook; to cover a wound; to curry a horse
Dress'er, *s.* he who dresses; a kitchen table
Dress'ing, *s.* the act of clothing; the medicament applied to a wound
Dress'ing-room, *s.* a place used to dress in
Dress'maker, *s.* a maker of gowns, &c.
Dress'y, *a.* distinguished by dress
Drib, *v. a.* to crop, to cut short, to lop off
Drib'ble, *v. n.* to drop slowly, slaver, drivel
Drib'let, *s.* a small part of a large sum
Drier, *s.* that which absorbs moisture
Drift, *s.* a design, tendency; any thing driven at random; a heap; a storm
Drift, *v. a.* to urge along; to throw on heaps
Drift-sail, *s.* a sail used under water
Drift'way, *s.* a common road for driving
Drill, *s.* an instrument to bore holes with; a row; an ape—*v.* to exercise troops
Drill-box, *s.* a box containing the seed
Drill-husbandry, *s.* a mode of sowing land by a machine
Drill-plough, *s.* a plough for sowing grain
Drink, *s.* a liquor to be swallowed
Drink, *v. t.* to swallow liquors, quench thirst
Drink'able, *a.* that may be drunk—*s.* any liquor that is fit to be drunk
Drink'er, *s.* one who drinks; a drunkard

Drink'ing, *a.* addicted to the use of liquors
—*s.* the practice of drinking to excess
Drink'ing-horn, *s.* a horn cup to drink out of
Drink'ing-house, *s.* an ale-house
Drip, *v. n.* to drop down—*s.* what drops
Drip-pling, *s.* the fat that drops from meat
while it is roasting or baking
Drip'ping-pan, *s.* the pan in which the fat
of roast meat is caught
Drive, *v.* to force along; to urge in any di-
rection; to guide a carriage; to knock in
Driv'el, *v. n.* to slaver, to drop; to dote
Driv'el, *s.* slaver, spittle; a fool, an idiot
Driv'eller, *s.* a fool, an idiot
Driv'er, *s.* one who drives or urges on
Driz'le, *v. a.* to come or fall in small drops
Driz'ly, *a.* raining in small drops
Drock, *s.* a part of a plough
Droll, *v. n.* to work slowly, &c.—*s.* a drone
Droll, *a.* comical, humorous, merry—*r. n.*
to play the buffoon, to jest—*s.* a face;
a jester, a buffoon
Dro'flery, *s.* buffoonery, idle jokes
Drom'edary, *s.* the Arabian camel, which
has only one protuberance on its back
Drone, *s.* the bee which collects no honey;
an idler, a sluggard; a slow humming
Drone, *v. n.* to live in idleness; to dream
Dro'nish, *a.* idle, sluggish, inactive, dull
Droop, *v. n.* to pine away, languish, faint
Drop, *s.* a small globule of any liquid
Drop, *v.* to let fall, to fall in drops; to ut-
ter slightly; to cease, to come to nothing
Drop'let, *s.* a little drop; a small ear-ring
Drop'pings, *s. pl.* that which falls in drops
Drop'seal, *a.* diseased with a dropsy
Drop'stone, *s.* spar in the shape of drops
Drop'sy, *s.* a collection of water in the body
Drop'wort, *s.* the name of a plant
Dross, *s.* the scum of metals; refuse, dregs
Dross'iness, *s.* foulness; incrustation
Dross'y, *a.* full of dross, worthless, foul
Drought, *s.* dry weather; thirst
Drought'iness, **Drowth'iness**, *s.* want of rain
Droug'hty, *a.* wanting rain; thirsty; sultry
Drouth'y, *a.* wanting drink; dry; arid
Drove, *s.* a herd of cattle; a crowd, a tumult
Dro'ver, *s.* one who drives cattle to market
Drown, *v. a.* to suffocate in water, to over-
whelm in water; to immerge, to bury in
an inundation, to deluge
Drowse, *v.* to slumber; to grow sleepy
Drows'ily, *ad.* sleepily, heavily, lazily, idly
Drow'siness, *s.* sleepiness, idleness
Drows'y, *a.* sleepy, heavy, stupid, dull
Drub, *s.* a thump, a knock, a blow
Drub, *v. a.* to thresh, to beat, to bang
Drub'bing, *s.* a beating, a chastisement
Druce, *s.* a cavity in a rock where the inter-
ior surface is covered with crystals
Drudge, *v. n.* to labour in mean offices
Drudge, *s.* a mean labourer; a slave
Drudg'ery, *s.* hard mean labour; slavery
Drudg'ingly, *ad.* laboriously, toilsomely
Drug, *s.* a medicinal simple; a thing of lit-
tle value or worth—*v.* to prescribe drugs
Drug'get, *s.* a slight kind of woollen stuff
Drug'gist, *s.* one who sells physical drugs
Druid, *s.* an ancient British priest and bard
Druid'ical, *a.* pertaining to the druids
Druid'ism, *s.* religion of the druids
Drum, *s.* an instrument of military music;
the tympanum of the ear
Drum, *v.* to beat a drum, to beat
Drum'ble, *v. n.* to drone, to be sluggish
Drum'ly, *a.* thick, stagnant, muddy

Drum-ma'jor, *s.* the chief drummer
Drum'mer, *s.* one who beats a drum
Drum'stick, *s.* the stick for beating a drum
Drunk, **Drunk'en**, *a.* intoxicated with liquor
Drunk'ard, *s.* one addicted to drinking
Drunk'ennes, *s.* intoxication, inebriety
Drupa'ceous, *a.* consisting of drupes
Drupe, *s.* a pulpy fruit, as the plum, &c.
Dru'sy, *a.* abounding with small crystals
Dry, *a.* arid; not rainy; thirsty; barren
Dry, *v.* to free from moisture, to drain
Dry'ad, *s.* a wood nymph
Dry'e'r, *s.* that which will absorb moisture
Dry'ite, *s.* petrified wood
Dry'ly, *ad.* coldly, frigidly; oddly
Dry'ness, *s.* want of moisture
Dry'nurse, *s.* a woman who brings up a
child without suckling at the breast
Dry'salter, *s.* a dealer in salted or dried
meats, sauces, oils, pickles, &c.
Dry'shod, *a.* having the feet dry
Dual, *a.* expressing the number two
Dual'ity, *s.* that expresses two in number
Du'archy, *s.* government by two rulers
Dub, *v. a.* to confer knighthood on a person
Dubi'ety, **Dubio'sity**, **Dub'iousness**, **Dubi'ta-
tion**, *s.* doubt, uncertainty
Dub'ious, *a.* doubtful, uncertain, not clear
Dub'itable, *a.* doubtful, very uncertain
Dub'itation, *s.* the act of doubting
Du'cal, *a.* pertaining to a duke
Du'cat, *s.* a foreign coin, in silver, valued
at about 4s. 6d.—in gold, 9s. 6d.
Duch'ess, *s.* the wife of a duke
Duch'y, *s.* a territory giving title to a duke
Duck, *s.* a water-fowl, female of the drake;
—word of fondness; declination of the head
Duck, *v.* to dive or plunge under water
Duck'ing, *s.* the act of putting under water
Duck'ing-stool, *s.* a stool to duck persons in
Duck'legged, *a.* having short legs
Duck'ling, *s.* a young duck [waters
Duck'meat, *s.* a plant growing in standing
Duck'oy'. [See Decoy]
Du'ck-foot, *s.* black snakeroot, or mayapple
Duck'weed, *s.* the same with ducknet
Duct, *s.* a passage or channel; guidance
Duc'tile, *a.* flexible, pliable, tractable
Duc'tiveness, **Duc'tility**, *s.* flexibility
Dud'geon, *s.* malice, ill-will; a small dagger
Due, *a.* owed; proper, fit; that ought to
have arrived—*ad.* exactly, nicely, duly—
s. a debt; right; just title, tribute
Du'el, *s.* a fight between two persons with
deadly weapons—*v. n.* to fight a duel
Du'elling, *s.* the custom of fighting duels
Du'ellist, *s.* one who fights a duel
Du'eness, *s.* fitness; propriety
Duen'na, *s.* an old woman kept to guard
a younger one
Duet, *s.* a song or air in two parts
Duff'el, *s.* a kind of frieze or coarse cloth
Dug, *s.* the pap or teat of a beast
Duke, *s.* the dignity next below a prince
Du'kelom, *s.* the possessions of a duke
Du'cet, *a.* sweet, luscious, harmonious
Dulc'ification, *s.* the act of sweetening
Dulc'ifluous, *a.* flowing sweetly
Dulc'ify, **Dulc'orate**, *v. a.* to sweeten
Dulc'ifony, *s.* a soft manner of speaking
Dulc'imer, *s.* a kind of musical instrument
Dulc'itude, *s.* sweetness of sound
Dulc'or'ation, *s.* the act of sweetening
Dull, *a.* stupid, slow, dejected, blunt, vlc
Dull, *v. a.* to stupify, to blunt; to sadden
Dull'ard, *s.* a blockhead—*a.* doltish; stupid

Du'lfardism, *s.* doltishness, stupidity
 Dull-brained, *a.* doltish; of stupid intellects
 Dull-eyed, *a.* having a downcast look
 Dull-head, *s.* a dolt; a blockhead
 Du'ly, *ad.* stupidly, doltishly, sluggishly
 Du'lness, *s.* stupidity, idocility; dimness
 Duloc'racy, *s.* a predominance of slaves
 Du'ly, *ad.* properly, regularly, exactly
 Dumb, *a.* mute, silent; incapable of speech
 Dumb-bells, *s. pl.* weights held in the hands and swung to and fro for exercise
 Dumb'ly, *ad.* mutely; without speech
 Dumb'ness, *s.* an inability to speak; silence
 Dum'found, *v. a.* to confuse; to strike dumb
 Du'mose, *a.* full of briars or bushes
 Dump'ish, *a.* sad, melancholy
 Dump'ishly, *ad.* in a moping manner
 Dump'ling, *s.* a small boiled pudding
 Dumps, *s.* melancholy, sullenness
 Dump'y, *a.* short and thick
 Dun, *a.* between brown and black; dark—
s. a clamorous troublesome creditor—
v. a. to press, to ask often for a debt
 Dunce, *s.* an unteachable person, a dolt
 Dun'cery, *s.* dulness, stupidity
 Dun'cify, *v. a.* to make stupid in intellect
 Dun'der, *s.* the leers or dregs of rum
 Dung, *s.* soil; the excrement of animals—
v. a. to manure or fatten land with dung
 Dung'fork, *s.* a prong for lifting dung with
 Dun'geon, *s.* a dark prison under ground
 Dung'hill, *s.* a heap of dung; a mean person—
a. meanly descended; base
 Dung'y, *a.* full of dung, base, low
 Dung'yard, *s.* a yard where dung is collected
 Dun'ner, *s.* one employed to get in debts
 Dun'nish, *a.* inclined to a dun colour
 Dun'y, *a.* deaf; dull of apprehension
 Duodecennial, *a.* occurring every ten years
 Duode'cimid, *a.* divided into twelve parts
 Duode'cimo, *s.* a book in which each sheet of paper has twelve leaves
 Duodecuple, *a.* consisting of twelve
 Duod'enum, *s.* the first of the small intestines
 Duod'icral, *a.* containing only two letters
 Dupe, *v. a.* to trick, to cheat, to impose on
 Dupe, *s.* a credulous simple person
 Dupery, *s.* imposition, cheating
 Du'pion, *s.* a double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms
 Du'ple, *a.* double; once repeated
 Du'plicate, *s.* an exact copy of any thing—
a. double; twofold
 Du'plicate, *v. a.* to double, to fold together
 Duplication, *s.* the act of doubling; a fold; multiplication by the number 2
 Dup'licate, *s.* a fold; anything doubled
 Dupli'city, *s.* deceit; doubleness of tongue
 Durability, *s.* the power of lasting
 Du'rable, *a.* hard, strong, firm, lasting
 Du'rableness, *s.* the quality of lasting
 Du'rably, *ad.* in a firm and lasting manner
 Du'rance, *s.* imprisonment; continuance
 Durant, *s.* a glazed woollen stuff
 Du'ration, *s.* continuance, length of time
 Durbar, *s.* an audience-room in India
 Dure, *v. n.* to last, to continue, to remain
 Duress, *s.* imprisonment, constraint
 Du'ring, *prep.* for the time of continuance
 Du'rity, *s.* firmness, hardness
 Du'rous, *a.* firm, hard
 Du'rra, *s.* a kind of millet
 Durrumsal'ia, *s.* an Indian inn
 Dusk, *a.* tending to darkness, dark-coloured
 Dusk'ily, *ad.* with a tendency to darkness
 Dusk'iness, *s.* incipient obscurity

Dusk'ish, Dus'ky, *a.* inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity; gloomy
 Dust, *s.* earth dried to a powder; the grave
 Dust, *v. a.* to free or clear from dust; to sprinkle with dust; to clean furniture
 Dus'ter, *s.* that which frees from dust
 Dus'tiness, *s.* the state of being dusty
 Dus'tman, *s.* one who carries away dust
 Dus'ty, *a.* clouded or covered with dust
 Dutch, *s.* the people or language of Holland
 Dut'chy, Dutchess, [See Duchy, &c.]
 Du'teous, *a.* dutiful; obedient
 Du'tiable, *a.* subject to pay a duty
 Du'tiful, *a.* obedient, submissive, reverential, obsequious, respectful
 Du'tifully, *ad.* respectfully, obediently
 Du'tifulness, *s.* obedience; reverence
 Du'ty, *s.* whatever we are bound by nature, reason, or law, to perform; a tax; service
 Duum'viral, *a.* pertaining to the duumvirs
 Duum'vrate, *s.* the union of two persons in the same office, as the duumvirs
 Duumvirs, Duum'viri, *s. pl.* two Roman magistrates who held office jointly
 Dwarf, *s.* a man below the usual size—*v. a.* to hinder from growing; to lessen
 Dwarf'ish, *a.* low, small, little
 Dwarf'ishness, *s.* minuteness of stature
 Dwell, *v. n.* to inhabit; to continue long
 Dwell'er, *s.* an inhabitant, a resident
 Dwell'ing, *s.* habitation, place of residence
 Dwell'ing-house, *s.* a house in which one lives
 Dwell'ing-place, *s.* the place of residence
 Dwin'dle, *v. n.* to shrink, to grow feeble
 Dye, *v. a.* to tinge with colour—*s.* any colouring fluid used in dyeing
 Dye'ing, *s.* the art of giving permanent colour to cloth, silk, &c.
 Dynam'eter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the magnifying power of telescopes
 Dynam'etrical, *a.* pertaining to a dynameter
 Dynam'ical, *a.* pertaining to strength or power
 Dynam'ics, *s. pl.* the science of moving powers, particularly of the motion of bodies that mutually act on one another
 Dynast, *s.* a ruler; a governor
 Dynas'tic, *a.* relating to a dynasty
 Dynast'y, *s.* government; sovereignty
 Dynamom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the power of animal bodies
 Dysa'sia, *s.* a defect in sensation
 Dyscine'sia, *s.* an incapacity to move
 Dysc'razy, *s.* a distemper in the blood
 Dysc'roya, *s.* a dulness of hearing
 Dysent'eric, *a.* tending to a dysentery
 Dys'entery, *s.* a looseness, a flux
 Dys'nomy, *s.* the enacting of bad laws
 Dys'odile, *s.* a species of coal or bitumen
 Dys'opsy, *s.* dimness of sight [appetite
 Dysore'xia, Dys'orexy, *s.* a bad or depraved
 Dyspep'sy, *s.* difficulty of digestion
 Dyspep'tic, *a.* having a difficulty of digestion—*s.* one whose digestion is bad
 Dyspha'gia, *s.* a difficulty of deglutition
 Dys'phony, *s.* a difficulty in speaking
 Dyspho'ria, *s.* impatience under affliction
 Dyspnu'ra, *s.* difficulty of breathing
 Dys'thym'ia, *s.* an indisposition of mind
 Dysto'chia, *s.* a preternatural birth
 Dytriach'asis, *s.* a defluxion of tears occasioned by hairs growing under the eyelids
 Dys'ury, *s.* a difficulty in passing urine
 Dy'tiscus, *s.* a genus of insects

E.

E HAS two sounds; long, as *scene*, and short, as *men*. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest, but it has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *can*, *can*; *man*, *man*.

Ea has the sound of *e* long

Each, *pron.* either of two; every one
 Eager, *a.* ardent, zealous, keen
 Eagerly, *ad.* ardently, keenly, hotly
 Eagerness, *s.* earnestness, impetuosity
 Eagle, *s.* a bird of prey; the Roman standard
 Eagle-eyed, *a.* sharp-sighted as an eagle
 Eagle-speed, *s.* swiftness of an eagle
 Eagles, *s.* the hen eagle
 Eaglestone, *s.* the ætites, a stone supposed to be found in the nests of eagles: it has a cavity containing a small loose stone
 Eaglet, *s.* a young eagle
 Ealderman, *s.* a Saxon magistrate; alderman
 Ean, *v.* to bring forth young of sheep
 Earling, *s.* a lamb just dropped
 Ear, *s.* the whole organ of hearing; power of judging of harmony; spike of corn
 Ear, *v.* to shoot into ears; to till
 Ear-ache, *s.* a violent pain in the ear
 Eared, *a.* having ears, or ripe corn
 Earl, *s.* title of nobility next to a marquis
 Earlap, *s.* the tip of the ear
 Earldom, *s.* the seigniorship of an earl
 Earless, *a.* wanting ears
 Earliness, *s.* the state of being very early
 Earlmarshal, *s.* the officer that has the chief care of military solemnities
 Early, *ad.* soon, betimes—*a.* soon
 Earn, *v.* *a.* to gain by labour, to obtain
 Earnest, *a.* ardent, zealous, eager, warm
 Earnest, *s.* seriousness; money advanced
 Earnestly, *ad.* warmly, eagerly, zealously
 Earnestness, *s.* eagerness; solicitude
 Earning, *s.* that which is gained by labour
 Earpick, *s.* an instrument to cleanse the ears
 Earring, *s.* an ornament for the ear; a small rope fastened to the upper corner of
 Earsh, *s.* a field that is ploughed [a-sail
 Earshot, *s.* within hearing; space heard in
 Earth, *s.* mould, land; the terraqueous globe
 Earth, *v.* to cover with earth; to bury; to get under ground
 Earthborn, *a.* born of the earth; grovelling
 Earthbound, *a.* fastened by the earth
 Earthbred, *a.* low, abject, grovelling
 Earth'en, *a.* made of earth or clay
 Earth'engendered, *a.* bred of earth
 Earth'flax, *s.* a kind of fibrous fossil
 Earthliness, *s.* quality of being earthy; worldliness
 Earthling, *s.* an inhabitant of the earth
 Earthly, *a.* not heavenly, vile, corporeal
 Earthly-minded, *a.* having a sensual mind
 Earthly-mindedness, *s.* extreme devotedness to worldly concerns
 Earthquake, *s.* a tremor of the earth
 Earthworm, *s.* a worm; a mean wretch
 Earthy, *a.* consisting of earth; gross, foul
 Earwax, *s.* wax that gathers in the ear
 Earwig, *s.* an insect; a whisperer
 Ease, *s.* quiet, rest after labour; facility
 Ease, *v.* to free from pain, relieve, slacken
 Easyful, *a.* quiet; peaceable; fit for rest
 Easel, *s.* a painter's frame for canvass
 Easement, *s.* assistance, ease, refreshment

Easily, *ad.* gently, without difficulty
 easiness, *s.* readiness; liberty; quiet
 East, *s.* the quarter where the sun rises
 East, *a.* from or towards the east
 Easter, *s.* the festival in commemoration of the resurrection of our Saviour
 Easterly, *a.* and *ad.* towards the east
 Eastern, *a.* belonging to the east, oriental
 Eastward, *ad.* towards the east
 Easy, *a.* not difficult; quiet; credulous
 Eat, *v.* to take food, to swallow, to consume
 Eat'able, *a.* that may be eaten
 Eat'able, *s.* any thing that may be eaten
 Eater, *s.* one that eats any thing
 Eat'ing-house, *s.* a house where provisions are sold ready dressed [the house
 Eaves, *s.* edges of the roof which overhang
 Eaves-dropper, *s.* a listener under windows
 Ebb, *v.* to flow back to the sea; to decay
 Ebb, *s.* a flowing back to the sea; waste
 Eb'bing, *s.* reflux of the tide towards the sea
 Eb'tide, *s.* the reflux of the water
 Eb'on, Eb'ony, *s.* a hard blk. & valuable wood
 Eb'on, *a.* dark; black; made of ebony
 Eb'onize, *v.* *a.* to make black as ebony
 Ebrac'teate, *a.* having no floral leaves
 Ebricit'y, *s.* drunkenness, intoxication
 Ebricit'y, *s.* habitual drunkenness
 E'brious, *a.* given to drunkenness
 Ebu'llience, *s.* a boiling over
 Ebu'llient, *a.* boiling over
 Ebu'llition, *s.* act of boiling or bubbling up
 Ebu'r'nean, *s.* made of ivory
 Ecau'date, *a.* (in botany) without a spur
 Eecathartic, *a.* purgative—*s.* a purgative
 Eecentric, *a.* deviating from the centre; irregular, incoherent, anomalous
 Eecentricity, *s.* deviation from a centre
 Eec'hymosis, *s.* an appearance of livid spots made by extravasated blood
 Eeclesi'arch, *s.* a ruler of the church
 Eeclesi'astes, *s.* [Gr.] one of the books of holy Scripture ascribed to Solomon
 Eeclesi'astic, *s.* a clergyman, a priest
 Eeclesi'astical, *a.* relating to the church
 Eeclesi'asticus, *s.* one of the books which form the Apocrypha
 Eec'clisis, *s.* a dislocation of the joints
 Eecoprotic, *a.* mildly purgative
 Eecoprotics, *s.* *pl.* gentle purgatives
 Eehelon, *s.* [Fr.] a term used in military tactics to express the movement in which each division follows the other. Literally, the word *echelon* means a ladder
 Eech'inate, *a.* prickly, like the hedgehog
 Eech'inite, *s.* a fossil shell found among chalk
 Eech'inus, *s.* a shell-fish set with prickles; (in botany) the prickly head of a plant
 Eecho, *s.* the reverberation of a sound
 Eecho, *v.* to give back the sound of a voice
 Eecho'meter, *s.* an instrument to measure the ratio and duration of sounds
 Eecho'metry, *s.* the art of making vaults or arches so as to produce an artificial echo
 Eclair'cise, *v.* *a.* to explain; to clear up
 Eclair'cissement, *s.* [Fr.] an explanation
 Eclamps'y, *s.* an epileptic symptom
 Eclat, *s.* [Fr.] splendour, show, renown
 Ecl'etic, *a.* selecting, choosing at will
 Ecl'etically, *ad.* by way of selecting
 Ecl'egni, *s.* a compound of oils and sirups
 Eclips'a'reon, *s.* an instrument for explaining the phenomena of eclipses
 Eclip'se, *s.* an obscuration of the sun, moon, &c. from the intervention of some other body—*v.* *a.* to cloud; to disgrace

Ecliptic, *s.* the apparent orbit of the earth, so called because eclipses take place there
—*a.* described by the elliptic line

Eclogue, *s.* a pastoral poem; so called because Virgil named his pastorals eclogues
Economic, *Economical*, *a.* frugal, saving
Economically, *ad.* frugally; with economy
Economics, *s.* what applies to the management of household affairs

Economist, *s.* one that is thrifty or frugal
Economize, *v. a.* to retrench, to save

Economy, *s.* frugality; disposition of things
Ecthrasis, *s.* an explicit declaration

Ecliptic, *s.* a passionate exclamation

Ecliptic, *a.* attenuating, dissolving

Ecthrasis, *s.* an irregular pulse

Ecthrasis, *v. a.* to fill with enthusiasm

Ecthrastic, *a.* ravished; filled with enthusiasm

Ecthrasis, *s.* excessive joy, enthusiasm

Ecthrastic, *a.* enrapturing, transporting

Ecthrasy, *a.* taken from the original

Ecthrasy, *s.* a copy

Ecthrasy, *s.* [Fr.] a stable or shed for horses

Ecthrasy, *a.* eating; voracious; devouring

Ecthrasy, *s.* voracity, ravenousness

Ecthrasy, *s.* wood on the tops of fencés

Ecthrasy, *s.* stubble; the latter grass

Ecthrasy, *s.* a turn of the water; a whirlpool

—*a.* whirling—*v. a.* to move circularly

Ecthrasy-water, *s.* the back-water; dead-water

Ecthrasy, *s.* a stone of a light gray colour

Ecthrasy, *a.* deprived of teeth

Ecthrasy, *s.* a pulling out of teeth

Edge, *s.* the sharp part of a blade; a brink

—*v. a.* to sharpen; to furnish with an edge

—*v. n.* to move along gradually

Edgeless, *a.* unable to cut, blunt, obtuse

Edge-tool, *s.* a tool made sharp to cut

Edge-wise, *ad.* in a direction of the edge

Edging, *s.* a fringe, an ornamental border

Edible, *a.* fit to be eaten, eatable

Edict, *s.* a proclamation, an ordinance

Edification, *s.* improvement, instruction

Edificant, *a.* building; constructing

Edificatory, *a.* tending to edification

Edifice, *s.* a building, a fabric

Edificial, *a.* pertaining to buildings

Edifier, *s.* one that improves another

Edify, *v. a.* to instruct, improve, persuade

Edile, *s.* the title of a Roman magistrate

Edileship, *s.* the office of an edile

Edify, *v. a.* to prepare a work for publication

Edification, *s.* the whole impression of a book

Editor, *s.* one who revises or prepares any literary work for publication

Editorship, *s.* office and duty of an editor

Editorial, *a.* belonging to an editor

Educate, *v. a.* to instruct, to bring up

Education, *s.* the instruction of children

Educational, *a.* pertaining to education

Educator, *s.* one that instructs youth

Educe, *v. a.* to bring out, to extract

Eduction, *s.* the act of bringing into view

Educor, *s.* that which elicits or extracts

Educorate, *v. a.* to sweeten; to purify

Educoration, *s.* the act of sweetening

Educorative, *a.* capable of sweetening

Eel, *s.* a serpentine stony fish

Eelpot, *s.* a basket used for catching eels

Eelpout, *s.* a small kind of eel

Eel-skin, *s.* the skin of an eel

Eel-spear, *s.* a prong used for catching eels

Effable, *a.* that may be spoken; expressive

Efface, *v. a.* to blot out, to destroy

Effect, *s.* event produced; issue; reality

Effect', *v. a.* to bring to pass, to produce

Effectible, *a.* performable; practicable

Effection, *s.* (in geometry) a problem, or

praxis, drawn from a general proposition

Effective, *a.* operative, active, serviceable

Effectively, *ad.* powerfully, with effect

Effectless, *a.* without effect, useless

Effector, *s.* he that produces any effect

Effects', *s. pl.* goods, movables, furniture

Effectual, *a.* powerful, efficacious

Effectually, *ad.* efficaciously; thoroughly

Effectuate, *v. a.* to bring to pass, to fulfil

Efficacy, *s.* unmanly delicacy

Efficinate, *a.* womanish, tender

Efficinately, *ad.* weakly, womanly

Efficinateness, *s.* unmanly softness [motion

Effervesce, *v. a.* to generate heat by luteine

Effervescence, *s.* the act of growing hot;

production of heat by luteine motion

Effervescent, *a.* gently boiling or bubbling

Effervesible, *a.* capable of effervescing

Effete, *a.* barren, worn out

Efficacious, *a.* productive of effects; powerful

to produce the consequences intended

Efficaciously, *ad.* effectually

Efficaciousness, *s.* quality of being efficacious

Efficacy, *s.* ability or power to effect

Efficience, Efficency, *s.* effectual agency

Efficent, *a.* causing or producing effects

Efficently, *ad.* with effect; effectively

Effigiate, *v. a.* to form in effigy

Effigiation, *s.* the act of portraying

Effigy, *s.* representation in painting, &c.

Eflate, *v. a.* to fill with wind; to puff up

Eflation, *s.* the act of belching

Efflorescence, *s.* production of flowers

Efflorescent, *a.* shooting out in flowers

Effluence, *s.* that which issues or is derived

from some other principle

Effluent, *a.* flowing from, issuing out of

Effluvia, *s.* those small particles which are

continually flying off from all bodies

Effluvia, *s.* a vapour, an emanation

Efflux, *s.* an effusion; a flowing out

Efflux', *v. n.* to run or flow away

Effluxion, *s.* the act of flowing out

Effort, *s.* a struggle, a strong exertion

Efforce, *v. a.* to force; to ravish

Effosion, *s.* the act of digging coals or relics

of the earth

Effrayable, *a.* dreadful; frightful

Effrontery, *s.* boldness, impudence

Effulge, *v.* to send forth lustre

Effulgence, *s.* lustre, brightness, splendour

Effulgent, *a.* shining, bright, luminous

Effumability, *s.* the quality of flying away

Effume, *v. a.* to breathe or puff out

Effund', *v. a.* to pour out

Effuse, *v. a.* to pour out; to spill; to shed

—*s.* waste—*a.* dissipated; extravagant

Effusion, *s.* the act of pouring out; waste

Effusive, *a.* pouring out; dispersing

Effutious, *a.* foolishly uttered

Eft, *s.* a newt; an evert—*ad.* quickly, soon

Egerminate, *v.* to bud or spring out

Egermination, *s.* the act of budding

Egest, *v. a.* to discharge food

Egestion, *s.* throwing out the digested food

Egestuosity, *s.* extreme poverty

Egestuous, Egestuose, *a.* poor, needy

Egg, *s.* that which is laid by feathered animals

and various kinds of insects, &c.

from which their young are produced

Egg, *v. a.* to incite, to instigate, to spur on

Eglandulous, *a.* destitute of glands

Eglantine, *s.* a species of rose; sweetbrier

Eglom'erate, *v. n.* to unwind itself

Egotism, *s.* frequent self-commendation
 Egotist, *s.* one who talks much of himself
 Egotistical, *a.* self-conceited
 Egotize, *v. n.* to talk much of one's self
 Egregious, *a.* remarkable, eminently bad
 Egregiously, *ad.* eminently; shamefully
 Egregiousness, *s.* enormous state
 Egress, Egres'sion, *s.* the act of going out of any place; departure
 Egret, *s.* a fowl of the heron kind
 Egrette, *s.* an ornament of ribands, &c.
 Egriot, *s.* a species of sour cherry
 Eh! a word used interrogatively, denoting a desire to hear again that which had been before imperfectly heard, or not properly understood
 Elder, *s.* a kind of duck
 Elder-down, *s.* soft feathers of the elder duck
 Eidour'mon, *s.* an exhibition of the heavenly bodies and their motions
 Eigh! *interj.* an exclamation of delight
 Eight, *a.* twice four
 Eighteen, *a.* eight and ten united [teneth
 Eighteenth, *a.* next in order to the seven-
 Eightfold, *a.* eight times the number
 Eighth, *a.* next in order to the seventh
 Eighthly, *ad.* in the eighth place
 Eightieth, *a.* next in order to the seventy-
 Eighty, *a.* eight times ten
 Eisel, *s.* vinegar; any thing very acid
 Either, *pron.* one or the other
 Ejaculate, *v. a.* to throw out, to shoot out
 Ejaculation, *s.* a short fervent prayer
 Ejaculatory, *a.* hasty; fervent; darted out
 Eject, *v. a.* to throw out, expel, cast forth
 Ejection, *s.* the act of casting out, expulsion
 Ejectment, *s.* a legal writ, commanding the tenant wrongfully holding houses, lands, &c. to restore possession to the owner
 Ejector, *s.* one who ejects or expels another
 Ejulation, *s.* a lamentation, an outcry
 Eke, *v. a.* to protract; to supply
 Eke, *ad.* also, likewise, besides, moreover
 Elaborate, *a.* finished with great labour and exactness; studied
 Elaborately, *ad.* laboriously, diligently
 Elaboration, *s.* the act of finishing with great care and attention
 Elaboratory, *s.* a chymist's work-room
 Ejan'te, *v. n.* to throw out, to dart out
 Ejan'olite, *s.* a greasy kind of mineral
 Eiapadation, *s.* the clearing away stones
 Elapse, *v. n.* to pass away, to glide away
 Elaqueate, *v. a.* to set free, to disentangle
 Elaqueation, *s.* the act of setting free
 Elastic, *a.* springing back, recovering
 Elasticity, *s.* the quality in bodies by which, on being bent or compressed, they spring back and make efforts to resume their original form and tension
 Elate, *a.* flushed with success; haughty
 Elate, *v. a.* to pull up, exalt, heighten
 Elaterium, *s.* [Lat.] the juice of the wild cucumber; a violent purgative
 Elation, *s.* haughtiness, great pride
 Elaxate, *v. a.* to loose, to widen
 Elaxation, *s.* the act of loosing
 Elbow, *s.* the bending of the arm; an angle
 — *v.* to push with the elbow; to jut out
 Elbow-chair, *s.* a chair with arms
 Elbow-room, *s.* room to stretch out the elbows on each side; freedom
 Eld, *s.* old people, old age, old times
 Eldet, *a.* exceeding another in years
 Elder, *s.* an ancestor; a well-known tree

Elderly, *a.* somewhat in years, rather old
 Elders, *s. pl.* ancient rulers; ancestors
 Eldership, *s.* seniority; primogeniture
 Eldst, *a.* the oldest, the first born [meat
 Elceamp'ne, *s.* the plant starwort; a sweet-
 Elect, *v. a.* to choose for any office, &c.; to select as an object of eternal mercy
 Elect, *a.* chosen, preferred—*a.* one chosen
 Election, *s.* the act or power of choosing
 Electioneering, *s.* the practices used at the election of a member for Parliament
 Elective, *a.* exerting the power of choice
 Electively, *ad.* by choice, with preference
 Elector, *s.* he that has a vote in the election of any officer; a person legally qualified to vote for a member of Parliament
 Electoral, *a.* of or belonging to an elector
 Electorate, *s.* the territory, &c. of an elector
 Electre, *s.* amber; a mixed metal
 Electric, *s.* any substance capable of exhibiting electricity; a non-conductor
 Electrical, *a.* able to produce electricity
 Electrically, *ad.* by means of electricity
 Electrician, *s.* one skilled in electricity
 Electricity, *s.* that property in bodies which produces a kind of elementary fire by attrition
 Electrifiable, *a.* capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid
 Electrification, Electrization, *s.* the act of electrifying
 Electrify, *v. a.* to communicate electricity
 Electrine, *a.* belonging to amber
 Electrize, *v. a.* to electrify
 Electro-magnetic, *a.* pertaining to magnetism as connected with electricity
 Electrometer, *s.* an instrument for measuring the electricity in any electrified body
 Electrometrical, *a.* pertaining to an electrometer [silver
 Electron, *s.* amber; a mixture of gold with
 Electuary, *s.* a soft compound medicine
 Eleemosynary, *a.* living on charity
 Elegance, *s.* beauty without grandeur
 Elegant, *a.* beautiful, pleasing, neat
 Elegantly, *ad.* in a pleasing manner; neatly
 Elegiac, *a.* used in elegies; sorrowful
 Elegiac, Elegist, *s.* a writer of elegies
 Elegy, *s.* a mournful pathetic poem; a dirge
 Element, *s.* a constituent principle of any thing (the four elements, according to the Aristotelian philosophy, are earth, fire, air, water); proper habitation, &c. of any thing; rudiments of science
 Elemental, *a.* produced by elements
 Elemental'y, *s.* ingredients or first principles
 Elementariness, *s.* uncompound state
 Elementary, *a.* not compounded, simple
 Elench', *s.* an argument, a sophism
 Elephant, *s.* the largest of quadrupeds
 Elephantiasis, *s.* a species of leprosy
 Elephantine, *a.* pertaining to the elephant
 Eleusinian, *a.* belonging to the rites of Ceres
 Elevate, *v. a.* to exalt, dignify, make glad
 Elevated, Elevated, *part. a.* exalted, elated
 Elevation, *s.* a raising up, exaltation, height
 Elève, *s.* [Fr.] one brought up or protected
 Eleven, *a.* ten and one added
 Eleventh, *a.* next in order to the tenth
 Elf, *s.* a fairy, a wandering spirit, a demon
 Elf'in, Elf'ish, *a.* relating to fairies
 Elf'lock, *s.* a knot of hair twisted by elves
 Elf'cit, *v. a.* to bring to light; to fetch out
 Elicitation, *s.* the act of drawing forth
 Elide, *v. a.* to cut off a syllable [chosen
 Eligibility, Eligibleness, *s.* worthiness to be

EXTERNAL BEAUTY MAY CAPTIVATE, BUT INTERNAL WORTH WILL SECURE.

ENTERTAIN HONOUR WITH HUMILITY, AND POVERTY WITH PATIENCE.

[EMA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EMB

El'igible, *a.* fit to be chosen
 Eligur'ation, *s.* the act of devouring
 Eliminate, *v. a.* to polish, to smoothe
 Eliminate, *v. a.* to open; to release
 Elimination, *s.* act of banishing; rejection
 Ellu'guld, *a.* tongue-tied; speechless, dumb
 Eliqua'tion, *s.* separation by fusion
 Ellis'ion, *s.* act of cutting off; separation
 Elix'ate, *v. a.* to extract by boiling
 Elixat'ion, *s.* the act of boiling or stewing
 Elix'ir, *s.* the liquid extract or quintessence
 of any thing; a medicine, a cordial
 Elk, *s.* a large wild animal of the stag kind
 Ell, *s.* a measure of one yard and a quarter
 Ellip'sis, *s.* an oval figure; a defect, a chasm
 Ellip'sograph, *s.* an instrument to measure
 Ellip'soid, *s.* a solid elliptical body [ellipses
 Ellip'tic, Ellip'tical, *a.* like an ellipsis
 Ellip'u'city, *s.* elliptical form
 Elm, *s.* the name of a tall timber-tree
 Elmin'thes, *s. pl.* small intestinal worms
 Elm'y, *a.* abounding with elm-trees
 Eloca'tion, *s.* a removal from the usual
 place of residence; an ecstasy
 Eloqua'tion, *s.* eloquence, fluency of speech
 Eloqu'ative, *a.* having the power of eloquence
 Elo'gist, Eu'logist, *s.* one who pronounces
 a panegyric
 Elo'gy, Eu'logy, *s.* praise, panegyric
 Eloit', *v. a.* to put at a distance; to remove
 Eloim'ent, *s.* removal to a distance
 Elongate, *v.* to lengthen, draw out, go off
 Elonga'tion, *s.* the act of lengthening
 Elo'pe, *v. a.* to run away; to get loose from
 confinement; to go off clandestinely
 Elo'pement, *s.* a departure from friends and
 family without their consent
 Elops, *s.* a fish; a kind of serpent
 Eloquence, *s.* speaking with fluency, &c.
 Elo'quent, *a.* having the power of oratory
 Elo'quently, *ad.* in elegant language
 Else, *pron. other;—ad.* otherwise, beside
 Elsewhere, *ad.* in another place
 El'sin, *s.* a shoemaker's awl
 Elu'cidate, *v. a.* to explain, to clear up
 Elucida'tion, *s.* an explanation, exposition
 Elu'cidative, *a.* throwing light; explanatory
 Elu'cidator, *s.* an explainer, a commentator
 Elucta'tion, *s.* the act of bursting forth
 Elu'ide, *v. a.* to escape by stratagem; shun
 Elu'dible, *a.* that can be eluded
 Elum'ated, *a.* weakened in the loins
 Elu'sion, *s.* artifice; the act of escaping
 Elu'sive, Elu'sory, *a.* tending to elude
 Elu'te, *v.* to wash off, to cleanse
 Elu'triate, *v. a.* to decant or strain out
 Elutria'tion, *s.* the separation of foul sub-
 stances from the pure, by pulverization,
 washing, and straining off
 Elux'ate, *v. a.* to strain or put out of joint
 Eluxa'tion, *s.* dislocation, luxation
 Elv'er, *s.* a young conger or sea-eel
 Elv'ish, *a.* relating to elves or fairies
 Elys'ian, *a.* pleasant, exceedingly delightful
 Elys'ium, *s.* in the heathen mythology, the
 place appointed for the souls of the vir-
 tuous after death; any pleasant place
 Ema'cerate, *v. a.* to waste, to make lean
 Ema'ciate, *v.* to lose flesh; to pine; to waste
 Ema'ciate, Ema'ciated, *a.* sunk; wasted
 Ema'ciation, *s.* the state of one grown lean
 Ema'culate, *v. a.* to make clean
 Ema'culation, *s.* the act of clearing any
 thing from spots or foulness
 Em'nant, *a.* flowing from, issuing out of
 Em'nanate, *v.* to issue from something else

Emana'tion, *s.* the act of issuing or flowing
 from any other substance; that which flows
 Em'nanative, *a.* issuing from another
 Ema'ncipate, *v. a.* to set free from slavery
 Ema'ncipation, *s.* a deliverance from sla-
 very or servitude; restoration to liberty
 Ema'ncipator, *s.* one who liberates
 Ema'rginate, Ema'rginated, *a.* notched or
 indented at the edge; truncated—*v. a.* to
 take away the margin
 Ema'rginate, *ad.* in a notched form
 Ema'rgination, *s.* the operation of cleansing
 the edges of wounds
 Ema'scuate, *v. a.* to deprive of virility—*a.*
 unmanned; effeminate; vitiated
 Ema'sculation, *s.* castration; effeminacy
 Embal'ic, *v. a.* to bind or pack up
 Emball', *v. a.* to make up like a ball
 Embalm', *v. a.* to impregnate a body with
 aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction
 Embalm'er, *s.* one that practises embalming
 Embalm'ing, *s.* the act of preserving a dead
 body from decay by the application of
 wax, gum, spices, &c.
 Embar', *v. a.* to shut in, to hinder, to stop
 Embar'go, *s.* a prohibition from sailing
 Embark', *v.* to go on shipboard; to engage
 Embarka'tion, *s.* the going on ship board
 Embar'pass, *v. a.* to perplex, to distress
 Embar'rassment, *s.* perplexity, trouble
 Embas'e, *v. a.* to vitiate, degrade, impair
 Embas'ement, *s.* deprivation, deterioration
 Embas'sage, Embas'sy, *s.* a public message
 Embas'sador. See Ambassador, &c.
 Embat'tle, *v. a.* to range in order of battle
 Embat'tled, *a.* indented like a battlement;
 drawn up in battle array
 Embay, *v. a.* to enclose in a bay; to bathe
 Embed', *v. a.* to lay in another substance
 Embel'lish, *v. a.* to adorn, to beautify
 Embel'ishment, *s.* ornament, decoration
 Emb'er-goose, *s.* a large kind of goose in-
 habiting the north-rn regions
 Emb'ers, *s.* hot cinders or ashes
 Emb'er-week, *s.* one of the four seasons of
 the year appropriated by the church to
 implore divine favour on the ordination
 of ministers, performed at these seasons
 Embez'zle, *v. a.* to steal privately; to waste
 Embez'zlement, *s.* a misapplying of a trust
 Embez'zler, *s.* one who appropriates to him-
 self what is received in trust for another
 Embla'ze, *v. a.* to blazon, to adorn, to paint
 Embla'zon, *v. a.* to adorn with ensigns ar-
 morial; to set off pompously; to deck
 Embla'zoner, *s.* a herald; a blazoner
 Embla'zonly, *s.* pictures upon shields
 Emblem, *s.* a moral device; a representa-
 tion; an allusive picture; enamel
 Emblematic', Emblematical, *a.* using em-
 blematically, *ad.* allusively [blems
 Emblem'atist, *s.* one who devises emblems
 Emblem'ents, *s. pl.* the produce of land that
 has been sown or planted
 Emblemize, *v. a.* to represent by an emblem
 Embloom', *v. a.* to cover with bloom
 Embod'y, *v. a.* to incorporate; to unite
 Embold'en, *v. a.* to give boldness or courage
 Embolism, *s.* intercalary time, or the addi-
 tion of a day, as in leap-year
 Embolismic, Embolismal, *a.* intercalary
 Embolus, *s.* any thing inserted and acting
 in another; a piston
 Embor'der, *v. a.* to adorn with a border
 Emboss', *v. a.* to engrave with relief or ris-
 ing work; to enclose; to hunt hard

EXPERIENCE, WITH INSTRUCTION, IS THE BEST WAY TO PERFECTION.

EXPERIENCE, WITHOUT REASON, IS THE DELUSION OF FANCY.

Emboss'ing, *s.* the art of making figures in relieve, embroidery, &c.
 Emboss'ment, *s.* relief, rising work
 Embottle, *v. a.* to confine in a bottle
 Embouchure, *s.* [Fr.] the aperture of a wind instrument, &c.
 Embow, *v. a.* to bend like a bow; to arch
 Embowel, *v. a.* to take out the entrails
 Embow'ler, *s.* one who takes out the bowels
 Embower, *v. n.* to lodge in a bower
 Embrace, *v. a.* to hold fondly in the arms; to comprise, to contain, to include
 Embrace, *s.* fond pressure in the arms
 Embrace'ment, *s.* conjugal endearment; the state of being embraced
 Embracer, *s.* the person who embraces
 Embracery, *s.* an attempt to corrupt a jury
 Embrace're, *s.* a battlement; an aperture in fortifications for cannon
 Embrocate, *v. a.* to foment a part diseased
 Embrocation, *s.* a fomentation, a lotion
 Embroider, *v. a.* to adorn with figure-work
 Embroiderer, *s.* one who embroiders
 Embroidery, *s.* variegated needle-work
 Embroll, *v. a.* to disturb, distract, confuse
 Embroilment, *s.* confusion; disturbance
 Embrothel, *v. a.* to shut up in a brothel
 Embrothel, *a.* reduced to brutality
 Embryo, Embryon, *s.* the child in the womb before it has perfect shape; any thing unfinished—*a.* not yet ready for production
 Embryotomy, *s.* the dissection of an embryo
 Embryon, *a.* pertaining to an embryo
 Emburse, *v. a.* to restore money owing
 Embusement, *s.* [Fr.] the mouth of a river, where it falls into the sea
 Emedullate, *v. a.* to take out the marrow
 Emend, *v. a.* to amend; to correct
 Emendable, *a.* capable of emendation
 Emendation, *s.* a correction, an alteration
 Emendator, *s.* a corrector; an improver
 Emendatory, *a.* contributing correction
 Emendicate, *v. a.* to beg
 Ementrition, *s.* a lying or forging [four
 Emerald, *s.* a precious stone of a green colour
 Emerge, *v. n.* to rise out of; to issue from
 Emergence, Emergency, *s.* the act of rising from any surrounding element; any sudden occasion or unexpected casualty
 Emergent, *a.* rising into view; sudden
 Emerods, Emeroids, *s.* painful swellings of the hæmorrhoidal veins; piles
 Emersion, *s.* act of rising into view again
 Emery, *s.* an iron ore; a glazier's diamond
 Emetic, *s.* a vomit—*a.* provoking vomits
 Emetically, *ad.* so as to excite vomiting
 Emetin, *s.* a very powerful emetic
 E'mew, E'mu, *s.* the cassowary, a bird of the ostrich kind
 Emication, *s.* a sparkling or glittering
 Emiction, *s.* any thing voided by urine
 Emigrant, *a.* settling in another country
 Emigrant, *s.* one who emigrates
 Emigrate, *v. n.* to quit one country or region and settle in another
 Emigration, *s.* removal of inhabitants from one country to another
 Eminence, *s.* loftiness; summit; a part rising above the rest; a conspicuous situation; distinction; a title given to cardinals
 Eminent, *a.* high, dignified, conspicuous
 Eminently, *ad.* conspicuously, highly
 Emir, *s.* a title of dignity among the Turks
 Emisary, *s.* a secret agent—*a.* prying
 Emis'sion, *s.* act of throwing or shooting out
 Emit, *v. a.* to send forth, to discharge

Em'net, *s.* an ant, a plismire
 Emmew, *v. a.* to coop up, to confine
 Emollescence, *s.* the first state of fusibility
 Emolliate, *v. a.* to soften; to render effe-
 Emollient, *a.* softening, suppling [minute
 Emollients, *s. pl.* external medicines which have the power of relaxing the fibres
 Emolli'tion, *s.* the act of softening
 Emolument, *s.* profit, advantage, gain
 Emolumental, *a.* useful; yielding profit
 Emotion, *s.* disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion; a sudden motion
 Empair. See Impair.
 Empale, *v. a.* to enclose, to fence with pales; to put to death by fixing on a stake
 Empalement, *s.* the punishment of empaling; the calx or cup of a flower
 Empanel, *v. a.* to swear, &c. a jury
 Empark, *v. a.* to inclose as with a fence
 Emparlance, *s.* a petition, a conference
 Empas'm, *s.* a powder used for allaying inflammation; also for preventing the bad scent of the body
 Empas'sion, *v. a.* to move with passion
 Empe'ople, *v. a.* to form into a community
 Emperor, *s.* a monarch superior to a king
 Emphasis, *s.* a remarkable stress laid on a word or sentence by the speaker
 Emphasize, *v. a.* to utter with a particular stress of the voice
 Emphatic, Emphatical, *a.* forcible
 Emphatically, *ad.* strongly, forcibly
 Emphy'm, Emphyse'ma, *s.* a light puffy humour, yielding to pressure, but instantly rising again
 Emphysematous, *a.* bloated, puffed up
 Emphyteutic, *a.* let out to farm
 Empire, *s.* imperial power; command
 Empiric, *s.* a pretended physician, a quack
 Empiric, Empiricai, *a.* practised without rational grounds; experimental
 Empirically, *ad.* without rational ground
 Empiricism, *s.* dependence on experience, without the rules of art; quackery
 Emplaster, *v. a.* to cover with a plaster
 Emplast'ic, *a.* viscous, glutinous
 Emplaid, *v. a.* to indict, to prefer a charge
 Employ, *v. a.* to keep at work; to use
 Employ, Employment, *s.* business; office or post of business; business intrusted
 Employable, *a.* capable of being used
 Employer, *s.* one who sets others to work
 Employ'ge, *v. a.* to force suddenly
 Empoison, *v. a.* to destroy by poison
 Empoisoner, *s.* one who destroys by poison
 Empoisonment, *s.* the act of poisoning
 Emporetic, *a.* used in merchandize
 Emporium, *s.* a place of merchandize, a mart; a commercial city
 Empoverish, *v. a.* to make poor, to exhaust
 Empower, *v. a.* to authorize, to enable
 Empress, *s.* the wife of an emperor; the female sovereign of an empire
 Empri'se, *s.* an attempt of danger
 Emp'tic, *s.* one that empties or exhausts
 Emp'tiness, *s.* a void space, vacuity; want of substance, want of knowledge
 Emp'tional, *a.* to be had by buying
 Emp'ty, *a.* not full; unfurnished; ignorant
 Emu'ty, *v. a.* to evacuate; to exhaust
 Empurple, *v. a.* to make of a purple colour
 Empuzzle, *v. a.* to perplex, to puzzle
 Empe'una, *s.* collection of purulent matter
 Empyreal, Empyrean, *a.* aerial, heavenly
 Empyrean, *s.* the highest heaven, where the pure elemental fire is supposed to subsist

Empyreum, Empyreuma, *s.* the taste and smell of the fire, which remains after distillation, from innumerable heat
 Empyreumatic, *a.* having the taste or smell of burnt substances
 Empyric, *a.* of a combustible quality
 Empyrosis, *s.* a conflagration or general fire
 Emulcid, *a.* mouldy
 Emulate, *v.* to imitate with a hope of excelling
 Emulation, *s.* rivalry, impelled by a generous ardour to imitate or excel others
 Emulative, *a.* inclined to emulation
 Emulator, *s.* a rival, a competitor
 Emulge, *v. a.* to milk out; drain, empty
 Emulgent, *a.* milking or draining out
 Emulous, *a.* rivaling, desirous to excel
 Emulously, *ad.* with desire of excelling
 Emulsion, *s.* an oily lubricating medicine
 Emulsive, *a.* like milk; softening
 Emunctory, *s.* that part of the body where any thing excrementitious is secreted
 Emuscation, *s.* a clearing from moss
 Enable, *v. a.* to make able, to empower
 Enablement, *s.* the act of enabling
 Enact, *v. a.* to decree, establish, represent
 Enactment, *s.* the making a law
 Enactor, *s.* one who makes a decree
 Enacture, *s.* purpose, determination
 Enalge, *s.* a figure of speech in which words are put out of their proper order
 Enambush, *v. a.* to hide in ambush
 Enamel, *v. a.* to inlay with colours
 Enamel, *s.* substance used in enamelling
 Enam'el, *a.* resembling enamel; smooth
 Enam'eller, *s.* one who enamels or inlays
 Enamelling, *s.* the art of inlaying colours
 Enam'our, *v. a.* to inspire with love
 Enarra'tion, *s.* recital, relation, account
 Enarthrosis, *s.* the insertion of the round end of one joint in the cavity of another
 Enatation, *s.* escape by swimming
 Enate, *a.* growing out
 Ena'ge, *v. a.* to coop up, to confine in a cage
 Encamp, *v.* to pitch tents, to form a camp
 Encampment, *s.* tents pitched in order
 Encase, *v. a.* to enclose or hide in a case
 Encaustic, *a.* belonging to the art of painting with burnt wax, or enamelling
 Enca've, *v. a.* to hide as in a cave
 Encerint, *s.* in fortification, an inclosure
 Encerinte, *a.* [Fr.] in a state of pregnancy
 Encha'fe, *v. a.* to enrage, irritate, provoke
 Enchain, *v. a.* to fasten with a chain
 Enchant, *v. a.* to bewitch, to delight highly
 Enchanter, *s.* a magician, a sorcerer
 Enchanting, *a.* magical; delightful
 Enchantingly, *ad.* in a manner to delight
 Enchantment, *s.* magical charms, spells; irresistible influence; high delight
 Enchantress, *s.* a sorceress; a woman of extreme beauty or excellence
 Encha'se, *v. a.* to infix; set in gold; adorn
 Enchirid'ion, *s.* a small pocket volume
 Enchisel, *v. a.* to carve with a chisel
 Ench'ered, *a.* burnt to cinders
 Encircle, *v. a.* to surround, to environ; to enclose in a ring or circle
 Encirclet, *s.* a small circle; a ring
 Encitic, *s.* a particle which throws back the accent upon the preceding syllable—*a.* leaning; throwing back
 Encitics, *s.* (in grammar) the art of declining or conjugating words
 Enclose, *v. a.* to surround; to fence in
 Enclosure, *s.* ground enclosed or fenced in
 Encos'fin, *v. a.* to put in a coffin

Encomiast, *s.* a proclaimer of praise
 Encomiastic, Encomiastic, *a.* laudatory
 Encomium, *s.* a panegyric, praise, eulogy
 Encom'pass, *v. a.* to encircle, to shut in, to surround; to include, to environ
 Encom'passment, *s.* a surrounding
 Encore, *ad.* [Fr.] again, once more
 Encore, *v. a.* to call for a repetition
 Encounter, *s.* a duel, a battle; sudden meeting; engagement; casual incident
 Encounter, *v. a.* to fight, to attack; to meet
 Encourage, *v. a.* to animate, to embolden
 Encouragement, *s.* incitement, support
 Encourager, *s.* one that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer
 Encouraging, *a.* furnishing ground to hope for success
 Encradle, *v. a.* to lay in a cradle
 Encrinite, *s.* a fossil; stone-lily
 Encrimson, *v. a.* to give a crimson colour to
 Encrimsoned, *a.* having a crimson colour
 Encrisp, *v. a.* to curl; to form in curls
 Encroach, *v. n.* to invade; advance by stealth
 Encroach'er, *s.* one who unlawfully advances
 Encroach'ing, *a.* tending to encroach
 Encroachment, *s.* an unlawful intrusion
 Encrust, *v. a.* to cover as with a crust
 Encumber, *v. a.* to clog, to embarrass
 Encumbrance, *s.* an impediment, a clog
 Encyclical, *a.* circular; round about
 Encyclo'p'dia, *s.* a complete circle of the sciences; a general system of instruction
 Encyclo'p'dian, *a.* embracing the whole round of literature and the sciences
 Encyclo'p'dist, *s.* one who assists in compiling books to illustrate the sciences
 Encysted, *a.* enclosed in a bag or bladder
 End, *s.* a design, point, conclusion; death
 —*v. a.* to conclude; to terminate
 Endam'age, *v. a.* to hurt, to prejudice
 Endamage'ment, *s.* loss; damage; injury
 Endan'ger, *v. a.* to bring into peril, hazard
 Endan'gement, *s.* hazard, peril
 Endear, *v. a.* to render dear or beloved
 Endearment, *s.* the cause and state of love
 Endear'our, *s.* a labour for some end
 Endeav'our, *v.* to strive, attempt, labour
 Endecagon, *s.* a figure of 11 sides & angles
 Endeit'ic, *a.* showing, exhibiting
 Endemial, Endemic, *a.* peculiar to a country or place, as applied to general diseases
 Endeizen, Endeizen, *v. a.* to make free
 Endict, Endictment, &c. [See Indict]
 End'ing, *part.* finishing—*s.* the end
 Endive, *s.* a common salad herb; succory
 Endless, *a.* infinite, incessant
 Endlessly, *ad.* incessantly, perpetually
 Endlessness, *s.* extension without limit
 Endmost, *a.* remotest; at the extreme end
 Endorse, *v. a.* to superscribe; to accept a bill
 Endorsement, *s.* superscription; acceptance
 Endors'er, *s.* the person who writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange
 Endow, *v. a.* to give a portion; to endue
 Endowment, *s.* wealth given; a natural or acquired accomplishment
 Endue, *v. a.* to supply with grace; to invest
 Endurable, *a.* tolerable; sufferable
 Endurance, *s.* continuance, sufferance
 Endure, *v.* to bear, sustain; brook; last
 Endurer, *s.* one that can bear or endure
 End'wise, *ad.* erectly; uprightly; on end
 Enemy, *s.* a foe, an adversary, an opponent
 Energetic, Energetic, *a.* forcible, strong
 Energetically, *ad.* with energy [active
 Energetic, *a.* powerful in effect

EXPECT NOTHING FROM HIM WHO IS LAVISH OF HIS PROMISES.

EXAMINE WELL THE COUNSEL THAT FAVOURS YOUR DESIRES.

En'ergize, *v. a.* to give energy to
 En'er'gy, *s.* power, force, efficacy
 En'er'vate, En'er'v'e, *v. a.* to weaken; to crush
 En'er'vate, *a.* weakened; deprived of force
 En'er'vation, *s.* the state of being weakened
 En'fan'ish, *v. a.* to starve; to famish
 En'fee'ble, *v. a.* to weaken, to render feeble
 En'fee'blement, *s.* the act of weakening
 En'feoff', *v. a.* to invest with possessions
 En'feoff'ment, *s.* the act of enfeoffing
 En'fet'ter, *v. a.* to put in chains, to confine
 En'fil'a'de, *s.* a straight passage—*v. a.* to pierce in a straight line
 En'fo'rce, *v.* to force, to strengthen, to urge
 En'fo'rceable, *a.* having power to compel
 En'fo'rce'ment, *s.* compulsion, exigence
 En'fo'rcer, *s.* one who compels or urges
 En'fran'chise, *v. a.* to make free, to liberate
 En'fran'chisement, *s.* the act of making free; release from slavery or prison
 En'fran'chiser, *s.* one who gives freedom
 En'ga'ge, *v.* to embark in an affair; to induce; to win by pleasing means; to bind
 En'ga'gedly, *ad.* with earnestness
 En'ga'gement, *s.* an obligation, a bond; employment of the attention; a battle
 En'ga'ging, *a.* winning by pleasing ways
 En'ga'gingly, *ad.* in an obliging manner
 En'ga'gedness, *s.* earnestness; animation
 En'gaol', *v. a.* to imprison, to confine
 En'gar'land, *v. a.* to encircle with a garland
 En'gar'ison, *v. a.* to defend by a garrison
 En'gen'der, *v. a.* to beget; produce; excite
 En'gen'derer, *s.* one who begets
 En'gild', *v. a.* to brighten, to illuminate
 En'gine, *s.* any machine; an agent
 En'gineer', *s.* one who manages engines or directs the artillery of an army
 En'gine'ry, *s.* engines of war; artillery
 En'gard', *v. a.* to encircle, to surround
 En'g'iscope, *s.* a microscope
 En'glad', *v. a.* to cause to rejoice
 En'glish, *a.* any thing belonging to England
 —*s.* the people or language of England
 En'glut', *v. a.* to swallow up; to pamper
 En'gorge, *v.* to swallow, to gorge
 En'gor'gement, *s.* a devouring with voracity
 En'gra'f', *v. a.* to indent in curved lines
 En'gra'f'n, *v. a.* to die deep, to die in grain
 En'gra'f'ple, *v. a.* to close with; to contend
 En'grasp', *v. a.* to hold fast in the hand
 En'grave', *v. a.* to cut characters or devices on metals, wood, precious stones, &c.
 En'grave'r, *s.* one who engraves metals, &c.
 En'graving', *s.* the art or work of an engraver, a picture engraved, a print
 En'gro'ss, *v. a.* to monopolize the whole of any commodity, to sell it at an advanced price; to copy in a large hand
 En'gro'sser, *s.* he that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price
 En'gro'ssment, *s.* the act of taking the whole
 En'gul'f', En'gulph', *v. a.* to cast into a gulf
 En'gul'f'ment, *s.* an absorption in a gulf
 En'han'ce, *v. a.* to raise the price; to raise in esteem; to lift up; to aggravate
 En'han'cement, *s.* increase; augmentation
 En'han'cer, *s.* one who raises the price
 En'han'den, *v. a.* to harden; to encourage
 En'har'mo'nic, *a.* applied to music that proceeds by small intervals
 En'ig'ma, *s.* a riddle, an obscure question
 En'ig'matic, En'ig'matical, *a.* obscure, doubtful
 En'ig'matist, *s.* a maker of riddles [ful
 En'ig'matize, *v.* to speak in enigmas

En'ig'matog'raphy, En'ig'matol'ogy, *s.* the art of making or of explaining enigmas
 En'join', *v. a.* to direct, to order, to prescribe, to give charge
 En'join'er, *s.* one who gives injunctions
 En'join'ment, *s.* a direction, a command
 En'joy', *v. a.* to obtain possession of; to please, to exhilarate; to delight in
 En'joy'able, *a.* capable of enjoyment
 En'joy'er, *s.* one that has possession
 En'joy'ment, *s.* happiness, fruition, pleasure
 En'kindle, *v. a.* to set on fire, to inflame
 En'lard', *v. a.* to cover with lard; to baste
 En'lar'ge, *v.* to increase; to expatiate
 En'lar'gement, *s.* an increase; a release
 En'lar'ger, *s.* that which enlarges; an amplifier
 En'light', *v. a.* to supply with light [splitter
 En'light'en, *v. a.* to illuminate; to instruct
 En'light'ener, *s.* an illuminator; instructor
 En'link', *v. a.* to chain to, to bind together
 En'list', *v. a.* to enrol or register
 En'list'ment, *s.* the act of enlisting
 En'liven, *v. a.* to make lively, to animate
 En'liven'er, *s.* that which animates
 En'mesh', *v. a.* to net, to entangle
 En'mity, *s.* malevolence, malice, ill will
 En'neacoh'dral, *a.* having ninety faces
 En'ne'agon, *s.* a figure of nine angles
 En'neac'o'drian, *a.* having nine stamens
 En'neap'e'talous, *a.* having nine petals
 En'neat'ical, *a.* *En'neat'ical days*, are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneat'ical years*, every ninth year of one's life
 En'er'v'e, *v. a.* to invigorate
 En'no'ble, *v. a.* to dignify, to elevate
 En'no'blement, *s.* exaltation; elevation
 En'nu'i, *s.* [Fr.] weariness, lassitude
 En'nodation, *s.* the act of untying a knot
 En'node, *a.* destitute of knots or joints
 En'no'mity, *s.* great wickedness, villany
 En'no'mous, *a.* irregular, disordered; wicked in a high degree; very large, out of rule
 En'no'mously, *ad.* beyond measure
 En'no'mousness, *s.* immeasurable excess
 En'ough', *a.* sufficient—*s.* a sufficiency
 En'oun'ce, *v. a.* to declare
 En'ow', the plural of Enough
 En'quire. [See Inquire, and its derivatives.]
 En'rage, *v. a.* to irritate, to provoke
 En'ra'ge, *v. a.* to place regularly, to range
 En'rap'ture, *v. a.* to transport with pleasure
 En'ray'ish, *v. a.* to throw into ecstasy
 En'ray'ishment, *s.* ecstasy of delight
 En'ra'gister, *v. a.* to enrol; to register
 En'rich', *v. a.* to make rich; to fertilize
 En'rich'er, *s.* one that enriches
 En'rich'ment, *s.* augmentation of wealth
 En'ridge, *v. a.* to form with ridges
 En'ripe, *v. a.* to ripen, to mature
 En'robe, *v. a.* to dress, to clothe, to adorn
 En'rol', *v. a.* to register, record, enwrap
 En'ro'iment, *s.* a register, a record
 En'root', *v. a.* to fix by the root; to implant
 Ens, *s.* any kind of being or existence
 En'sam'ple, *s.* an example, a pattern
 En'san'guine, *v. a.* to stain or cover with blood
 En'sched'ule, *v. a.* to insert in a schedule
 En'scon'ce, *v. a.* to cover as with a fort
 En'seal', *v. a.* to fix a seal on; to impress
 En'seam', *v. a.* to sew up, to close up
 En'sear', *v. a.* to stop with fire; to cauterize
 En'sem'ble, *s.* [Fr.] a relative proportion of parts to the whole
 En'shield', *v. a.* to cover, defend, protect
 En'shri'ne, *v. a.* to preserve as a holy relic
 En'si'ferous, *a.* bearing a sword

ENVY IS A TURKEY BY BIRTH, AND AN EXECUTIONER BY PROFESSION.

ENVY NO MAN; IT IS A CENSURE ON THE LIBERality OF PROVIDENCE.

[ENT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EPH]

En'siform, *a.* resembling a sword
 En'sign, *s.* a flag or standard of a regiment; the officer who carries it; a signal
 En'sign-bearer, *s.* he that carries the flag
 En'signy, *s.* the office of an ensign
 Enslav'e, *v. a.* to deprive of liberty
 Enslav'ement, *s.* state of slavery, bondage
 Enslav'er, *s.* one who reduces another to bondage
 Ensphe're, *v. a.* to place in a sphere
 Enstamp', *v. a.* to impress as with a stamp
 Ensteep', *v.* to put under water, to soak
 Ensur'e, *v.* to follow, to pursue; to succeed
 Ensur'e. [See Insure, &c.]
 Entab'lature, Entab'lement, *s.* the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar
 Entail', *s.* an estate settled with regard to its descent; engraver's work
 Entail', *v. a.* to settle an estate so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any subsequent possessor; to fix inalienably
 Entailment, *s.* the act of entailing
 Enta'me, *v. a.* to tame, to subjugate
 Entan'gle, *v. a.* to twist, puzzle, ensnare
 Entan'glement, *s.* involution of any thing intricate or adhesive; perplexity; puzzle
 Enter, *v.* to go or come into; to set down in writing; to be engaged in; to be initiated in
 Enter'ing, *s.* a passage into a place, entrance
 Enter'itis, *s.* inflammation of the intestines
 Enter'lace, *v. a.* to intermix, to interweave
 Enteroc'e'le, *s.* rupture of the intestines
 Enterology, *s.* a treatise on the internal parts of the human body
 Enterop'halos, *s.* rupture of the navel
 Enterpar'lance, *s.* mutual talk; a treaty
 Enterplea'd, *v. v.* to discuss an accidental point arising in dispute, before the principal cause can be decided
 Enter'prise, *s.* a hazardous undertaking
 Enter'prise, *v. a.* to undertake; to essay
 Enter'priser, *s.* he who attempts enterprises
 Entertai'n, *v. a.* to talk with; to treat at table; to amuse; to foster in the mind
 Entertain'er, *s.* one who entertains
 Entertain'ing, *part. a.* treating, pleasing
 Entertain'ment, *s.* treatment at the table; hospitable reception; amusement; dramatic performance; conversation
 Enth'eal, Enth'east'ical, *a.* divinely inspired
 Enthro'ne, *v. a.* [See Inthrone]
 Enth'usiasm, *s.* heat of imagination
 Enth'uslast, *s.* one of a but credulous imagination; one who thinks himself inspired; one greatly fond of any thing
 Enth'usias'tic, *a.* over-zealous in any thing
 Enth'usias'tically, *ad.* with enthusiasm
 Enthymemat'ical, *a.* pertaining to an enthymeme
 Enthymeme, *s.* an imperfect syllogism, wanting the major or minor proposition
 Entic'e, *v. a.* to allure, to attract, to invite
 Entic'ement, *s.* an allurements, a bait
 Entic'er, *s.* one that allures to ill
 Entic'ingly, *ad.* in a winning manner
 Entire, *a.* whole, undivided, unmingled
 Entirely, *ad.* completely, fully, wholly
 Entireness, *s.* completeness; fullness
 Entirety, *s.* the whole, the entire thing
 Entit'ative, *a.* considered by itself
 Entit'le, *v. a.* to give a title or right to
 Entit'y, *s.* a real being, real existence
 Entoi'l', *v. a.* to ensnare, to perplex, to take
 Entomatog'raphy, *s.* a discourse or treatise on the nature and habits of insects
 Entomb, *v. a.* to put in a tomb, to bury

Entombment, *s.* burial, interment
 Entomologist, *s.* one conversant with the habits and properties of insects
 Entomology, *s.* that part of natural history which treats of insects
 Entortilla'tion, *s.* a turning in a circle
 Ent'rails, *s. pl.* the intestines, the bowels
 Ent'rance, *s.* a passage; the act of entering
 Ent'rance, *v. a.* to put into a trance
 Ent'rap', *v. a.* to ensnare, take advantage of
 Entreat, *v.* to beg earnestly, to importune
 Entreat'able, *a.* that may be entreated
 Entreat'ance, *s.* petition, entreaty
 Entreat'er, *s.* one who makes a petition
 Entreative, *a.* entreating; pleading
 Entreat'y, *s.* a petition, solicitation
 Entremets, [Fr.] *s. pl.* small plates set between dishes at table; dainty dishes
 Entrepot, *s.* [Fr.] a magazine; a warehouse
 Ent'rick', *v. a.* to deceive, to perplex
 Ent'rochite, *s.* a kind of jointed fossil
 Ent'ry, *s.* the act of entrance; a passage
 Entwine, *v. a.* to wreath together
 Entwist', *v. a.* to wreath round or together
 Ent'bilate, *v.* to clear from clouds
 Ent'bilous, *a.* free from clouds, fair
 Ent'cleat, *v. a.* to solve, clear, disentangle
 Ent'cleation, *s.* plain manifestation
 Enumerate, *v. a.* to reckon up singly
 Enumer'ation, *s.* the act of counting over
 Enumerative, *a.* reckoning up singly
 Enun'ciate, *v. a.* to declare, to proclaim
 Enun'ciation, *s.* declaration, information
 Enun'ciative, *a.* declarative, expressive
 Enun'ciatively, *ad.* declaratively
 Enun'ciatory, *a.* containing utterance
 Eve'lop, *v. a.* to cover, to surround, to hide
 Eve'lop, *s.* an outward case
 Eve'lopm'ent, *s.* perplexity; entanglement
 Eve'nom, *v. a.* to poison; to enrage
 Eve'nomel, *v. a.* to dye red
 Eve'nable, *a.* exciting envy; excellent
 Eve'vior, *s.* one who envies, a maligner
 Eve'vious, *a.* full of envy, malicious
 Eve'viously, *ad.* with envy, with malignity
 Eve'vion, *v. a.* to surround, to encompass, to invest, to encircle; to besiege
 Eve'vions, *s.* places adjacent, neighbourhood
 Eve'voy, *s.* a public minister sent from one power to another, in dignity below an ambassador; a public messenger
 Eve'voys'hip, *s.* the office of an envoy
 Eve'y, *v. a.* to repine at the happiness of others; to hate another for any excellence; to impart unwillingly
 Eve'y, *s.* vexation at another's good
 Eo'lian, Eo'lic, *a.* denoting one of the five dialects of the Greek tongue
 Eo'han-harp, *s.* a musical instrument producing sounds by the action of the wind
 Eo'lyp'le, *s.* an instrument used in hydraulic experiments
 E'pact, *s.* eleven days of the solar above the lunar year; a Hebrew measure
 E'parch, *s.* the governor of a province
 E'paulet, *s.* a shoulder-knot of lace, &c.
 E'paulment, *s.* in fortification, a side work of earth thrown up, or bags of earth, gabions, fascines, &c.
 E'pene'tic, *a.* bestowing praise; laudatory
 E'pen'thesis, *s.* the insertion of a letter in the middle of a word
 E'pen'thetic, *a.* inserted in the middle
 E'per'gne, [Fr.] *s. pl.* an ornamental stand for a large glass dish, with branches, &c.
 E'pha, *s.* a Jewish measure

EXPERIENCE KEEPS A DEAR SCHOOL, BUT FOOLS WILL LEARN IN NO OTHER.

EMPLOYMENT IS THE GREAT INSTRUMENT OF INTELLECTUAL DOMINION.

Ephem'era, *s.* a fever that terminates in one day; an insect that lives but a day
Ephem'eral, *a.* only for a day; short-lived
Ephemer'ides, *s.* tables showing the motion of the planets
Ephen'eris, *s.* an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets
Ephen'erist, *s.* one who studies astrology
Ephial'tes, *s.* the nightmare
Eph'od, *s.* a girdle worn by Jewish priests
Eph'oralty, *s.* the office of an ephor
Eph'or, one of the five magistrates established by Lycurgus to balance the regal power
Epic, *a.* narrative; heroic—*s.* an epic poem
Epic'ede, *s.* a funeral discourse or song
Epic'e'dian, *a.* elegiac, mournful
Epic'e'dium, *s.* an elegy, a funeral poem
Epic'e'ne, *a.* common to both sexes
Epic'eras'tic, *a.* lenient, assuaging
Epic'e'ure, *s.* one wholly given to luxury
Epic'e'uran, *a.* luxurious, contributing to luxury—*s.* a follower of Epicurus
Epic'urism, *s.* luxury; voluptuousness
Epic'urize, *v.* to feast; to riot
Epic'y'cle, *s.* a little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater
Epic'y'loid, *s.* a geometrical curve
Epic'y'loid'al, *a.* pertaining to an epicycloid
Epidem'ic, *s.* a generally prevailing disease
Epidem'ic, **Epidem'ical**, *a.* generally prevailing; affecting great numbers
Epider'mal, **Epider'mic**, **Epider'midal**, *a.* pertaining to the skin or bark
Epider'mis, *s.* the outer skin of the body
Epigast'ric, *a.* relating to a branch of the iliac artery, or upper part of the abdomen
Epig'e'ni, *s.* that part of the orbit in which any planet comes nearest to the earth
Epigl'ottis, *s.* the thin movable cartilage which covers the aperture of the windpipe
Epig'ram, *s.* a short pointed poem
Epigram'matic, *a.* of the nature of epigrams
Epigram'matist, *s.* a writer of epigrams
Epig'raph, *s.* a title; an inscription
Epile'psy, *s.* a convulsion of the whole or part of the body, with loss of sense
Epile'ptic, **Epile'ptical**, *a.* convulsed
Epil'ogism, *s.* computation; enumeration
Epil'ogis'tic, *a.* of the nature of an epilogue
Epil'ogise, *v.* to speak an epilogue
Epil'ogue, *s.* a speech at the end of a play
Epini'cion, *s.* a song of triumph
Epipedom'etry, *s.* the mensuration of figures that stand on the same base
Epiph'any, *s.* a festival in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world by a star, the twelfth day after Christmas
Epiph'one'ma, *s.* an exclamation
Epiph'ora, *s.* a defluxion from the eyes
Epil'hyllosp'erm'ous, *a.* bearing seeds on the backs of the leaves
Epil'ocele, *s.* a rupture of the omentum
Epil'ocy, *s.* a rhetorical figure, by which one circumstance rises in due gradation to another
Epil'ocic, *a.* pertaining to the omentum
Epil'oon, *s.* the omentum or caul
Epis'copacy, *s.* a government by bishops
Epis'copal, *a.* relating to a bishop
Epis'copa'llan, *s.* an adherer to the established church of England
Epis'copate, *s.* the office, &c. of a bishop
Epis'copicide, *s.* the murderer of a bishop
Epis'copy, *s.* superintendance; survey
Episode, *s.* a narrative or digression in a poem separable from the main plot

Episod'ical, *a.* contained in an episode
Episod'ically, *ad.* by way of episode
Epis'pastic, *s.* drawing; blistering
Epis'tle, *s.* a letter; a message under cover
Epis'tolary, *a.* relating to letters; transacted by letters; suitable to letters
Epis'tolical, *a.* having the form of an epistle
Epis'tolize, *v.* to write letters
Epis'tolizer, *s.* a writer of epistles [Ing
Epistol'ographic, *a.* pertaining to letter-writing
Epistol'ography, *s.* the art of writing letters
Epis'trophe, *s.* several sentences, each of which concludes with the same word
Ep'itaph, *s.* a monumental inscription
Epita'phian, *a.* pertaining to or like an epitaph
Epithala'mium, *s.* a nuptial song [taph
Epithem, *s.* a fomentation or poultice
Epithet, *s.* an adjective denoting a quality
Epithet'ic, *a.* pertaining to epithets
Epithum'etic, **Epithum'etical**, *a.* lustful
Epit'ome, *s.* an abridgment, an abstract
Epit'omise, *v.* to abstract, abridge, reduce
Epit'omiser, **Epit'omist**, *s.* an abridger
Epit'rope, *s.* a rhetorical figure of concession, in order to obtain an advantage
Epizoot'ic, *a.* relating to animal remains
Ep'och, **Ep'ocha**, *s.* the time from which dates are numbered, or computation begun
Ep'ode, *s.* the third or last part of an ode
Epope'e, *s.* the subject of an epic poem
Ep'ulary, *a.* belonging to a banquet, jolly
Epula'tion, *s.* a feast, a banquet, jollity
Epul'ose, *a.* feasting to excess
Epul'osity, *s.* excessive banquetting
Epulot'ic, *s.* a healing medicament
Equal'ity, *s.* evenness, uniformity
Equal'able, *a.* equal to itself, even, uniform
Equal'ly, *ad.* evenly; equally to itself
Equal, *s.* one of the same rank and age
Equal, *a.* like another; even, uniform, just
Equal, **Equal'ize**, *v.* to make one person equal to another, to make even
Equaliza'tion, *s.* state of equality
Equal'ity, **Equal'ness**, *s.* likeness, uniformity
Equal'ly, *ad.* in the same degree, impartially
Equal'angular, *a.* consisting of equal angles
Equalin'imity, *s.* evenness of mind
Equal'itous, *a.* not dejected or elated
Equal'ant, *s.* an imaginary circle in astronomy used to determine the motion of the planets
Equal'ation, *s.* bringing things to an equality; the difference between the apparent and mean motion of the sun
Equal'or, *s.* a great circle, equal'y distant from the poles of the world, dividing the globe into equal parts, north and south
Equal'atorial, *a.* pertaining to the equator
Equal'erry, *s.* one who has the care of the horses belonging to a king or prince
Equal'itrian, *a.* pertaining to a horseman; belonging to the Roman knights
Equal'angular, *a.* consisting of equal angles
Equal'able, *v.* to have equal weight
Equal'ral, *a.* having legs of equal length
Equal'different, *a.* arithmetically proportional
Equal'distant, *a.* being at the same distance—*s.* equal distance or remoteness
Equal'distantly, *ad.* at the same distance
Equal'omity, *s.* uniform equality
Equal'ateral, *a.* having all sides equal
Equal'ibrate, *v.* to balance equally
Equalibra'tion, *s.* equipoise; even weight
Equal'ibrious, *a.* equally poised
Equal'ibrist, *s.* one who balances equally
Equal'ibrity, *s.* a state of equilibrium
Equal'ibrium, *s.* equality of weight, equipolse

ERROR AND REPENTANCE ARE THE COMPANIONS OF RASHNESS.

EXCESSIVE BOASTING IS A SIGN OF IGNORANCE AND COWARDICE.

Er'quine, *a.* pertaining to horses
 Equinoct'ial, *a.* pertaining to the equinox
 Equinoct'ial *line*, *s.* an imaginary circle in the heavens under which the equator moves in its diurnal motion; when the sun crosses this line, it makes equal days and nights all over the world
 Equ'iniox, *s.* the precise time when the sun enters the equinoctial, making equal day and night; equality; even measure
 Equinu'merant, *a.* having the same number
 Equip', *v. a.* to dress or fit out; to furnish
 Equip'age, *s.* attendance; horses and carriages; a woman's watch and trinkets
 Equip'endency, *s.* act of hanging in equipoise
 Equip'ment, *s.* the thing equipped or fitted out; the act of equipping
 Equip'oise, *s.* an equality of weight
 Equip'olence, *s.* equality of power
 Equip'olent, *a.* of equal force or power
 Equip'on'derance, *s.* equality of weight
 Equip'on'derant, *a.* of equal weight
 Equip'on'derate, *v. n.* to weigh equally
 Equip'on'dious, *a.* equal on either part
 Equiso'nance, *s.* an equal sounding
 Equiso'nant, *a.* sounding in unison
 Equ'itable, *a.* just, impartial, candid, fair
 Equ'itableness, *s.* justness, equity
 Equ'itably, *ad.* impartially, justly
 Equitangen'tial, *a.* (in geometry) where the tangent of a curve is equal to a constant line
 Equit'ation, *s.* horsemanship; skillful riding
 Equ'ity, *s.* justice, right, impartiality
 Equiv'alence, *s.* equality of worth or power
 Equiv'alent, *s.* a thing of the same value
 Equiv'alent, *a.* equal in value or force
 Equiv'ocal, *a.* doubtful, ambiguous
 Equiv'ocally, *ad.* uncertainly, doubtfully
 Equiv'ocalness, *s.* ambiguity, two meanings
 Equiv'ocate, *v. n.* to use doubtful expressions
 Equivo'cation, *s.* ambiguity of speech; de-lusive words, double or doubtful meaning
 Equiv'ocater, *s.* one who equivocates
 Equivo'que, *s.* a quibble, equivocation
 Equiv'orous, *a.* subsisting on horse-flesh
 Era, *s.* an epoch; a point of time
 Era'diate, *v. n.* to shoot like a ray
 Era'diation, *s.* a sending forth brightness
 Era'dicate, *v. a.* to pull up by the root
 Era'dication, *s.* the act of rooting up
 Era'dicative, *a.* curling radically
 Era'sable, *a.* capable of being erased
 Era'se, *v. a.* to destroy, root up, rub out
 Era'sement, *s.* expunction, abolition
 Era'sure, *s.* act of erasing; a rubbing out
 Ere, *ad.* before, sooner than
 Erect, *v. a.* to build or set up; to exalt
 Erect, *a.* upright; bold, confident
 Erect'able, *a.* that can be erected
 Erect'er, *s.* one that erects or builds
 Erect'ion, *s.* a building or raising up
 Erect'ive, *a.* raising, advancing
 Erect'ly, *ad.* in an erect posture
 Erect'ness, *s.* an upright posture
 Erect'or, *s.* a muscle that causes erection
 Erelong, *ad.* before a long time passes
 Ere'mite, *s.* a hermit; a retired person
 Ere'mitical, *a.* religious; solitary, retired
 Erenow', *ad.* before this time
 Erepta'ion, *s.* a creeping forth
 Erepta'ion, *s.* a taking away by force
 Erewh'ile, *ad.* some time ago, heretofore
 Eri'go, *ad.* consequently; therefore
 Eri'ngo, *s.* the plant called sea-holly
 Eris'tical, *a.* controversial; contentious
 Er'mine, *s.* a small animal or its skin

Er'mined, *a.* clothed with ermine
 Ero'de, *v. a.* to canker, to eat away
 Ero'gation, *s.* a giving or bestowing
 Ero'sion, *s.* the act of eating away
 Ero'tic, *a.* relating to the passion of love
 Erpetol'ogist, *s.* one versed in erpetology
 Erpetol'ogy, *s.* the natural history of reptiles
 Err, *v. n.* to go out of the way; to mistake
 Er'rable, *a.* liable to mistake; fallible
 Er'rand, *s.* a verbal message
 Er'rant, *a.* wandering; vile, very bad
 Er'rantness, *s.* an errant or vile state
 Er'rantry, *s.* a roving or rambling about
 Erra'ta [Lat. *pl.* of Erratum], *s.* faults made in printing, &c.
 Erratic, Erratical, *a.* wandering, irregular
 Errat'ically, *ad.* without rule or order
 Errhi'ne, *a.* occasioning discharge of mucus
 Er'ring, *a.* committing error; uncertain
 Erro'neous, *a.* subject to or full of errors
 Erro'neously, *ad.* by mistake; falsely
 Erro'neousness, *s.* deviation from right
 Er'ror, *s.* mistake, blunder; sin, offence
 Erse, *s.* the language of the Highlanders
 Erst, *ad.* when time was; first, formerly
 Erst'while, *ad.* till then; till now; aforetime
 Erubes'cence, *s.* redness; a blush
 Erubes'cent, *a.* somewhat red; blushing
 Eruct, *v. a.* to belch, to expel wind
 Eructate, *v. a.* to belch, to vomit forth
 Eructa'tion, *s.* a sudden burst of wind
 Er'udite, *a.* learned; well read
 Erud'i'tion, *s.* learning, knowledge
 Erugi'nous, *a.* copperish, rusty, brassy
 Erup'tion, *s.* an issuing or breaking forth with violence; a pustule; a humor
 Erup'tive, *a.* bursting, or tending to burst
 Erysip'elas, *s.* an eruptive disease, vulgarly called Saint Anthony's fire
 Erysi'pelatous, *a.* of the nature of erysipelas
 Ery'thace, *s.* the honeysuckle
 Ery'thema, *s.* a pustular affection of the skin
 Erythema'tic, *a.* having a pustular disease
 Escala'de, *s.* [Fr.] the scaling of walls—
v. a. to mount and enter by means of ladders
 Escal'op, *s.* a regularly indented shell-fish
 Escapa'de, *s.* [Fr.] irregular motion of a horse
 Escap'e, *v.* to get out of danger, to avoid
 Escap'e, *s.* a getting clear from pursuit of danger; precipitate flight; oversight
 Escap'ement, *s.* that part of a watch or clock that regulates its movements
 Escar'gatoire, *s.* [Fr.] a nursery of snails
 Escarp'ment, *s.* a slope or steep descent
 Eschalot', *s.* a kind of small onion
 Es'char, Escha'ra, *s.* a hard crust or scab made by hot applications to a wound
 Escharotic, *a.* burning, searing, caustic
 Escheat', *s.* any thing that falls to the lord of the manor as a forfeit, or on the death of a tenant leaving no heir—*v.* to forfeit
 Escheat'able, *a.* liable to escheat
 Escheat'age, *s.* succession to an escheat
 Escheat'or, *s.* an officer who has to look after the escheats of the crown
 Eschew', *v. a.* to fly, to avoid, to shun
 Es'cort, *s.* a convoy; a guard to a place
 Esco'rt, *v. a.* to convoy; to guard to a place
 Esco't, *v. a.* to pay a reckoning; to support
 Escou't, *s.* a listener; a spy; a scout
 Escrito'ir, *s.* a kind of desk upon drawers
 Escula'pian, *a.* pertaining to the medical art
 Escute'cheon, *s.* a shield with arms
 Escatch'ooned, *a.* having an escutcheon
 Es'culent, *a.* eatable; good for food—*s.* something fit for food

ELEGANT SIMPLICITY IS EVER TO BE PREFERRED TO COSTLY SUMPTUOUSNESS.

EXTRAORDINARY HASTE TO DISCHARGE AN OBLIGATION, IS A SORT OF INGRATITUDE.

Esophagus, &c. [See Oesophagus.]
 E-sot'ric, *a.* secret, mysterious
 E'sotery, *s.* mysterious secrecy
 Espal'ier, *s.* a dwarf tree planted in rails
 Espe'cial, *a.* principal, chief, leading
 Espe'cially, *ad.* principally, particularly
 Espe'cialness, *s.* state of being especial
 Esperance [Fr.], *s.* hope, expectation
 Espi'al, *s.* one sent out to spy; observation
 Esp'er, *s.* one who watches like a spy
 Es'pionage, *s.* [Fr.] the act of procuring and giving intelligence by spies
 Esplan'ade, *s.* the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town; a public walk facing the sea
 Espousal, *a.* relating to espousals
 Espousals, *s. pl.* act of affiancing a man and woman to each other in marriage
 Espouse, *v. a.* to engage for marriage, to marry; to take upon; to defend
 Espous'er, *s.* one who maintains a point
 Espy', *v.* to see at a distance; to watch
 Esquire, *s.* a title next below a knight
 Esquire, *v. a.* to attend; to wait on
 Essay', *v. a.* to try, to attempt, to endeavour
 Es'say, *s.* a trial, endeavour, experiment
 Essay'er, *s.* one who makes attempts
 Es'sayist, *s.* a writer of essays
 Es'sence, *s.* the nature, substance, or being of any thing; existence; perfume, scent
 Es'sence, *v. a.* to perfume, to scent
 Essen'tial, *a.* necessary, very important
 Essen'tial, *s.* existence; a chief point
 Essen'tiality, *s.* first or constituent principles
 Essen'tially, *ad.* constitutionally, necessarily; by the constitution of nature
 Essen'tiate, *v. n.* to become of the same essence
 Essoin', *s.* an excuse for non-appearance
 Estab'lish, *v. a.* to settle; to make firm
 Estab'lisher, *s.* he who establishes
 Estab'lishment, *s.* a settlement, a salary
 Estacae'de, *s.* [Fr.] a dyke constructed with piles in the sea, a river, or morass, to oppose the entrance of an enemy
 Estafete, *s.* [Fr.] a military courier
 Esta'te, *s.* a fortune; rank, condition of life
 Esteem', *v. a.* to value, to think well of
 Esteem', *s.* high value in opinion; regard
 Esteem'able, *a.* that may be esteemed
 Esteem'er, *s.* one that highly values
 Estif'erous, *a.* producing heat
 Estimable, *a.* worthy of esteem
 Estimableness, *s.* quality of deserving esteem
 Estimate, *v. a.* to rate, to set a value on
 Estimate, *s.* a calculation; a set price or value; computation; assignment of value
 Estima'tion, *s.* esteem, opinion; a valuing
 Estimative, *a.* having the power of estimating
 Estimator, *s.* a valuer; a settler of rates
 Estival, *a.* relating to the summer
 Estivate, *v.* to pass the summer in a place
 Estiva'tion, *s.* the act of passing the summer
 Estop, *v. a.* (in law) to impede or stop
 Estop'pel, *s.* (in law) a bar or hindrance caused by one's own act
 Estoufa'de, *s.* [Fr.] a mode of stewing meat
 Esto'vers, *s.* (in law) supplies; allowance
 Estrade, *s.* [Fr.] an even or level place
 Estrange, *v.* to alienate; to become strange
 Estrangement, *s.* distance; a removal
 Estrapa'de, *s.* the rearing and kicking of an ungovernable horse
 Estreat, *s.* a true copy of an original writing
 — *v. a.* to take from, by way of fine
 Estre'pment, *s.* (in law) spoil; waste
 Estuary, *s.* an arm of the sea; a frith

Estuate, *v. a.* to swell and fall; to boil
 Estu'ation, *s.* a boiling, agitation, commotion
 Esture, *s.* violence, commotion
 Esurient, *a.* hungry, voracious
 Esurine, *a.* corroding, eating, consuming
 Eta't-major, *s.* [Fr.] a specific number of officers belonging to the same corps
 Etch, *v. a.* to make a print by etching
 Etching, *s.* a way of making or preparing copperplates for printing, by eating in the figures with prepared aqua-fortis
 Eter'nal, *a.* perpetual, endless, everlasting
 Eter'nal, *s.* one of the appellations of God
 Eter'nalist, *s.* one that holds the past existence of the world infinite
 Eter'nalize, Eter'nize, *v. a.* to immortalize, to make eternal; to beatify
 Eter'nally, *ad.* unchangeably, perpetually
 Eter'ne, *a.* eternal, perpetual, endless
 Eter'nity, *v. a.* to immortalize
 Eter'nity, *s.* duration without end
 Etes'ian, *a.* relating to such winds as blow at stated times of the year
 E'ther, *s.* pure air, a pure element; a light, volatile, and inflammable liquid
 Ethe'ral, *a.* heavenly; refined, pure
 Ethe'ralize, Ethe'rise, *v. a.* to convert into ether
 Ethe'reous, *a.* formed of ether; pure and
 Eth'ic, Eth'ical, *a.* moral, relating to morals
 Eth'ics, *s. pl.* the doctrine of morality
 Eth'iope, *s.* a native of Ethiopia
 Eth'iope, *a.* relating to Ethiopia, its inhabitants, or their language
 Eth'moid, *s.* a bone at the root of the nose
 Ethmoid'al, *a.* resembling a sieve
 Eth'nic, *a.* heathenish—*s.* a heathen, one who has no faith in revealed religion
 Eth'ically, *ad.* according to moral doctrines
 Eth'nicism, *s.* heathenism; paganism
 Ethnology, *s.* a treatise on nations
 Etholo'gical, *a.* treating of morality
 Etholog'ist, *s.* a writer on morals
 Ethology, *s.* a treatise on morals, or the science of ethics
 Etiolate, *v.* to become white; to blanch
 Etiola'tion, *s.* the operation of whitening plants, by excluding the sun from them
 Etiolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to etiology
 Etiology, *s.* an account of the causes of any thing; an account of the causes of a disease
 Etiquet'te, *s.* ceremonious form
 E'tic, *s.* eaglestone, a mineral
 Etui', Etwee', *s.* a case for pocket instruments, as knife, scissors, &c.
 Etymolo'gical, *a.* relating to etymology
 Etymolo'gically, *ad.* according to etymology
 Etymologist, *s.* one who searches out the original of words
 Etymologize, *v. a.* to give the etymology
 Etymology, *s.* the derivation of words
 Ety'mon, *s.* an original; a primitive word
 Euchar'ist, *s.* the act of thanksgiving; the sacrament of the Lord's supper
 Euchar'istic, Euchar'istical, *a.* relating to the Eucharist or Lord's Supper
 Euchology, *s.* a formulary of prayers
 Euchymy, *s.* a good state of the blood
 Euchysid'erite, *s.* a mineral, a kind of augite
 Eu'clase, *s.* a species of emerald
 Eu'crasy, *s.* a good habit of body
 Eu'dialyte, *s.* a mineral of a reddish colour
 Eudiometer, *s.* an instrument to determine the salubrity of the air
 Eudiome'tric, Eudiome'trical, *a.* pertaining to or performed by an eudiometer

[EVE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EVU]

ENVY IS DESTROYED BY TRUE FRIENDSHIP, AS COQUETRY IS BY TRUE LOVE.

EVERY THING THAT CONVEYS USEFUL INFORMATION IS A FIT SUBJECT FOR LIBERAL CURIOSITY.

Eudimon'etry, *s.* the art of ascertaining the purity of the air by an endiometer
 Eu'geny, *s.* nobleness of birth
 Euharmon'ic, *a.* producing harmonious or concordant sounds
 Euka'rite, *s.* a shining gray mineral
 Eulo'gical, *a.* commendatory; praising
 Eu'logist, *s.* one who praises another
 Eu'logize, *v. a.* to commend; to praise
 Eulo'gium, Eu'logy, *s.* praise, eponium
 Eunomy, *s.* a constitution of good laws
 Eu'nuch, *s.* one who is emasculated
 Eu'nuchate, *v. a.* to emasculate; to castrate
 Eu'nuchism, *s.* the state of being an eunuch
 Eu'pathy, *s.* correct feeling
 Eupep'sy, *s.* good and perfect digestion
 Enpep'tic, *a.* having good digestion
 Eu'phemism, *s.* the substitution of an agreeable for an offensive word
 Euphon'ical, *a.* sounding agreeably
 Eupho'nious, *a.* sweetly sounding; musical
 Eu'phonize, *v. a.* to cause to sound agreeably
 Eu'phonon, *s.* a musical instrument of great sweetness and power
 Eu'phony, *s.* a sweet and agreeable sound
 Euphor'ia, *s.* spurge, a plant
 Euphor'bium, *s.* a pungent resinous gum
 Eu'phrasia, *s.* the herb eyebright
 Eu'ripus, *s.* a strait or narrow sea where the water is much agitated
 Eu'rite, *s.* a fine-grained kind of granite
 Euroc'lydon, *s.* a tempestuous N.E. wind
 Europe'an, *a.* belonging to Europe—*s.* a native of Europe
 Eu'rus, *s.* the east wind [sure
 Eu'rythmy, *s.* harmony; symmetrical mea- [tion
 Eu'thanasy, *s.* an easy death
 Evac'uant, *s.* medicine that procures evacua-
 Evac'uate, *v. a.* to make void; empty; quit
 Evacuation, *s.* a discharge, an abolition, an emptying; an ejection, &c.
 Evac'uate, *a.* purgative; making empty
 Evac'uator, *s.* one that makes void
 Evade, *v.* to avoid, equivocate, shift off
 Evaga'tion, *s.* a rambling deviation
 Evagina'tion, *s.* the act of unseathing
 Evanes'cence, *s.* disappearance
 Evanes'cent, *a.* imperceptible, vanishing
 Evangel'ical, *a.* agreeable to the gospel
 Evangel'ically, *ad.* agreeably with the gospel
 Evan'gelsm, *s.* the propagation of the gospel
 Evan'gelist, *s.* a writer or preacher of the gospel; a bringer of good tidings
 Evangeliza'tion, *s.* the act of evangelizing
 Evan'gelize, *v. n.* to preach the gospel
 Evan'id, *a.* faint, weak, vanishing
 Evan'ish, *v.* to escape from perception
 Evap'ishment, *s.* a vanishing; disappearance
 Evap'orable, *a.* easily dissipated in vapour
 Evap'orate, *v.* to resolve into vapours, to breathe or steam out; to fume away
 Evapora'tion, *s.* a flying away in fumes
 Evaporome'ter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the evaporation of fluids
 Eva'sion, *s.* an excuse, equivocation, artifice
 Eva'sive, *a.* equivocating, shuffling, elusive
 Eva'sively, *ad.* elusively, sophistically
 Eva'siveness, *s.* the quality of being evasive
 Eve, *s.* the contraction of Evening; close of the day; the day before a festival
 Evec'tion, *s.* exaltation; a carrying out
 Ev'en, *a.* level, parallel; calm, uniform
 Ev'en, *ad.* verily, notwithstanding, likewise
 Evenhand'ed, *a.* impartial, just, equitable
 Ev'ening, Ev'en, *s.* the close of the day
 Ev'ently, *ad.* impartially, uniformly; levelly

Ev'eness, *s.* regularity, calmness, uniformity; horizontal position
 Ev'en-song, *s.* the evening worship
 Event', *s.* issue, consequence, incident; any thing that happens
 Event'rate, *v. a.* to rip open; to disembowel
 Event'ful, *a.* full of incidents or changes
 Ev'en-tide, *s.* the time of evening
 Even'tilate, *v. a.* to winnow; to sift out; to examine; to discuss; to investigate
 Event'lation, *s.* a fanning; discussion
 Even'tual, *a.* consequential; accidental
 Even'tually, *ad.* in the event, last result
 Ev'er, *ad.* at any time; eternally, always
 Everburn'ing, *a.* always boiling up
 Everburn'ing, *a.* unextinguished
 Everdur'ing, *a.* enduring without end
 Ev'ergreen, *s.* a plant all the year green—*a.* verdant throughout the year
 Everlast'ing, *a.* perpetual, without end
 Everlast'ing, Everlast'ingness, *s.* eternity
 Everliv'ing, *a.* living always, immortal
 Evermo're, *ad.* eternally, without end
 Ev'erse, *v. a.* to subvert, to destroy
 Ev'er'sion, *s.* the act of overthrowing
 Evert', *v. a.* to overthrow, to destroy
 Ever'tuate, *v. a.* to deprive of virtue
 Ev'ery, *a.* each one of all, belonging to all
 Ev'eryday, *a.* common, occurring on any day
 Ev'erywhere, *ad.* in every place
 Ev'es'tigate, *v. a.* to search out
 Ev'es'tigation, *s.* an investigation
 Ev'ibrate, *v. a.* to shake, to brandish
 Evibra'tion, *s.* the act of shaking
 Evict', *v. a.* to dispossess; to take away
 Evic'tion, *s.* a proof, evidence, conviction; act of turning out, dispossession
 Ev'idence, *s.* a testimony—*v.* to prove
 Ev'ident, *a.* plain, apparent; notorious
 Ev'idential, *a.* affording evidence
 Ev'idently, *ad.* apparently, plainly, certainly
 Ev'igate, *v. a.* to watch or study diligently
 Ev'igation, *s.* a waking or watching
 Ev'il, *a.* wicked, mischievous, bad, corrupt
 Ev'ility, *s.* wickedness; calamity
 Evildo'er, *s.* one that commits crimes
 Ev'ileyed, *a.* having a malignant look
 Evila'voired, *a.* ill-countenanced
 Evil'minded, *a.* malicious, wicked
 Evilspeak'ing, *s.* defamation, slander
 Evil'worker, *s.* a wicked person
 Evince, *v. a.* to prove, to make plain
 Evinc'ible, *a.* capable of proof; demonstrable
 Evinc'ive, *a.* having power to demonstrate
 Ev'irate, *v. a.* to deprive of manhood
 Evira'tion, *s.* emasculation
 Evisc'erate, *v. a.* to enbowel; to search
 Ev'itable, *a.* that may be avoided
 Ev'itate, *v. a.* to avoid, to shun; to escape
 Evita'tion, *s.* an avoiding; a shunning
 Eviter'nal, *a.* of duration indefinitely long
 Eviter'nity, *s.* duration indefinitely long
 Ev'ocate, *v. a.* to call forth, to summon
 Evoca'tion, *s.* a calling out or from
 Evo'ke, *v. a.* to call out, summon, invoke
 Evolu'ic, *a.* apt to fly off
 Evola'tion, *s.* the act of flying away
 Evolve, *v. a.* to unfold, to disentangle
 Evolve'ment, *s.* an unfolding; a displaying
 Evolv'ent, *s.* a curve formed from another
 Evolute, *s.* an original curve
 Evolu'tion, *s.* the act of unfolding; manoeuvring of troops, &c.
 Evul'gate, *v. a.* to publish; to spread abroad
 Evul'gation, *s.* the act of publicly divulging
 Evul'sion, *s.* a plucking out or away

[EXC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EXC]

Ewe, *s.* a female sheep
 Ew'er, *s.* a vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands; a water jug
 Ew'ry, *s.* an office in the king's household, where they attend to the appointments necessary for the king's table
 Exa'cerbate, *v. a.* to embitter; to exasperate
 Exacerba'tion, *s.* the height of a disease
 Exacerbes'cence, *s.* increase of irritation
 Exacerva'tion, *s.* the act of heaping up
 Exa'cinate, *v. a.* to take out the kernel
 Exacina'tion, *s.* the taking kernels out of fruit
 Exact', *a.* nice, accurate, methodical
 Exact', *v. a.* to force; to extort; to enjoin
 Exac'tion, *s.* extortion, a severe tribute
 Exact'itude, *s.* exactness; nicety
 Exact'ly, *ad.* accurately, nicely, fitly
 Exact'ness, *s.* accurateness, regularity
 Exact'or, *s.* one who exacts, an extortioner
 Exact'uate, *v. a.* to whet; to sharpen
 Exacua'tion, *s.* a whetting or sharpening
 Exa'ggerate, *v. a.* to heighten; to aggravate, to enlarge or amplify; to heap up
 Exaggera'tion, *s.* amplification; aggravation; the act of heaping up
 Exa'ggeratory, *a.* enlarging; amplifying
 Exa'gitate, *v. a.* to stir up; to disquiet
 Exagita'tion, *s.* the act of agitating
 Exalt', *v. a.* to lift up; to extol; to magnify
 Exalta'tion, *s.* the act of raising up
 Exalt'edness, *s.* state of dignity or greatness
 Exal'ter, *s.* the needle of a balance
 Exam'nable, *a.* proper to be inquired into
 Exam'inant, *s.* one who is to be examined
 Examina'tion, *s.* inquiry; critical disquisition; a questioning; a trial or proof
 Exam'inator, *s.* an examiner
 Exam'inary, *a.* examining, scrutinising
 Exam'ine, *v. a.* to ask questions; to consider
 Exam'iner, *s.* one who examines
 Exam'ple, *s.* a pattern, model, precedent
 Exan'guinous, Exan'guious, *a.* bloodless
 Exan'gulous, *a.* having no corners
 Exan'imate, *a.* lifeless, spiritless, dead—
v. a. to dishearten; to discourage
 Exanima'tion, *s.* deprivation of life
 Exan'ymous, *a.* lifeless; dead; killed
 Exanthem'ata, *s.* eruptions; pustules
 Exanthema'tic, Exanthem'atous, *a.* pustulous; eruptive
 Exant'iate, *v. a.* to draw out; to exhaust
 Exanta'tion, *s.* the act of drawing out
 Ex'arch, *s.* a dignitary of the Greek church
 Exarch'ate, Ex'archy, *s.* the jurisdiction or office of an archbishop
 Exarticula'tion, *s.* dislocation of a joint
 Exas'perate, *v. a.* to vex, provoke, enrage
 Exas'perate, *s.* one who inflames anger
 Exaspera'tion, *s.* a strong provocation
 Exau'corate, *v.* to deprive of a benefice
 Exau'ctoration, *s.* dismission from service
 Exau'thorize, *v. a.* to deprive of authority
 Excal'ceate, *a.* deprived of shoes
 Excandes'cence, Excandes'cency, *s.* the state of growing hot; the state of growing angry
 Excandes'cent, *a.* white with heat
 Excar'inate, *v. a.* to clear from flesh
 Excar'nification, *s.* the depriving of flesh
 Ex'cavate, *v. a.* to cut into or make hollow
 Excava'tion, *s.* a hollow formed; a cavity
 Ex'cavator, *s.* one who digs; a miner
 Exceed', *v.* to surpass, to excel, to go beyond proper bounds
 Exceed'ing, *part. a.* great in quantity, &c.
 Exceed'ingly, *ad.* to a great degree
 Excel', *v.* to surpass, outdo; to be eminent

Ex'cellence, Ex'cellency, *s.* eminency, dignity; purity, goodness; a title of honour
 Ex'cellent, *a.* being of great virtue; notable
 Ex'cellently, *ad.* well to an eminent degree
 Except', *v.* to leave out, exempt, object to
 Except', Except'ing, *prop.* unless; with exception of; without inclusion of
 Except'ion, *s.* an exclusion; objection, cavil
 Except'ionable, *a.* liable to objection
 Except'ious, *a.* peevish, froward
 Except'iousness, *s.* disposition to cavil
 Except'ive, *a.* including an exception
 Except'less, *a.* omitting all exceptions
 Except'or, *s.* one who objects
 Excerbra'tion, *s.* the beating out the brains
 Excer'brated, *a.* having the brains dashed out
 Excer'ebrose, *a.* deficient of brains
 Excern', *v. a.* to strain out, to separate
 Excerpt', *v. a.* to pick out; to select
 Excerpt'ion, *s.* act of gleanings; selecting
 Excerpt', *s.* a passage selected; an extract
 Excess', *s.* superfluity, intemperance
 Excess'ive, *a.* beyond due bounds [degree
 Excess'ively, *ad.* exceedingly; in a great
 Excess'iveness, *s.* the state of being excessive
 Exchange, *v. a.* to give one thing for another; to barter; to truck
 Exchange, *s.* the act of bartering; the place where merchants meet; the balance of money of different nations
 Exchangeability, *s.* the being exchangeable
 Exchangeable, *a.* that may be exchanged
 Exchange'r, *s.* one who exchanges
 Excheq'uer, *s.* the court where the public revenues are received and paid
 Excheq'uer, *v. a.* to institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer
 Excisable, *a.* liable to the excise
 Excise, *s.* a tax levied upon commodities
 Excise'man, *s.* an inspector of excised goods
 Excision, *s.* extirpation; destruction
 Excitability, *s.* capability of being excited
 Excitable, *a.* easy to be excited
 Excitant, *s.* a stimulant
 Excitation, *s.* the act of exciting
 Excitative, Excitatory, *a.* tending to excite
 Excite, *v. a.* to rouse, animate, stir up
 Excitement, *s.* stimulation; agitation
 Exciter, *s.* one who stirs up others
 Exclaim', *v. a.* to make an outcry—*s.* clamour
 Exclama'tion, *s.* a clamour, outcry; a note thus (!) subjoined to a pathetic sentence
 Exclam'ative, *a.* relating to exclamation
 Exclam'atory, *a.* pertaining to exclamation
 Exclaim'er, *s.* one that makes loud outcries
 Exclude, *v. a.* to shut out; debar; prohibit
 Exclusion, *s.* a rejection; act of shutting out
 Exclusionist, *s.* one who would debar another from any privilege
 Exclusive, *a.* debarring, excepting
 Exclusively, *ad.* without admission of another; in an exclusive manner
 Exclusiveness, *s.* the state of being exclusive
 Excl'usory, *a.* exclusive; excluding
 Excoct', *v. a.* to make by boiling
 Exco'gitate, *v. a.* to invent; to hit off
 Exco'gitation, *s.* an invention
 Ex-com'missary, *s.* one formerly a commissary
 Excommu'nicable, *a.* deserving excommu-
 Excommu'nicate, *v. a.* to eject from the communion of the church—*a.* excluded from the pale of the church
 Excommunica'tion, *s.* an ecclesiastical interdiction, or exclusion from the church
 Exco'riate, *v. a.* to strip off the skin

ENVY NEVER DOES A GOOD TURN, BUT WHEN IT DESIGNS AN ILL ONE.

EVILS BROUGHT UPON OURSELVES ARE THE MOST DIFFICULT TO BEAR.

[EXE.]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EXO]

EVERY MAN THAT IS CAPABLE OF DOING A SECRET INJURY IS A COWARD.

EQUALIZE THY TEMPER; EXCEL IN GOOD WORKS; BE JUST, VIGOROUS, AND FIRM.

Excoriation, *s.* loss of skin; plunder, spoil
 Exco^rtion, *s.* a pulling on the bark
 EX'creable, *a.* which may be spit out
 EX'create, *v. a.* to hawk and spit
 Excre^tion, *s.* a spitting out
 EX'crement, *s.* human soil, dung, &c.
 Excremental, *a.* voided as excrement
 Excrementous, *a.* containing excrements
 Excre^{sc}ence, *s.* a tumour; superfluous flesh
 &c. growing on any part of the body
 Excre^{sc}ent, *a.* preternaturally produced
 Excre^{te}, *v. a.* to pass by excretion
 Excre^tion, *s.* ejection of animal substance
 EX'cretive, *a.* able to eject excrements
 EX'cretory, *a.* having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts
 Excruciable, *a.* liable to be tormented
 Excruciate, *v. a.* to torture, to torment
 Excruciating, *a.* painful in the highest degree
 Excruciation, *s.* torment; vexation
 Excubation, *s.* act of watching all night
 Exculpate, *v. a.* to clear from imputation
 Exculpation, *s.* the clearing from blame
 Exculpatory, *a.* clearing from imputed fault
 Excursion, *s.* a digression; ramble; inroad
 Excursive, *a.* rambling, wandering
 Excursively, *ad.* in a wandering manner
 Excusable, *a.* pardonable
 Excusableness, *s.* capability to be excused
 Excusation, *s.* excuse; plea; apology
 Excusatory, *a.* apologetical; making apology
 Excuse, *v. a.* to extenuate, remit, pardon
 Excuse, *s.* an apology; a plea; a pardon
 Excuseless, *a.* without excuse, inexcusable
 Excuser, *s.* one who pleads for another
 Excuss', *v. a.* to seize and detain by law
 Execration, *s.* the act of making blind
 EX'ecrable, *a.* hateful, detestable
 EX'ecrably, *ad.* cursedly, abominably
 EX'ecrate, *v. a.* to curse, to wish ill to
 Execration, *s.* a curse; an imprecation
 EX'ecratory, *s.* a formula of execration
 Execut', *v. a.* to cut out or away
 Execution, *s.* the act of cutting out
 Executial, *a.* explanatory; expository
 EX'ecute, *v. a.* to perform; to put to death
 EX'ecuter, *s.* one who executes or performs
 Execution, *s.* a performance; a seizure; death inflicted by forms of law
 Executioner, *s.* he that inflicts punishments
 EXEC'utive, *a.* having power to act
 EXEC'utor, *s.* he that is entrusted to perform the will of the testator
 EXEC'utorship, *s.* the office of an executor
 EXEC'utrix, *s.* a female executor
 Exegesis, *s.* exposition; interpretation
 Exegetical, *a.* explanatory
 Exegetically, *ad.* by way of explanation
 Exemplar, *s.* a pattern, a copy, an example
 Exemplarily, *ad.* in an exemplary manner
 Exemplary, *ad.* so as deserves imitation
 Exemplification, *s.* an illustration by example
 Exemplify, *v. a.* to illustrate, to copy
 Exemplable, *a.* capable of being imitated
 Exemplariness, *s.* the quality of being fit for imitation
 Exemplifier, *s.* one that exemplifies
 Exempt, *v. a.* to privilege, to free—*a.* free by privilege; not subject to
 Exemptible, *a.* free, quiet, loose
 Exemption, *s.* immunity, privilege
 Exemptious, *a.* capable of separation
 Exenterate, *v. a.* to take out the bowels
 Exenteration, *s.* the act of embowelling
 Exequial, *a.* pertaining to funerals
 EX'equies, *s. pl.* funeral rites

Exercisable, *a.* capable of being exercised
 EX'ercise, *v.* to employ, to practise, to exert
 EX'ercise, *s.* labour; practice; performance
 EX'erciser, *s.* he that uses exercises
 Exercitation, *s.* exercise, practice, use
 EX'er'gue, *s.* the plain circular space just within the edge of a medal
 EX'ert, *v. a.* to thrust out, enforce; perform
 EX'ertion, *s.* the act of exerting, an effort
 EX'e'sion, *s.* the act of eating through
 Exestuation, *s.* state of boiling, ebullition
 EX'foliate, *v. a.* to shell off, to peel off
 EX'foliation, *s.* a process by which the corrupted part of a bone separates from the sound
 EX'foliative, *a.* tending to exfoliation
 EX'halable, *a.* that may be evaporated
 EX'halant, *a.* sending forth vapours
 EX'halation, *s.* evaporation, fume, vapour
 EX'hal'e, *v. a.* to send or draw out vapour
 EX'hal'ement, *s.* matter exhaled; a vapour
 EX'haust, *v. a.* to draw out totally, to waste
 EX'haustible, *a.* capable of being exhausted
 EX'haustion, *s.* the act of drawing or draining
 EX'haustless, *a.* not to be emptied
 EX'her'edate, *v. a.* to disinherit
 EX'heredation, *s.* the act of disinheriting
 EX'hibit, *v. a.* to produce, show, offer to view
 EX'hib'iter, *s.* he that offers any thing
 EX'hibition, *s.* display; allowance, pension
 EX'hib'itioner, *s.* one who receives a pension or an allowance in our universities
 EX'hibitive, *a.* representative; displaying
 EX'hibitory, *a.* setting forth; showing
 EX'hib'itate, *v. a.* to make cheerful
 EX'hilaration, *s.* the state of being enlivened
 EX'hort', *v. a.* to incite to any good action
 EX'hortation, *s.* an incitement to good
 EX'hort'ative, *a.* encouraging to good; serving to exhort
 EX'hortatory, *a.* tending to exhort
 EX'hort'er, *s.* one who encourages by words
 EX'humation, *s.* a removing out of the grave
 EX'iccate, EX'iccation, EX'ic'cative. See EX-siccate, &c.
 EX'igence, EX'igency, *s.* demand, want
 EX'igent, *s.* a pressing business—a pressing
 EX'iguity, *s.* diminutiveness; slenderness
 EX'iguous, *a.* small, diminutive, slender
 EX'ile, *v. a.* to banish, to transport
 EX'ile, *s.* banishment, a person banished
 EX'iltion, *s.* the act of springing out
 EX'ility, *s.* smallness, slenderness
 EX'imious, *a.* choice, eminent, excellent
 EX'ultation, *s.* privation, loss
 EX'ist', *v. n.* to be, to have a being, to live
 EX'istence, EX'ist'ency, *s.* a state of being
 EX'istent, *a.* in being, possessed of existence
 EX'istent'ial, *a.* having existence
 EX'it, *s.* a departure, a going out; death
 EX'it'ial, EX'it'ions, *a.* destructive to life
 EX'minister, *s.* a late minister. Thus, *ex-director, ex-secretary, &c.*, is used to denote one who has filled the office of a director, &c., but who has lost or resigned it
 EX'odus, *s.* a journey from a place; the second book of Moses, so called because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt
 EX'official, *a.* authentic, proceeding from the office of a public functionary
 EX'olution, *s.* laxation of the nerves
 EX'om'plallos, *s.* a rupture of the navel
 EX'onerate, *v. a.* to unload, to disburden
 EX'oneration, *s.* the act of disburdening
 EX'onerative, *a.* freeing from any charge
 EX'optation, *s.* an earnest wish or desire

[EXP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EXP]

ESTEEM NOT A FADING CONTEMPT BEFORE A PERPETUAL HONOUR.

Ex'orable, *a.* that may be prevailed on
 Exor'bitance, *s.* excess; extravagance
 Exor'bitant, *a.* excessive, extravagant
 Exor'bitantly, *ad.* enormously; excessively
 Exor'bitate, *v. a.* to leave the prescribed track
 Ex'orcise, *v. a.* to divine, to practise magic
 Ex'orciser, Ex'orcist, *s.* one who pretends by magic to drive away evil spirits
 Ex'orcism, *s.* the form of abjuration by which evil spirits are driven away
 Exor'dial, *a.* introductory, prelusive
 Exor'dium, *s.* introduction to a discourse
 Exorna'tion, *s.* an ornament, a decoration
 Exor'tive, *a.* rising; relating to the east
 Exos'sated, *a.* deprived of bones
 Exos'seous, *a.* formed without bones
 Exoter'ic, *a.* public, open
 Ex'otery, *s.* that which is obvious or common
 Exot'ic, *a.* foreign--*s.* a foreign plant
 Expand', *v. a.* to spread, to dilate, to enlarge
 Expan'se, *s.* an even, wide, extended body
 Expans'ibility, *s.* capacity of extension
 Expans'ible, *a.* capable of being extended
 Expans'ile, *a.* capable of expansion
 Expans'ion, *s.* act of spreading out, extent
 Expans'ive, *a.* extensive, spreading
 Expans'iveness, *s.* quality of being expansive
 Expa'tiate, *v. n.* to range at large, enlarge on
 Expa'tiator, *s.* one who enlarges upon
 Expa'triate, *v. a.* to banish from one's native country, or to leave it voluntarily
 Expa'triation, *s.* banishment, exile
 Expect', *v. a.* to wait for, attend for, stay
 Expect'able, *a.* to be expected or hoped for
 Expect'ancy, *s.* something expected; hope
 Expect'ant, *s.* one who waits in expectation
 Expecta'tion, *s.* the act of expecting
 Expectora'tion, *s.* a discharge by coughing
 Expect'orant, *s.* a medicine which promotes expectoration--*a.* inducing expectoration
 Expect'orate, *v. a.* to eject from the breast
 Expect'orative, *a.* promoting expectoration
 Exped'iate, *v. a.* to expedite; to despatch
 Exped'ience, Exped'ency, *s.* fitness, propriety
 Exped'ient, *a.* proper, convenient; quick
 Exped'ient, *s.* a method, a way; a device
 Exped'iently, *ad.* suitably; conveniently
 Exped'ite, *v. a.* to facilitate, hasten, despatch
 Exped'ite, *a.* quick, ready, agile, nimble
 Exped'itely, *ad.* with quickness or despatch
 Exped'ition, *s.* activity; warlike enterprise
 Exped'itious, *a.* quick, nimble; alert
 Exped'itiously, *ad.* quickly, nimbly
 Exped'itive, *a.* performing with speed
 Expel', *v. a.* to drive out, to banish, to eject
 Expel'able, *a.* that may be driven out
 Expend', *v. a.* to lay out, spend, consume
 Expend'iture, *s.* cost, disbursement
 Expen'se, *s.* cost, charges, money expended
 Expen'seless, *a.* free from cost or charge
 Expen'sive, *a.* given to expense, costly
 Expen'sively, *ad.* with great expense
 Expen'siveness, *s.* costliness, extravagance
 Exper'gefaction, *s.* the act of awaking
 Expe'rience, *s.* practical knowledge
 Expe'rience, *v. a.* to try, to know by practice
 Expe'rienced, *part. a.* skilful by experience
 Expe'riment, *s.* essay, trial, proof
 Expe'riment, *v. a.* to search out by trial
 Expe'rimental, *a.* formed by observation
 Expe'rimental'ist, *s.* he who makes experiments
 Expe'rimentally, *ad.* by experience; by trial
 Expe'rimenter, *s.* one who makes experiments
 Expe'rt, *a.* skilful, ready, dexterous
 Expe'rtly, *ad.* skilfully, readily, dexterously
 Expe'rtness, *s.* skill, art, readiness

Exp'iable, *a.* that may be atoned for
 Exp'iate, *v. a.* to atone for
 Exp'iation, *s.* the act of atoning
 Exp'iator, *a.* having the power of expiation
 Exp'iation, *s.* a committing waste upon lands
 Exp'iable, *a.* that may come to an end
 Exp'iration, *s.* respiration; an end; death
 Exp'iratory, *a.* ending; tending towards the conclusion of a term
 Exp'ire, *v.* to breathe out, to exhale; to die
 Explain', *v. a.* to expound, to illustrate
 Explain'able, *a.* capable of being explained
 Explain'er, *s.* an expositor; an interpreter
 Explana'tion, *s.* act of making plain; a note
 Explana'toriness, *s.* the being explanatory
 Explana'tory, *a.* containing explanation
 Exp'letive, *s.* a word or syllable used merely to fill up a vacancy--*a.* supplemental
 Exp'letory, *a.* filling up, taking up room
 Exp'licable, *a.* that may be explained
 Exp'licate, *v. a.* to unfold, expand, explain
 Exp'lication, *s.* act of opening or explaining
 Exp'licative, *a.* having a tendency to explain
 Exp'licator, *s.* an expounder; an interpreter
 Exp'licitry, *a.* capable of being explained
 Exp'licit, *a.* unfolded, clear, plain, distinct
 Exp'licitly, *ad.* plainly, distinctly, clearly
 Exp'licitness, *s.* the state of being explicit
 Exp'lo'de, *v. a.* to reject with violence & noise
 Exploit', *s.* a great action, an achievement
 Exp'lore, *v. a.* to search out; to explore
 Exp'loration, *s.* search; examination
 Exp'lorator, *s.* one who searches out
 Exp'loratory, *a.* searching; examining
 Exp'lore, *v. a.* to search into, to examine
 Exp'losion, *s.* a driving out with violence
 Exp'losive, *a.* driving out with noise, &c.
 Exp'oliation, *s.* a spoiling or wasting
 Exp'one, *v. a.* to set forth, to expound
 Exp'onent, *s.* the number that points out the ratio of any two or more quantities
 Exp'ponential, *a.* laying open to view
 Exp'ort, *s.* goods sent to a foreign market
 Exp'ort, *v. a.* to send out of a country
 Exp'ortable, *a.* which may be exported
 Exp'ortation, *s.* sending of goods, &c. abroad
 Exp'orter, *s.* he that carries out commodities
 Exp'ose, *v. a.* to lay open, to make bare; to put in danger; to censure
 Exp'osedness, *s.* the state of being exposed
 Exp'osition, *s.* an explanation; situation
 Exp'ositive, Exp'ository, *a.* explanatory
 Exp'ositor, *s.* an explainer, an interpreter
 Exp'ostulate, *v. n.* to debate, to argue
 Exp'ostulation, *s.* discussion of an affair without anger; debate, altercation
 Exp'ostulator, *s.* he that debates with another
 Exp'ostulatory, *a.* containing expostulation
 Exp'osure, *s.* the act of exposing to sight
 Exp'ound', *v. a.* to explain, unfold, lay open
 Exp'ounder, *s.* an explainer, an interpreter
 Express', *v. a.* to declare, to pronounce, to represent, to denote; to squeeze out
 Express', *a.* plain, manifest, clear
 Express', *s.* a courier; a message sent
 Express'ible, *a.* that may be uttered
 Express'ion, *s.* a phrase; mode of speech; act of representing any thing; act of squeezing or forcing out, as by a press
 Express'ive, *a.* proper to express; strong
 Express'ively, *ad.* clearly, fully, emphatically
 Express'iveness, *s.* the power of expression or representation by words
 Express'ly, *ad.* in direct terms, clearly
 Express'ure, *s.* expression, utterance
 Exp'robrate, *v. a.* to impute; to upbraid

EXTERIOR ACTIONS ARE TIED TO THE WINGS OF FORTUNE.

[EXT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary

[EXT]

EVIL AND INCONSTANT LOVE VANISH LIKE THE SHADOW OF A CLOUD.

ERRORS OF PREDECESSORS ARE LANDMARKS TO POSTERITY.

Exprobra'tion, *s.* reproachful accusation
 Exprobrative, *a.* reproaching; upbraiding
 Exprop'riate, *v. a.* to part with, to give up
 Exprop'riation, *s.* the act of relinquishing one's property to another
 Expugn, *v. a.* to overcome, take by assault
 Expugnabile, *a.* that may be won by force
 Expugna'tion, *s.* the act of taking by assault
 Expugner, *s.* one who subdues
 Expul'se, *v. a.* to expel, drive out, force away
 Expul'sion, *s.* act of expelling or driving out
 Expul'sive, *a.* having power to expel
 Expun'ge, *v. a.* to blot out, to efface
 Expun'ction, *s.* the act of obliterating
 Expurgate, *v. a.* to expunge; to purge away
 Expurga'tion, *s.* a purging or cleansing
 Expurgator, *s.* one who corrects by expunging
 Expurgatory, *a.* purifying; cleansing
 Expurge, *v. a.* to purge away; to expunge
 Exquisite, *a.* excellent, choice, curious
 Exquisitely, *ad.* perfectly, completely
 Exquisite'ness, *s.* curiousness, perfection
 Exsanguinous, *a.* destitute of blood
 Exscript, *s.* a copy, an extract
 Exec'ution, *s.* a cutting off or out of
 Exsert'ile, *a.* that may be protruded
 Exsic'cant, *a.* drying, having power to dry
 Exsic'cate, *v. a.* to dry, to dry up
 Exsicc'a'tion, *s.* the act of drying up
 Expul'sion, *s.* a discharge of saliva
 Exsicc'ous, *a.* destitute of juice; dry
 Exsicc'ation, *s.* the act of sucking out
 Exsuda'tion, *s.* a sweating, an exhalation
 Exsuffla'tion, *s.* a blast working underneath
 Exsuffolate, *v. a.* to buzz in the ear
 Exsus'cite, *v. a.* to rouse up; to stir up
 Exsuscita'tion, *s.* stirring up; an awakening
 Extancy, *s.* parts rising above the rest
 Extant, *a.* now in being, standing in view
 Extatic, *a.* rapturous. [See Ecstatic, &c.]
 Extemp'oral, *a.* uttered without premeditation
 Extemp'orally, *ad.* without premeditation
 Extemp'orary, Extemp'oraneous, *a.* unpremeditated; not studied
 Extemp'ore, *ad.* without premeditation
 Extemp'oriness, *s.* the state of being composed or said without previous study
 Extemp'orize, *v. n.* to speak extempore
 Extemp'orizer, *s.* one who writes or discourses without previous study
 Extend', *v. a.* to stretch out, widen, enlarge
 Extender, *s.* that which extends
 Extendible, *a.* capable of extension
 Extensibility, *s.* capacity of being extended
 Exte'nsible, *a.* capable of extension
 Exte'nsile, *a.* capable of being extended
 Extension, *s.* the act of extending
 Extensive, *a.* wide, general, capacious
 Extensively, *ad.* largely, widely
 Extensiveness, *s.* largeness, diffusiveness
 Extensor, *s.* a kind of muscle
 Extent', *s.* the circumference of any thing; in law, seizure of property
 Extenuate, *v. a.* to lessen, palliate, diminish
 Extenua'tion, *s.* mitigation, palliation
 Extenuatory, *a.* softening by favourable representation; palliative
 Extrior, *a.* outward—
 Exteriority, *s.* outwardness; the superficies
 Exterioriate, *v. a.* to root out, drive away
 Exterioria'tion, *s.* destruction; excision
 Exteriorinator, *s.* that which destroys
 Exterioratory, *a.* consigning to destruction
 External, *a.* visible, outward
 Externality, *s.* external perception
 Externally, Exte'riorly, *ad.* outwardly

Externals, *s. pl.* the outward parts or rites
 Exterra'neous, *a.* foreign; coming from
 Exter'sion, *s.* the act of rubbing off [abroad
 Extit', *v. n.* to drop from, to distil
 Extilla'tion, *s.* the act of falling in drops
 Extimulate, *v. a.* to incite by stimuli
 Extinct', *a.* extinguished, put out; dead
 Extinc'tion, *s.* act of quenching or extinguishing; destruction, suppression
 Extin'guish, *v. a.* to put out, to destroy
 Extin'guishable, *a.* that may be quenched
 Extin'guisher, *s.* a hollow cone placed on a burning candle to extinguish it
 Extin'guishment, *s.* extinction; suppression
 Extirpable, *a.* that may be eradicated
 Extirpate, *v. a.* to root out, to destroy
 Extirpa'tion, *s.* act of rooting out, excision
 Extirpator, *s.* one who roots out
 Extol', *v. a.* to praise, to magnify, to laud
 Extol'er, *s.* a praiser; a magnifier
 Extorsive, *a.* drawing by violent means
 Extorsively, *ad.* in an extorsive manner
 Extort', *v. a.* to draw by force; to wrest
 Extort'ion, *s.* unawful exaction; oppression
 Extort'ionary, *a.* practising extortion
 Extortionate, Extort'itious, *a.* oppressive
 Extort'ioneer, *s.* one who practises extortion
 Ex'tra, [lat.] a word often used in composition, meaning over and above, extra-ordinary; as, extra-work, extra-pay, &c.; or beyond, as extrajudicial, extramundane
 Extract', *v. a.* to draw out of, to select
 Extract, *s.* the substance extracted; the chief heads of a book; a quotation
 Extract'ion, *s.* act of drawing out; lineage
 Extractive, *a.* capable of being extracted
 Extractor, *s.* that by which things are extracted
 Extraneous, *a.* alien, foreign
 Extrafollic'leous, *a.* growing on a leaf
 Extrajudic'ial, *a.* out of the course of law
 Extrajudic'ially, *ad.* in an illegal manner
 Extramission, *s.* an emitting outwards
 Extramundane, *a.* beyond the limits of the universe; in the infinite void space
 Extraneous, *a.* foreign; irrelevant
 Extraor'dinary, *s. pl.* such things as exceed the usual order or kind
 Extraor'dinarily, *ad.* remarkably, in a manner out of the common method
 Extraor'dinariness, *s.* remarkableness
 Extraor'dinary, *a.* eminent, not common
 Extrapar'ochial, *a.* out of the parish bounds
 Extraprofession'al, *a.* not within the usual limits of professional duty
 Extraprovinc'ial, *a.* not within the province
 Extraregular, *a.* not subject to rule
 Extraterrit'rial, *a.* beyond the limits or out of the jurisdiction of a territory
 Extravagance, *s.* prodigality, irregularly
 Extravagant, *a.* wasteful, wild, irregular
 Extravagantly, *ad.* wildly; in an unreasonable degree; luxuriously; wastefully
 Extravagate, *v. n.* to wander out of limits
 Extravasate, *v. a.* to get out of the proper vessels (applied to the human body)
 Extravasated, *a.* out of its proper vessel
 Extravasation, *s.* the state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels
 Extravenate, *a.* let out of the veins
 Extravers'ion, *s.* the act of throwing out
 Extre'me, *a.* greatest, utmost, last, urgent
 Extre'me, *s.* the utmost point, highest degree of any thing, extremity, end
 Extre'mely, *ad.* in the utmost degree
 Extre'mity, *s.* remotest parts; necessity; rigour; emergency; violence of passion

Ex'tricable, *a.* that may be extricated
 Ex'tricate, *v. a.* to disembarass, to clear
 Ex'trication, *s.* the act of disentangling
 Ex'triusic, *a.* external, outward
 Ex'triusically, *ad.* from without
 Ex'tract, *v. a.* to build, to raise a structure
 Ex'tractive, *a.* formed into a structure
 Ex'trude, *v. a.* to throw out, to thrust off
 Ex'trusion, *s.* act of thrusting out or from
 Ex'tuberance, *s.* a swelling or bunching out
 Ex'tuberancy, *s.* any protuberance
 Ex'tuberant, *a.* rising up; swelling
 Ex'tubérate, *v.* to swell like the sea
 Ex'tumes'cence, *s.* a swelling; a rising up
 Ex'tuberance, *s.* overgrowth, luxuriance
 Ex'tuberant, *a.* overabundant, luxuriant
 Ex'tuberantly, *ad.* in great abundance
 Ex'tubérate, *v. n.* to abound greatly
 Exuda'tion, *s.* a sweating out, perspiration
 Exu'date, Exu'de, *v. n.* to discharge by sweat
 Exu'derate, *v. a.* to make sore with an ulcer;
 to corrode; to irritate with virulence
 Exulcera'tion, *s.* beginning of an ulcer
 Exulceratory, *a.* causing ulcers
 Exult', *v. n.* to rejoice, to triumph, to glory
 Exult'ance, Exulta'tion, *s.* joy, transport
 Exultant, *a.* rejoicing; triumphing
 Exunda'tion, *s.* overflow, abundance
 Exun'gulate, *v. a.* to pare off superfluous parts
 Exu'perable, *a.* conquerable, vincible
 Exu'perant, *a.* overbalancing, exceeding
 Exu'peration, *s.* an overbalance
 Exus'cite, *v. a.* to rouse from sleep, stir up
 Exus'tion, *s.* consumption by fire
 Exu'vie, *s. pl.* the cast skins or shells of animals;
 the seam; the refuse
 Ey'as, *s.* a young hawk taken from the nest
 Eye, *s.* the organ of sight; aspect, regard
 Eye, *v. a.* to watch, to keep in view
 Eye ball, *s.* the pupil or apple of the eye
 Eye bright, *s.* the name of a plant
 Eye brow, *s.* the hairy arch over the eye
 Eye glass, *s.* a glass to assist the sight
 Eye lash, *s.* hair on the edge of the eyelid
 Eye less, *a.* not having eyes or sight
 Eye let, *s.* a small hole for the light, &c.
 Eye had, *s.* a glance of the eye
 Eye lid, *s.* the membrane covering the eye
 Eye salve, *s.* ointment for the eyes
 Eye-servant, *s.* one who works only while
 watched [der inspection
 Eye-service, *s.* service performed only un-
 eye-shot, *s.* a sight, glance, transient view
 Eye sight, *s.* the sight of the eye
 Eye sore, *s.* something offensive to the sight
 Eyestone, *s.* a small stone for taking sub-
 stances from under the eyelid
 Eye tooth, *s.* the tooth under the eye
 Eye-witness, *s.* an ocular evidence
 Eyre, *s.* the court of justices itinerant, so
 called from their going the circuits and
 holding assizes
 Ey'ry, Ey'rie, *s.* a place where birds of prey
 build; the nest of an eagle or hawk
 Eyed, *a.* having eyes (used in composition,
 as blue-eyed, bright-eyed, &c.)

F.

F IN English, has an Invariable sound,
 formed by compression of the whole
 lips and a forcible breath. As a contraction
 F is frequently put for *fellow*, as "F.R.S."
 Fellow of the Royal Society

Fa, *s.* the fourth sound of the scale of music
 Fab'ac'eous, *a.* having the nature of a bean
 Fa'ble, *s.* an instructive fiction; a falsehood
 —*v.* to feign, to tell falsely
 Fa'bler, *s.* a writer of fables or fictions
 Fab'ric, *s.* a building, an edifice; a system
 Fab'ricate, *v. a.* to build; to frame, to forge
 Fab'rication, *s.* the act of framing
 Fab'ricator, *s.* one who constructs
 Fab'ulist, *s.* one who writes fables
 Fab'ulize, *v. a.* to invent or relate fables
 Fabulosity, *s.* fulness of feigned stories
 Fab'ulous, *a.* feigned, full of fables, forged
 Fab'ulously, *ad.* in fiction; fictionally
 Fab'ulousness, *s.* the state of being fabulous
 Facade, *s.* [Fr.] front of a large building
 Face, *s.* the visage; front; superfluities of any
 thing; appearance; boldness—*v. a.* to meet
 in front, to oppose—*ly.* to stand oppo-
 site to; to cover with an additional surface
 Fac'epainter, *s.* a drawer of portraits
 Fac'epainting, *s.* the art of drawing portraits
 Fac'et, *s.* a small irregular surface
 Fac'ete, *a.* gay; cheerful; witty
 Fac'etely, *ad.* wittily; merrily
 Fac'etness, *s.* wit; pleasant representation
 Fac'etie, *s. pl.* [Lat.] humorous compositions
 Fac'itious, *a.* gay, cheerful, witty, lively
 Fac'itiously, *ad.* cheerfully; wittily
 Fac'itiousness, *s.* gaiety, drollery
 Fac'ial, *a.* pertaining to the face
 Fac'ile, *a.* easy, not difficult; pliant, flexible
 Fac'ileness, *s.* easiness to be persuaded
 Facilitate, *v. a.* to make clear or easy
 Facilita'tion, *s.* the act of making easy
 Facilit'y, *s.* easiness, readiness, affability
 Fac'ing, *a.* over against, opposite to—*s.* an
 ornamental covering
 Facin'e'rious, Facin'orous, *a.* detestable, bad
 Fac-sim'ile, *s.* an exact copy or likeness
 Fact, *s.* action or deed; thing done; reality
 Fac'tion, *s.* a party or cabal; a tumult
 Fac'tionist, *s.* one who promotes faction
 Fac'tious, *a.* given to faction; seditious
 Fac'tiously, *ad.* in a dissentious manner
 Fac'tiousness, *s.* inclination to dissension
 Fac'titious, *a.* made by art, artificial
 Factor, *s.* an agent for another; a deputy
 Fac'torage, *s.* wages or commission for
 agency in purchasing goods
 Fac'torship, *s.* the business of a factor
 Factory, *s.* a district inhabited by traders
 in a foreign country; mercantile agents
 Fac'tum, *s.* a servant employed alike in
 all kinds of business
 Fac'ulence, *s.* brightness, clearness
 Fac'ulty, *s.* ability; power of mind; dexterity
 Fac'und, *a.* eloquent; of ready speech
 Facund'ious, *a.* eloquent, full of words
 Facun'dity, *s.* eloquence, easiness of speech
 Fad'die, *v. n.* to trifle, to toy, to play
 Fade, *v.* to wither, to grow weak
 Fadge, *v. n.* to suit, to fit; not to quarrel
 Fad'ingness, *s.* hability to decay
 Fa'dy, *a.* losing colour or strength
 Fa'cal, *a.* excremental, voided by stool
 Fa'ces, *s. pl.* excrements, dregs, dross
 Fa'ery, *a.* relating to or like fairies
 Fag, *v. a.* to grow weary; to labour
 Fag'end, *s.* the worst end of a thing
 Fag'ot, *s.* a bundle of wood bound together
 for fuel, &c.—*v.* to tie up
 Fail, *v.* to become a bankrupt; to desert; to
 omit, to neglect; to decay—*s.* a miss
 Fail'ing, *s.* a minor fault; a lapse
 Fail'ure, *s.* defeat; a becoming insolvent

[FAL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FAR

FAMILY QUARRELS AND RELIGIOUS DISPUTES UNFORTUNATELY KNOW NO RESTRAINT.

Fain, *a.* glad; rejoiced—*ad.* gladly
 Faint, *a.* weak, cowardly—*v.* to grow feeble
 Fainthearted, *a.* cowardly, timorous
 Faintheartedly, *ad.* in a cowardly manner
 Faintheartedness, *s.* timorousness
 Faint'ing, *a.* growing faint, sinking
 Faint'ish, *a.* rather faint or low
 Faintly, *ad.* languidly, timorously, feebly
 Faintness, *s.* feebleness, dejection
 Faints, *s. pl.* the last runnings of distilled spirits; the fetid dregs of oil
 Fain'ty, *a.* weak, feeble, languid
 Fair, *a.* beautiful; clear; favourable; just—*ad.* gently, civilly; successfully—*s.* the female sex; a free market
 Fair'ing, *s.* a present given at a fair
 Fair'ish, *a.* reasonably or moderately fair
 Fairly, *ad.* honestly, plainly, beautifully
 Fairness, *s.* honesty, candour; beauty
 Fairspoken, *a.* bland and civil in language
 Fair'y, *s.* an enchantress, an elf, a fay—a given by or belonging to fairies
 Fair'yland, *s.* ideal residence of fairies
 Fair'ylike, *a.* after the manner of fairies
 Fairystone, *a.* a fossil stone, echinite
 Faith, *s.* belief, fidelity, confidence
 Faithful, *a.* firm to the truth, sincere
 Faithfully, *ad.* sincerely, honestly
 Faithfulness, *s.* honesty, veracity, loyalty
 Faithless, *a.* unbelieving; perfidious
 Faithlessness, *s.* treachery; perfidy
 Fake, *s.* one roll or turn of a cable
 Fakir, *s.* a Mahometan religious itinerant
 Fal'cated, *a.* hooked, bent like a scythe
 Falca'tion, *s.* a regular bending
 Fal'chion, *s.* a kind of short crooked sword
 Fal'ciform, *a.* in the shape of a sickle
 Fal'con, *s.* a small hawk trained for sport
 Fal'coner, *s.* one who trains falcons
 Fal'conet, *s.* a small piece of ordnance
 Fal'conry, *s.* art of breeding & training hawks
 Fal'sidory, *s.* the throne, &c., of a bishop
 Fal'd'stool, *s.* a kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation
 Falernian, *s.* the wine made at Falernus
 Fall, *v. n.* to drop down; decrease; happen—*s.* act of falling; ruin, downfall
 Fallacious, *a.* producing mistake; sophisticated, deceitful, false; mocking expectation
 Fallaciousness, *s.* tendency to deceive
 Fallacy, *s.* sophism, deceitful argument
 Fallibility, *s.* liability to be deceived
 Fallible, *a.* liable to error, frail
 Fall'in-sickness, *s.* the epilepsy
 Falling-star, *s.* a meteorite; an acrolite
 Fal'low, *v. n.* to plough in order to a second ploughing—a. uncultivated, neglected—*s.* ground lying at rest
 Fal'lowness, *s.* a fallow state; barrenness
 False, *a.* not true, not just; deceitful
 Falsehearted, *a.* treacherous
 Falseheartedness, *s.* deceitfulness
 Falsehood, *s.* a lie, an untruth
 False'y, *ad.* not truly, erroneously
 False'ness, *s.* duplicity; deceit; perfidy
 Falset'to, [Ital.] in music, a feigned voice
 Fal'ssible, *a.* liable to be counterfeited
 Fal'ssification, *s.* the act of making anything appear what it is not; confutation
 Fal'ssifier, *s.* one who makes any thing to seem what it is not; a liar
 Fal'ssify, *v.* to counterfeit, forge, tell lies
 Fal'ssity, *s.* contrariety to truth
 Fal'ter, *v. n.* to hesitate in speech; stumble
 Fal'tering, *part. a.* stammering; stumbling

Fal'ter'ingly, *ad.* with difficulty or feebleness
 Fame, *s.* honour, renown—*v. a.* to make fa-
 mous
 Fa'med, *a.* renowned, celebrated [mous
 Fa'meless, *a.* not famed, obscure
 Familiar, *a.* domestic, affable, unceremonious; common—*s.* an intimate; a demon
 Familiarity, *s.* intimate correspondence, easy intercourse, acquaintance
 Familiarize, *v. a.* to make easy by habit
 Familiarly, *ad.* unceremoniously, easily
 Family, *s.* a household; race, generation
 Fam'ine, *s.* scarcity of food, dearth
 Fam'ish, *v.* to starve, to die of hunger
 Fam'ishment, *s.* the pain of hunger, suffering through want of food
 Fa'mous, *a.* renowned, celebrated
 Fa'mously, *ad.* renownedly, with celebrity
 Fa'mousness, *s.* celebrity; great fame
 Fan, *s.* an instrument made of silk, paper, &c. used by ladies to cool themselves; a utensil to winnow corn—*v. a.* to winnow corn; to cool by a fan
 Fanatic, *s.* an enthusiast, a visionary
 Fanatic, Fanat'ical, *a.* enthusiastic
 Fanatically, *ad.* in a wild enthusiastic way
 Fanaticism, *s.* a religious frenzy, enthusiasm; wildness of conduct
 Fanat'ize, *v. a.* to render fanatic
 Fan'ciful, *a.* imaginative, whimsical
 Fan'cifully, *ad.* capriciously, imaginarily
 Fan'cifulness, *s.* addiction to the pleasures of imagination; unsteadiness of purpose
 Fan'cy, *s.* imagination, thought; taste; caprice, frolic; inclination, idle scheme—*v.* to imagine; to like, to be pleased with
 Fan'cifulness, *a.* created by the fancy
 Fan'cysick, *a.* of a distempered mind
 Fandan'go, *s.* a Spanish dance
 Fan, *s.* a temple; a weathercock
 Fanfare, *s.* a flourish of trumpets
 Fan'faron, *s.* a bully, a hector, a blusterer
 Fan'faronade, *s.* bluster; parade, boast
 Fang, *s.* the long tusk of an animal, a talon
 Fang, *v. a.* to seize, to gripe
 Fan'zle, *s.* a silly attempt, a trifling scheme
 Fan'zled, *a.* vainly fond of novelty
 Fangless, *a.* toothless; having no fangs
 Fan'ion, *s.* a small banner or ensign
 Fan'light, *s.* a semicircular window, generally placed over a door
 Fan'nel, *s.* a sort of scarf worn about the left arm of a priest when he officiates at mass
 Fan'ner, *s.* one who fans
 Fanta'sia, *s.* a kind of air in which all the freedom of fancy may be allowed
 Fan'tasied, *a.* filled with wild imaginations
 Fan'tastic, Fantast'ical, *a.* irrational, imaginary, capricious, whimsical
 Fantast'ically, *ad.* capriciously; whimsically
 Fantast'icalness, *s.* caprice; unsteadiness
 Fan'tasy, Fan'tasm, *s.* imagination, humour
 Fantoc'cini, [Ital.] an exhibition of puppets
 Fa'quir, *s.* a sort of dervis, travelling about and collecting alms; a pretended hermit
 Far, *a.* distant, remote—*ad.* to great extent
 Farce, *s.* a ludicrous dramatic representation
 Far'cical, *a.* relating to a farce; droll
 Far'cy, *s.* the leprosy of horses
 Far'del, *s.* a bundle, a little pack—*v. a.* to make up in bundles
 Fare, *s.* provisions; hire of carriages, &c.
 Fare, *v. n.* to go, to travel; to happen to any one well or ill; to feed; to eat
 Fa'rewell, *ad.* the parting compliment, adieu—*s.* the act of departure—a. leave-taking
 Far-famed, *a.* widely celebrated

FREEDOM IN CONVERSATION MUST BE RECIPROCAL, OR IT CANNOT BE AGREEABLE.

[FAT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FEA]

Fat'fetched, *a.* brought from places distant; elaborately strained, unnatural
 Fat'na, *s.* the fine dust found in flowers
 Farina'ceous, *a.* mealy, tasting like meal
 Farm, *s.* land occupied by a farmer—*v. a.* to let out to tenants at a certain rent
 Farm'able, *a.* capable of cultivation
 Farm'er, *s.* one who cultivates ground
 Farm'house, *s.* the residence of a farmer
 Farm'ing, *s.* the cultivation of land
 Farm'ost, *a.* most distant, most remote
 Farm'yard, *s.* an inclosure surrounded by barns and other farm-buildings
 Fa'ro, *s.* a game at cards [ents
 Farra'ginous, *a.* made of different ingredi-
 Farra'go, *s.* a medley, a confused mass
 Far'rier, *s.* a horse-doctor; a shoer of horses
 Far'riery, *s.* the practice of shoeing horses
 Far'row, *s.* a litter of pigs—*v. a.* to bring forth pigs—*a.* not in calf
 Far'ther, *a.* more remote, longer
 Far'thest, *ad.* at or to the greatest distance
 Far'thing, *s.* the fourth part of a penny
 Far'thingale, *s.* a hoop to spread the petticoat
 Fas'ces, *s.* a bundle of rods with an axe anciently carried before the Roman consuls
 Fas'cia, *s.* a fillet; a bandage; a range of stone work to divide a building
 Fas'cial, *a.* belonging to the fasces
 Fas'ciated, *a.* bound with a fillet
 Fascia'tion, *s.* a bandage, a tying up
 Fasc'icle, *s.* a little bunch of flowers
 Fasci'ular, *a.* resembling a bundle of rods
 Fasci'ularly, *ad.* in the form of bundles
 Fasci'ulus, *s.* a little bundle; a nosegay; a part or regular division of a book
 Fas'ciate, *v. a.* to bewitch, to enchant
 Fascina'tion, *s.* enchantment, witchcraft
 Fas'cine, *s.* a fagot or bavin
 Fas'cinous, *a.* acting by enchantment
 Fas'h'ion, *s.* form, manner, custom, mode
 Fas'h'ion, *v. a.* to form, fit, mould, shape
 Fas'h'ionable, *a.* approved by custom, modish
 Fas'h'ionableness, *s.* state of any thing with regard to outward appearance
 Fas'h'ionably, *ad.* conformably to fashion
 Fas'h'ioner, *s.* a maker of any thing
 Fas'h'ionist, *s.* a follower of the mode; a fop
 Fas'h'ion-monger, *s.* one who studies the fast, *v. n.* to abstain from all food [fashion
 Fast, *s.* an abstinence from food
 Fast, *a.* firm, strong, fixed, sound; swift
 Fast'-day, *s.* a day on which fasting is observed; a day set apart for a public fast
 Fas'ten, *v. a.* to make fast, to cement
 Fas'tener, *s.* one that makes fast or firm
 Fas'tening, *s.* that which fastens
 Fas'ter, *s.* he who abstains from food
 Fas'thanded, *a.* close-handed, niggardly
 Fas'tidious, *a.* disdainful, squeamish
 Fas'tidiously, *ad.* contemptuously; squeamish
 Fas'tidiousness, *s.* squeamishness [height
 Fas'ti'giate, *a.* having branches of equal
 Fas'ting, *s.* the abstaining from food [ness
 Fas'tness, *s.* firmness; a strong place; close-
 Fas'tuous, *a.* proud, haughty
 Fat, *a.* plump, fleshy, coarse; rich
 Fat, *s.* an oily concrete substance in animals; a vessel in which any thing is put to ferment, commonly written *fat*
 Fat, *v.* to make fat, to fatten, to grow fat
 Fa'tal, *a.* deadly, mortal, inevitable
 Fa'talism, *s.* the doctrine of necessity
 Fa'talist, *s.* one who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity
 Fa'tality, *s.* predestination, a decree of fate

Fa'tally, *ad.* mortally, destructively
 Fa'talness, *s.* an inevitable necessity
 Fa'tained, *a.* dull of apprehension
 Fate, *s.* destiny; death; cause of death
 Fa'ted, *a.* decreed by fate; determined
 Fa'teful, *a.* bearing fatal power
 Fates. [See *Classical Dict.* Part II.]
 Fa'ther, *s.* he who has a son or daughter
 Fa'ther, *v. a.* to adopt a child; to ascribe
 Fa'therhood, *s.* the state of a father [wife
 Fa'ther-in-law, *s.* father of one's husband or
 Fa'ther-land, *s.* the land of our ancestors
 Fa'therless, *a.* having no father; destitute
 Fa'therliness, *s.* parental kindness
 Fa'therly, *a.* paternal, tender, careful
 Fa'thom, *s.* a measure of six feet
 Fa'thom, *v. a.* to penetrate into; to sound
 Fa'thomless, *a.* bottomless; impenetrable
 Fa'tidical, *a.* having the power to foretell
 Fa'tiferous, *a.* deadly, mortal
 Fa'tigable, *a.* susceptible of weariness
 Fa'tigate, *v. a.* to weary—a. fatigued
 Fa'tigue, *s.* weariness, labour, lassitude
 Fa'tigue, *v. a.* to tire, to weary, to perplex
 Fa'tiquist, *s.* a fortune-teller
 Fa'tis'cence, *s.* a gaping or opening
 Fa'tling, *s.* a young animal fed for slaughter
 Fa'tness, *s.* plumpness, unctuousness
 Fa'ten, *v.* to make fleshy, to grow fat
 Fa'tiness, *s.* grossness; fulness of flesh
 Fa'tish, *a.* inclining to fatness
 Fa'ty, *a.* unctuous; oleaginous; greasy
 Fa'tuity, *s.* foolishness, weakness of mind
 Fa'tuous, *a.* stupid, foolish, impotent
 Fa'twitted, *a.* hearty, dull, stupid
 Fa'tcet, *s.* a small pipe for a barrel
 Fa'tfel, *s.* the fruit of a species of palm-tree
 Faugh! an interjection of abhorrence
 Fauchion. [See *Falchion.*]
 Fault, *s.* an offence, a slight crime; a defect
 Fault'er, *s.* an offender, a defaulter
 Fault'finder, *s.* a censurer, an objector
 Fault'ful, *a.* full of crime
 Fault'ily, *ad.* not rightly, blamably
 Fault'iness, *s.* viciousness; imperfection
 Fault'less, *a.* free from fault, perfect
 Fault'lessness, *s.* state of being perfect
 Fault'y, *a.* guilty of a fault, wrong, bad
 Faun, *s.* an inferior deity inhabiting the woods; a kind of satyr
 Fa'vel, *a.* yellow; sallow; dun
 Fa'vil'ous, *a.* consisting of ashes
 Fa'v'osite, *s.* a genus of fossil zoophytes
 Fa'vour, *v. a.* to support, assist, conduce to
 Fa'vour, *s.* kindness, support, lenity; a knot of ribbons; good-will; the features
 Fa'vourable, *a.* kind, propitious, tender
 Fa'vourableness, *s.* kindness; benignity
 Fa'vourably, *ad.* kindly, with favour
 Fa'voured, *part. a.* featured well or ill; regarded with kindness or partiality
 Fa'vourer, *s.* one who regards with kindness
 Fa'vourite, *s.* a person or thing beloved
 Fa'vourite, *a.* beloved; regarded with favour
 Fa'vouritism, *s.* exercise of power by fa-
 vourites; the act of showing favour
 Fa'vourless, *a.* not regarded with favour
 Fawn, *v. n.* to flatter, cringe
 Fawn, *s.* a young deer; low flattery
 Fawn'er, *s.* one that fawns; one that pays servile courtship
 Fawn'ing, *part. a.* cringing, flattering—*s.* the act of servilely flattering
 Fawn'ingly, *ad.* in a cringing servile way
 Fay, *s.* a fairy, an elf; faith—*v. n.* to suit
 Fe'aberry, *s.* a gooseberry

FORSAKE NOT GOD, TILL YOU CAN FIND A BETTER MASTER.

FAULTS COMMITTED IN PUBLIC SHOULD BE PUBLICLY REPROVED.

Feague, *v. a.* to whip, to chastise, to beat
 Fe'al, *a.* trusty, faithful, true
 Fe'alty, *s.* homage, loyalty, submission
 Fear, *s.* dread, terror, anxiety, awe
 Fear, *v.* to dread, be afraid of, be anxious
 Fearful, *a.* timorous, afraid, awful
 Fearfully, *ad.* timorously, terribly; in fear
 Fearfulness, *s.* timorousness, dread; awe
 Fearless, *a.* free from fear, intrepid
 Fearlessly, *ad.* without terror; intrepidly
 Fearlessness, *s.* exemption from fear
 Feasibility, *s.* the practicability of a thing
 Feasible, *a.* practicable, that may be done
 Feasibleness, *s.* practicability
 Feasibly, *ad.* in a feasible manner
 Feast, *s.* a festival, a sumptuous treat
 Feast, *v. a.* to entertain sumptuously; to
 pamper, to delight
 Feaster, *s.* one that fares deliciously
 Feastful, *a.* festive, joyful, luxurious
 Feasting, *s.* an entertainment; a treat
 Feastsrite, *s.* a custom observed at feasts
 Feat, *s.* an act, a deed; trick or sleight
 Feat, *a.* neat, quick, ready
 Featcous, *a.* neat; dexterous
 Featcously, *ad.* neatly; dexterously
 Feather, *s.* the plum of birds; an ornament
 Feather, *v. a.* to dress or fit with feathers
 Feather-bed, *s.* a bed stuffed with feathers
 Feathered, *a.* clothed with feathers [thin
 Featheredge, *s.* the edge of a board made
 Featheredged, *a.* made thin at the edge
 Featherless, *a.* destitute of feathers, naked
 Featherly, *a.* clothed with feathers
 Feat'ly, *ad.* neatly, nimbly, readily
 Featness, *s.* neatness, nicety, dexterity
 Feature, *s.* the cast or make of the face;
 any lineament or single part of the face
 Feature, *v. a.* to resemble in countenance
 Featured, *a.* having features good or bad
 Feaze, *v. a.* to untwist a rope; to beat
 Febricula, *s.* a slight fever
 Febriculose, *a.* troubled with a fever
 Febriculous, *s.* the state of being feverish
 Febrifacient, *s.* that which produces fever—
a. causing fever
 Febrif'ic, *a.* tending to produce fever
 Febrifuge, *s.* a medicine to cure fevers
 Febrile, *a.* relating or belonging to a fever
 Febr'uary, *s.* the second month of the year
 Februation, *s.* a sacrifice, &c. for the dead
 Fe'cial, *a.* pertaining to warlike heralds
 Fe'cula, *s.* the green matter of plants
 Fe'culence, *s.* muddiness, lees, dregs
 Fe'culent, *a.* dreggy, foul, excrementitious
 Fe'cund, *a.* fruitful, prolific, rich
 Fe'cundation, *s.* the act of making fruitful
 Fe'cundate, Fe'cundify, *v. a.* to make fruitful
 Fe'cundity, *s.* fertility, fruitfulness
 Fe'dary, *s.* a partner or a dependent
 Fe'deral, *a.* relating to a league or contract
 Fe'deralist, *s.* a friend to the constitution of
 America under Washington
 Fe'derary, *s.* a confederate, an accomplice
 Fe'derate, *a.* joined in confederacy
 Fe'deration, *s.* a league; a compact
 Fe'derative, *a.* having power to make a league
 Fee, *v. a.* to reward; to pay; to bribe; to hire
 Fee, *s.* a reward; wages; gratification; lands,
 &c. held by any acknowledgment of superi-
 ority to a higher lord
 Feeble, *a.* weak, sickly, debilitated
 Feeble-minded, *a.* defective in resolution
 Feebleness, *s.* weakness, infirmity
 Feebly, *ad.* weakly; without strength
 Feed, *v.* to supply with food, to cherish

Feed, *s.* pasture for cattle, food
 Feed'er, *s.* one who gives or eats food
 Feeding, *s.* pasture; the act of taking food
 Fee'-farm, *s.* a tenure of estates by rent
 Feel, *v.* to perceive by the touch; to be af-
 fected by; to know, to try, to sound
 Feel, *s.* the sense of feeling, the touch
 Feeler, *s.* one that feels; horns of insects
 Feeling, *s.* sensibility, tenderness, percep-
 tion; the sense of touch
 Feeling, *part. a.* expressive of sensibility
 Feelingly, *ad.* with great sensibility
 Fee-simple, *s.* the highest tenure by which
 a person can hold a freehold estate
 Fee'-tail, *s.* an entailed estate
 Fee'less, *a.* having no feet
 Feign, *v.* to invent, dissemble, relate falsely
 Feign'ed, *part. a.* dissembled, pretended
 Feign'edly, *ad.* in fiction; not truly
 Feign'edness, *s.* fiction; pretence; deceit
 Feign'er, *s.* the contriver of a fiction
 Feign'ing, *s.* a false or artful appearance
 Feint, *s.* a false appearance, a mock assault
 Felap'tion, *s.* (in logic) a categorical syllogism
 Felicitate, *v. a.* to make happy; to congratu-
 late on any circumstance
 Felicitation, *s.* congratulation
 Felicitative, *a.* congratulatory
 Felicitous, *a.* happy; prosperous
 Felicitously, *ad.* happily [ness
 Felicity, *s.* happiness, prosperity, blissful-
 ness
 Feline, *a.* belonging to or resembling a cat
 Fell, *a.* cruel, fierce, savage, bloody
 Fell, *v. a.* to knock down, to cut down
 Fell, *s.* the skin or hide of a beast
 Fel'er, *s.* one that hews down
 Felli'fuous, *a.* flowing with gall
 Felli'monger, *s.* a dealer in hides or skins
 Fellness, *s.* cruelty, savageness, fury, rage
 Fel'loe, *s.* the circumference of a wheel
 Fel'low, *s.* an associate, an equal; a mean per-
 son. *Fellow* is also used as a compound
 word in many cases; as, *fellow-citizen*,
fellow-servant, &c.
 Fel'low, *v. a.* to suit with, to pair with
 Fellow-feeling, *s.* sympathy; joint interest
 Fel'lowship, *s.* companionship, society,
 equality; establishment in a college
 Fel'ly, *ad.* cruelly, barbarously [cide
 Fel'o-de-se, *s.* (Fr.) a self-murderer, a sui-
 Fel'on, *s.* one guilty of a capital crime
 Fel'on, *a.* cruel, traitorous, inhuman, fierce
 Fel'onious, *a.* wicked, villainous, malign
 Fel'oniously, *ad.* in a felonious manner
 Fel'on-wort, *s.* a plant of the genus solanum
 Fel'ony, *s.* a capital offence or crime
 Fel'site, *s.* a mineral, a species of felspar
 Fel'spar, *s.* a mineral of foliated structure
 Felt, *v. a.* to unite without weaving
 Felt, *s.* stuff used in making hats; a skin
 Fel'tre, *v. a.* to clot together like felt
 Feluc'ca, *s.* a small open boat with six oars
 Fel'wort, *s.* a plant, a species of gentian
 Fe'male, *a.* belonging to the sex that pro-
 duces young; clientiate, tender
 Fe'male, *s.* a woman; one of the sex that
 brings forth young
 Fe'me-covert, *s.* (in law) a married woman
 Fe'me sole, *s.* (in law) an unmarried woman
 Fe'mality, *s.* female nature
 Fe'm'ine, *a.* belonging to a woman; tender
 Fe'm'inize, *v. a.* to make womanish
 Fe'm'oral, *a.* belonging to the thigh
 Fen, *s.* a marsh, a moor, low moist ground
 Fen'berry, *s.* a kind of blackberry
 Fence, *s.* a guard, enclosure, mound, hedge

Fence, *v.* to enclose, to guard; to use the foil scientifically; to act on the defensive
 Fen'ceful, *a.* affording defence
 Fen'celess, *a.* not enclosed, open
 Fen'ceer, *s.* one who practises fencing
 Fen'cible, *a.* capable of defence
 Fen'cing, *s.* the art of defence by weapons
 Fen'cing-master, *s.* one who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons
 Fen'cing-school, *s.* a place in which the art of fencing is taught
 Fen'cricket, *s.* an insect, the gryllotalpa
 Fend, *v.* to keep off, to shut out; to dispute
 Fen'der, *s.* a fence to keep in the cinders
 Fen'erate, *v.* to put money to usury
 Fener'ation, *s.* the gain of money by usury
 Fene'stral, *a.* belonging to windows
 Fen'-fowl, *s.* any fowl that frequents fens
 Fen'nel, *s.* a plant of strong scent
 Fen'ny, *a.* marshy, inhabiting the marsh
 Feodal, *a.* held from another; feudal
 Feodal'ity, *s.* the possession of or seigniorly over divers fiefs; feudal tenure
 Fe'odary, *s.* one who holds an estate under tenure of service, &c. to a superior lord
 Feod'atary, *s.* a tenant who holds his estate by feudal service
 Feod'atory, *a.* holding by tenure
 Feof, *v.* to put in possession, to invest
 Feoffee', *s.* one put in possession
 Feoff'er, *s.* one who gives possession
 Feoff'ment, *s.* the act of granting possession
 Feo'cious, *a.* fertile, fruitful
 Fea'city, *s.* fruitfulness, fertility
 Fe'ral, *a.* mournful, funereal, deadly
 Fe'rial, *a.* relating to all days but the Sabbath
 Fe'riation, *s.* the act of keeping holiday
 Fe'rine, *a.* wild, savage, fierce, barbarous
 Fe'rineness, Fe'rsity, *s.* barbarity, wildness
 Ferment', *v.* to exalt or rarify by intestine motion of its parts
 Fer'ment, *s.* intestine motion, tumult
 Ferment'able, *a.* capable of fermentation
 Ferment'al, *a.* having the power to ferment
 Fermenta'tion, *s.* an internal motion of the small particles of a mixed body from the operation of some active acid matter
 Ferment'ative, *a.* causing fermentation
 Ferment'ativeness, *s.* capability of fermenting
 Fern, *s.* a plant growing on heaths, &c.
 Fern'y, *a.* overgrown with fern
 Fer'o'cious, *a.* savage, fierce, rapacious
 Fer'o'ciously, *ad.* in a savage manner
 Fer'o'ciousness, *s.* fierceness; savageness
 Fer'o'city, *s.* fierceness, cruelty, wildness
 Fer'reous, *a.* made of iron or containing iron
 Fer'ret, *s.* a small animal; a kind of tape
 Fer'ret, *v.* to tease or vex one; drive out
 Fer'reter, *s.* a disturber of another's privacies
 Fer'riage, *s.* the fare paid at a ferry
 Fer'ric, *a.* of the nature of iron
 Fer'rif'erous, *a.* producing or yielding iron
 Fer'rillite, *s.* a kind of iron stone
 Fer'ru'ginated, *a.* resembling the rust of iron
 Fer'ru'ginous, *a.* partaking of iron
 Fer'rule, *s.* an iron ring at the end of a stick
 Ferrumina'tion, *s.* the act of joining metals
 Fer'ry, *s.* a boat for passage; the passage over which the boat passes
 Fer'ry, *v.* to convey in a boat
 Fer'ry-boat, *s.* a boat for conveying passengers across rivers, creeks, &c.
 Fer'ryman, *s.* one who keeps or rows a ferry
 Fer'tile, *a.* fruitful, abundant, plenteous
 Fer'tileness, *s.* fruitfulness; fecundity
 Fer'tilize, *v.* to fecundate; to fertilize

Fer'tility, *s.* abundance, fruitfulness
 Fer'tilize, *v.* to make plenteous, fecundate
 Fer'ula, Fer'ule, *s.* an instrument of chastisement, with which young scholars are beaten on the hand
 Ferul'aceous, *a.* pertaining to reeds or canes
 Fer'vency, *s.* ardour, eagerness, zeal
 Fer'vent, *a.* hot, vehement, ardent, zealous
 Fer'vently, *ad.* eagerly; with pious ardour
 Fer'vescent, *a.* growing hot
 Fer'vid, *a.* vehement, zealous, burning
 Fer'vidity, *s.* heat, zeal, passion, ardour
 Fer'vidly, *ad.* with glowing warmth
 Fer'vidness, *s.* ardour of mind, zeal; passion
 Fer'voir, *s.* heat of mind, zeal, warmth
 Fe'scennine, *a.* licentious; wanton
 Fe'seue, *s.* a wire to point out letters to learners
 Fesse-point, *s.* the centre of an escutcheon
 Fe'stitude, *s.* weariness, prostration of strength
 Fe'stal, *a.* pertaining to a feast; joyous
 Fe'ster, *v.* to corrupt, to rancid
 Fe'stinate, *a.* hasty, hurried
 Fe'stival, *s.* a day of civil or religious joy—
a. pertaining to feasts; joyous
 Fe'stive, *a.* joyous, gay, pertaining to feasts
 Fe'stivity, *s.* a festival, a time of rejoicing
 Fe'stoon, *s.* an ornament of twisted flowers
 Fe'stucine, *a.* straw-coloured
 Fe'stucous, *a.* formed of straw
 Fe'tal. [See Fe'tal.]
 Fetch, *v.* to go and bring a thing, to draw
 Fetch, *s.* a stratagem, an artifice, a trick
 Fetch'er, *s.* one that fetches any thing
 Fe'tich, Fe'tish, *s.* an idol worshipped by certain of the African negroes
 Fe'tichism, *s.* the worship of any idol or inanimate thing, as practised by the negroes
 Fe'tid, *a.* stinking, having an offensive smell
 Fe'tidness, *s.* the quality of stinking
 Fe'tif'erous, *a.* producing young
 Fe'tlock, *s.* a tuft of hair that grows behind a horse's pastern, from the ankle joint
 Fe'tor, *s.* a strong offensive smell
 Fe'ter, *v.* to enchain, to shackle, to tie
 Fe'ter, *s.* a chain for the feet
 Fe'terless, *a.* free from restraint
 Fe'ttle, *v.* to do trading business
 Fe'tus. [See Fe'tus.]
 Feu, *s.* the tenure by which lands are held of a superior lord
 Feu'd, *s.* a quarrel, contention, opposition
 Feu'dal, *a.* dependant, held by tenure
 Feu'dalism, *s.* the feudal system
 Feu'dality, *s.* the state of a chief lord
 Feu'dary, *a.* holding tenure under a superior
 Feu'datary, *s.* one who holds of a lord or chief
 Feu'datory, *a.* held conditionally of a superior
 Feu de joie, [Fr.] a bonfire; a firing of guns on any joyful occasion
 Feu'illage, *s.* a bunch or row of leaves
 Feu'illemort, *s.* [Fr.] the colour of a faded leaf
 Fe'ver, *s.* a disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened
 Fe'verlew, *s.* a plant of febrifuge qualities
 Fe'verish, Fe'verous, *a.* troubled with a fever, tending to a fever, hot, burning
 Fe'verishness, *s.* a slight disorder of the febrile kind; mental restlessness
 Few, *a.* a small number, not many
 Few'ness, *s.* smallness of number, brevity
 Fiat, *s.* an order, a decree
 Fib, *s.* a falsehood—*v.* to tell lies, to lie
 Fib'ber, *s.* a teller of lies
 Fib're, *s.* a small thread or string
 Fibril, *s.* a very small fibre or thread

Fibrine, *a.* belonging to the fibres of plants
Fibrous, *a.* full of or composed of fibres
Fibula, *s.* the outer and smaller bone of the leg
Fickle, *a.* changeable, inconstant, unfixed
Fickleness, *s.* inconstancy, unsteadiness
Fico, *s.* [Ital.] a motion or snap of the fingers in contempt, signifying "A fig for you!"
Fictile, *a.* moulded into form by art
Fiction, *s.* a story invented; a falsehood
Fictitious, **Fictitious**, *a.* imaginary, false, counterfeit, not real, not true, allegorical
Fictitiously, *ad.* falsely; counterfeitedly
Fictitiousness, *s.* feigned representation
Fictive, *a.* feigned, imaginary
Fiddle, *s.* a musical instrument, a violin
Fiddle, *v. n.* to play upon the fiddle; to trifle
Fiddler, *s.* one who plays on the fiddle
Fiddlestick, *s.* the stick or bow of a fiddle
Fiddling, *s.* the string of a fiddle
Fiddling, *s.* the act of playing on a fiddle
Fideicide, *s.* one who violates his faith
Fidelity, *s.* honesty, veracity, faithfulness
Fidget, *s.* restless agitation
Fidgety, *a.* restless, impatient
Fiducial, *a.* confident, undoubting
Fiduciality, *s.* a firm reliance or belief
Fiducially, *a.* undoubtingly, confidently
Fiduciary, *s.* one who holds in trust—*a.* confident, steady, undoubting
Fief, *s.* a manor; possession held by tenure of a superior
Field, *s.* a cultivated tract of ground; the ground of battle; a wide expanse; space
Field-book, *s.* a book used by surveyors
Field-colours, *s. pl.* small square flags for marking out the ground to be occupied by different squadrons or battalions
Field-fare, *s.* a bird; a kind of thrush
Field-marshal, *s.* the commander of an army; the officer of highest military rank
Field-mouse, *s.* a mouse that burrows in banks
Field-officer, *s.* a military officer above the rank of a captain
Field-piece, *s.* a small cannon used in battle
Field-preacher, *s.* an itinerant preacher who harangues in the open air
Field-sports, *s. pl.* diversions of the field, such as hunting, shooting, &c.
Fiend, *s.* an infernal being; an enemy
Fiendful, *a.* full of evil or devilish practices
Fiendlike, *a.* resembling a fiend; very wicked
Fierce, *a.* savage, outrageous, furious, strong
Fiercely, *ad.* violently, furiously
Fierceness, *s.* ferocity, fury, violence
Fieriness, *s.* hot qualities; heat; ardour
Fifery, *a.* consisting of fire; passionate, hot
Fife, *s.* a small pipe blown to the drum
Fifer, *s.* one who plays on a fife
Fifteen, *a.* five and ten added
Fifteenth, *a.* the ordinal of fifteen
Fifth, *a.* the ordinal of five; next to the fourth
Fifthly, *ad.* in the fifth place
Fiftieth, *a.* the ordinal of fifty
Fifty, *a.* five multiplied by ten
Fig, *s.* the fruit of the fig-tree
Fig-tree, *s.* a tree that bears figs
Fight, *v.* to contend in battle, to combat
Fight, *s.* a battle, an engagement, a duel
Fighter, *s.* a warrior, a duellist
Fighting, *part. a.* qualified for war—*s.* contention, quarrel, combat
Figment, *s.* a fiction, an invention
Figurate, *a.* made of potter's earth or clay
Figurability, *s.* the quality of being capable of a certain and stable form
Figurable, *a.* capable of being formed

Figural, *a.* represented by delineation
Figurate, *a.* of a certain determinate form
Figuration, *s.* determination to a certain form
Figurative, *a.* not literal, metaphorical
Figuratively, *ad.* by a figure, not literally
Figure, *v. a.* to form into any shape
Figure, *s.* shape, external form; eminence; an image; a character denoting a number
Figured, *a.* adorned with figures
Figurous, *a.* consisting of threads
Figurer, *s.* an officer in the Common Pleas
Filament, *s.* a slender thread; a fibre
Filamentous, *a.* like a slender thread
Filbert, *s.* a fine hazel nut with a thin shell
Filch, *v. a.* to steal, pilfer, cheat, rob
Filcher, *s.* a petty thief, a robber
File, *s.* a steel tool to polish iron, &c. with; a wire for papers; a line of soldiers—*v.* to string upon a thread; to march in file
File-cutter, *s.* a maker of files
Filet, *s.* one who files metals
Filial, *a.* pertaining to or befitting a son
Filiation, *s.* the relation of a son to a father
Filiform, *a.* of the form of threads; of equal thickness throughout
Filigrae, **Filigree-work**, *s.* work curiously wrought in the manner of little threads or grains, usually in gold and silver
Filings, *s. pl.* particles rubbed off by a file
Fill, *v. a.* to make full, to satisfy, to surfeit
Fill, *s.* fulness; as much as will satisfy
Filibeg, *s.* a dress reaching to the knees, worn by the highlanders of Scotland
Fillet, *s.* a band tied round the head, &c.; a bandage; the fleshy part of the thigh; a small ornament or moulding
Fillet, *v. a.* to bind with a bandage or fillet; to adorn with an astragal
Filip, *v. a.* to jerk with the fingers
Filip, *s.* a jerk of the finger from the thumb
Filly, *s.* a young mare; a female colt
Film, *s.* a thin skin or pellicle—*v.* to cover with a thin pellicle or membrane
Filminess, *s.* the state of being filmy
Filmy, *a.* composed of thin membranes
Filter, *v. a.* to strain, to percolate—*s.* a twist of thread to draw off liquor; a strainer
Filth, *s.* dirt, nastiness; grossness, pollution
Filthily, *ad.* nastily, foully, grossly
Filthiness, *s.* dirtiness; impurity
Filthy, *a.* dirty, nasty; gross, obscene
Filtrate, *v. a.* to strain, to filter, to percolate
Filtration, *s.* a method by which liquors are procured fine and clear
Fimbricate, *v. a.* to fringe—*a.* fringed; having the edge surrounded by hairs
Fin, *s.* the wing of a fish by which he swims
Fineable, *a.* that which may be fined
Final, *a.* ultimate, conclusive; mortal
Finale, *s.* the close, the end
Finally, *ad.* ultimately, completely, lastly
Finance, *s.* revenue, income, profit
Finances, *s. pl.* public funds; resources
Financial, *a.* respecting finance
Financially, *ad.* in relation to financial matters
Financier, *s.* an officer who superintends the state finances or public revenue
Finch, *s.* a small bird, of which we have three kinds—the goldfinch, chaffinch, & bullfinch
Find, *v. a.* to discover, to detect; to furnish
Finder, *s.* one that picks up any thing lost
Findfault, *s.* a censorer; one who cavils
Fine, *a.* not coarse, pure, thin, clear; elegant
Fine, *s.* a pecuniary forfeit, penalty, mulct
Fine, *v. a.* to refine, purify; to inflict a penalty

[FIR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FIT]

FINE SENSE AND EXALTED SENSE ARE NOT HALF SO USEFUL AS COMMON SENSE.

Finedraw, *v. a.* to sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived
Finedrawing, *s.* the dexterous sewing of rents
Finely, *ad.* elegantly; keenly, -ably
Fineness, *s.* elegance, show; purity, subtility
Finer, *s.* one who purifies metals
Finery, *s.* show, gayety in attire, splendour
Finespoken, *a.* using a number of fine phrases
Finespun, *a.* ingeniously contrived
Finess'e, [Fr.] *s.* an artifice, a stratagem
Finess, *v. a.* to use artifice or stratagem
Fin'ed, *a.* mouldy. [See **V**innewed.]
Finlish, *s.* a species of slender whale
Fin'-footed, *a.* having feet with membranes between the toes; palmipedous
Fin'ger, *s.* a part of the hand
Fin'ger, *v. a.* to touch lightly; to pilfer
Fin'gerboard, *s.* the board at the neck of a fiddle, where the fingers operate on the
Fin'gered, *a.* having fingers [strings]
Fin'gering, *s.* the act of touching lightly; the touch given to a musical instrument
Fin'gerstone, *s.* an arrow-shaped fossil
Fin'fical, *a.* nice, foppish, affected, concealed
Fin'ficalness, *s.* superfluous nicety; foppery
Fin'fically, *ad.* superfluously, too nicely
Fin'ing-pot, *s.* a pot for refining metals
Finis, *s.* the end, the conclusion
Fin'ish, *v. a.* to end, to perfect, to complete
Fin'ish, *s.* the last touch of the composition
Fin'isher, *s.* one who completes or perfects
Finite, *a.* limited, bounded, terminated; created; it is opposed to infinite
Finiteless, *a.* unbounded; unlimited
Finitely, *ad.* within certain limits
Finiteness, *s.* limitation, confinement
Fin'itude, *s.* limitation, confinement
Fin'less, *a.* destitute of fins
Fin'like, *a.* formed in imitation of fins
Fin'ny, **F**in'ned, *a.* furnished with fins
Fino'chio, *s.* a kind of fennel
Fin'scale, *s.* the rudd, a river fish
Fir, *s.* the tree of which deal boards are made
Fire, *s.* that which has the power of burning; flame, light, lustre; ardour, spirit
Fire, *v.* to discharge fire-arms; to kindle
Fire-arms, *s.* guns, muskets, &c.
Fireball, *s.* a ball filled with combustibles
Fireblast, *s.* a disease in hops
Firebrand, *s.* a piece of wood kindled; an incendiary; one who inflames factions
Firebrush, *s.* the brush to sweep the hearth
Firebucket, *s.* a bucket used by firemen
Firecock, *s.* a cock or spout whence water is obtained to extinguish fires
Firedrake, *s.* a fiery serpent or meteor
Fire-engine, *s.* a machine for throwing a stream of water on a fire
Fire-escape, *s.* a machine for escaping from windows when houses are on fire
Firefly, *s.* a species of fly which emits light from under its wings
Firehook, *s.* a hook used for pulling down buildings when they are on fire
Firelock, *s.* a soldier's gun, a musket
Fireman, *s.* one who is employed to extinguish burning houses; a violent man
Fire-office, *s.* an office of insurance from fire
Fire-ordeal, *s.* trial by fire
Firepan, *s.* a pan for holding fire [a hearth
Fireplace, *s.* the lower parts of a chimney;
Fireplug, *s.* a stopple placed over a cock in the streets, to get at water in cases of fire
Fireship, *s.* a ship filled with combustibles
Fireshovel, *s.* the iron shovel with which coals are thrown up

Fireside, *s.* the hearth; the chimney; home
Firestick, *s.* a lighted stick or brand
Firestone, *s.* a metallic fossil; the pyrite
Firewood, *s.* wood to burn; fuel
Fireworks, *s. pl.* pyrotechnical exhibitions
Firing, *s.* fuel, something used for the fire
Firing-iron, *s.* an instrument used by farriers
Firk, *v. a.* to whip, to correct; to drive
Firkin, *s.* a vessel containing nine gallons
Fir'lot, *s.* a Scotch measure for corn
Firm, *a.* fast, strong, hard, constant
Firm, *s.* the name or names under which the business of any trading house is carried on
Firmament, *s.* the sky, the heavens
Firmament'al, *a.* celestial, belonging to the firmament; ethereal; elementary
Fir'man, *s.* a written declaration from an Asiatic ruler granting certain privileges
Fir'mitude, *s.* stability; firmness
Firm'less, *a.* detached from substance
Fir'mly, *ad.* immovably, steadily, constantly
Fir'mness, *s.* steadiness, stability, solidity
First, *a.* earliest in time; chief, primary
First-begotten, *a.* first produced; eldest
First-born, *s.* the eldest—*a.* eldest
First-fruits, *s.* the first produce of any thing; one year's produce of a spiritual living given to the king
First'ling, *s.* the first produce or offspring
First'rate, *a.* pre-eminent, superior
Fisc, *s.* a public treasury
Fiscal, *s.* the exchequer, the revenue
Fiscal, *a.* belonging to the revenue
Fish, *s.* an animal existing only in water
Fish, *v.* to catch fish; to sift, to catch by art
Fish'er, **F**ish'erman, *s.* one whose employ is to catch fish with nets, or by angling
Fish'ery, *s.* the waters where fish are caught
Fish'ful, *a.* abounding with fish
Fish'-hook, *s.* a hook to catch fish with
Fish'ify, *v. a.* to turn to fish
Fish'ing, *s.* the practice of catching fish
Fish'ing-frog, *s.* the toad-fish, or lophius
Fish'kettle, *s.* a vessel for boiling fish in
Fish'like, *a.* resembling fish
Fish'market, *s.* a place for the sale of fish
Fish'meal, *s.* a meal made of fish
Fish'monger, *s.* one who sells or deals in fish
Fish'pond, *s.* a small pool for fish
Fish'room, *s.* a room in a ship between the after-hold and the spirit-room
Fish'spear, *s.* a spear to take fish by stabbing them [fish
Fish'wife, **F**ish'woman, *s.* a woman that sells
Fish'y, *a.* consisting of or like fish
Fish'sie, *a.* capable of being cloven
Fissility, *s.* the quality of being fissile
Fis'siped, *a.* having separate toes; not webbed
Fis'sure, *s.* a cleft, an opening, a small chasm
Fis'sure, *v. a.* to cleave, to divide, to crack
Fist, *s.* the hand clenched or closed—*v. a.* to strike with the hand clenched
Fisticuffs, *s.* a battle with fists
Fistula, *s.* a sinuous ulcer callous within
Fistular, *a.* hollow like a pipe
Fistulate, *v.* to turn or grow to a fistula; to make hollow, like a pipe [anus
Fistuliform, *a.* being in round hollow co-
Fistulous, *a.* pertaining to a fistula
Fit, *s.* a paroxysm of any distemper; disorder of the animal spirits
Fit, *a.* qualified, proper, convenient, meet
Fit, *v. a.* to suit, to accommodate, to adapt
Fitch, *s.* a small kind of wild pea; a vetch; a little animal that preys on poultry

FINE ARE SO GENEROUS AS TO PRAISE WITHOUT MAKING SOME DRAWBACK.

Fitch'et, Fitch'ew, *s.* a polecat, a founmart
 Fit'ful, *a.* varied by paroxysms
 Fit'y, *ad.* aptly, properly, commodiously
 Fit'ness, *s.* propriety, convenience, exactness
 Fit'ter, *s.* he who makes fit or adapts
 Fit'tingly, *ad.* suitably, fitly
 Fitz, *s.* a son (commonly used in the com-
 position of surnames for illegitimate chil-
 dren), as Fitzroy, the son of the king, &c.
 Five, *a.* four and one; the half of ten
 Five'barred, *a.* having five bars
 Fivefold, *a.* five times as much
 Five-, *s.* a game at balls; a disease of horses
 Fix, *v.* to fasten, settle, determine, rest
 Fix'able, *a.* that may be fixed
 Fixa'tion, Fix'edness, *s.* stability, solidity
 Fix'edly, *ad.* certainly, firmly, steadfastly
 Fix'id'ity, Fix'ity, *s.* coherence of parts
 Fix'ture, *s.* any article fixed to the premises,
 as fire-grates, dressers, &c.
 Fix'ure, *s.* position; firmness; pressure
 Fiz'gig, *s.* a kind of harpoon to strike fish
 Fiz, Fiz'le, *v. n.* to make a kind of hiss
 Flab'biness, *s.* limberness, softness
 Flab'by, *a.* soft, not firm, limber, not stiff
 Flabella'tion, *s.* the act of fanning
 Fla'bite, *a.* subject to be blown by wind
 Fla'cid, *a.* weak, limber, not stiff, not tense
 Flac'id'ity, *s.* laxity, limberness
 Flag, *v. n.* to grow dejected, to droop
 Flag, *s.* the colours of a ship or land forces;
 a water plant; a flat stone for paving
 Fla'gellant, *s.* one of a sect who whip
 themselves in religious discipline
 Fla'gellate, *v. a.* to whip or scourge
 Flagella'tion, *s.* the act of scourging
 Fla'gelet, *s.* a small flute, a musical pipe
 Flag'iness, *s.* laxity; want of tension
 Flag'y, *a.* weak, limber, not tense; insipid
 Flag'i'tious, *a.* wicked, atrocious, vile
 Flag'i'tiously, *ad.* wickedly, atrociously
 Flag'i'tiousness, *s.* wickedness, villainy
 Flag'-officer, *s.* the commander of a squad-
 ron or part of a fleet of ships
 Flag'on, *s.* a drinking vessel of two quarts
 Fla'grance, *s.* notoriousness; glaring offence
 Fla'grancy, *s.* burning heat, fire, ardour
 Fla'grant, *a.* ardent, glowing; notorious
 Fla'grantly, *ad.* ardently; notoriously
 Fla'grate, *v. a.* to burn; to consume with fire
 Fla'gration, *s.* a burning, a conflagration
 Fla'gship, *s.* the admiral's ship
 Fla'gstaff, *s.* the staff on which a flag is fixed
 Fla'gstone, *s.* a flat stone for pavement
 Fla'it, *s.* an instrument to thresh corn with
 Flake, *s.* any thing that appears loosely put
 together; a stratum, a layer, a lamina
 Flake, *v.* to form in flakes or bodies loosely
 connected; to break into laminae
 Flake-white, *s.* oxide of bismuth
 Fla'ky, *a.* laying in layers or strata
 Flam-, *s.* a falsehood, a lie, an illusory pretext
 Flam, *v. a.* to deceive with a lie
 Flam'beau, *s.* a lighted wax torch
 Flame, *s.* light emitted from fire; fire; the
 passion of love; brightness of fancy
 Flame, *v. n.* to shine as fire, shine like flame
 Fla'm'less, *a.* void of flame; without incense
 Fla'm'en, *s.* an ancient Pagan priest
 Fla'm'ing, *pt. a.* blazing, burning; notorious
 Fla'm'ingly, *ad.* radiant, most brightly
 Fla'm'ingo, *s.* the name of an American bird
 Fla'm'm'ial, *a.* pertaining to a Roman flamen
 Fla'm'm'ability, *s.* an aptness to take fire
 Fla'm'm'able, *a.* that may be enkindled into
 flame

Flamma'tion, *s.* the act of setting on flame
 Fla'm'm'eous, *a.* consisting of or like flame
 Fla'm'm'iferous, *a.* productive of flame
 Fla'm'm'iv'ous, *a.* vomiting out flame
 Fla'm'y, *a.* inflamed, burning, flaming
 Flanch, *s.* the part in any piece of mecha-
 nism which is screwed to something else
 Flank, *s.* the side; part of a bastion; that
 part of the side of a quadruped which
 lies nearest to the hinder thigh
 Flank, *v.* to attack the side of an army or
 fleet; to border, to touch
 Flank'er, *s.* a lateral fortification
 Flanks, *s.* a disease in horses
 Fla'n'nel, *s.* a soft nappy stuff made of wool
 Flap, *s.* any thing that hangs broad and loose:
 a blow with the hand; a disease in horses
 Flap, *v.* to beat with a flap; to ply the wings
 with a noise; to fall with flaps
 Flap'dragon, *s.* a game in which raisins are
 snatched out of burning brandy and eaten
 Flap'ered, *a.* having broad and loose ears
 Flap'per, *s.* a fan or flap for wind
 Flare, *v. n.* to give a glaring transient light
 Fla'ring, *a.* fluttering; glittering; showy
 Flash, *s.* a sudden blaze; a sudden burst
 Flash, *v.* to glitter with a transient flame
 Flash'y, *ad.* with empty show
 Flash'iness, *s.* glittering, but empty show
 Flash'y, *a.* empty, showy, insipid
 Flask, *s.* a bottle, a vessel; a powder-horn
 Flask'et, *s.* a large basket; a kind of tray
 Flat, *s.* a level; even ground; a shallow
 Flat, *a.* smooth, level; having no pro-
 tuberances; insipid, dull; not shrill
 Flat, *v.* to make level; to make vapid
 Flat-bot'tomed, *a.* having a flat bottom
 Fla'tile, *a.* inconstant; changing with the wind
 Fla'tive, *a.* producing wind; flatulent
 Fla'tly, *ad.* peremptorily; dully, frigidly
 Fla'tness, *s.* evenness; insipidity, dullness
 Fla'ten, *v.* to make even; deject, dispirit
 Fla'ter, *v. a.* to praise falsely; to raise false
 hopes; to soothe, to caress; to adulate
 Fla'terer, *s.* a wheedler, a fawner
 Fla'ter'ingly, *ad.* in a flattering manner
 Fla'tery, *s.* fawning; false venal praise
 Fla'ting, *s.* a method of preserving unbur-
 nished gilding, by touching it with size
 Fla'tish, *a.* somewhat flat; dull
 Fla'tulence, Fla'tulency, *s.* windiness; vanity
 Fla'tulent, Fla'tulous, *a.* windy, empty, vain
 Fla'tuosity, *s.* windiness; fulness of air
 Fla'tus, *s.* a puff of wind, a breath
 Fla'twise, *ad.* with the flat part downwards
 Flaunt, *v. n.* to make a fluttering show in
 apparel; to give one's self airs
 Flaunt, *s.* any thing loose and airy
 Flaunt'omous, *a.* having yellow hair
 Fla'vored, *a.* affecting the taste or smell
 Fla'vorous, *a.* of no smell or taste
 Fla'vorous, *a.* fragrant, odorous, palatable
 Fla'vour, *s.* a taste, relish; sweet smell
 Flaw, *s.* a crack; a defect—*v. a.* to damage
 Flaw, *s.* a blemish
 Flaw'less, *a.* not having any defects
 Flaw'ter, *v. a.* to scrape or pare a skin
 Flaw'y, *a.* full of flaws; broken; defective
 Flax, *s.* a fibrous plant, of which the finest
 thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed
 Flax'dresser, *s.* he who prepares flax
 Flax'en, *a.* of the colour of or like flax; fair
 Flax'y, *a.* composed of or containing flax
 Flay, *v. a.* to strip off the skin
 Flay'er, *s.* he that strips off the skin
 Flea, *s.* a small insect remarkable for agility

[FLI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FLO]

Flé'abane, *s.* a plant of the genus *Conyza*
 Flé'a'bite, *s.* red marks caused by fleas
 Flé'a'bitten, *a.* stung by fleas; worthless
 Fleak, *s.* a small lock, thread, or twist
 Fleam, *s.* an instrument used to bleed cattle
 Flé'awort, *s.* a plant
 Fleck, *v. a.* to spot, to streak, to dapple
 Fleck'er, *v. a.* to spot; to mark with strokes
 Flection, *s.* the act or power of bending
 Flec'tors, Flex'ors, *s.* muscles of the joints
 Fledge, *v. a.* to supply with feathers or wings
 Flee, *v. n.* to run from danger or for shelter
 Fleece, *s.* the wool from one sheep
 Fleece, *v. a.* to strip or plunder a person
 Fleec'er, *s.* one who strips or plunders
 Fleec'y, *a.* woolly, covered with wool
 Flee'r, *v.* to mock, to jest with contempt
 Flee'r, *s.* a derisive look; mockery
 Fleer'er, *s.* a mocker; a fawner
 Fleet, *a.* swift of pace, nimble, active
 Fleet, *s.* a company of ships; a creek
 Fleet, *v.* to fly swiftly, vanish; live merrily
 Fleet'ing, *part. a.* passing away continually
 Fleet'y, *ad.* with swift pace, nimbly
 Fleet'ness, *s.* swiftness, celerity, velocity
 Flesh, *s.* a part of the animal body
 Flesh, *v. a.* to initiate; to harden; to glut
 Flesh'brush, *s.* a brush to rub the flesh with
 Flesh'colour, *s.* the colour of flesh
 Flesh'ed, Flesh'y, *a.* full of flesh; plump
 Flesh'fly, *s.* a fly that feeds upon flesh
 Flesh'iness, *s.* fullness of flesh, plumpness
 Flesh'less, *a.* meagre, without flesh
 Flesh'liness, *s.* carnal passions or appetites
 Flesh'y, *a.* corporeal, human, not celestial
 Flesh'meat, *s.* animal food, flesh of animals
 Flesh'monger, *s.* one who deals in flesh
 Flesh'pot, *s.* a vessel in which flesh is cooked
 Fletch, *v. a.* to feather an arrow
 Fletch'er, *s.* a maker of bows and arrows
 Fletch'rons, *a.* causing tears
 Fletz, Flatz, *s.* a term used by geologists to denote certain formations of rocks
 Fleur-de-lis. (See Flower-de-luce)
 Flew, *s.* the large chaps of a bound
 Flewed, *a.* chapped, deep-mouthed
 Flexan'ious, *a.* having the power to change the disposition of the mind
 Flexibility, *s.* pliancy, ductility, facility
 Flex'ible, Flex'ile, *a.* pliant, manageable
 Flex'ibleness, *s.* pliancy; ductility
 Flex'ion, *s.* the act of bending; a joint, a turn
 Flex'or, *s.* [Lat.] the general name given to the contracting muscles
 Flex'or, *a.* (anat.) bending, curved, sinuous
 Flex'uous, *a.* winding, variable, not straight
 Flex'ure, *s.* the part bent, the joint
 Flick'er, *v. n.* to flutter, to play the wings
 Flick'ering, *a.* fluttering; unsteady motion
 Flick'er'mouse, Flit'termouse, *s.* a cat
 Flit'er, *s.* part of a jack; a regulating wheel
 Flight, *s.* the act of flying or running away; a flock of birds; heat of imagination; the stairs from one landing-place to another
 Flight'iness, *s.* irregularity of conduct
 Flight'shot, *s.* the distance an arrow flies
 Flight'y, *a.* heaving; wild; imaginary
 Flim'flam, *s.* a freak, a whim, a trick
 Flim'siness, *s.* easy texture; looseness
 Flim'y, *a.* weak, slight, spiritless; mean
 Flineli, *v. n.* to shrink from pain, &c.
 Flinche'r, *s.* he who shrinks or fails
 Fling, *v.* to throw, dart, scatter, flounce
 Fling, *s.* a throw; a contemptuous remark
 Fling'er, *s.* he who throws; he who jeers
 Flint, *s.* a hard kind of stone

Flintheart'ed, *a.* having a hard heart; cruel
 Flint'y, *a.* made of flint; inexorable, cruel
 Flip, *s.* a drink made of beer, spirits, and sugar; a liquor much used in ships
 Flip'dog, *s.* a heated iron to warm flp
 Flip'pancy, *s.* pertness; brisk folly
 Flip'pant, *a.* nimble, pert, talkative
 Flip'pantly, *ad.* in a flippancy manner
 Flip'panness, *s.* fluency of speech; flippancy
 Flirt, *v.* to jeer; to run about idly, &c.
 Flirt, *s.* a pert hussy; a sudden trick
 Flirta'tion, *s.* sprightly motion; coquetry
 Flit, *v. n.* to fly away; to flutter—*a.* swift
 Flitch, *s.* the side of a hog salted and cured
 Flit'ter, *s.* a rag or tatter, garment rent
 Flit'tiness, *s.* unsteadiness; lightness
 Flit'ty, *a.* unstable, fluttering
 Flit, *s.* down, lily, soft hair
 Flitweed, *s.* a species of water-cress
 Float, *v. n.* to swim on the surface of water
 Float, *s.* the cork or quill fastened to a fishing-line; large pieces of timber fastened together to convey goods with the stream
 Float'age, *s.* that which floats on the water
 Float-board, *s.* that part of the water-wheel receiving the force of the stream
 Float'er, *s.* he that floats or swims
 Float'stone, *s.* a gray porous mineral
 Float'y, *a.* buoyant; swimming on the surface
 Floe'ulence, *s.* the state of being in locks or locks
 Floe'ulent, *a.* adhering in locks or flocks
 Flock, *s.* company of birds, sheep, &c.; wool prepared for stuffing beds, &c.
 Flock, *v. n.* to assemble in crowds
 Flock'bed, *s.* a bed filled with locks of wool
 Floe, *s.* a large sheet of floating ice
 Flog, *v. a.* to whip or scourge, to chastise
 Flog'ging, *s.* a whipping for punishment
 Flood, *s.* an inundation, a deluge; influx of the tide; a body of water; the sea
 Flood, *v. a.* to deluge, to cover with waters
 Flood'gate, *s.* a gate to stop or let out water
 Flood'mark, *s.* a mark left by the flood
 Flook, *s.* a small fish; the broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground
 Floor, *s.* the bottom of a room; a story
 Floor, *v. a.* to cover the bottom with a floor
 Floor'ing, *s.* that which is laid at the bottom
 Floor, *v. a.* to clap the wings with noise
 Flora, *s.* the goddess of flowers; a catalogue or account of flowers or plants
 Flor'al, *a.* relating to Flora or to flowers
 Flor'amour, *s.* the flower of love
 Floray, *s.* a kind of blue colour
 Florence, *s.* a kind of cloth; wine imported from Florence in flasks
 Florentine, *s.* a native of Florence; a peculiar kind of marble; a tart
 Flores'cence, *s.* the season when plants flower
 Floret, *s.* a small imperfect flower
 Flor'age, *s.* bloom, blossom (with flowers)
 Floric'amous, *a.* having the top ornamented
 Florid, *a.* flushed with red, blooming, rosy
 Floridly, *ad.* in a showy and imposing way
 Floridness, Florid'y, *s.* freshness of colour
 Florif'erous, *a.* productive of flowers
 Florifica'tion, *s.* the act or time of flowering
 Flor'ilege, *s.* anthology; a treatise on flowers
 Florin, *s.* a coin of different value; in Germany 2s. 4d., in Spain 4s. 4½d., in Palermo and Sicily 2s. 6d., and in Holland 2s.
 Florist, *s.* one who cultivates flowers
 Floroon, *s.* a border worked with flowers
 Florulent, *a.* flowery; blossoming
 Flosc'ule, *s.* the lesser floret of an aggregate flower

FORTUNE CAN TAKE NOTHING FROM US BUT WHAT SHE GAVE.

PLATTERY IS LIKE FRIENDSHIP IN SHOW, BUT NOT IN FRUIT.

[FLU]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FOI]

Flou'culous, *a.* composed of flowers
 Floss, *s.* the down on the husks of plants
 Flossifica'tion, *s.* the expansion of flowers
 Flossy, *a.* down; covered with a silky nap
 Flo'ta, *s.* the Spanish fleet that sails annually from the West Indies
 Flo'tage, *s.* any thing found floating on the top of the sea, or great rivers
 Flo'tilla, *s.* a fleet of small vessels
 Flo'tson, *s.* goods floating from a wreck
 Flounce, *v.* to move with violence in water; to be in anger; to deck with flourishes
 Flounce, *s.* a loose full trimming sewed to a woman's apparel
 Flou'nder, *v. n.* to struggle with violent and irregular motion; to plunge in water
 Flou'nder, *s.* a small flat river fish
 Flour, *v. a.* to sprinkle with flower
 Flour, *s.* the fine part of ground wheat
 Flourish, *v.* to thrive; brag, boast, adorn
 Flourish, *s.* bravery; ostentatious embellishment; a short musical overture
 Flourisher, *s.* one who flourishes
 Flourishingly, *ad.* ostentatiously; vigorously
 Flout, *v. a.* to mock, insult, to sneer at
 Flouter, *s.* a mocker; he that flouts
 Floutingly, *ad.* with flouting; insultingly
 Flow, *v.* to run as water; to overflow
 Flow, *s.* the rise of water, opposed to the ebb
 Flower, *s.* the blossom of a plant, the prime
 Flower, *v. n.* to be in flower, to blossom
 Flower-de-Luce, *s.* a bulbous iris
 Floweret, Flow'ret, *s.* a small flower
 Flower-tenue, *s.* the name of certain plants
 Flower-gentle, *s.* a plant, the amaranth
 Flower-kirtled, *a.* dressed with garlands
 Flowering, *s.* the state of blossoming
 Flowerless, *a.* having no flower
 Flower-stalk, *s.* the stem that supports the flower
 Flower, *a.* adorned with flowers
 Flow'ring, *s.* the rise of the water; the flow
 Flow'ringly, *ad.* with plenty; with volubility
 Flow'ringness, *s.* smoothness of diction
 Flu'ate, *s.* fluoric acid with a base
 Flucti'ferous, *a.* producing or bringing waves
 Flucti'ferous, *a.* breaking the waves
 Flucti'gerous, *a.* borne by the waves
 Flucti'ous, *a.* resembling the roar of waves
 Flucti'vous, *a.* floating on the waves
 Fluctuant, *a.* wavering, uncertain
 Fluctuate, *v. n.* to be irresolute or uncertain
 Fluctua'tion, *s.* uncertainty, indetermination; alternate motion of the water
 Flud'er, *s.* an aquatic bird
 Flue, *s.* soft down or fur; pipe of a chimney
 Fluency, *s.* volubility, copiousness of speech
 Fluent, *a.* eloquent, flowing; liquid
 Fluently, *ad.* flowingly, volubly; copiously
 Fluid, *s.* any animal juice, a liquid
 Fluid, *a.* running as water, not solid
 Fluidity, *s.* the quality of flowing easily
 Fluke, *s.* the broad part or arm of an anchor
 Fluke-worm, *s.* the gourd-worm [a mill
 Flume, *s.* a flowing; the water that drives
 Flum'mery, *s.* a kind of food made of wheat-flour or oatmeal; flattery
 Fluminous, *a.* abounding with rivers
 Flu'or, *s.* fluete of lime; a fluid state
 Flu'orated, *a.* combined with fluoric acid
 Flu'oric, *a.* pertaining to fluor
 Flu'rine, *s.* the basis of fluoric acid
 Fluosilicate, *s.* fluoric acid with silic
 Fluosilic, *s.* containing fluor and silic
 Flurry, *s.* flutter of spirits; gust of wind
 --*v. a.* to keep in agitation; to alarm
 Flush, *v. a.* to colour, to redden; to elate

Flush, *a.* fresh, full of vigour; abounding
 Flush, *s.* violent flow; cards all of a suit
 Flush'er, *s.* the lesser butcher-bird
 Flushing, *s.* the colour which rises on the face, neck, &c., by a sudden afflux of blood
 Flus'ter, *s.* sudden impulse; violent flow
 Flus'ter, *v. a.* to put in confusion, &c.
 Flute, *s.* a musical pipe; a channel or furrow cut in columns or pillars
 Flute, *v. a.* to cut grooves in columns
 Fluted, *a.* having channels cut on the surface
 Fluting, *s.* fluted work on a pillar, &c.
 Flutist, *s.* a performer on a flute
 Flut'ter, *v.* to fly with agitation of the wings
 Flut'ter, *s.* hurry, tumult; disorder of mind
 Flut'tering, *s.* tumult of mind; agitation
 Flu'vial, Fluviatic, Flu'viate, *a.* belonging or relating to rivers
 Flux, *s.* the tide or flowing of the sea; a dysentery; concourse; confluence
 Flux, *a.* supported by a succession of parts
 Flux, *v. a.* to melt, to salivate
 Fluxa'tion, *s.* the state of passing away and giving place to others
 Fluxibility, *s.* aptness to flow or spread
 Fluxible, *a.* not durable, changing
 Fluxility, *s.* capability of liquefaction
 Fluxion, *s.* act of flowing, matter that flows
 Fluxionary, *a.* pertaining to mathematical fluxions
 Fluxive, *a.* flowing, wanting solidity
 Fly, *v.* to move with wings; to run away, to shun; to spring suddenly; break, shiver
 Fly, *s.* a winged insect; balance of a jack; a sort of carriage for hire
 Fly'blow, *v.* to fill with maggots—*s.* a fly's egg
 Fly'boat, *s.* a light vessel for sailing
 Fly'catcher, *s.* one that hunts flies
 Fly'er, *s.* one that flies or runs away
 Fly'ers, *s. pl.* stairs which do not wind
 Fly'fish, *v. n.* to angle with a fly upon a hook
 Fly'flap, *s.* a fan or flapper to keep flies off
 Fly'ing-bridge, *s.* a bridge of boats
 Fly'ing-fish, *s.* a fish of the gurnard kind
 Foal, *r. a.* to bring forth a foal
 Foal, *s.* the offspring of a mare, &c.
 Foam, *v.* to froth, to be violently agitated
 Foam, *s.* froth, spume
 Foamy, *a.* covered with foam, frothy
 Fob, *s.* a small pocket for a watch, &c.
 Fob, *v. a.* to trick, to cheat, to defraud
 Fo'cal, *a.* belonging to a focus
 Fo'cil, *s.* the bone between the knee and ankle, or the elbow and wrist
 Focilla'tion, *s.* comfort, support
 Foc'us, *s.* a point of concentration
 Fod'der, *s.* dry food for cattle—*v. a.* to feed
 Fod'derer, *s.* he who fodders cattle
 Foe, *s.* an enemy, a persecutor, an opponent
 Fo'e-like, *a.* like an enemy
 Foeman, *s.* an enemy in war; antagonist
 Fo'etal, *a.* pertaining to a foetus
 Fo'etus, *s.* a child in the womb
 Fog, *s.* thick mist, moist vapour; aftergrass
 Fog'age, *s.* rank grass, not eaten in summer
 Foggy, *a.* misty, cloudy, dark, dull
 Foh! *int.* a term expressive of abhorrence
 Fo'ible, *s.* a weakness, a failing—*a.* weak
 Foil, *v. a.* to defeat, to put to the worst
 Foil, *s.* a defeat; a blunt sword used in fencing; a glittering substance [another
 Foller, *s.* one who gains advantage over
 Fo'iling, *s.* among hunters, the mark, barely visible, where deer have passed over grass
 Foin, *v. a.* to push, to thrust—*s.* a push; a
 Fo'ison, *s.* plenty, abundance [thrust

FEMALE DELICACY IS THE BEST PRESERVATIVE OF FEMALE HONOUR.

FORFEITURE OF REPUTATION USUALLY FOLLOWS WANT OF FAITH.

FREQUENT APPLICATION IS TO THE MIND, WHAT REPEATED TILLAGE IS TO THE EARTH.

Foist, *v. a.* to insert by forgery; to cram in
Foister, *s.* he who inserts without authority
Foistiness, *s.* foistness, mustiness
Foist'y, *a.* fusty, mouldy, smelling bad
Fold, *s.* a pen for sheep; a double or plait
Fold, *v.* to double up; to enclose, to shut
Foldage, *s.* the liberty of penning
Folder, *s.* an instrument for folding paper, one who folds
Folding, *s.* a fold; a doubling
Folia'ceous, *a.* consisting of leaves
Fol'lage, *s.* the leaves or tufts of trees
Fol'lied, *a.* furnished with foliage
Fol'liate, *a.* leaved, or having leaves
Fol'liate, *v. a.* to beat into leaves
Foliation, *s.* the act of beating into thin leaves; the flower of any plant
Fol'liature, *s.* the state of being beaten into
Fol'lier, *s.* goldsmith's foil [foil
Fol'lic'erous, *a.* producing leaves
Fol'lio, *s.* a large book, of which the pages are formed by sheets of paper once doubled
Fol'liomort, *s.* a dark yellow; colour of a faded
Fol'lious, *a.* leafy; thin; un-substantial [leaf
Folk, *s.* people, nations, mankind
Fol'kland, *s.* copyhold land
Fol'knote, *s.* a meeting of people
Fol'licle, *s.* a cavity in any body with strong coats; the seed vessel [sels
Follic'u'ous, **Follic'u'lated**, *a.* having seed ves-
Fol'low, *v.* to go after, to attend, to obey
Fol'lower, *s.* an attendant, a dependant
Fol'lowing, *a.* succeeding; next after
Fol'ly, *s.* foolishness, simplicity, weakness
Foment, *v. a.* to cherish with heat; to bathe with lotions; to encourage, to abet
Fomenta'tion, *s.* the application of hot fannels, dipped in medicated decoctions
Foment'er, *s.* an encourager, a supporter
Fon, *s.* a fool, an idiot
Fond, *a.* tender; indiscreet, foolish, silly
Fond'le, *v.* to caress, to be fond of
Fond'ler, *s.* one who fondles
Fond'ling, *s.* one much caressed or doted on
Fond'ly, *ad.* with extreme tenderness
Fond'ness, *s.* foolishness, tender passion
Font, *s.* a baptismal basin
Font'al, *a.* pertaining to a fount or source
Font'anel, *s.* an issue, a place of discharge
Fontan'ge, *s.* a knot or ornament of ribands on the top of the head-dress
Food, *s.* victuals; any thing that nourishes
Food'ful, *a.* fruitful, full of fruit; plentiful
Food'less, *a.* not affording food; barren
Fool, *s.* a natural, an idiot; a buffoon
Fool, *v.* to trifle, toy; deceive, disappoint
Fool'born, *a.* foolish from the birth
Fool'ery, *s.* habitual folly; an act of folly
Fool'bappy, *a.* lucky without contrivance
Fool'hardiness, *s.* courage without sense
Fool'hardy, *a.* madly adventurous, daring
Fool'ish, *a.* weak of intellect, impudent
Fool'ishly, *ad.* weakly, without sense
Fool'ishness, *s.* silliness, want of reason
Fool's'cap, *s.* a certain size of paper
Fool'trap, *s.* a trap to catch fools
Foot, *s.* that on which any animal or thing stands; a measure of twelve inches
Foot, *v.* to dance, to walk, to tread; spurn
Foot'ball, *s.* a bladder in a leather case, &c.
Foot'band, *s.* a band of infancy
Foot'boy, *s.* a menial, an attendant in livery
Foot'bridge, *s.* a narrow bridge for foot pas-
Foot'ed, *a.* shaped in the foot [sengers
Foot'fall, *s.* a stumble, a trip of the foot
Foot'guards, *s. pl.* guards of infantry

Foot'halt, *s.* a disease incident to sheep
Foot'hold, *s.* that may be trodden on securely
Foot'ing, *s.* ground for the foot; foundation, basis; tread, dance; entrance; condition
Foot'licker, *s.* a slave; an humble fawner
Foot'man, *s.* a lower-servant in livery; a stand
Foot'mantie, *s.* a lower outward garment, used by market women when they ride
Foot'pace, *s.* a slow pace, as in walking
Foot'pad, *s.* a highwayman that robs on foot
Foot'path, *s.* a narrow way for passengers
Foot'rot, *s.* an ulcer in the feet of sheep
Foot'soldier, *s.* a soldier that serves on foot
Foot'stalk, *s.* (in botany) the stem of a leaf
Foot'stall, *s.* a woman's stirrup
Foot'step, *s.* a trace, track, mark of a foot
Foot'stool, *s.* a stool to put the feet on
Foot'waling, *s.* the waistcoat of a ship
Fop, *s.* a vain fellow, a simpaton [comb
Fop'ling, *s.* a petty fop; an under-rate cox-
Fop'pery, *s.* folly, affectation of show
Fop'pish, *a.* affected, foolish, idle, vain
Fop'pishly, *ad.* in a trifling or affected manner
Fop'pishness, *s.* over nicety, vain affectation
For, *prep.* because of; with regard to
For'age, *s.* provisions in general
For'age, *v.* to wander in search of provisions; to ravage, to feed on spoil, to plunder
For'aging, *a.* collecting provisions
For'ager, *s.* one who goes in search of spoil
For'a'men, *s.* a perforation, an opening
For'a'mite, *v. a.* to bore full of holes
For'a'mous, *a.* full of holes; porous
For'a'smuch, *conj.* whereas, because, since
For'bear, *v.* to pause, to abstain, to intermit
For'bear'ance, *s.* lenity, command of temper
For'bid, *v.* to prohibit, interdict, oppose
For'bid'dance, *s.* a prohibition, denial
For'bid'denly, *ad.* in an unlawful manner
For'bid'denness, *s.* a state of being pro-
For'bid'der, *s.* he who forbids [hibited
For'bid'ding, *part. a.* repulsive; causing aversion; of disagreeable aspect
Force, *s.* strength, violence; an armament
Force, *v.* to compel; to violate; to urge
For'ced, *a.* affected, unnatural [torcion
For'cedness, *s.* state of being forced; dis-
For'ceful, *a.* violent, strong, impetuous
For'cefully, *ad.* violently, impetuously
For'celess, *a.* having little force; feeble
For'cemeat, *s.* a kind of stuffing in cookery
For'ceps, *s.* a surgical instrument
For'cer, *s.* that which forces or constrains
For'ceible, *a.* strong, impetuous, powerful
For'ceibleness, *s.* force, violence
For'ceibly, *ad.* powerfully, impetuously
For'cing, *s.* the raising plants by artificial heat
For'cipated, *a.* formed like a pair of pincers
Ford, *s.* shallow part of a river; the current
Ford, *v. a.* to pass a river without swimming
Ford'able, *a.* passable without swimming
Fore, *a.* anterior—*ad.* before
Fore'ad'mon'ish, *v. a.* to counsel beforehand
Fore'adv'ise, *v.* to counsel early
Fore'call'ge, *v. a.* to mention or cite before
Fore'appoint, *v.* to order beforehand
Fore'appoint'ment, *s.* preordination
Fore'arm, *v. a.* to provide for attack before-hand
Fore'bo'de, *v. a.* to foretell, to prognosticate
Fore'bo'dement, **Fore'bo'ding**, *s.* presage
Fore'bo'der, *s.* a prognosticator; a soothsayer
Fore'bo'ding, *s.* a prognostication
Fore'brace, *s.* a rope at the yard-arm
Fore'cast, *v.* to scheme, contrive, foresee
Fore'cast, *s.* contrivance, antecedent policy

FAIR AND HONEST DEALINGS SELDOM FAIL TO BRING THEIR DUE REWARD.

[FOR] An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FOR]

Fo'rcaster, *s.* he who contrives beforehand
 Fo'rcastle, *s.* the foredeck of a ship
 Fo'rclo'sen, *a.* pre-elected; chosen before
 Fo'rclo'se, *v. a.* to shut up; to preclude
 Fo'rclo'sure, *s.* a deprivation of the power
 of redeeming a mortgage
 Fo'reconceiv', *v. a.* to preconceive
 Fo'redate, *v. a.* to date before the true time
 Fo'redeck, *s.* the anterior part of a ship
 Fo'redest'gn, *v. a.* to plan beforehand
 Fo'redeter'mine, *v. a.* to decree beforehand
 Fo'redo', *v. a.* to ruin; to overdo, to fatigue
 Fo'redoom', *v. a.* to predestinate, &c.
 Fo'redoor, *s.* a door in the front of a house
 Fo're-end', *s.* the end that precedes
 Fo'refather, *s.* an ancestor; generally used
 in the plural to denote a nation's ancestry
 Fo'refin'ger, *s.* the finger next to the thumb
 Fo're-foot, *s.* the anterior foot of a quadrup
 Fo'refront, *s.* the front; the forehead
 Fo'regame, *s.* the first game, first plan
 Fo'rego', *v. a.* to resign; to go before; to lose
 Fo'rego'er, *s.* a predecessor; he who for-
 bears to enjoy
 Fo'regone, *a.* past, by-gone, settled
 Fo'reground, *s.* that part of a picture which
 seems to lie before the figures
 Fo'rehand, *s.* the part of a horse which is
 before the rider—*a.* done too soon
 Fo'rehanded, *a.* early, timely; formed in
 the fore parts
 Fo'rehead, *s.* the upper part of the face
 Fo'rehear', *v. n.* to be informed before
 Fo'reholding, *s.* a foreboding, a prediction
 Fo'rehorse, *s.* the foremost horse
 Fo'reign, *a.* not domestic; alien; extrane-
 ous; held at a distance
 Fo'reigner, *s.* one of another country
 Fo'reignness, *s.* the want of relation to
 Fo'relma'gine, *v. a.* to conceive before proof
 Fo'rejud'ge, *v. a.* to judge beforehand
 Fo'rejudgment, *s.* judgment previously
 formed
 Fo'reknow', *v. a.* to know previously
 Fo'reknowable, *a.* that may be foreknown
 Fo'reknowledge, *s.* prescience, knowledge
 of that which has not yet happened
 Fo'rel, *s.* a kind of parchment used for cov-
 ers of account-books
 Fo'reland, *s.* a promontory, headland, cape
 Fo'relay', *v. a.* to lay wait for, to entrap
 Fo'relock, *s.* the hair on the forehead
 Fo'relook', *v. a.* to look forward
 Fo'reman, *s.* the first or chief person
 Fo'remast, *s.* the first or head mast of a ship
 Fo'rement'ioned, *a.* mentioned before
 Fo'remeant', *a.* intended beforehand
 Fo'remost, *a.* first in place, first in dignity
 Fo'renamed, *a.* nominated before
 Fo'renoon, *s.* the time before mid-day
 Fo'renotice, *s.* information previously given
 Fo'rensic, *a.* belonging to courts of justice
 Fo'reordain', *v. a.* to ordain beforehand
 Fo'repart, *s.* the anterior part
 Fo'repass', *v. a.* to go by; to pass unnoticed
 Fo'repossessed, *a.* holding formerly in pos-
 session
 Fo'repr'ize, *v. a.* to prize beforehand
 Fo'requ'oted, Fo'rescri'ed, *a.* cited before
 Fo're-rank, *s.* the first rank, the front
 Fo'rereach, *v. n.* to sail faster, to get first
 Fo'reright, *a.* ready, quick—*ad.* right forward
 Fo're-run', *v. a.* to come before, to precede
 Fo're-run'ner, *s.* a harbinger, one sent before,
 a messenger; a prognostic, a presage
 Fo'resail, *s.* the sail of the foremast
 Fo'resay', *v. a.* to predict, to prophesy

Fo'resay'ing, *s.* a prediction
 Fo'resee', *v. a.* to see beforehand, to foreknow
 Fo'reshad'ow, *v. a.* to typify beforehand
 Fo'reshor'ten, *v. a.* to shorten figures in drawing
 Fo'reshor'tening, *s.* act of shortening in front
 Fo'reshow', *v. a.* to represent before it comes
 Fo'reshrouds, *s.* shrouds of the foremast
 Fo'reside, *s.* the front side; a spacious outside
 Fo'resight, *s.* foreknowledge, penetration
 Fo'reskirt, *s.* the loose part of a coat before
 Fo'reslew', *v. n.* to loiter, to be dilatory
 Fo'respe'ak, *v. a.* to foresay; forbid
 Fo'respent', *a.* wasted, tired, spent
 Fo're'st, *s.* a woody unutilized tract of ground
 Fo're'stage, *s.* an ancient service paid by fo-
 resters to the king; the right of foresters
 Fo'restal', *v. a.* to buy up goods or cattle be-
 fore they come to market, in order to sell
 them at an advanced price; to anticipate
 Fo'restall'er, *s.* one who forestals the market
 Fo'rested, *a.* supplied with trees
 Fo'rester, *s.* a keeper of a forest
 Fo'retaek'le, *s.* the tackle on the foremast
 Fo'retaste, *v. a.* to anticipate; to taste before
 Fo'retaste, *s.* a taste before; anticipation
 Fo'reteach', *v. a.* to teach beforehand
 Fo'retell', *v. n.* to utter, to prophesy, to predict
 Fo'reteller, *s.* a predictor, foreshower
 Fo'retelling, *s.* declaration of a future event
 Fo'rethink', *v. a.* to anticipate in the mind
 Fo'rethought, *s.* prescience, anticipation;
 provident care, caution
 Fo'reto'ken, *v. a.* to foreshow—*s.* an omen
 Fo'retooth', *s.* one of the front teeth
 Fo'retop, *s.* the top of the foremast; the form
 of a wig or head-dress
 Fo'rever, *ad.* at all times; to eternity
 Fo'rewarn', *v. a.* to admonish beforehand,
 to caution against
 Fo'rewarning, *s.* caution given beforehand
 Fo'rewind, *s.* a wind that blows a vessel
 right forward in its course
 Fo'rewish', *v. a.* to desire beforehand
 Fo'rewit', *s.* a penalty, a fine for an offence
 Fo'rewit, *v. a.* to lose by some offence
 Fo'rewit, *part. a.* liable to penal seizure
 Fo'rewritable, *a.* possessed on conditions, by
 the breach of which any thing may be lost
 Fo'rewriture, *s.* act of forfeiting; a fine
 Fo'reward', *v. a.* to prevent, to forbid
 Fo're'fix, *s.* a pair of scissors
 Fo're, *s.* a fire or place in which metals are
 made malleable; a furnace
 Fo're, *v. a.* to form by the hammer; to
 counterfeit, to falsify, to invent
 Fo'reger, *s.* one who counterfeits any thing
 Fo'regery, *s.* the crime of falsification
 Fo'reget', *v. a.* to lose memory of, to neglect
 Fo'reget'ful, *a.* inattentive, apt to forget
 Fo'reget'fulness, *s.* loss of memory; neglect
 Fo'regetter, *s.* one that forgets
 Fo'regetive, *a.* having a bad memory
 Fo'reging, *s.* the art of fashioning iron, when
 hot, by hammering it
 Fo'regivable, *a.* that may be pardoned
 Fo'regive, *v. a.* to pardon, to remit, to excuse
 Fo'regiveness, *s.* the act of forgiving; pardon
 Fo'regiver, *s.* one who pardons another
 Fo'regiving, *a.* disposed to forgive; merciful
 Fo'reign'ceal, *a.* foreign; alien
 Fo'reign'filiate, *v. a.* to renounce inheritance
 Fo'reign'filiation, *s.* a renunciation of further
 claim to a paternal inheritance
 Fo're, *v. n.* to shoot into blades or branches
 Fo're, *s.* an instrument with two or more
 prongs for various domestic or other uses

FOLLOW THE PERFECTIONS OF YOUR ENEMIES, RATHER THAN THE ERRORS OF YOUR FRIENDS.

FIRMNESS OF CHARACTER SHOULD EVER BE BLENDED WITH SVAVITY OF MANNERS.

[FOR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FOU]

- Fork'ed, Fork'y, *a.* opening into two or more parts, like the prongs of a fork
 Fork'edly, *ad.* in a forked manner
 Fork'head, *s.* the point of an arrow
 Fork'ness, *s.* a fork-like division
 Forlorn', *a.* deserted, helpless, lost, desperate
 Forlorn'-hope, *s.* those soldiers who are sent first to any hazardous attack
 Forlorn'ness, *s.* a forlorn state, solitude
 Form, *s.* shape, figure; beauty; order; empty show, ceremony; a class; a bench
 Form, *v. a.* to fashion, to model, to arrange
 For'mal, *a.* ceremonious, affected, methodical, observant of form
 For'malist, *s.* a lover of formality
 For'mality, *s.* ceremony, preciseness
 For'malize, *v. n.* to affect formality
 For'mally, *ad.* according to rule, precisely
 For'mation, *s.* the act of forming, &c.
 For'mative, *a.* having the power of forming
 For'mer, *a.* before another in time; past
 For'mer, *s.* a maker, an author
 For'merly, *ad.* in time past
 For'mful, *a.* creative, imaginative
 For'miate, *s.* a neutral salt
 For'nica, *s.* the ant; a distemper incident to the beak of a hawk
 For'nica'tion, *s.* a sensation like that of the creeping or stinging of ants
 For'midable, *a.* terrible, dreadful, terrific
 For'midableness, *s.* quality of exciting terror or dread; the thing causing dread
 For'midably, *ad.* dreadfully, tremendously
 For'mid'ious, *a.* dreadful
 For'mid'ose, *a.* fearful, dreading greatly
 For'nless, *a.* having no form, shapeless
 For'nosity, *s.* beauty; fairness
 For'mula, *s.* a prescribed rule or pattern
 For'mular, *a.* agreeable to prescribed form
 For'mulary, *s.* a book of stated models, &c.
 For'nicate, *v. n.* to commit lewdness
 For'nica'tion, *s.* lewdness; idolatry
 For'nicator, *s.* one that has commerce with unmarried women; an idolater
 For'nica'tress, *s.* an unchaste woman
 For'pine, *v. n.* to pine or waste away
 For'ray, *v. a.* to ravage, to spoil a country
 For'ray, *s.* the act of ravaging a country
 For'sake, *v. a.* to leave, to desert, to neglect
 For'saken, *part. a.* neglected, deserted
 For'saker, *s.* deserter; one that forsakes
 For'saking, *s.* the act of deserting
 For'say, *v. a.* to forbid, to renounce
 For'sooth, *ad.* in truth, certainly, very well
 For'swear, *v.* to renounce upon oath, to swear falsely, to commit perjury
 For'swear'er, *s.* one who is perjured
 Fort, *s.* a fortified house, a castle
 Forte, *s.* peculiar faculty
 For'te, *ad.* [Ital.] loudly, with strength
 For'ted, *a.* guarded by or having forts
 Forth, *ad.* forward, abroad, out of doors
 Forthcom'ing, *a.* ready to appear
 Forth-issuing, *a.* issuing, coming out of
 Forthright, *ad.* straight forward, directly
 Forthward, *ad.* forward
 Forthwith, *ad.* immediately, without delay
 For'tieth, *a.* the tenth taken ten times
 Fortifiable, *a.* that may be fortified
 Fortification, *s.* the science of military architecture; a place built for strength
 Fortifier, *s.* one who erects works for defence
 Fortify, *v. a.* to strengthen, to encourage
 Fortilage, For'tin, For'tlet, *s.* a little fort
 Fortissimo, *ad.* [Ital.] very loudly
 Fortitude, *s.* courage, bravery; strength
 Fort'night, *s.* the space of two weeks
 Fortress, *s.* a strong hold, a fortified place
 Fortressed, *a.* defended by a fortress
 Fortuitous, *a.* accidental, casual
 Fortuitously, *ad.* accidentally, casually
 Fortuitousness, *s.* accident, chance
 Fortuity, *s.* chance, accident
 Fortunate, *a.* happy, lucky, successful
 Fortunately, *ad.* happily, prosperously
 Fortunate'ness, *s.* good luck; success
 Fortune, *s.* the good or ill that befalls mankind; chance; estate, portion; futurity
 Fortune, *v. n.* to befall; to happen by
 For'tuned, *a.* supplied by fortune [chance]
 Fortune-hunter, *s.* a man who endeavours to marry a woman only for her fortune
 Fortuneless, *a.* luckless; without fortune
 Fortuneteller, *s.* one who imposes on people by a pretended knowledge of futurity
 Fortunetelling, *s.* the act of prediction
 Fortunize, *v. a.* to regulate the fortune of
 For'ty, *a.* four times ten
 Forum, *s.* any public place; a court
 Forward, *a.* warm, ardent, eager; anterior; bold, confident; early ripe
 Forward, *v. a.* to hasten, to accelerate
 Forwarder, *s.* he who promotes any thing
 Forwardly, *ad.* eagerly, hastily, readily
 Forwardness, *s.* eagerness; impudency
 Forwards, *ad.* straight before; progressively
 Fosse, *s.* a ditch, moat, or entrenchment
 Fossil, *s.* a mineral—a. what is dug up
 Fossil-copal, *s.* a resinous substance found in the blue clay at Highgate
 Fossilist, *s.* one who collects fossils [fossil]
 Fossilization, *s.* the process of becoming a fossil
 Fossilize, *v.* to become a fossil
 Fossilogy, *s.* the science of fossils
 Fossilroad, Foss'way, *s.* a Roman road in England, with a ditch or foss at each side
 Foster, *v. a.* to nurse, cherish, bring up
 Fosterage, *s.* the office of nursing
 Foster-brother, *s.* one bred at the same breast
 Foster-child, *s.* a child nursed or bred by a man or woman who is not the parent
 Foster-dam, Foster-mother, *s.* the nurse who rears an infant [a plant]
 Foster-earth, *s.* earth not indigenous with
 Fosterer, *s.* a nurse; an encourager [child]
 Foster-father, *s.* he that rears another's
 Fosterling, *a.* that cherishes and encourages
 Fosterling, *s.* a child brought up by those that are not its natural parents
 Fother, *s.* a load; a weight of lead
 Fother, *v. a.* to stop leaks in ships
 Fougade, *s.* [Fr.] a little mine filled with combustibles to blow up fortifications
 Foul, *a.* not clean, impure; wicked; ugly
 Foul, *v. a.* to daub, to dirty, to make foul
 Foul'der, *v. n.* to emit great heat
 Foul'faced, *a.* having an ugly hateful face
 Foul'ly, *ad.* filthily, nastily, odiously
 Foul'mouthed, *a.* using scurrilous language
 Foul'ness, *s.* nastiness, ugliness, odiousness
 Foul'spoken, *a.* contumelious, slanderous
 Foul'spart, *s.* a polecat; a weasel
 Found, *v. a.* to build, establish; cast metal's
 Founda'tion, *s.* the basis of an edifice; the first principles or grounds; establishment
 Foundationless, *a.* without a foundation
 Founder, *s.* a builder, an establisher; a caster
 Found'er, *v.* to grow lame; to sink to the bottom; to miscarry, to fail
 Found'erms, *a.* failing; ruinous
 Found'ery, Found'ry, *s.* a casting-house
 Found'ling, *s.* a deserted infant

FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS CAN NEVER BE TOO FAMILIARLY EXPLAINED.

PROPHY WIT AND FULSOME SPEECH ARE THE FOPPERIES OF THE CONCEITED.

[FRA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FRE]

Foundress, *s.* a woman that founds, builds, establishes, causes, or begins any thing
 Fount, Fount'ain, *s.* a spring, a spout of water; an origin, a first cause
 Fount, *s.* a complete set of printing-types
 Fount'ain-head, *s.* primary source; original
 Fount'ainless, *a.* having no spring
 Fount'ain-tree, *s.* a tree distilling water from its leaves
 Fount'ful, *a.* full of springs
 Four, *a.* twice two
 Fourfold, *a.* four times as many
 Fourfooted, *a.* going on four feet
 Four'score, *a.* four times twenty; eighty
 Fourteen, *a.* four and ten
 Fourtee'nth, *a.* the ordinal of fourteen
 Fourth', *a.* the ordinal of four
 Fourth'ly, *ad.* in the fourth place
 Four wheeled, *a.* running upon four wheels
 Fout'y, *a.* despicable
 Fovilla, *s.* an imperceptible substance emitted from the pollen of flowers
 Fowl, *s.* a winged animal, a bird
 Fowl, *v.* to kill birds for food or game
 Fowler, *s.* a sportsman, a bird-catcher
 Fow'ling, *s.* the act of shooting birds
 Fow'lingpiece, *s.* a gun for shooting birds
 Fox, *s.* a beast of chase of the canine kind, remarkable for his cunning; a knave
 Fox'case, *s.* the skin of a fox
 Fox'chase, *s.* pursuit of a fox with hounds
 Fox'evil, *s.* a disease in which the hair falls
 Fox'glove, *s.* a plant, the digitalis [off
 Fox'hound, *s.* a hound for chasing foxes
 Fox'hunter, *s.* one who hunts foxes
 Fox'ish, *a.* cunning, artful; like a fox
 Fox'like, *a.* resembling the cunning of a fox
 Fox'tail, *s.* a species of grass
 Fox'trap, *s.* a gin or snare to catch foxes
 Fox'y, *a.* belonging to a fox; wily as a fox
 Foy, *s.* a feast given by one who is about to leave a place
 Fra'ca's, *s.* [Fr.] an uproar; a disturbance
 Fra'cid, *a.* over ripe, rotten
 Fract, *v.* to break, to violate, to infringe
 Frac'tion, *s.* the act of breaking; dis-sension; strife; a broken part of an integral
 Frac'tional, *a.* belonging to a fraction
 Frac'tionary, *a.* pertaining to fractions
 Frac'tious, *a.* cross, peevish, quarrelsome
 Frac'tiously, *ad.* passionately; snappishly
 Frac'tiousness, *s.* peevishness
 Frac'ture, *v.* to break a bone—*s.* a breach; separation of continuous parts
 Fran'gulum, *s.* the string under the tongue
 Fra'gile, *a.* brittle, easily broken, weak
 Fragility, *s.* brittleness, weakness, frailty
 Fragment, *s.* an imperfect piece, a part
 Fragmentary, *a.* composed of fragments
 Fragor, *s.* a noise, a crack, a crash
 Fra'grance, Fra'grancy, *s.* sweetness of smell; grateful odour, pleasant scent
 Fra'grant, *a.* odorous, sweet of smell
 Fra'grantly, *adv.* with sweet scent
 Frail, *a.* weak, feeble, liable to error
 Frail, *s.* a basket made of rushes; a rush
 Frailness, *s.* weakness, instability
 Frailty, *s.* weakness, instability of mind
 Fra'isheur, *s.* [Fr.] freshness; coolness
 Fraise, *s.* a pancake with bacon in it
 Frame, *v.* to form, to fabricate, to compose; to regulate; to contrive, to invent
 Frame, *s.* any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else; construction; form
 Fra'mer, *s.* a maker, former, contriver
 Fra'mework, *s.* work done in a frame

Fra'ming, *s.* the timber-work of a house
 Franc, *s.* a French silver coin
 Fran'chise, *v.* to make free—*s.* an exemption, privilege, immunity; a district [dom
 Fran'chisement, *s.* release from burden; free-
 Francis'can, *s.* a monk of the order of St. Francis—a. relating to the Franciscans
 Frangibility, *s.* state of being fragile
 Fran'gible, *a.* easily broken, fragile, brittle
 Fran'ion, *s.* a paramour; a boon companion
 Frank, *a.* liberal, ingenuous, unreserved
 Frank, *s.* a free letter; the name given to Europeans by some Eastern nations
 Frank, *v.* to exempt from payment
 Frankalmoign'e, *s.* (in law) free aims
 Frank'chase, *s.* a liberty of free chase
 Frank'fee, *s.* a holding of lands in fee simple
 Frank'incense, *s.* an odoriferous drug
 Frank'law, *s.* free or common law
 Frank'lin, *s.* the old word for a freeholder
 Frank'linite, *s.* a mineral compound of iron, zinc, and manganese
 Frank'ly, *ad.* freely, plainly, without reserve
 Frank'ness, *s.* open-heartedness, liberality
 Frank'pledge, *s.* a pledge for the good conduct of freemen
 Fran'tic, *a.* mad, distracted, transported
 Fran'ticly, *ad.* madly, furiously, outrageously
 Frantic'ness, *s.* madness, distraction
 Frat'ernality, *s.* fraternity, brotherhood
 Frater'nal, *a.* brotherly, becoming brothers
 Frater'nally, *ad.* in a brotherly manner
 Frater'nity, *s.* a corporation, a society
 Fraterniza'tion, *s.* act of forming a fraternity
 Frat'ernize, *v.* to live together as brothers
 Frat'ricidal, *a.* murdering a brother
 Frat'ricide, *s.* the murder of a brother; one who murders his brother
 Fraud, *s.* deceit, trick, artifice, cheat
 Fraud'fully, *ad.* deceitfully; treacherously
 Fraud'ulency, Fraud'ulency, *s.* deceitfulness; roguery; proneness to artifice
 Fraud'ulent, Fraud'ful, *a.* full of artifice, deceitful, trickish, subtle
 Fraud'ulently, *ad.* by fraud, treacherously
 Fraught, *s.* a freight, a cargo—*part.* laden
 Fray, *s.* a duel, a quarrel, a battle; a defect
 Freak, *s.* a sudden fancy, a whim, a humour
 Freak'ish, *a.* capricious, humorous
 Freak'ishly, *ad.* capriciously, whimsically
 Freak'ishness, *s.* capriciousness, whimsicalness
 Freck'le, *s.* a spot in the skin—*v.* to spot
 Freck'led, *a.* full of spots or freckles
 Freck'ledness, *s.* the state of being freckled
 Freck'le-faced, *a.* having a face full of freckles
 Freck'ly, *ad.* full of freckles; spotted
 Free'style, *s.* a sanctuary near the altar
 Free, *a.* at liberty; licentious; liberal, frank
 Free, *v.* to set at liberty; to rescue
 Free'bench, *s.* a widow's estate in copyhold
 Free'booter, *s.* a robber, a plunderer
 Free'booting, *s.* robbery; plunder
 Free'born, *a.* inheriting liberty {pense
 Free'cost, *s.* exemption from charge or ex-
 Free'dman, *s.* a slave manumitted
 Free'dom, *s.* liberty, privilege, unrestraint
 Free'dshery, *s.* privilege of fishing in a public river
 Freefoot'ed, *a.* free or unrestrained in walking
 Freeheart'ed, *a.* liberal, generous, kind
 Freeheart'edness, *s.* frankness; liberality
 Free'hold, *s.* land held in perpetual right
 Free'holder, *s.* one who has a freehold
 Free'ly, *ad.* lavishly; spontaneously; without restraint

FRUGALITY IS A FAIR FORTUNE, AND INDUSTRY A GOOD ESTATE.

FAME IS CONFERRED AS THE RECOMPENSE OF LABOUR AND PERSEVERANCE.

Free'man, *s.* one not a slave; one entitled to particular rights, privileges, &c.
 Free'mason, *s.* one of the society bearing the epithet of "free and accepted"
 Free'minded, *a.* unconstrained, without care
 Free'ness, *s.* ingenuousness, liberality
 Free'school, *s.* a school in which learning is gratuitous; an endowed school
 Freespo'ken, *a.* speaking without reserve
 Free'stone, *s.* a stone so called, because it may be cut in any direction, having no grain
 Free'thinker, *s.* a contemner of religion
 Free'thinking, *s.* the practice of a free-thinker
 Free'tongued, *a.* speaking without reserve
 Free'will, *s.* power of acting without restraint
 Free'woman, *s.* a woman not a slave
 Freeze, *v. n.* to be congealed with cold
 Freight, *s.* the lading of a ship; the money due for transportation of goods
 Freight', *v. a.* to load a ship or vessel [ship
 Freight'er, *s.* one who charters and loads a
 Freis'leben, *s.* a bluish gray mineral, brittle and soft
 French, *a.* of or belonging to France
 French, *s.* the people or language of France
 Frenchhorn, *s.* a musical wind instrument
 French'ified, *a.* resembling the French in manners [of France
 French'ify, *v. a.* to infect with the manners
 French'like, *a.* resembling the French
 French'man, *s.* a native of France
 Fren'etic, *a.* mad, distracted, frantic
 Frenz'ed, *a.* affected with madness
 Frenzy, *s.* madness, distraction of mind
 Fre'quency, *s.* condition of being often seen or done; usualness; a full assembly
 Fre'quent, *a.* often done, seen, or occurring
 Frequent', *v. a.* to visit often, to resort to
 Frequent'able, *a.* accessible
 Frequentation, *s.* the habit of frequenting
 Frequent'ative, *a.* frequently repeating
 Frequent'er, *s.* one who often visits a place
 Fre'quently, *ad.* repeatedly, not rarely
 Fre'quently, *s.* the quality of being frequent
 Fresca'des, *s. pl.* cool walks, shady places
 Fres'co, *s.* coolness, shade; a method of painting on the walls
 Fresh, *a.* cool; not salt; not stale; recent, new; florid, vigorous, brisk; not vapid
 Fresh'en, *v.* to make or grow fresh
 Fresh'es, *s.* a flood, an overflowing
 Fresh'et, *s.* a pool of fresh water
 Fresh'ly, *ad.* coolly; newly; ruddily
 Fresh'man, *s.* a novice; a new comer
 Fresh'manship, *s.* the state of a freshman
 Fresh'ness, *s.* newness; spirit, bloom
 Fresh'water, *s.* raw; unskilled
 Fret, *v.* to rub, wear away; vex; corrode
 Fret, *s.* agitation or commotion of the mind; agitation of liquors by fermentation [frith
 Fret, *s.* work raised in protuberances; a
 Fret, *v. a.* to form into raised work; to dis-
 fret'ter, *s.* that which frets [versify
 Fret'ful, *a.* angry, peevish, dissatisfied
 Fret'fully, *ad.* peevishly; angrily
 Fret'fulness, *s.* peevishness, passion
 Fret'ting, *s.* agitation; commotion
 Fret'ty, *a.* adorned with fretwork
 Fret'tum, *s.* [Lat.] an arm of the sea
 Fret'work, *s.* raised work in masonry
 Friability, *s.* capacity of being easily re-
 duced to powder
 Fri'able, *a.* easily reduced to powder
 Fri'ar, *s.* a religious brother of some order
 Fri'arlike, Fri'arly, Fri'ary, *a.* unskilled in the world; monastic, recluse

Fri'ar's-cowl, *s.* a plant, a species of arum
 Fri'ar's-lan'tern, *s.* the ignis fatuus
 Fri'ary, *s.* a monastery or convent of friars
 Friction, *s.* the act of crumbling
 Friv'ble, *s.* a fop, a trifier, a coxcomb
 Friv'ble, *v.* to trifle—a. frivolous
 Friv'bler, *s.* a trifier
 Fricasse'e, *s.* a dish of chickens, &c. cul small and dressed with strong sauce
 Fricase'e', *v. a.* to dress in fricasee
 Friction, *s.* the act of rubbing; friction
 Friction, *s.* the act of rubbing two bodies together; the resistance arising from the rubbing of one thing against another
 Fri'day, *s.* the sixth day of the week
 Friend, *s.* an intimate, a confidant, a favourer, one who is kind to another
 Friend'less, *a.* destitute of friends, forlorn
 Friend'like, *a.* friendly; like a friend
 Friend'liness, *s.* a disposition to friendship or benevolence; kind behaviour
 Friend'ly, *a.* kind, favourable, salutary—*ad.* in a friendly manner; amicably
 Friend'ship, *s.* highest degree of intimacy; favour; personal kindness; assistance
 Frieze, Frize, *s.* a warm coarse kind of cloth; a term in ornamental architecture
 Friez'ed, *a.* napped, shaggy with nap
 Frieze'like, *a.* resembling frieze
 Frigate, *s.* a small ship of war
 Frigate'oon', *s.* a small Venetian ship
 Frigefac'tion, *s.* the act of making cold
 Fright, *s.* a sudden terror, a panic
 Fright, Fright'en, *v. a.* to terrify, to daunt
 Fright'ful, *a.* causing fright, dreadful
 Fright'fully, *ad.* horribly, dreadfully
 Fright'fulness, *s.* power of impressing terror
 Frigid, *a.* cold, impotent, dull, unmoved
 Frigid'ity, Frigid'ness, *s.* coldness, dullness
 Frigid'ly, *ad.* coldly, dully, unfeelingly
 Frigorif'ic, *a.* causing or producing cold
 Frill, *v. n.* to quake—*s.* a kind of ruffle
 Fringe, *s.* ornamental trimming—*v. n.* to trim
 Fringilla'ceous, *a.* of the sparrow kind
 Frin'gy, *a.* adorned with fringes
 Frip'perer, *s.* a dealer in old clothes
 Frip'pery, *s.* old clothes, tattered rags; paltry ridiculous finery; dresses vamped up
 Friseur, *s.* a hair-dresser
 Frisk, *v. n.* to leap, to skip—*s.* a frolic
 Frisk, Frisk'ful, *a.* brisk, lively
 Frisk'er, *s.* a wanton; one who is frisky
 Frisk'et, *s.* a part of a printing-press
 Frisk'iness, *s.* gayety, liveliness
 Frisky, *a.* gay, airy, frolicsome, wanton
 Frit, *s.* ashes or salt to make glass with
 Frith, *s.* a strait of the sea; a net; a wood
 Frith'illery, *s.* the plant Crown Imperial
 Frit'ter, *v. a.* to crumble away in small particles, &c.—*s.* a small pancake
 Frit'ter, *s.* a fragment; a shred
 Frivol'ity, Frivol'ousness, *s.* unimportance
 Frivol'ous, *a.* slight, trifling, of no moment
 Frivol'ously, *ad.* vainly, insignificantly
 Friz, Friz'zie, *v. a.* to curl in short curls
 Frizing, *s.* the forming of the nap on cloth
 Friz'zier, *s.* one who makes short curls
 Fro, *ad.* contraction of *from*, to and fro
 Frock, *s.* a dress; coat; gown for children
 Frog, *s.* a small amphibious animal
 Frog'fish, *s.* the Lothian or fishing-fly
 Frolic, Frolick, *s.* a wild prank, a flight or whim—*v. n.* to play pranks, to be merry
 Frolic'some, *a.* gay, jocund, wild
 Frolic'kly, *ad.* with mirth and gayety
 Frolic'someness, *s.* gayety; wild pranks

FROM FEAR PROCEEDETH MISFORTUNE; BUT HE THAT HOPETH, HELPETH HIMSELF.

FORGET NOT GOD IN YOUR MIRTH, NOR YOURSELF IN YOUR ANGER.

FEED YOUR BODY AS YOU WOULD YOUR SLAVE, NOT AS YOUR MASTER.

From, *pr.* away; out of; noting privation
 Frond, *s.* a twig with its leaves
 Frond'ated, Frond'iferous, *a.* bearing leaves
 Fronda'tion, *s.* act of stripping off the leaves
 Frondes'cence, *s.* the time plants unfold their leaves
 Frond'ous, Frond'ose, *a.* full of leaves
 Front, *s.* the face, the forehead; fore part of any thing; van of an army
 Front, *v.* to stand foremost, to be opposite to
 Frontal, *s.* a frontlet; a pediment
 Front'ed, *a.* formed with a front
 Frontier', *s.* a verge of territory—*a.* bordering
 Frontinac', *s.* a luscious French wine
 Front'ispiece, *s.* an engraving to face the title-page of a book; that part of any thing that directly meets the eye
 Front'les, *a.* void of shame, impudent
 Front'let, *s.* a bandage worn on the forehead
 Frost, *s.* the power or act of congelation; the effect of cold producing ice
 Frost'bitten, *a.* nipped or affected by the frost
 Frost'ed, *a.* made in imitation of frost
 Frost'ily, *ad.* coldly, without affection
 Frost'iness, *s.* coldness, gelidness, freezing
 Frost'less, *a.* free from frost
 Frost'nail, *s.* a nail with a sharp head driven into the horses' shoes in frosty weather
 Frost'work, *s.* work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like hoar frost
 Frost'y, *a.* excessively cold, hoary
 Froth, *s.* foam; empty show of words, &c.
 Froth, *v.* to foam; to throw out spume
 Froth'ily, *ad.* in an empty trifling manner
 Froth'iness, *s.* lightness, emptiness, vanity
 Froth'y, *a.* full of foam; empty, trifling
 Frounce, *s.* a disease of hawks; a wrinkle; a curl
 Frou'zy, *a.* fetid, strong, musty; dim
 Frow, *s.* a Dutch or German woman
 Frow'ard, *a.* peevish, ungovernable, angry
 Frow'ardly, *ad.* peevishly, perversely
 Frow'ardness, *s.* peevishness, perverseness
 Frown, *s.* a look of displeasure
 Frown, *v.* to knit the brows; to lower
 Frown'ingly, *ad.* sternly; rebukingly
 Frow'y, *a.* musty; rancid; rank
 Fro'zen, *a.* subject to frost; congealed by cold
 Fructes'cence, *s.* the season when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity
 Fructif'erous, *a.* bearing fruit
 Fructifica'tion, *s.* the act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility
 Fruct'ify, *v.* to make fruitful, to fertilize
 Fructua'tion, *s.* product; fruit
 Fruct'uous, *a.* fruitful, fertile
 Fruct'ure, *s.* use, fruition, possession
 Frugal, *a.* thrifty, sparing, parsimonious
 Fruga'lity, *s.* thrift; good husbandry
 Fruga'lly, *ad.* sparingly, parsimoniously
 Frugif'erent, Frugif'erous, *a.* bearing fruit
 Frugiv'orous, *a.* feeding on fruits
 Fruit, *s.* the produce of the earth, trees, and plants; the offspring of the womb
 Fruit'age, *s.* fruit collectively; various fruits
 Fruit'bearer, *s.* that which produces fruit
 Fruit'bearing, *a.* producing fruit
 Fruit'erer, *s.* one who trades in fruit
 Fruit'ery, *s.* a fruitloft; fruit collectively
 Fruit'ful, *a.* fertile, prolific, plenteous
 Fruit'fully, *ad.* abundantly, plenteously
 Fruit'fulness, *s.* fertility, plentiful production
 Fruit'grove, *s.* a close plantation of fruit-trees
 Fruit'time, *s.* the time for gathering fruit
 Fruit'ion, *s.* enjoyment, possession

Fruit'ive, *a.* enjoying, possessing
 Fruit'less, *a.* barren, unprofitable, idle
 Fruit'lessly, *ad.* vainly, unprofitably
 Fruit'lessness, *s.* unprofitableness
 Fruit'loft, *s.* a loft to preserve fruit in
 Fruit'-tree, *s.* a tree that produces fruit
 Frumenta'ceous, *a.* made of grain
 Frumenta'rious, *a.* pertaining to corn
 Frumenta'tion, *s.* a gift of corn to the people
 Fru'menty or Fur'menty, *s.* food made of wheat boiled in milk, and sweetened
 Frump, *s.* a joke, jeer; stout
 Frump, *v.* to mock, to browbeat
 Frush, *v.* to break, bruise, or crush
 Frush, *s.* the tender part of the sole of a horse's foot
 Frustr'able, *a.* that may be defeated
 Frustra'tious, *a.* useless, unprofitable
 Frustrate, *a.* vain, ineffectual, void
 Frustrate, *v.* to disappoint, to defeat
 Frustra'tion, *s.* disappointment, defeat
 Frustr'ative, *a.* fallacious, disappointing
 Frustr'atory, *a.* that makes void or null
 Frustr'um, *s.* a piece cut off from a regular figure; a fragment
 Frutes'cent, *a.* growing into a shrub
 Fru'tex, *s.* any shrub
 Fruticant, *a.* full of shoots
 Fruticous, *a.* of the nature of a shrub
 Fry, *s.* a swarm of little fishes, &c.
 Fry, *v.* to dress food in a frying-pan
 Frying-pan, *s.* the metal pan in which meat
 Fub, *v.* to put off, to cheat [is fried
 Fu'cated, *a.* painted; disguised with paint
 Fu'cisia, *s.* a genus of plants
 Fu'cus, *s.* a paint, &c. for the face
 Fu'dle, *v.* to tittle, to make drunk
 Fudge, *interj.* an expression of contempt, applied to an incredible assertion or a mere rodomontade—*s.* a bounce; a lie
 Fu'el, *s.* the matter or aliment of heat
 Fu'eler, *s.* he that supplies fuel
 Fuga'cious, *a.* volatile, apt to fly off
 Fuga'ciousness, Fuga'city, *s.* volatility
 Fugh! *interj.* expressing abhorrence
 Fug'ile, *s.* an imposthume in the ear
 Fug'itive, *a.* unsteady, volatile, flying
 Fug'itive, *s.* a runaway, a deserter
 Fugitiv'eness, *s.* instability, volatility
 Fugleman, *s.* the soldier who gives the motions to a regiment when exercising
 Fugue, *s.* a piece of music, consisting of several parts, each of which regularly follows the first part
 Fu'gist, *s.* a composer of fugues
 Ful'ciment, *s.* a prop, an undercet, a stay
 Ful'crate, *a.* furnished with fulcra
 Ful'crum, *s.* the prop or support of a lever
 Ful'fil, *v.* to accomplish, to perform
 Ful'fill'er, *s.* he that accomplishes
 Ful'fillment, *s.* full performance
 Ful'fraught, *a.* fully or completely stored
 Ful'gency, *s.* splendour, glitter
 Ful'gent, Ful'gid, *a.* shining, glittering
 Ful'gidity, *s.* splendour, dazzling glitter
 Ful'ginosity, *a.* sootiness
 Ful'iginously, *ad.* by being sooty
 Ful'gour, *s.* splendour, dazzling brightness
 Ful'gurate, *v.* to flash as lightning
 Ful'guration, *s.* flashes of lightning
 Ful'iginous, *a.* sooty, smoky
 Ful'mart, *s.* a kind of stinking ferret
 Full, *a.* replete, stored, saturated, perfect
 Full, *s.* complete measure; the total
 Full, *ad.* without abatement; exactly
 Full'age, *s.* money paid for fulling cloth

FEW OFFEND BY SILENCE; BUT A PRATING TONGUE IS ALWAYS TROUBLESOME.

Full-blomed, *a.* having perfect bloom
 Full-blown, *a.* fully expanded
 Full-bottomed, *a.* having a large bottom
 Full-charged, *a.* charged to fulness
 Full-drive, *a.* driving with full speed
 Full-cared, *a.* having the ears full of grain
 Full'er, *s.* one who cleans or whitens cloth
 Fullers'-earth, *s.* a soft unctuous marl, used by fullers for cleansing cloth, &c.
 Fullers'-thistle, *s.* the herb teasel
 Full-eyed, *a.* having large prominent eyes
 Full-faced, *a.* having a broad face
 Full-fed, *a.* sated, fat, plump
 Full-grown, *a.* grown to full size
 Full'ing, *s.* the art of cleansing and thickening cloth in a mill
 Full'ing-mill, *s.* an engine or mill for cleansing cloth from grease, &c.
 Full-orbed, *a.* having the orb completely illumined, as the moon
 Full-winged, *a.* ready for flight; eager
 Fully, *ad.* completely, without vacancy
 Ful'minant, *a.* thundering, very loud
 Ful'minate, Ful'mine, *v.* to thunder, to make a loud noise; to denounce
 Ful'mination, *s.* the act of thundering, &c.
 Ful'minatory, *a.* thundering; striking horror
 Ful'mineous, *a.* belonging to thunder
 Ful'minic, *a.* applied to the acid contained in fulminating silver [voice]
 Full-mouthed, *a.* having a full or strong
 Full'ness, *s.* completeness, satiety, plenty
 Full'some, *a.* nauseous, rank, offensive
 Full'somely, *ad.* rankly, nauseously
 Full'someness, *s.* nauseousness, foulness
 Full'vit, *a.* of a deep yellow colour
 Ful'vous, *a.* saffron-coloured; tawny
 Fuma'do, *s.* a smoked or dried fish
 Ful'matory, *a.* pertaining to smoking
 Fum'ble, *v. n.* to do any thing awkwardly
 Fum'bler, *s.* an awkward person
 Fum'blingly, *ad.* in an awkward manner
 Fume, *s.* smoke, vapour; rage, conceit
 Fume, *v. n.* to smoke; to be in a rage
 Fum'et, *s.* the dung of deer
 Fum'ete, *s.* the odour arising from meat
 Fum'id, *a.* smoky, vaporous
 Fum'idity, *s.* smokiness; tendency to smoke
 Fumif'erous, Fumif'ic, *a.* producing smoke
 Fum'igant, *a.* smoking, fuming
 Fum'igate, *v. a.* to smoke, to perfume
 Fum'igation, *s.* a scent raised by fire
 Fum'igatory, *a.* having the quality of purifying the foul air
 Fum'ingly, *ad.* angrily, in a rage
 Fum'ish, *a.* smoky; hot; choleric
 Fum'ous, Fum'y, *a.* producing fumes
 Fun, *s.* sport, high merriment
 Funambulate, *v. a.* to dance on a rope
 Funambulation, *s.* rope-dancing [dancer]
 Funambulatory, *a.* performing like a rope-dancer
 Funambulist, *s.* a rope-dancer
 Function, *s.* power; faculty; office
 Functional, *a.* pertaining to some office
 Functionally, *ad.* by means of the functions
 Functionary, *s.* one who is charged with an office, trust, or employment
 Fund, *s.* a repository of public money—*v. a.* to place out money at interest in the funds
 Fund, *s.* abundance; ample stock or store
 Fundament, *s.* the hinder part or breech
 Fundamental, *a.* serving for the foundation; essential; not merely accidental
 Fundamental, *s.* the leading principle; the essential part
 Fundamentally, *ad.* essentially; originally

Fu'nebrial, Fu'nebrous, Fu'nerary, *a.* belonging to a funeral; doleful
 Fu'neral, *s.* the solemnization of a burial
 Fu'neral, *a.* used on interring the dead
 Fu'neration, *s.* the solemnization of a funeral
 Fu'ne'ral, *a.* suiting a funeral; dismal, dark
 Fu'ngate, *s.* fungic acid and a base
 Fu'ngic, *a.* pertaining to mushrooms
 Fu'ngiform, *a.* like the head of a fungus
 Fu'ngin, *s.* the fleshy part of mushrooms
 Fu'ngite, *s.* a kind of fossil coral
 Fu'ngosity, *s.* unsolid excrement
 Fu'ngous, *a.* spongy, excrement
 Fu'ngus, *s.* a mushroom; an excrescence
 Fu'ncle, *s.* a small ligature; a fibre
 Fu'ncular, *a.* consisting of small fibres
 Fu'nel, *s.* a vessel for pouring liquors into a bottle; the hollow of a chimney
 Fu'neliform, Fu'nelshaped, *a.* of the form of a funnel, or inverted hollow cone
 Fun'ny, *a.* merry, laughable, comical
 Fun'ny, *s.* a light boat; a kind of wherry
 Fur, *s.* the soft hairy skins of several beasts; a substance sticking to the sides of vessels
 Fur, *v. a.* to line or cover with fur—to cover with morbid matter, as the tongue
 Fu'racious, *a.* thievish; inclined to theft
 Fu'racity, *s.* a disposition to theft
 Fur'below, *s.* any ornamental trimming on the lower part of a garment—*v. a.* to put on an ornamental appendage of dress
 Fur'bish, *v. a.* to burnish, to polish
 Fur'bishable, *a.* that may be polished
 Fur'bish'er, *s.* one who polishes any thing
 Fu'cate, *a.* forked
 Furcation, *s.* the state of being forked
 Fur'fur, *s.* dandruff; scurf; scales like bran
 Furfuraceous, *a.* husky; branny; scaly
 Fu'rions, *a.* mad, raging, violent, passionate
 Fu'riously, *ad.* madly, violently, vehemently
 Fu'rionsness, *s.* impetuous motion; madness;
 Fur'ry, *v. a.* to draw up, to contract [rage]
 Fur'row, *s.* eighth part of a mile; 220 yards
 Fur'rough, *s.* a temporary leave of absence from military service
 Fur'rough, *v. a.* to grant leave of absence
 Fur'menty, *s.* wheat boiled in milk
 Fu'r'nace, *s.* an enclosed fireplace
 Fu'r'nace, *v. a.* to throw out sparks as a furnace
 Fu'r'niture, *s.* furniture
 Fu'r'nish, *v. a.* to supply, equip, decorate
 Fu'r'nished, *a.* supplied; fitted out
 Fu'r'nisher, *s.* one who supplies or fits out
 Fu'r'niture, *s.* goods put into a house for use or ornament; equipage; appendages
 Fu'r'or, *s.* fury, madness
 Fu'r'rier, *s.* a dealer in furs
 Fu'r'rier, *s.* furs in general
 Fu'r'row, *s.* any long trench or hollow
 Fu'r'row, *v. a.* to cut a furrow; to plough
 Fu'r'row-faced, *a.* having a wrinkled face
 Fu'r'row-weed, *s.* a weed growing on ploughed land
 Fu'r'ry, *a.* covered with or made of fur
 Fu'r'ry, *ad.* to a greater distance
 Fu'r'ther, *v. a.* to forward, to promote, to assist, to countenance
 Fu'r'therance, *s.* help, assistance, advancement
 Fu'r'therer, *s.* a promoter, an advancer
 Fu'r'thermore, *ad.* moreover, besides
 Fu'r'thermost, Fu'r'thest, *a.* the most distant
 Fu'r'tive, *a.* stolen, gotten by theft
 Fu'r'uncle, *s.* a bile; an angry pustule
 Fu'r'y, *s.* madness, passion, frenzy, rage
 Fu'r'ylike, *a.* raging; furious; violent
 Fu'r-wrought, *a.* made of fur

[GAD]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GAL]

Furze, *s.* a prickly shrub used for fuel, gorse
 Fur'zy, *a.* overgrown with furze
 Fusca'tion, *s.* a darkening or obscuring
 Fus'cous, *a.* of a dim or dark colour
 Fus'cite, *s.* a mineral of a grayish or greenish black colour
 Fuse, *v.* to melt, to put into fusion
 Fusee', *s.* a kind of light neat musket; part of a watch on which the chain is wound; a wooden pipe filled with wildfire, in order to cause the explosion of a bomb
 Fusibility, *s.* capacity of being melted
 Fu'sible, Fu'sile, *a.* capable of being melted
 Fu'siform, *a.* shaped like a spindle
 Fu'sil, *s.* a light gun; a bearing in *heraldry* shaped like a spindle
 Fusilier', *s.* a soldier armed with a fusil
 Fu'sion, *s.* the state of being melted
 Fuss, *s.* a bustle, a tumult, a noise, a hurry
 Fussy, *a.* bustling about in trifles
 Fust, *s.* the shaft of a column; a musty smell
 Fust, *v. n.* to grow mouldy; to smell ill
 Fust'ed, *a.* mouldy; ill smelling
 Fust'et, *s.* the wood of the Rhus cotinus
 Fust'ian, *s.* a kind of cloth, made of linen and cotton; a turgid style—*a.* bombastic
 Fust'ianist, *s.* one who writes bombast
 Fust'ic, *s.* a wood used in dyeing yellow
 Fustigate, *v. a.* to beat with a stick
 Fust'arian, *s.* a low fellow, a scoundrel
 Fust'iness, *s.* mustiness, mouldiness
 Fusty, *a.* ill-smelling, mouldy, musty
 Fu'sure, *s.* the act of melting
 Fu'tile, *a.* talkative, trifling, worthless
 Fu'tility, *s.* want of solidity; silliness
 Fu'ture, *a.* that is to come hereafter
 Fu'ture, Fu'turity, *s.* the time to come
 Fu'tur'ition, *s.* the state of future existence
 Fuzz, *s.* fine light particles
 Fuzz, *v. n.* to fly out in small particles
 Fuzz'ball, *s.* a kind of fungus filled with dust
 Fy, Fie, *interj.* a word of blame or censure

G.

G, HAS two sounds; one called that of the hard *G*, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the fore part of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound *G* retains before *a, o, u, i, r*. The other sound, called that of the soft *G*, resembles that of *J*, and is commonly found before *e, i*: as *gem, gibbet*
G, in music, one of the clefs; that of the treble or alt
 Gab, *v. n.* to talk idly; to prate
 Gab'arage, *s.* the coarse cloth in which Irish goods are wrapped up
 Gab'ardine, *s.* a coarse frock; a mean dress
 Gab'ble, *v. n.* to prate loudly and noisily
 Gab'ble, *s.* loud talk without meaning
 Gab'bler, *s.* a prater, a chattering fellow
 Gab'el, Gab'el, *s.* an excise, a tax
 Gab'eler, *s.* a collector of taxes
 Gab'ion, *s.* a wicker basket filled with earth and placed upon bastions
 Gab'le, *s.* the triangular end of a building that supports the roof
 Gab'onite, *s.* kind of mineral
 Gad, *s.* an ingot of steel; a club; a graver
 Gad, *v. n.* to ramble about without business
 Gad'ber, *s.* the gadfly, a large stinging fly
 Gad'der, *s.* one that gads or runs abroad

Gad'ding, *s.* a going about; a pilgrimage
 Gad'fly, *s.* the breeze fly that stings cattle
 Gad'olinite, *s.* a mineral containing yttria
 Ga'e'lic, *s.* a dialect of the Celtic tongue—a. pertaining to the Gaelic language
 Gall, *s.* a harpoon or large hook; a mast added to the top of the mizen
 Gall'er, *s.* an old country word for master
 Gall'es, *s.* artificial spurs upon cocks; steel levers to bend crossbows with
 Gag, *v. a.* to stop the mouth
 Gag, *s.* something applied to hinder speech
 Gage, *s.* a pledge, a caution, a pawn
 Gage, *v. a.* to wager, to impawn
 Gag'ger, *s.* one that gags
 Gag'gle, *v. n.* to make a noise like a goose
 Ga'limite, *s.* a crystalized mineral
 Gaiety, or Gayety, [which see]
 Gall, *s.* wort; drink just brewed
 Gaily, or Gayly, [which see]
 Gain, *s.* profit, advantage, interest
 Gain, *s.* (in *carpentry*) a beveling shoulder
 —*a.* handy, dexterous
 Gain, *v. a.* to obtain, to procure, to attain
 Ga'inable, *a.* that may be obtained
 Ga'iner, *s.* one who receives advantage
 Ga'inful, *a.* advantageous, lucrative
 Ga'infully, *ad.* profitably; advantageously
 Ga'infulness, *s.* profit, advantage
 Ga'inless, *a.* producing no advantage
 Ga'inly, *ad.* handily, readily, dexterously
 Ga'insay, *v. a.* to contradict, controvert
 Ga'insayer, *s.* one who contradicts another
 Ga'in-stan'd, *v. a.* to withstand, to oppose
 Ga'ish, *a.* gaudy, splendid, fine, dighty
 Ga'ishness, *s.* tinery; extravagant joy
 Ga'it, *s.* manner and air of walking
 Ga'iters, *s. pl.* a kind of spatterdash
 Ga'la, *s.* a grand festivity or procession
 Galae'tite, *s.* a fossil substance somewhat resembling French chalk
 Galactoph'ogist, *s.* one who lives on milk
 Galactoph'orous, *a.* producing milk
 Galan'ga, *s.* a species of arrow-root
 Galan'gal, *s.* an Indian medicinal root
 Galat'ians, *s.* the inhabitants of Galatia
 Gal'axy, *s.* a long luminous track in the sky, composed of an infinite number of stars; the milky way
 Gal'banum, *s.* a strong scented gum or resin
 Gale, *s.* a wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze; a plant
 Ga'lea, *s.* a genus of sea hedge-hogs
 Gale'na, *s.* sulphuret of lead
 Gale'as, *s.* a low-built vessel with oars and sail
 Gale'ated, *a.* covered as with a helmet
 Galen'ical, *a.* denoting the manner of treating diseases according to Galen
 Galen'ism, *s.* the doctrines of Galen
 Galen'ist, *s.* a physician that follows the method of Galen
 Galeric'ulated, *a.* covered as with a hat
 Ga'lerite, *s.* a genus of fossil shells
 Galile'an, *s.* a native of Galilee; also, one of a sect among the Jews [tree
 Gal'ipat, *s.* the resinous juice of the pine-
 Gall, *s.* bile; malignity, rancour, anger
 Gall, *v. a.* to rub off the skin; tease, harass
 Gall'ant, *a.* gay, brave, fine, specious
 Gallant', *s.* a gay sprightly man; a lover—
v. a. to pay attention to the ladies
 Gallantly, *ad.* bravely, nobly, generously
 Gall'antry, *s.* bravery; splendour; courtship
 Gall'ate, *s.* a salt formed of gallic acid
 Gall'bladder, *s.* the receptacle of the bile from the liver

GAMING, LIKE A QUICKSAND, MAY SWALLOW A MAN UP IN A MOMENT.

GET JUSTLY, USE SOBERLY, DISTRIBUTE CHERFULLY, AND LIVE CONTENTEDLY.

[GAM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GAR

Galleon, *s.* a large Spanish ship, employed to bring treasure from America
 Gall'ery, *s.* a passage leading to several apartments; a balcony round a building
 Gal'ley, *s.* a small vessel with sails and oars
 Gal'leyfoist, *s.* a barge of state
 Gal'ley-slave, *s.* a person condemned for some crime to row in the galleys
 Gall'fly, *s.* the insect that punctures plants and occasions galls; the cynips
 Gal'liard, *s.* a gay brisk man; a lively dance
 Gal'liardise, *s.* merriment, extravagant mirth
 Gal'lie, Gal'lican, Gaul'fish, *a.* French
 Gal'lic, *a.* belonging to galls or oak-APPLES
 Gal'leism, *s.* a mode of speaking after the manner of the French; a French idiom
 Galligaskins, *s.* large open hose
 Gallima'fry, *s.* talk without meaning
 Gallimaufry, *s.* a hotch-potch, a medley
 Gallina'ceous, *a.* of the pheasant kind
 Gal'liot, *s.* a small galley, or brigantine
 Gallipot, *s.* a pot painted and glazed
 Gallit'zinite, *s.* rutile, an ore of titanium
 Gal'livat, *s.* a small Malabar vessel
 Gall'nut, *s.* an excrescence growing on the oak in Asia Minor, used in making ink
 Gal'lon, *s.* a measure of four quarts
 Galloof, *s.* a kind of close lace
 Gal'lop, *s.* a horse's full or swiftest speed
 Gal'lop, *v. n.* to move by leaps or very fast
 Galo'che, *s.* a shoe to wear over another in wet weather
 Gal'loper, *s.* a carriage for a cannon of a pound and a half ball
 Gal'lopper, *s.* a horse that gallops
 Gal'low, *v. a.* to terrify, to fright
 Gal'loway, *s.* a horse not more than 14 hands high, much used in the north
 Gal'low, *s.* a tree for executing malefactors
 Gal'lowisree, *a.* free from danger of the gallews
 Gall'sickness, *s.* a remitting bilious fever
 Gall'stone, *s.* a concretion formed in the gallbladder {printing
 Gall'y, *s.* a frame used by composers in Gall'y, *a.* like gall; bitter as gall
 Gal'y-worm, *s.* an animal of the centipede
 Galvan'ic, *a.* relating to galvanism [kind
 Gal'vanism, *s.* the action of metallic substances applied to the body, and producing electric phenomena
 Gal'vanist, *s.* one who performs galvanic operations, or understands the science
 Gal'vanize, *v. a.* to produce electrical phenomena by applying the galvanic power
 Galvanol'ogist, *s.* a describer of galvanism
 Galvanol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on galvanism
 Galvanom'eter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining by admeasurement the power of galvanic operations
 Gamba'does, *s.* spatterdashes; a kind of boots fixed to a saddle instead of stirrups
 Gam'bet, *s.* a bird inhabiting the north
 Gam'ble, *v.* to play extravagantly for money
 Gam'bler, *s.* a cheating gamester
 Gambo'ge, *s.* a concreted vegetable juice
 Gam'bol, *s.* a skip, a frolic, a wild prank
 Gam'bol, *v. n.* to dance, to skip, to leap
 Gam'brél, *s.* the hind leg of a horse
 Gam'brél, *v. a.* to tie by the leg
 Game, *s.* sport of any kind; insolent merriment; animals pursued in the field
 Game, *v. n.* to play extravagantly for money
 Gam'mecock, *s.* a cock bred to fight
 Gam'me-egg, *s.* an egg from which a fighting-cock may be bred

Gam'mekeeper, *s.* one who looks after game and prevents it from being destroyed
 Gam'mesome, *a.* frolicsome, sportive, gay
 Gam'mesomely, *ad.* merrily; playfully
 Gam'mesomeness, *s.* sportiveness, merriment
 Gam'mester, *s.* one viciously addicted to play
 Gam'ming, *s.* the practising games of hazard
 Gam'ming-house, *s.* a house where gaming is practised
 Gam'ming-table, *s.* the table at which gamblers play
 Gam'mer, *s.* a country appellation for mistress, mother, &c. corresponding to gaffer
 Gam'mon, *s.* the thigh of a hog salted and dried; a kind of play with dice
 Gam'mut, *s.* the scale of musical notes
 Ganch, *s.* a barbarous mode of punishment in Turkey, by throwing the criminal down upon short stakes or hooks—*v. a.* to throw down on stakes or hooks
 Gan'der, *s.* the male of the goose
 Gan'et, *s.* a wild duck [crew
 Gang, *s.* a number herding together; a Gang, *s.* a plank, with cleats or steps, used for walking in and out of a boat
 Gang'days, *s.* days of perambulation
 Gang'lion, *s.* a tumour in some nervous part
 Gang'grenate, *v. a.* to produce a gangrene
 Gang'rene, *s.* a mortification, a putrefaction
 Gang'rene, *v. n.* to become mortified
 Gang'renes'cent, *a.* tending to mortification
 Gang'renous, *a.* mortified, putrid
 Gauge, *s.* the mass or substance containing the ore of metals
 Gang'way, *s.* the passage in a ship
 Gang'week, *s.* rogation week
 Gan'it, *s.* a kind of brittle limestone
 Gan'net, *s.* the Solan goose
 Gan'net, Gan'telope, *s.* military punishment
 Gan'ra, *s.* a kind of wild goose
 Gaol, *s.* a prison, a place of confinement
 Gaol, *v. a.* to imprison
 Gaol delivery, *s.* a judicial process for clearing goals of criminals
 Gaol'er, *s.* the keeper of a prison
 Gap, *s.* an opening, a breach, an avenue
 Gape, *v. n.* to yawn; to crave; to stare
 Ga'per, *s.* one who stares foolishly
 Gar'agay, *s.* a rapacious fowl of Mexico
 Gar'b, *s.* dress, attire, exterior appearance
 Gar'bage, Gar'bish, *s.* offals; the entrails
 Gar'bel, *s.* the plank next the keel of a ship
 Gar'ble, *v. a.* to sift, to part, to separate
 Gar'bler, *s.* one who sifts or picks out
 Gar'bles, *s.* the dust or soil of spices, &c.
 Gar'boil, *s.* trouble, disturbance, tumult
 Gar'den, *v. n.* to cultivate a garden
 Gar'den, *s.* ground enclosed for fruit, &c.
 Gar'dener, *s.* one who attends a garden
 Gar'dening, *s.* the cultivation of gardens
 Gar'den-plot, *s.* the plantation of a garden
 Gar'den-stud, *s.* plants growing in a garden
 Gar'don, *s.* a fish of the roach kind
 Gare, *s.* coarse wool growing on the legs
 Gar'-fish, *s.* a marine fish [of sheep
 Gar'garize, *v. a.* to wash the mouth with medicated liquors
 Gar'garism, Gar'gle, *s.* a liquid medicine to wash the throat or mouth with
 Gar'get, *s.* a distemper in the throat of cattle
 Gar'gil, *s.* a distemper in geese
 Gar'gle, *v. a.* to wash the throat; to warble
 Gar'gilion, *s.* an incipient tumour
 Gar'gol, *s.* a distemper among hogs
 Gar'land, *s.* a wreath of branches or flowers
 Gar'lic, *s.* a well-known plant

GOOD SENSE AND REASON OUGHT TO BE THE EMPIRE OF ALL RULES.

GAIN IS TEMPORARY AND UNCERTAIN, BUT EXPENSE IS CONSTANT AND CERTAIN.

Garment, *s.* any covering for the body
 Garner, *s.* a granary for threshed corn
 Garner, *v. a.* to store as in garners
 Garnet, *s.* a red gem of various sizes
 Garnish, *v. a.* to decorate, to embellish
 Garnish, *s.* garniture, *s.* embellishment
 Garnisher, *s.* one who decorates
 Garious, *s.* resembling pickle made of fish
 Garra, *s.* a small horse, a hobby
 Garrapa'to, *s.* a bug-like insect in S. America
 Garret, *s.* the uppermost room of a house
 Garre'teer, *s.* one that lives in a garret
 Garri'son, *s.* soldiers to defend a castle, &c.
 Garri'son, *v. a.* to secure by fortresses, &c.
 Garru'lity, *s.* loquacity, talkativeness
 Gar'ulous, *a.* prattling, talkative
 Gar'ter, *s.* a string or riband to hold up a stocking; mark of the order of the garter
 Gar'ter, *v. a.* to bind with a garter; to invest with the order of the garter
 Gar'terfish, *s.* a long, narrow, flat fish
 Garth, *s.* a dam for catching fish
 Gas, *s.* inflammable air produced by fire; the volatile state of bodies after having changed their solid form
 Gas'con, *s.* a native of Gascony [brag
 Gasconade, *s.* a boast, a bravado—*v. n.* to
 Gascon, *a.* consisting or partaking of gas
 Gash, *s.* a deep cut or wound
 Gash'ful, *a.* full of gashes; hideous [into gas
 Gas'fication, *s.* the process of converting
 Gas'ify, *v. a.* to convert into gas
 Gas-light, *s.* the light and heat procured by the
 combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas
 Gas-m'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring
 and registering the quantity of gas consumed
 Gasom'etry, *s.* a place where gas is prepared
 Gasom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring gases
 Gasp, *s.* catch of breath in the last agonies
 Gasp, *v. n.* to pant for breath
 Gas'tric, *a.* belonging to the belly or stomach
 Gastrif'quist, *s.* a ventriloquist
 Gastrit'is, *s.* inflammation of the stomach
 Gas'trocele, *s.* a rupture of the stomach
 Gas'trology, *s.* a treatise on the stomach, &c.
 Gas'trology, *s.* divination by means of
 words uttered from the belly
 Gastron'omist, *s.* one who delights in good
 living; a judge of the art of cookery
 Gastron'omy, *s.* the science of good eating
 Gastror'aphy, *s.* the act of sewing up any
 wound of the belly
 Gastror'omy, *s.* the act of cutting open the belly
 Gate'way, *s.* the way through a gate
 Gath'er, *v.* to collect, pick up, assemble; to
 crop; to pucker; to fester; to thicken
 Gather'able, *a.* deducible from premised
 grounds; capable of being gathered
 Gather'er, *s.* one who gathers; a collector
 Gather'log, *s.* a collection; a tumour
 Gather's, *s. pl.* plaits in a garment, &c.
 Gather-tree, *s.* a species of cornelian cherry
 Gaud, *s.* an ornament, finery
 Gaud, *v. n.* to exult, to rejoice at any thing
 Gaud'ery, *s.* finery; ostentations luxury of dress
 Gaud'ily, *ad.* showily, gayly, splendidly
 Gaud'iness, *s.* showiness, tinsel appearance
 Gaud'y, *a.* showy, splendid, pompous
 Gaud'y, *s.* a festival in colleges; a feast
 Gauge, *v. a.* to measure the contents of a
 vessel—*s.* a measure, a standard
 Gaug'er, *s.* one who measures quantities
 Gaug'ing, *s.* the art of measuring the con-
 tents of vessels
 Gaug'ing-rod, *s.* an instrument for measur-
 ing the contents of casks or vessels

Gaul, *s.* an ancient name of France
 Gaunt, *a.* lean, thin, slender, meagre
 Gaunt'let, *s.* an iron glove for defence, &c.
 Gaunt'ly, *ad.* with a meagre appearance
 Gauze, *s.* a thin transparent silk, &c.
 Gauze'loom, *s.* a loom in which gauze is wove
 Gauzy, *a.* like gauze; thin as gauze
 Gav'elkind, *s.* an equal division of land
 Gav'elock, *s.* an iron crow
 Gav'ilan, *s.* a species of hawk
 Gavot, *s.* a kind of brisk dance
 Gawk, Gawk'y, *s.* a stupid awkward person
 Gawk'y, *a.* foolish; awkward; clumsy
 Gawn'tree, *s.* a wooden frame for beer-casks
 Gay, *a.* airy, cheerful, merry, frolicsome
 Gay'ness, *s.* gayety; finery
 Gay'some, *a.* full of gayety
 Gay'ety, Gay'ety, *s.* cheerfulness; pomp
 Gay'ly, Gay'ly, *ad.* merrily, showily
 Gaze, *s.* a fixed look; a look of eagerness
 Gaze, *v. n.* to look earnestly or steadily
 Gaze'ful, *a.* looking earnestly or intently
 Gaze'hound, *s.* a hound pursuing more by
 sight than scent
 Gaz'el, Gaz'el'e, *s.* an Arabian deer
 Gaz'er, *s.* one who looks earnestly
 Gazet'te, *s.* an authentic newspaper
 Gazet'te, *v. a.* to insert in a gazette
 Gazette'er, *s.* a writer of gazettes; a book
 of topographical descriptions, &c.
 Gaz'ingstock, *s.* one gazed at with scorn
 Gazo'n, *s.* in fortification, pieces of earth
 covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge
 Gear, Geer, *s.* furniture, dress, harness
 Gear, *v. a.* to dress; to harness
 Geat, *s.* the passage into a casting-mould
 Geat's, *s.* alluvial matter on the surface of land
 Gehlen'ite, *s.* a recently-discovered mineral
 Gel'able, *a.* that may be congealed
 Gelatin, *s.* the extract of animal matter; glue
 Gelatin'ation, *s.* the converting into jelly
 Gelatine, Gelat'inous, *a.* made into a jelly
 Gelat'inise, *v. n.* to become jelly
 Geld, *v. a.* to cut, to deprive, to castrate
 Geld'er, *s.* one who performs castration, &c.
 Geld'ing, *s.* a horse that has been gelded
 Gel'id, *a.* extremely cold, frozen
 Geli'dity, Geli'dness, *s.* extreme cold
 Gel'ly, *s.* any viscous body. [See Jelly.]
 Gelo'scopy, *s.* a prediction drawn from the
 manner in which a person laughs
 Gem, *s.* a jewel or precious stone; first bud
 Gem, *v. a.* to adorn, as with jewels or buds
 Gemara, *s.* the second part of the Talmud
 Gemar'ic, *a.* pertaining to the Gemara
 Gem'el, *s.* a pair (a term in heraldry)
 Gemellip'arous, *a.* bearing twins
 Gem'inate, *v. a.* to make double
 Gemina'tion, *s.* repetition; reduplication
 Gem'ini, *s.* twins; a sign in the zodiac
 Gem'inous, *a.* double, twofold [ding
 Gemma'tion, *s.* (in bot.) the process of bud-
 Gem'mary, *a.* pertaining to gems or jewels
 Gem'meous, *a.* pertaining to gems
 Gem'miferous, *a.* bearing gems
 Gem'mip'arous, *a.* producing buds or gems
 Gem'mosity, *s.* abounding with jewels
 Gem'mule, *s.* a little gem or bud
 Gem'my, *a.* bright; glittering; neat; spruce
 Gendar'm, *s.* a French police soldier
 Gen'der, *s.* a sex, a kind, a sort
 Gen'der, *v. a.* to beget, to cause, to produce
 Genealo'gical, *a.* pertaining to pedigrees
 Genealo'gist, *s.* one skilled in genealogy
 Genealo'gize, *v. a.* to relate family descents
 Genealo'gy, *s.* history of family succession

[GEN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GER]

Gen^{er}able, *a.* capable of being produced
 Gen^{er}al, *a.* usual, common, extensive
 Gen^{er}al, *s.* one that commands an army
 Gen^{er}alis^{sim}o, *s.* a commander in chief
 Gen^{er}ality, *s.* the main body, the bulk
 Gen^{er}alization, *s.* the reducing to a genus
 Gen^{er}alize, *v. a.* to reduce to a genus
 Gen^{er}ally, *ad.* in general, frequently
 Gen^{er}als^{hip}, *s.* conduct of him who commands an army; good or bad management
 Gen^{er}ality, *s.* the generality; the whole
 Gen^{er}alness, *s.* universality, commonness
 Gen^{er}ant, *a.* begetting or producing—*s.* the power that produces or begets
 Gen^{er}ate, *v. a.* to beget, to cause, to produce
 Gen^{er}ation, *s.* offspring, progeny, race
 Gen^{er}ative, *a.* fruitful, prolific, productive
 Gen^{er}ator, *s.* the power which produces
 Gen^{er}ic, *a.* comprehending the genus
 Gen^{er}ically, *ad.* with regard to the genus
 Gen^{er}osity, Gen^{er}ousness, *s.* liberality
 Gen^{er}ous, *a.* liberal, munificent, noble
 Gen^{er}ously, *ad.* nobly, bountifully, liberally
 Gen^{er}ousness, *s.* magnanimity; liberality
 Gen^{er}esis, *s.* the first book of Moses, which treats of the formation of the world
 Gen^{er}et, *s.* a small well-made Spanish horse; an animal of the weasel kind
 Gen^{er}eth^{er}iac, Gen^{er}eth^{er}iacal, *a.* pertaining to the art of calculating nautivities
 Gen^{er}eth^{er}iacs, Gen^{er}eth^{er}ialogy, *s.* the science of calculating nautivities
 Gen^{er}eth^{er}iac, *s.* one who calculates nautivities
 Gen^{er}eva, *s.* the spirit of the juniper-berry
 Gen^{er}evanism, *s.* strict Calvinism
 Genevois, *s. pl.* people of Geneva
 Gen^{er}i, Gen^{er}ii, *s.* the name given to a supposed class of supernatural beings; faeries
 Gen^{er}ial, *a.* that gives cheerfulness; festive; contributing to propagation; natural
 Gen^{er}iality, *s.* festivity, cheerfulness
 Gen^{er}ially, *ad.* cheerfully, merrily, gayly
 Gen^{er}ulate, *v. a.* to joint or knot
 Gen^{er}ulated, *a.* knotted, jointed
 Gen^{er}ulation, *s.* the quality of having knots
 Gen^{er}io, *s.* a man of peculiar mind
 Gen^{er}ital, *a.* pertaining to generation
 Gen^{er}itals, *s.* parts belonging to generation
 Gen^{er}iting, *s.* an early apple gathered in June
 Gen^{er}itive, *a.* in grammar, one of the cases of nouns by which property or possession is chiefly implied; possessive
 Gen^{er}itor, *s.* a sire; a father
 Gen^{er}iture, *s.* generation; birth
 Gen^{er}ius, *s.* intellectual power; nature; disposition; a spirit either good or evil
 Gen^{er}tel, *a.* polite, elegant, graceful, civil
 Gen^{er}tel^{ly}, *ad.* elegantly, gracefully, politely
 Gen^{er}tel^{ness}, *s.* elegance, politeness, gracefulness; qualities befitting a man of rank
 Gen^{er}tian, *s.* a bitter tonic plant
 Gen^{er}ti, *s.* a species of falcon or hawk
 Gen^{er}tile, *s.* a pagan; a heathen
 Gen^{er}tleless, *s.* complaisance; civility
 Gen^{er}tilish, *a.* heathenish; paganish
 Gen^{er}tilism, *s.* paganism, heathenism
 Gen^{er}tility, *s.* good extraction; dignity of birth; elegance of behaviour; paganism
 Gen^{er}tilize, *v.* to live like a heathen
 Gen^{er}tilitious, *a.* peculiar to a nation
 Gen^{er}tle, *a.* soft, mild, meek; well born
 Gen^{er}tle, *s.* a maggot used in fishing
 Gen^{er}tlefolk, *s.* persons distinguished by their birth or fortune from the commonalty
 Gen^{er}tleman, *s.* a man raised above the vulgar by birth, education, office, or fortune

Gen^{er}tlemanlike, *a.* becoming a gentleman
 Gen^{er}tlemanliness, *s.* behaviour of a well-bred man
 Gen^{er}tlemanly, *a.* polite; well-bred
 Gen^{er}tleless, *s.* meekness, tenderness
 Gen^{er}tleship, *s.* the deportment of a gentleman
 Gen^{er}tlewoman, *s.* a woman well descended, though not of noble birth
 Gen^{er}tly, *ad.* softly, meekly, inoffensively
 Gen^{er}too, *s.* an aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan; a follower of the Bramins
 Gen^{er}try, *s.* a class of people above the vulgar
 Gen^{er}uilection, *s.* the act of kneeling
 Gen^{er}uine, *a.* true, real, natural, not spurious
 Gen^{er}uinely, *ad.* without adulteration; naturally
 Gen^{er}uineness, *s.* purity; natural state
 Gen^{er}us, *s.* a class of beings, comprehending under it many species
 Geo^{er}entric, *a.* in astronomy, is a planet's having the earth for its centre
 Geo^{er}etric, *a.* circling the earth periodically
 Geo^{er}esia, *s.* art of measuring superficies
 Geo^{er}etical, Geo^{er}estic, *a.* relating to superficial measurement
 Geo^{er}ode, *s.* a mineral incrustation
 Geo^{er}oderos, *a.* producing geodes
 Geo^{er}ognostic, *a.* relating to geognosy
 Geo^{er}ognosy, *s.* part of the science of geology
 Geo^{er}og^{er}ic, *a.* pertaining to geogony
 Geo^{er}ogony, *s.* the doctrine of the formation of the earth
 Geo^{er}ographer, *s.* one who describes the earth according to its different parts
 Geo^{er}ographical, *a.* pertaining to geography
 Geo^{er}ographically, *ad.* in a geographical manner
 Geo^{er}ography, *s.* the knowledge of the earth's surface, its inhabitants, &c.
 Geo^{er}ogical, *a.* relating to geology
 Geo^{er}ologist, *s.* one who understands the nature and principles of geology
 Geo^{er}ogy, *s.* the knowledge of the various substances of which the earth is composed
 Geo^{er}omancer, *s.* a fortune-teller
 Geo^{er}omancy, *s.* the art of foretelling by figures
 Geo^{er}omantic, *a.* pertaining to geomancy
 Geo^{er}omet^{er}al, *a.* relating to geometry
 Geo^{er}ometrician, *s.* one skilled in geometry
 Geo^{er}ometrical, *a.* pertaining to geometry
 Geo^{er}ometrically, *ad.* according to geometry
 Geo^{er}ometrize, *v. a.* to perform geometrically
 Geo^{er}ometry, *s.* the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractedly considered; mensuration
 Geo^{er}oponic, *a.* relating to agriculture
 Geo^{er}oponics, *s. pl.* the science of agriculture
 Geo^{er}orama, *s.* a machine exhibiting a complete view of the earth
 George, *s.* an ornament worn by knights of the garter, on which is the figure of St. George on horseback; a brown loaf
 Geo^{er}gic, *s.* a rural or pastoral poem
 Geo^{er}gie, *a.* belonging to husbandry [earth
 Geo^{er}scopy, *s.* a knowledge of the qualities of
 Geo^{er}tic, *a.* belonging to the earth
 Geo^{er}gium Sidus, *s.* the planet Uranus
 Geo^{er}gium, *s.* a green-house flower
 Geo^{er}falcon, *s.* a bird of prey
 Germ, Ger^{er}men, *s.* a sprouting seed
 Ger^{er}man, *s.* a native of Germany; a brother, a near relation—a. related
 Ger^{er}manic, *a.* nearly allied, natural
 Ger^{er}manic, *a.* pertaining to Germany [usage
 Ger^{er}manism, *s.* an idiom of the German language
 Ger^{er}manial, *a.* pertaining to a germ or seed
 Ger^{er}minant, *a.* sprouting; branching
 Ger^{er}minate, *v. n.* to sprout, to shoot, to bud

GRUDGE NOT ANOTHER THAT WHICH YOU CANNOT ATTAIN YOURSELF

GOOD COUNSEL IS THROWN AWAY UPON THE ARROGANT AND CONCEITED.

[GIG]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GLA

Germination, *s.* the act of sprouting; growth
 Geronomical, *a.* pertaining to gerocomy
 Gerocomy, *s.* that part of medicine which
 treats of the regiment to be observed in old age
 Gerund, *s.* a verbal noun partaking of the
 nature of a participle
 Gest, *s.* a deed; an action; a representation
 Gestation, *s.* pregnancy; the act of wearing
 Gestatory, *a.* that may be carried or worn
 Gestic, *a.* pertaining to deeds; legendary
 Gesticulate, *v. o.* to imitate; to act
 Gesticulation, *s.* gesture; antic tricks or mo-
 Gesticulator, *s.* one that shows postures
 Gesticulatory, *a.* exhibiting postures
 Gesture, *s.* posture, movement of the body
 Get, *v. a.* to obtain, acquire, win, learn
 Getter, *s.* one who gets or obtains
 Getting, *s.* the act of obtaining; acquisition
 Gewgaw, *s.* a toy, a bauble—*a.* trifling
 Ghastful, *a.* dreary; dismal
 Ghastfully, *ad.* frightfully
 Ghastliness, *s.* frightful aspect, paleness
 Ghastly, *a.* like a ghost, pale, horrible
 Ghastness, *s.* ghastliness, horror of look
 Ghaut, *s.* a pass through a mountain
 Ghee, *s.* butter clarified by boiling
 Gherkin, *s.* a small cucumber for pickling
 Ghool, *s.* an imaginary being; a fairy
 Ghost, *s.* the soul of man; a spirit
 Ghostlike, *a.* wild-looking; ghastly
 Ghostliness, *s.* spiritual tendency
 Ghostly, *a.* spiritual, relating to the soul
 Gialloino, *s.* [It.] a pigment, Naples yellow
 Giambeux, *s.* armour for the legs; greaves
 Giant, *s.* one unnaturally large and tall—
a. of extraordinary size and strength
 Giantess, *s.* a female giant
 Gantry, *s.* the race of giants
 Giantlike, Giantly, *a.* gigantic, vast
 Gib, Gibbe, *s.* an old worn-out animal
 Gibber, *v.* to speak inarticulately
 Gibberish, *s.* unintelligible talk; cant words
 —*v.* to prate idly or unintelligibly
 Gibbet, *s.* a gallows—*v. n.* to hang up
 Gibbier, *s.* game, wild fowl
 Gibbosity, *s.* convexity; protuberance
 Gibbous, *a.* convex, crescent-shaped
 Gibbously, *ad.* in a gibbous or convex form
 Gibbousness, *s.* protuberance, convexity
 Gibbet, *s.* an old worn-out cat
 Gibe, *s.* a sneer, scoff; word of contempt
 Gibe, *v. a.* to scoff; to ridicule; to sneer
 Giber, *s.* an utterer of sarcastic reflections
 Gibingly, *ad.* sarcastically; scornfully
 Giblets, *s.* the pinions, &c. of a goose
 Gibstaff, *s.* a staff to push a boat
 Giddily, *ad.* unsteadily; heedlessly
 Giddiness, *s.* state of being giddy; incon-
 stancy, wantonness, frolic, unsteadiness
 Giddy, *a.* whirling, heedless, changeful
 Giddy-brained, *a.* thoughtless, careless
 Giddy-headed, *a.* void of thought or caution
 Giddy-paced, *a.* moving irregularly
 Giesseite, *s.* a mineral of a rhomboidal form
 Gift, *s.* a thing given; power; a bribe—*v. a.*
 to endow with any power or faculty
 Gifted, *a.* endowed with eminent powers
 Giftedness, *s.* the state of being gifted
 Gig, *s.* any thing that is whirled round in
 play; a kind of chaise; a fiddle—*v. a.* to
 engender; to fish with a fish-gig [sistible
 Gigantean, Gigantine, *a.* like a giant; irre-
 Gigantic, *a.* giantlike, big, enormous, bulky
 Gigantology, *s.* a description of giants
 Gigantomachy, *s.* the fabulous war of the
 giants against heaven

Giggle, *s.* a sort of tittering laugh—*v. n.*
 to laugh idly; to titter
 Giggler, *s.* a laugher; a titterer
 Giglot, *s.* a wanton—a giddy
 Gild, *v. a.* to overlay with gold; to adorn
 Gilder, *s.* one who gilds; a coin, from
 1s. 6d. to 2s. value
 Gilding, *s.* thin gold laid on any surface,
 either for ornament or use
 Gill, *s.* aperture at the side of a fish's head;
 a quarter of a pint; ground-ivy
 Gillyflower, *s.* the July flower
 Gilse, *s.* a young salmon
 Gilt, *s.* golden show, gold laid on the sur-
 face of any thing—the part of gold
 Gilt-head, *s.* a genus of fishes; a bird
 Gilt-tail, *s.* a worm with a yellow tail [pass
 Gimbal, *s.* the brassing of a mariner's com-
 Gimcrack, *s.* a slight or trivial mechanism
 Gimlet, *s.* a nail-piercer or borer
 Gim-mal, *s.* some device or machinery—a
 consisting of links
 Gimp, *s.* a kind of silk twist or lace
 Gimp, *a.* nice; spruce; trim
 Gin, *s.* a snare; spirit drawn from juniper
 Ginger, *s.* a warm spicy Indian root
 Gingerbread, *s.* a kind of bread made of
 flour, ginger, treacle, &c.
 Gingerly, *ad.* cautiously, nicely, softly
 Gingham, *s.* a kind of striped cotton cloth
 Ginalgal, *a.* belonging to the gums
 Gingle, *s.* a shrill resounding noise
 Gingle, *v. a.* to make a tinkling noise
 Ginglymoid, *a.* resembling a ginglymus
 Ginglymus, *s.* a mutual indenting of two
 bones into each other's cavity, in the
 manner of a hinge; of which the elbow
 is an instance
 Ginseng, *s.* an aromatic root
 Gip, *v. o.* to take out the entrails of herrings
 Gipsy, *s.* a vagrant who pretends to tell
 fortunes by palmistry or physiognomy
 Gipsy, *s.* a reproachful name for a dark com-
 plexion [tion
 Gipsysim, *s.* the practices of gipsies; decep-
 Giraffe, *s.* the camelopard
 Girandole, *s.* a branched candlestick
 Girasol, *s.* a plant; a kind of mineral
 Gird, *v. a.* to bind round, dress; reproach
 Girdler, *s.* the largest timber on a door
 Girdle, *s.* any thing tied round the waist
 Girdle, *v. o.* to bind as with a girdle
 Girdle-belt, *s.* a belt that encircles the waist
 Girdler, *s.* one who girdles or makes girdles
 Girl, *s.* a female child or young woman
 Girlhood, *s.* the state of a girl
 Girlish, *a.* acting like a girl; youthful
 Girlishly, *ad.* in the manner of a girl
 Girlishness, *s.* levity; the manners of a girl
 Girrock, *s.* a species of gar-fish
 Girth, Girth, *s.* a broad belt by which the sad-
 dle is fixed upon the horse; a bandage
 Girt, *v. a.* to gird; to surround
 Girth, *v. a.* to bind with a girth
 Gist, *s.* the main point of a question [jist
 Gith, *s.* Guinea pepper
 Gittern, *s.* a guitar—*v. a.* to play on a gittern
 Give, *v. a.* to bestow, yield, allow, permit
 Giver, *s.* one that gives, a donor, a grantor
 Gyves, *s.* [See Gyves.]
 Giving, *s.* the act of conferring
 Glazard, *s.* the muscular stomach of a fowl
 Glabrate, *v. a.* to make plain or smooth
 Glabry, *s.* smoothness; baldness
 Glabrous, *a.* smooth, like baldness
 Glacial, Glacous, *a.* icy, made of ice, frozen

GENTILITY WITHOUT ABILITY IS WORSE THAN PLAIN BEGGARY.

GIVE YOUR TONGUE MORE HOLY DAYS THAN YOUR HANDS OR EYES.

Gla'ciate, *v. n.* to turn into ice
 Gla'ciation, *s.* act of freezing, ice formed
 Gla'ciers, *s. pl.* extensive fields of ice among
 the Alps
 Gla'cials, *s.* in fortification, a sloping bank
 Glad, *a.* cheerful, gay, exhilarating
 Glad, Glad'den, *v. a.* to cheer, make glad
 Glade, *s.* a lawn or opening in a wood
 Glad'en, Glad'der, *s.* sword-grass; broad grass
 Glad'ful, *a.* full of gladness
 Glad'fulness, *s.* joy; gladness
 Glad'iate, *a.* sword-shaped
 Glad'iator, *s.* a prize-fighter, sword-player
 Gladiato'rial, *a.* relating to prize-fighters
 Glad'iato'y, *a.* relating to gladiators
 Glad'iatu're, *s.* fencing; sword-play
 Glad'iole, *s.* the plant sword-lily
 Glad'ly, *ad.* joyfully, with merriment
 Glad'ness, *s.* joy, exultation, cheerfulness
 Glad'some, *a.* gay, delightful, pleasing
 Glad'somely, *ad.* with joy; with pleasure
 Glad'someness, *s.* moderate joy; pleasure
 Glad'win, *s.* a plant of the genus iris
 Glair, *s.* the white of an egg; a halbert
 Glair, *v. a.* to smear with the white of eggs
 Glair'y, *ad.* like glair or its qualities
 Glance, *s.* a snatch of sight, quick view,
 sudden shoot of light or splendour
 Glance, *v. n.* to censure by oblique hints
 Gland, *s.* a part of the human body designed
 to separate any fluid from the blood
 Gland'ered, *a.* affected with glanders
 Gland'ers, *s.* a horse's disease
 Glandif'erous, *a.* bearing acorns and mast
 Gland'iform, *a.* resembling a gland
 Gland'ular, *a.* consisting of glands
 Glandula'tion, *s.* (in botany), the structure
 of the secretory vessels
 Gland'ule, *s.* a small gland or secreting vessel
 Glandulif'erous, *a.* bearing glands
 Glandul'osity, *s.* a collection of glands
 Gland'ulous, *a.* pertaining to the glands
 Glare, *s.* overpowering lustre, splendour
 Glare, *v. a.* to shine so as to dazzle the eyes
 Glar'ing, *a.* blazing out; barefaced
 Glar'ingly, *ad.* openly; clearly; notoriously
 Glass, *s.* an artificial transparent substance
 Glass, *a.* made of glass, vitreous
 Glass, *v. a.* to see in a glass; cover with glass
 Glass'blower, *s.* he who blows and fashions
 Glass'ful, *ad.* as much as a glass holds [glass
 Glass'furnace, *s.* a place for making glass in
 Glass'grinder, *s.* one who polishes glass
 Glass'house, *s.* a house where glass is made
 Glass'iness, *s.* smoothness, like glass
 Glass'like, *a.* resembling glass
 Glass'man, *s.* one who sells glass
 Glass'metal, *s.* glass in fusion
 Glass'work, *s.* manufacture of glass
 Glass'works, *s.* a manufactory of glass
 Glass'wort, *s.* a plant; the salicornia
 Glass'y, *a.* made of glass, resembling glass
 Glaub'erite, *s.* a mineral of a yellowish colour
 Glaub'er-salt, *s.* a cathartic, sulphate of soda
 Glauco'ma, *s.* a disease of the eye
 Gau'cous, *a.* of a gray or blue colour
 Glave, *s.* a broad sword, a falchion
 Glaze, *v. a.* to furnish or cover with glass
 Glazier, *s.* one who glazes windows
 Glaz'ing, *s.* a vitreous incrustation
 Gleam, *s.* a sudden shoot of light; lustre
 Gleam, *v. n.* to shine with sudden coruscation
 Gleam'ing, *a.* shining, flashing, darting
 Gleam'y, *a.* flashing, darting light
 Glean, *v. a.* to gather any thing thinly
 scattered; to pick up ears of corn

Glean'er, *s.* one who gleanes after reapers
 Glean'ing, *s.* the act of gleaning; the thing
 gleaned or picked up
 Glebe, *s.* turf, soil; land possessed as part of
 the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice
 Glebos'ity, *s.* fulness of clods; turf
 Gle'bous, Gleby, *a.* turf; cloddy
 Glee, *s.* joy, merriment, gayety, cheerfulness
 Glede, *s.* a rapacious bird, the kite
 Glee'ful, *a.* gay, merry, cheerful
 Glee'k, *s.* music; a scoff—*v. a.* to sneer
 Glee'man, *s.* a musician, a minstrel
 Glee'some, *a.* full of merriment; joyous
 Gleen, *v. n.* to shine with heat or polish
 Gleet, *s.* a thin matter issuing from ulcers
 Gleet, *v. n.* to ooze; to flow slowly
 Gleet'y, *s.* ichorous; thin; limpid
 Glen, *s.* a valley, a dale
 Glene, *s.* the socket and pupil of the eye
 Gl'adine, *s.* a constituent of gluten
 Glib, *a.* smooth, voluble, slippery
 Glib'ly, *ad.* smoothly, volubly
 Glib'ness, *s.* smoothness, slipperiness
 Glide, *v. n.* to flow gently, move smoothly
 Glid'er, *s.* he or that which glides
 Glide, *s.* a sneer, a scoff, a flout
 Glim'mer, *s.* faint splendour; weak light
 Glim'mer, *v. n.* to shine or appear faintly
 Glim'mering, *s.* a weak faint light
 Glimpse, *s.* a faint light; a short view
 Glimpse, *v. n.* to appear by glimpses [scales
 Glis'sa, *s.* a fish of the tunny kind without
 Glis'ten, *v. n.* to shine, sparkle with light
 Glis'ter, *v. n.* to sparkle [see Glisten]
 Glit'ter, *v. n.* to emit an unsteady reflected
 light—*s.* an unsteady reflected light
 Glit'tering, *a.* shining with an unsteady and
 reflected, though sparkling lustre
 Gloat, *v. n.* to look askew, to squint
 Gloat, *v. n.* to cast side glances as a timid
 lover; to express fondness by the looks
 Glo'bard, *s.* a glowworm
 Glo'bate, Glo'bed, *a.* formed like a globe
 Globe, *s.* a sphere; the terraqueous ball
 Globe, *v. a.* to gather into a circle
 Glo'be-fish, *s.* the fish Ostracion
 Glo'be-thistle, *s.* a plant of the genus Echi-
 nops
 Globo'se, Glo'bous, Glob'ular, Glob'ulous,
a. spherical, round, formed like a sphere
 Globos'ity, *s.* roundness of form, sphericity
 Glob'ules, *s.* small particles of a round figure
 Glo'by, *a.* round, orbicular
 Globe, *s.* (in bot.) a roundish head of flowers
 Glom'erate, *v. a.* to gather into a ball
 Glom'eration, *s.* the act of forming into a ball
 Glom'eros, *a.* gathered into a ball or sphere
 Gloom, *s.* imperfect darkness; obscurity;
 heaviness of mind, cloudiness of aspect
 Gloom, *v. a.* to shine obscurely; to be sullen
 Gloom'ily, *ad.* dimly, dismally, sullenly
 Gloom'iness, *s.* want of light, obscurity;
 want of clearfulness; cloudiness of look
 Gloom'y, *a.* obscure, melancholy, cloudy
 Gloria'tion, *s.* boast; triumph
 Glo'ried, *a.* illustrious, honourable
 Gloria'fication, *s.* the act of giving glory
 Glo'rify, *v. a.* to honour, extol, worship
 Gloria'fying, *part.* extolling, worshipping
 Glo'rious, *a.* noble, illustrious, excellent
 Glo'riously, *ad.* nobly, renownedly
 Glo'ry, *s.* honour, praise, renown, fame
 Glo'ry, *v. n.* to boast in, to be proud of
 Glo'rying, *s.* exultation; a boasting
 Gloss, *v. to* comment, to explain, to palliate;
 to make smooth and shining

GET GOOD SENSE, AND YOU WILL NOT REPINE AT THE WANT OF GOOD LUCK.

GREATNESS, SUPPORTED BY GOODNESS, IS HARD TO BE OVERTHROWN.

Gloss, *s.* a superficial lustre; a comment; a specious representation
 Gloss-alogist, *s.* a commentator [notes
 Gloss-alogy, *s.* commentaries; explanatory
 Glossarial, *a.* relating to a glossary
 Gloss-artist, *s.* one who writes a commentary
 Gloss-ary, *s.* a dictionary explaining obscure or antiquated words; explanatory notes
 Gloss-ator, Gloss-ist, *s.* a writer of comments
 Glossiness, *s.* smooth polish; superficial lustre
 Glossing, *s.* an explanation by comment
 Glossographer, *s.* a schollast; a commentator
 Glossography, *s.* the writing of commentaries
 Glossy, *a.* shining, bright, smooth
 Glottis, *s.* the aperture of the larynx, serving for the formation of the voice
 Glout, *v. n.* to pout, to look sullen
 Glove, *s.* a cover for the hand
 Glove, *v. a.* to cover as with a glove
 Glover, *s.* one who makes or sells gloves
 Glow, *v.* to be heated; to feel activity of fancy; to shine without flame
 Glow, *s.* shining heat, vividness of colour
 Glowing, *a.* shining, resplendent
 Glow-worm, *s.* a small creeping grub that shines in the dark by a luminous tail
 Gloze, *s.* flattery, specious show, gloss
 Gloze, *v.* to flatter; to wheedle
 Glozer, *s.* a flatterer
 Glu'zing, *s.* specious representation
 Glu'cin, *s.* a soft white earth obtained from the beryl and emerald
 Glue, *s.* a thick viscous cement, made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly
 Glue, *v. a.* to join with a viscous cement
 Glu'boiler, *s.* a maker of glue
 Glu'er, *s.* one who cements with glue
 Glu'ey, *a.* viscous, tenacious
 Glu'einess, *s.* the quality of being gluey
 Glum, *a.* sullen, stubbornly grave
 Glume, *s.* the husk of corn and grasses
 Glu'mous, *a.* having many flowers in one corolla
 Glut, *v. a.* to devour, to cloy, to saturate
 Glut, *s.* overabundance, more than enough
 Glu'ten, *s.* the fibrous matter of vegetables
 Glu'tinate, *v. a.* to join with glue
 Glu'tination, *s.* the uniting with glue
 Glu'tinative, *a.* tenacious; glutinous
 Glu'tinos'ity, *s.* the quality of being glutinous
 Glu'tinous, *a.* gluey, viscous, tenacious
 Glu'tinousness, *s.* viscosity; viscidty; tenacity
 Glu'ton, *s.* one who eats to excess
 Glu'tonise, *v.* to eat like a glutton
 Glu'tonous, *a.* given to excessive feeding
 Glu'tonously, *ad.* with the voracity of a glutton
 Glu'tony, *s.* excess; luxury of the table
 Glyco'nian, Glycon'ic, *a.* denoting a poetic measure of three feet, a spondee, choriamb, and a pyrrhic
 Glyph, *s.* (in architecture) a channel
 Glyphic, *s.* a figure of speech by which a word is implied
 Glyptographic, *a.* describing the methods of engraving figures on precious stones
 Glyptography, *s.* a description of the art of engraving upon gems
 Gnar, Guari, *v. n.* to growl, to snarl
 Gnar'ed, *a.* knotty, rough
 Gnash, *v.* to grind the teeth in a rage
 Gnash'ing, *s.* a grinding of the teeth
 Gnat, *s.* a small winged stinging insect
 Gnat-worm, *s.* the larva of a gnat

Gnathon'ical, *a.* deceitful; flattering
 Guav'ity, *s.* activity, sprightliness
 Gnaw, *v. a.* to pick with the teeth; corrode
 Guaw'er, *s.* that which gnaws or corrodes
 Gneiss, *s.* (in geology) a kind of stone
 Gnome, *s.* one of those invisible people who are fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth
 Gno'mical, *a.* containing maxims or reflections
 Gnomiomet'rical, *a.* applied to instruments in the measurement of angles, &c.
 Gnomolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to gnomology
 Gnomology, *s.* a treatise on maxims
 Gno'mon, *s.* the hand or pin of a dial
 Gnomonic, Gnomon'ical, *a.* pertaining to the art of dialling
 Gnomonics, *s.* the science or art of dialling
 Gnomonology, *s.* a treatise on dialling
 Gnos'tic, *a.* pertaining to the Gnostics
 Gnos'ticism, *s.* the principles taught by the Gnostics
 Gnos'tics, *s. pl.* a sect of philosophers that arose in the first ages of Christianity, who endeavoured to reconcile the pagan with the Christian doctrine
 Gnu, *s.* a large animal of the antelope species
 Go, *v. n.* to walk, proceed, travel, pass
 Goad, *s.* a pointed stick to drive oxen with
 Goad, *v. a.* to prick, to stimulate, to incite
 Goal, *s.* a starting-post; final purpose
 Goar, *s.* any edging sewed upon cloth; a slanting piece inserted to widen a garment
 Goat, *s.* a ruminant animal that seems of a middle species between deer and sheep
 Goat-chaser, *s.* a kind of beetle
 Goat-fish, *s.* a fish of the Mediterranean Sea
 Goat-herd, *s.* one who tends goats
 Goat'ish, *a.* resembling a goat; lustful
 Goat'milker, Goat'sucker, *s.* the fern owl
 Goat's-thorn, *s.* a plant of the genus Astragalus
 Gob'bet, *s.* as much as can be swallowed at
 Gob'bet, *v. a.* to swallow at a mouthful
 Gob'ble, *v.* to swallow hastily with noise
 Gobbler, *s.* one that devour in haste
 Go'between, *s.* one that transacts business by running between two parties
 Gob'let, *s.* a bowl or large cup
 Gob'lin, *s.* an evil spirit, a fairy, a phantom
 Go-by, *s.* evasion; a shifting off
 Go'cart, *s.* a thing to teach children to walk
 GOD, *s.* the Supreme Being; the Creator
 God'child, *s.* a child for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism
 God-daughter, *s.* she for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism
 God'dess, *s.* a female heathen divinity
 God'desslike, *a.* resembling a goddess
 God'father, *s.* a male sponsor in baptism
 God'head, *s.* the Deity, the Divine Nature
 God'less, *a.* wicked, impious, vile, atheistical
 God'lessness, *s.* the state of being impious
 God'like, *a.* divine, supremely excellent
 God'ly, God'ly, *ad.* piously; righteously
 God'liness, *s.* piety to God, real religion
 God'ling, *s.* a little divinity, an idol
 God'ly, *a.* pious, righteous, religious
 God'mother, *s.* a female sponsor in baptism
 God'send, *s.* an unexpected and valuable gift
 God'ship, *s.* deity; divinity
 God'son, *s.* a boy for whom one was sponsor
 God'speed, *s.* good speed, success
 Go'er, *s.* one that goes; a runner; a walker
 Gog'gle, *v. n.* to look askint
 Gog'gle-eyed, *a.* having large eyes, which are constantly in motion; squint-eyed

Goggles, *s. pl.* spherical glasses to protect the eyes; blinds for horses
 Go'ing, *s.* the act of walking, departure
 Go'tre, *s.* a swelling in the neck
 Go'trous, *a.* of the nature of a wen
 Gold, *s.* a precious metal, used as coin, very ductile and malleable—*a.* made of gold
 Go'ldbeater, *s.* one who beats or foliates gold
 Go'ldbound, *a.* encompassed with gold
 Go'lden, *a.* made of gold; bright, happy
 Go'lden-cup, *s.* a plant, the ranunculus
 Go'ldfinch, *s.* a small singing bird
 Go'ldfish, *s.* a small gold-coloured fish
 Go'ldlace, *s.* lace wrought with gold
 Go'ld-proof, *a.* proof against bribery
 Go'ldsize, *s.* a glue for burnishing gilding
 Go'ldsmith, *s.* one who manufactures gold
 Go'ldthread, *s.* flattened gold twisted on a silken thread; a plant
 Go'ldwire, *s.* wire covered with thin gold
 Golf, *s.* a game played with a ball and club
 Golosh', Golo'e-shoe, *s.* a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry
 Gome, *s.* the black grease of a cart-wheel
 Gonphos'is, *s.* connexion of a tooth to its socket
 Gom'dola, *s.* a boat much used at Venice
 Gondolie'r, *s.* an Italian boatman
 Gone, *part. of go*; past, lost, dead
 Gon'falon, *s.* a standard, an ensign
 Gonfalonie'r, *s.* a chief standard-bearer
 Gong, *s.* an instrument of brass, which, when struck, produces a loud noise
 Goniom'eter, *s.* instrument to measure angles
 Goniom'etric, *a.* pertaining to a goniometer
 Gonorrhoe'a, *s.* a morbid venereal discharge
 Good, *s.* the contrary to evil; virtue
 Good, *a.* proper, wholesome, sound, not evil
 Good! *interj.* well! right!
 Good-by', *ad.* [a contraction of *God, or good be with you*], a familiar way of bidding farewell
 Good-hu'mour, *s.* a cheerful temper of mind
 Good-hu'moured, *a.* cheerful
 Good'liness, *s.* beauty, grace, elegance
 Good'ly, *a.* beautiful, graceful, gay, splendid
 Good'man, *s.* a rustic term of compliment
 Good-na'ture, *s.* habitual benevolence
 Good-na'tured, *a.* habitually benevolent
 Good'ness, *s.* desirable qualities
 Goods, *s.* furniture, freight, merchandise
 Good'wife, *s.* the mistress of a family
 Good-will', *s.* benevolence; kindness
 Good'y, *s.* [corrupted from *goodwife*], a low term of civility used to mean persons
 Goos'ander, *s.* a migratory fowl, the diver
 Goose, *s.* a large water-fowl; a tailor's iron
 Goos'eberry, *s.* a small tree and its fruit
 Goos'eberryfool, *s.* a food made of boiled gooseberries, with milk, sugar, &c.
 Goos'ecap, *s.* a silly person
 Goose'foot, *s.* a plant, the chenopodium
 Goos'egrass, *s.* the name of certain plants
 Go'rbellied, *a.* fat, big-bellied, prominent
 Go'rbelly, *s.* a big paunch; a swelling belly
 Go'rcock, *s.* the moor-cock, or red game
 Gord, *s.* an instrument of gaming
 Go'r'dian-knot, *s.* an inextricable difficulty
 Gore, *s.* clotted blood, congealed blood
 Gory, *v. a.* to stab, to pierce with horns
 Gorge, *s.* the throat, the swallow
 Gorge, *v. n.* to glut, to satiate, to swallow
 Go'rgeous, *a.* fine, splendid, glittering
 Go'rgeously, *ad.* magnificently, finely
 Go'rgeousness, *s.* magnificence, show
 Go'rget, *s.* a breast-plate worn by military officers; formerly, armour for the throat
 Go'r'gon, *s.* any thing ugly or horrid

Go'rmand, Gour'mand, *s.* a luxurious feeder
 Go'rmandize, *v. n.* to feed ravenously
 Go'rmandizer, *s.* a voracious eater, a glutton
 Gorse, *s.* furze, a thick prickly shrub
 Go'try, *a.* covered with blood; murderous
 Go'shawk, *s.* a hawk of a large kind
 Gos'ling, *s.* a goose not yet full grown
 Gos'pel, *s.* the holy book of the Christian revelation; God's word; divinity, theology
 Gos'pel, *v. n.* to fill with religious thought
 Gos'pelize, *v. a.* to form according to the gospel
 Gos'peller, *s.* the clergyman that reads the gospel in a cathedral church
 Gos'samer, *s.* the fine down of plants; white cobwebs which fly to the air
 Gos'samery, *a.* light; dimmy; unsubstantial
 Gos'sip, *s.* a sponsor in baptism; a tattler
 Gos'sip, *v. n.* to prate, to chat; to be merry
 Gos'siping, *s.* a meeting of gossip
 Goth'amist, *s.* a term for wiseacre
 Goth'ic, *a.* in manner of the Goths; antique
 Goth'icise, *v. a.* to bring back to barbarism
 Goth'icism, *s.* conformity to the Gothic idiom or Gothic architecture
 Goths, *s.* an ancient people of Gothia, an island in the Baltic Sea; the Scythians
 Gouge, *s.* a chisel with a round edge
 Gouge, *v. a.* to scoop out as with a chisel
 Goulard', *s.* an extract of lead
 Gourd, *s.* a plant resembling a melon
 Gour'diness, *s.* a swelling in a horse's leg
 Gour'dy, *a.* swelled in the legs
 Gour'net, *s.* the name of a fish; a bird
 Gout, *s.* a periodical painful disease; a drop
 Gout, *s.* [Fr.] taste (pro goo)
 Gout'iness, *s.* the state of being gouty
 Gout'y, *a.* afflicted or diseased with the gout
 Govern, *v.* to rule, to manage, to direct
 Govern'able, *a.* submissive to authority
 Govern'ance, *s.* government, rule, control
 Governan'te, *s.* a governess of young ladies
 Govern'ness, *s.* a tutress, a directress
 Government, *s.* an establishment of legal authority; executive power; manageableness; regularity of behaviour
 Govern'or, *s.* a ruler, a commander, a tutor
 Govern'orship, *s.* the office of a governor
 Gowk, *s.* a cuckoo
 Gown, *s.* a long upper garment
 Gowns man, *s.* a man devoted to the arts of peace; a student in divinity, law, &c.
 Grabble, *v.* to grope; to lie prostrate
 Grace, *s.* favour, kindness, virtue, privilege, pardon; beauty, ornament; a short prayer
 Grace, *v. a.* to dignify, embellish, favour
 Gra'ceful, *a.* beautiful with dignity, comely
 Gra'cefully, *ad.* elegantly, with dignity
 Gra'cefulness, *s.* elegance of manner
 Gra'celess, *a.* void of grace, abandoned
 Gra'celessly, *ad.* without grace
 Gra'celessness, *s.* quality of being graceless
 Gra'cile, *a.* slender, small, lean
 Gra'cility, *s.* slenderness, smallness
 Gra'cious, *a.* benevolent, virtuously, graceful
 Gra'ciously, *ad.* kindly, condescendingly
 Gra'ciousness, *s.* kind condescension
 Grad'a'tion, *s.* a regular advance, order
 Grad'atory, *ad.* proceeding step by step
 Grade, *s.* rank; degree; a step
 Grad'ient, *a.* walking, moving by steps
 Grad'ient, *s.* deviation from a level surface to an inclined plane
 Grad'ual, *a.* done by degrees, step by step
 Grad'uality, Gradua'tion, *s.* a regular progression by succession of degrees
 Grad'ually, *ad.* by degrees, step by step

[GRA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GRA

GIVE YOUR HEART TO YOUR CREATOR, AND YOUR ALMS TO THE POOR.

Graduate, *v. a.* to mark with degrees; to heighten; dignity with a degree in the university—*v. n.* to take a degree
 Graduate, *s.* one who has taken a degree in a university; an academicalian
 Graduateship, *s.* the state of a graduate
 Graduation, *s.* regular progression by succession of degrees; conferring degrees
 Graduator, *s.* an instrument for dividing any line into equal parts
 Graft, *s.* a ditch or moat
 Graft, *s.* a young shoot or scion propagated by insertion in the stem of another tree
 Graft, *v. a.* to insert a cion or branch of one tree into the stock of another
 Graft'er, *s.* one who raises fruit by grafting
 Grain, *s.* all kinds of corn; the seed of any fruit; a small weight; direction of the fibres of wood, &c.; the form of the surface with regard to roughness or smoothness; a minute particle; the heart; the temper
 Grain'd, *a.* rough, made less smooth
 Grain'ing, *s.* indentation; a fish
 Grains, *s. pl.* the husks of malt in brewing
 Grain'ial, Grain'eous, *a.* grassy
 Graminifolious, *a.* having leaves like grass
 Graminif'orous, *a.* grass-eating
 Gram'mar, *s.* the science of speaking or writing a language correctly and with precision; the book which teaches it
 Gram'mar, *a.* belonging to grammar
 Gramma'rian, *s.* one who teaches grammar
 Gram'mar-school, *s.* a school where languages are grammatically taught
 Grammatical, *a.* belonging to grammar
 Grammatically, *ad.* according to grammar
 Grammat'icaster, *s.* a mere verbal pedant
 Grammat'icise, *v. a.* to render grammatical
 Gram'matist, *s.* a grammatical pedant
 Gram'ple, *s.* a crab-fish
 Gram'pus, *s.* a large fish of the whale kind
 Gran'am, Gran'dam, *s.* a grandmother
 Gran'ary, *s.* a storehouse for threshed corn
 Grand, *a.* great, illustrious, high in power
 Grand'child, *s.* the child of a son or daughter
 Grand'daughter, *s.* the daughter of a son, &c.
 Grandee, *s.* a man of high rank or power
 Grandee'ship, *s.* the rank, &c. of a grandee
 Grandeur, *s.* state, magnificence
 Grandev'ity, *s.* great age; length of life
 Grandev'ous, *a.* long-lived; of great age
 Grand'father, *s.* father's or mother's father
 Grand'fic, *a.* making great
 Grandiloquence, *s.* a lofty style of speech
 Grandiloquous, *a.* using a lofty style
 Grand'inous, *a.* consisting of hail
 Grand'ly, *ad.* splendidly, sublimely [ther
 Grand'mother, *s.* father's or mother's mo-
 Grand'ness, *s.* magnificence; grandeur
 Grand'sire, *s.* a grandfather; an ancestor
 Grand'son, *s.* the son of a son or daughter
 Grange, *s.* a farm-house, a lone house
 Granif'orous, *a.* bearing or producing grain
 Gran'illite, *s.* a mixed kind of granite
 Gran'ite, *s.* a hard and very durable stone
 Granitic, *a.* consisting of granite
 Graniv'orous, *a.* eating or living on grain
 Grant, *v. a.* to admit, to allow, to bestow
 Grant, *s.* the thing granted; a gift, a boon
 Grant'able, *a.* that may be granted
 Grantee, *s.* he to whom a grant is made
 Gran'tor, *s.* he by whom any grant is made
 Gran'ular, *a.* resembling grains or seeds
 Gran'ulate, *v.* to form into small grains
 Granulation, *s.* act of breaking into grains
 Gran'ule, *s.* a small compact particle

Gran'ulous, *a.* full of little grains
 Grape, *s.* fruit of the vine growing in clusters
 Grapeless, *a.* wanting the flavour of the grape
 Gra'peshot, *s.* shot confined in a small bag and used instead of a cannon-ball
 Gra'pestone, *s.* the seed of the grape
 Graph'ic, Graph'ical, *a.* well delineated
 Graphically, *ad.* in a picturesque manner
 Graph'ite, *s.* carburet of iron, plumbago
 Graph'olite, *s.* a species of slate
 Graphom'eter, *s.* a mathematical instrument, called also a semicircle
 Graphomet'rical, *a.* pertaining to a graphometer
 Gra'pnel, *s.* a grappling iron; a small anchor
 Gra'pnel, *s.* close contest; a grappling-iron
 Gra'pnel, *v.* to contest in close fight; to seize, to lay fast hold of, to fasten, to fix
 Gra'pment, *s.* close fight or embrace
 Gra'ppling-irons, *s. pl.* irons appended to a balloon, for the purpose of securing it in its descent; an instrument by which a ship fastens on another in close action
 Gra'py, *a.* full of clusters of grapes
 Grasp, *v.* to hold in the hand, to seize
 Grasp, *s.* the seizure of the hand, possession
 Grasp'er, *s.* one who grasps or lays hold of
 Grass, *s.* common herbage of fields, &c.
 Grass'hopper, *s.* a small chirping insect that hops in the summer grass
 Grass-plot, *s.* a small level covered with grass
 Grass'y, *a.* covered with grass
 Grate, *s.* an enclosure made with bars; the range of bars within which fires are made
 Grate, *v.* to rub or wear away; to offend
 Gra'teful, *a.* willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; agreeable, acceptable
 Gra'tefully, *ad.* with gratitude, pleasingly
 Gra'tefulness, *s.* the quality of being grate-ful or pleasant to the senses; gratitude
 Gra'ter, *s.* a rough instrument to grate with
 Gratifica'tion, *s.* pleasure, delight; reward
 Grat'ifier, *s.* one who gratifies or delights
 Grat'ify, *v. a.* to indulge, please, requite
 Grat'ing, *a.* bar-h; disagreeable
 Grat'ingly, *ad.* harshly, offensively
 Grat'is, *ad.* for nothing, without reward
 Gra'titude, *s.* a desire to return benefits
 Gra'titous, *a.* voluntary; bestowed without claim or merit; asserted without proof
 Gra'tuitously, *ad.* without claim or merit
 Gra'tu'ity, *s.* a free gift, a recompense
 Gra'tulate, *v. a.* to congratulate, wish joy
 Gra'tulation, *s.* the act of rejoicing on behalf of another; expression of joy
 Gra'tulatory, *a.* expressing congratulation
 Grave, *s.* the place in which the dead are deposited; the name of an accent
 Grave, *a.* solemn, sober, serious, not showy
 Grave, *v.* to carve in any hard substance
 Gra've-clothes, *s.* the dress of the dead
 Gra've-digger, *s.* the person who digs graves
 Grav'el, *s.* hard sand; sandy matter concreted in the kidneys and bladder
 Grav'el, *v. a.* to cover with gravel; puzzle
 Gra'veless, *a.* without a tomb; unburied
 Grav'elly, *a.* abounding with gravel
 Gra'vely, *ad.* seriously, without tawdry show
 Gra'veolence, *s.* a strong and offensive scent
 Gra'veolent, *a.* emitting an offensive smell
 Gra'ver, *s.* one that engraves; a graving tool
 Gra'vestone, *s.* a stone placed over the grave
 Grav'id, Grav'idated, *a.* pregnant
 Grav'ida'tion, Grav'id'ity, *s.* pregnancy
 Gra'ving, *s.* carved work; impression

GOOD MEN ARE MASTERS OF THEIR PLEASURES; THE BAD ARE THEIR SLAVES.

[ORI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GRO

GRATITUDE IS A PROPERTY OF WHICH NO ONE CAN ROB THE POSSESSOR.

Gravitate, *v. n.* to weigh or press downwards; to tend to the centre of attraction
 Gravitation, *s.* act of tending to the centre
 Gravity, Graveness, *s.* seriousness; weight
 Gravy, *s.* the juice of roasted meat, &c.
 Gray, *a.* white and black mixed; hoary
 Gray beard, *s.* an old man
 Gray-headed, *a.* having gray hair
 Grayish, *a.* somewhat gray
 Grayling, *s.* the umber; a fish
 Graywacke, *s.* a kind of sandstone mixed with various minerals
 Graze, *v.* to feed on grass; to touch lightly
 Grazier, *s.* one who feeds cattle
 Grazing, *s.* the act of feeding on grass
 Grease, *s.* the soft part of the fat
 Grease, *v. a.* to smear with fat; to bribe
 Greasily, *ad.* with the appearance of grease
 Greasiness, *s.* fatness, oiliness, unctuousness
 Greasy, *a.* oily, fat, smeared with grease
 Great, *s.* large, eminent, illustrious
 Greathearted, *a.* high spirited; undejected
 Greatly, *ad.* in a great degree, illustriously
 Greatness, *s.* largeness, power, dignity, state
 Graves, *s.* armour for the legs
 Grecian, *s.* a native or inhabitant of Greece; one versed in Greek—*a.* belonging to Greece
 Grecise, *v.* to translate or speak Greek
 Grecism, *s.* idiom of the Greek language
 Greece, *s.* the name of a country
 Gredily, *ad.* eagerly, voraciously
 Grediness, *s.* ravenousness, voracity
 Gredy, *a.* ravenous, eager, voracious
 Greek, *s.* a native of Greece, or its language
 Greek, *a.* belonging to Greece
 Greekling, *s.* an inferior Greek writer
 Greekrose, *s.* the flower campion
 Green, *a.* not ripe, young, fresh, new
 Green, *s.* a colour; a grassy plain; leaves
 Greenbroom, *s.* a plant, a shrub
 Green-cloth, *s.* a board or court of justice held in the king's household
 Green-eyed, *a.* having greenish eyes
 Greenfinch, *s.* a small singing bird; a fish
 Green-gage, *s.* a luscious kind of plum
 Green-grocer, *s.* a seller of vegetables
 Greenhouse, *s.* a conservatory for plants, &c.
 Greenish, *a.* inclining to a green colour
 Greenly, *ad.* with a green colour; newly
 Greenness, *s.* freshness, immaturity
 Green-stall, *s.* a stall on which greens are exposed for sale
 Greenstone, *s.* a kind of granular rock
 Greensward, *s.* turf on which grass grows
 Greenwood, *s.* a wood as it appears in leaf
 Greet, *v.* to address, to congratulate
 Greeting, *s.* a kind salutation at meeting
 Greal, *a.* belonging to a flock
 Gregarian, *a.* of the common sort; ordinary
 Gregarious, *a.* going in flocks or herds
 Gregarily, *ad.* in a flock or herd
 Gregariousness, *s.* the state of living in
 Gregorian, *a.* belonging to the style or method of computation, instituted by Pope Gregory in the year 1582
 Gremial, *a.* belonging to the lap or bosom
 Grenade, Grenado, *s.* a little hollow ball of iron, which, being filled with powder, is set on fire, and, bursting, does considerable damage wherever it is thrown
 Grenadier, *s.* a tall foot soldier
 Grey [See Gray]
 Greyhound, *s.* a tall fleet hunting dog
 Grice, *s.* a little pig
 Griddle, *s.* a broad pan for baking cakes

Gridelin, *s.* a colour mixed of white and
 Gridiron, *s.* a grate to broil meat on [red
 Grief, *s.* sorrow, trouble of mind, disease
 Griefful, *a.* full of grief or sorrow
 Grievance, *s.* a hardship; an injury
 Grieve, *v.* to afflict, hurt, mourn, lament
 Grievous, *a.* afflictive, painful, atrocious
 Grievously, *ad.* painfully, calamitously
 Grievousness, *s.* sorrow; pain; calamity
 Griffin, Griffon, *s.* a fabulous creature, having the head and paws of a lion, and the body and wings of an eagle.
 Grig, *s.* a small eel; a merry creature
 Grill, *v. a.* to broil on a gridiron
 Grilla'de, *s.* any thing broiled on the gridiron
 Grim, *a.* ill-looking, ugly, hideous, horrible
 Grima'ce, *s.* a distortion of the countenance from habit or contempt; air of affectation
 Grimal'kin, *s.* an old cat
 Grime, *s.* dirt—*v. a.* to make dirty, daub, sully
 Grimfaced, *a.* having a stern face
 Grimly, *ad.* sourly, crabbedly, horribly
 Grimness, *s.* sternness of countenance
 Grimy, *a.* full of grime; foul
 Grin, *s.* an affected laugh; a snarl; a trap
 Grin, *v. n.* to show the teeth set together
 Grind, *v.* to reduce any thing to powder; to sharpen; to harass, to oppress
 Grinder, *s.* one that grinds; the instrument of grinding; one of the back teeth
 Grindstone, *s.* a stone for grinding on
 Gripe, *v.* to clutch, to squeeze, to pinch
 Gripe, *s.* a grasp; oppression; the colic
 Griper, *s.* an oppressor, a usurer
 Griping, *s.* pain arising from colic
 Grisamber, *s.* used by Milton for Ambergis
 Grisette, *s.* the wife or daughter of a tradesman in France
 Gris'kin, *s.* the back bone of a hog
 Grisly, *a.* dreadful, horrible, hideous
 Grist, *s.* corn to be ground; provision
 Gristle, *s.* a cartilaginous substance; a part of the body next in hardness to the bone
 Gristly, *a.* full of gristles, cartilaginous
 Grit, *s.* the coarse part of meal; sand
 Gritiness, *s.* hardness, abounding in grit
 Gritty, *a.* full of hard particles
 Grizzle, *s.* a mixture of white and black
 Grizzled, Grizzly, *a.* somewhat gray
 Groan, *v. n.* to breathe with a hoarse noise
 Groan, *s.* a deep sigh from sorrow or pain
 Groaning, *part. a.* fetching deep sighs
 Groaning, *s.* an expression of deep pain
 Groat, *s.* far-pace [pron. *graw*]
 Gröats, *s. pl.* oats that have the hulls off
 Grocer, *s.* a dealer in sugar, &c.
 Grocery, *s.* wares which are sold by grocers
 Grog, *s.* spirits and water without sugar
 Grog-blossom, *s.* a blotch or redness on the face of those who drink to excess
 Groggy, *a.* a little intoxicated. A *groggy* horse is one that bears wholly on his heels when he is trotting
 Grog'rain, *s.* a kind of silken stuff with pile
 Groin, *s.* the abdominal part next the thigh
 Groom, *s.* one who tends horses, a servant
 Groove, *s.* a hollow channel cut with a tool
 Groove, *v. a.* to cut hollow
 Grope, *v. n.* to feel where one cannot see
 Groper, *s.* one that searches in the dark
 Gross, *a.* thick, fat; stupid, palpable
 Gross, *s.* the bulk, main body; 12 dozen
 Grossbeak, *s.* a bird with a thick beak
 Grossheaded, *a.* having a thick skull
 Grossly, *ad.* bulkily, without delicacy
 Grossness, *s.* coarseness, want of delicacy

GOOD MEN'S EARS ARE ALWAYS OPEN TO JUST MEN'S PRAYERS.

Grace in women is the secret chain—the spell that binds for ever.

Grossular, *s.* belonging to a gooseberry—*s.* a rare mineral of a green colour
 Grot, Grot'to, *s.* a cavern made for coolness
 Grotes'que, *s.* distorted of figure, unnatural
 Grotes'quely, *ad.* in a fantastical manner
 Grove, *s.* a walk shaded by trees
 Grov'el, *v. n.* to be mean and low-minded ; to lie or creep on the ground
 Grov'eller, *s.* an abject mean wretch
 Grov'elling, *s.* mean, without dignity
 Ground, *s.* land, floor ; dregs ; first principle
 Ground, *v. o.* to lay on the ground, &c.
 Ground'age, *s.* tax paid for a ship in port
 Ground'ash, *s.* a ground shoot of ash
 Ground'bait, *s.* bait that sinks to the bottom
 Ground'floor, *s.* the lower floor of a house
 Ground'ivy, *s.* the plant alehoof
 Ground'less, *s.* void of reason or truth
 Ground'lessly, *ad.* without cause or reason
 Ground'lessness, *s.* want of just reason
 Ground'ling, *s.* a fish ; one of the vulgar
 Ground'oak, *s.* a sapling or shoot of oak
 Ground'pine, *s.* a plant, germander
 Ground'plot, *s.* the plot or space of ground on which a building is placed
 Ground'rent, *s.* the rent paid for the ground on which a house is built, &c.
 Grund'sel, Ground'sill, *s.* timber next the ground ; lower part of a building
 Ground'sel, *s.* a well-known plant
 Ground'work, *s.* the ground ; first principle
 Group, *s.* a crowd, a cluster, a huddle
 Group, *v. o.* to put into a distinct collection
 Grouping, *s.* the art of combining and arranging objects in a picture
 Grouse, *s.* a kind of wild fowl ; a moorcock
 Groat, *s.* coarse meal, pollard ; dregs
 Grov'y, *s.* belonging to groves or thickets
 Grow, *v. n.* to vegetate, increase, improve
 Grow'er, *s.* an increaser ; a large farmer
 Growl, *v. n.* to snarl, murmur, grumble—*s.* the noise made by a surly dog
 Growler, *s.* a snarling cur ; a grumbler
 Growling, *s.* the act of snarling, grumbling
 Growth, *s.* vegetation ; increase of stature ; advancement ; thing produced
 Grub, *v. o.* to destroy by digging, to dig out
 Grub, *s.* a small destructive worm ; a dwarf
 Grub'axe, *s.* a tool used in grubbing up roots
 Grub'ber, *s.* one who digs or roots up
 Grub'ble, *v. n.* to feel in the dark
 Grudge, *v.* to envy, repine, give unwillingly
 Grudge, *v.* an old quarrel, ill-will, envy
 Grud'ging, *s.* reluctance, malignity
 Grud'gingly, *ad.* unwillingly, malignantly
 Gru'el, *s.* oatmeal boiled in water
 Gruff, Grum, *s.* sour of aspect, surly, harsh
 Gruffly, *ad.* harshly, ruggedly, sourly
 Gruffness, *s.* harshness of look or voice
 Grum'ble, *v. n.* to growl, murmur, snarl
 Grumbler, *s.* one who grumbles, a murderer ; a discontented person
 Grum'bling, *s.* a murmuring, discontent
 Grume, *s.* a coagulated fluid
 Grum'fly, *ad.* morosely, in a sullen manner
 Grum'ous, *s.* thick, clotted like blood
 Grum'ousness, *s.* a state of concretion
 Grunt, *s.* the noise of a hog
 Grunt, Grunt'le, *v. n.* to murmur like a hog, to make a grumbling noise
 Grunter, *s.* he who grunts ; a kind of fish
 Grunt'ling, *s.* a young hog
 Grutch, *v. n.* to envy—*s.* malice, ill-will
 Guai'a'cum, *s.* a physical wood, used as a purifier ; also called *lignum sanctum*
 Guai'a'ca, Guai'a, *s.* an American fruit

Gua'na, *s.* a species of lizard
 Guana'co, *s.* an animal of South America, a species of the camel sheep
 Guarantee, Guar'an'y, *s.* a power which undertakes to see stipulations faithfully performed—*v. o.* to answer for performance
 Guard, *s.* a state of caution, defence, vigilance
 Guard, *v. a.* to watch ; to protect ; to defend
 Guard'able, *s.* that may be protected
 Guard'ant, *s.* having the face turned towards the spectator
 Guard'edly, *ad.* in a cautious manner
 Guard'edness, *s.* caution ; wariness
 Guard'ful, Guard'ed, *s.* wary ; cautious
 Guard'ian, *s.* one who has the care of an orphan ; a superintendent
 Guard'ian, *s.* a superintendent
 Guard'ianship, *s.* the office of a guardian
 Guard'less, *s.* without defence or care
 Guard'room, *s.* a room for the use of soldiers who are "on guard"
 Guard'ship, *s.* a ship that guards a harbour
 Gubernation, *s.* government ; direction
 Gubernative, Gubernat'orial, *s.* governing
 Gud'geon, *s.* a fish ; a man easily cheated
 Guer'don, *s.* a reward, a recompense
 Guerri'la, *s.* a Spanish free soldier, or armed mountaineer. Of such were the forces of General Mina and other leaders in the Peninsular war
 Guess, *v.* to conjecture rightly, to find out
 Guess, *s.* a conjecture, a supposition
 Guess'er, *s.* one who judges by conjecture
 Guest, *s.* one who is entertained by another
 Gugg'le, *v.* to sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow-mouthed vessel
 Guhr, *s.* an earthy deposit found in water
 Guid'able, *s.* that may be governed by counsel
 Guid'age, *s.* the reward given to a guide
 Guid'ance, *s.* direction, government
 Guide, *v. a.* to direct, regulate, instruct
 Guide, *s.* one who directs another
 Gui'de'less, *s.* without a guide
 Guilt, *s.* a society, corporation, fraternity
 Guilt'able, *s.* liable to a tax
 Guilt'hall, *s.* the hall of a corporation
 Guilt'ry, *s.* members of a guild
 Guile, *s.* deceitful cunning, insidious artifice
 Guil'tful, *s.* a treacherous, insidious, artful
 Guil'tfully, *ad.* deceitfully, treacherously
 Guil'tfulness, *s.* secret treachery ; cunning
 Guil'tless, *s.* free from deceit, innocent
 Guil'tlessness, *s.* simplicity, innocence
 Guilt'less, *s.* a fermenting vat
 Guilloti'ne, *s.* a machine for beheading—*v. o.* to decapitate by the guillotine
 Guilt, *s.* an offence, a crime, a fault
 Guilt'ily, *ad.* without innocence, criminally
 Guilt'iness, *s.* the state of being guilty
 Guilt'less, *s.* innocent, free from crime
 Guilt'lessly, *ad.* innocently, without guilt
 Guilt'lessness, *s.* freedom from crime
 Guilt'y, *s.* a not innocent, corrupt, wicked
 Guim'bard', *s.* a musical instrument
 Guin'ea, *s.* a gold coin, value 2*s.*
 Guin'ea-hen, *s.* a large kind of fowl of a gray colour with white spots [plant
 Guin'ea-pepper, *s.* capsicum, a pungent
 Guin'ea-pig, *s.* the cavy, a quadruped
 Guise, *s.* manner, habit, custom, dress
 Guitar, *s.* a stringed musical instrument
 Gu'lar, *s.* pertaining to the gullet
 Guleh, Gul'chin, *s.* a glutton
 Gules, *s.* in heraldry, a red colour
 Gulf, *s.* a large bay, an abyss, a whirlpool
 Gulf'y, *s.* full of gulfs or whirlpools

GENEROSITY WOULD ACT OFTENER IF SHE WAS OFTENER TRUSTED.

[GUT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HAB]

Gull, *v. a.* to cheat, to defraud, to trick
 Gull, *s.* a sea bird; one easily cheated
 Gull-catcher, *s.* one who cheats simpletons
 Gull'er, *s.* a cheat, an impostor
 Gull'ery, *s.* imposture, rank cheating
 Gull'et, *s.* the passage for food in the throat
 Gullibility, *s.* extraordinary credulity
 Gull'y, *s.* a sort of ditch—*v. a.* to wear a hollow channel in the earth
 Gull'yhole, *s.* the hole where the gutters empty themselves into the sewers
 Gulosity, *s.* greediness, gluttony, voracity
 Gulp, *v. a.* to swallow eagerly with noise
 Gulp, *s.* as much as is swallowed at once
 Gum, *s.* the viscous juice of trees; the fleshy covering that contains the teeth
 Gum, *v. a.* to close or smear with gum
 Gum-arabic, *s.* the gum of the acacia
 Gum-boil, *s.* a boil on the gum
 Gum-lac, *s.* a kind of drug. [See Lac]
 Gumminess, *s.* the state of being gummy
 Gum'mous, *a.* of the nature of gum
 Gum'my, *a.* consisting of gum, full of gum
 Gum'ption, *s.* (vulgarily) skill, understanding
 Gum-resin, *s.* a mixture of gum and resin
 Gum-tragacanth, *s.* the gum of a thorny shrub called tragacanth
 Gun, *s.* a musket or fowling-piece; the general name for all fire-arms except a pistol
 Gun-barrel, *s.* the metal tube of a gun
 Gun-boat, *s.* a boat equipped with a gun
 Gun'ner, *s.* a cannonier; he who directs the artillery of a ship in battle
 Gun'ner'y, *s.* the science of artillery
 Gun'powder, *s.* a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, which easily takes fire, and explodes with a report
 Gun-room, *s.* the room under the great cabin generally used by the master-gunner
 Gun'shot, *s.* the reach or range of a gun—*a.* made by the shot of a gun
 Gun'smith, *s.* a man who makes guns
 Gun'stick, *s.* a wooden ramrod
 Gun'stock, *s.* the wood for fixing a gun in
 Gun'stone, *s.* the shot of a cannon
 Gun'wale, Gun'nel, *s.* that piece of timber which on each side of a ship reaches from the half deck to the fore-castle
 Gurge, *s.* a whirlpool, a gulf
 Gurgle, *v. n.* to fall or gush with noise
 Gur'hoite, *s.* a variety of magnesium carbonate of lime, of a very white colour
 Gur'nard, Gur'net, *s.* a kind of sea-fish
 Gur'rah, *s.* coarse India muslin
 Gush, *s.* a forcible emission of liquor
 Gush, *v. n.* to flow or rush out with violence
 Gus'set, *s.* a small square piece of cloth: used in shirts and other garments
 Gust, *s.* sudden blast of wind; taste, liking
 Gust, *v. a.* to taste; to have a relish for
 Gust'able, *a.* pleasant to the taste
 Gustat'ion, *s.* the act of tasting
 Gustat'ry, *a.* pertaining to the taste
 Gust'ful, *a.* well tasted, tasteful, relishing
 Gus'to, *s.* the relish of any thing; liking
 Gus'ty, *a.* stormy, tempestuous, rough
 Gut, *s.* the internal passage for food
 Gut, *v. a.* to draw out the guts; to plunder
 Gut'a Sere'na, *s.* [Lat.] a disease of the eye
 Gut'tae, *s. pl.* (in arch.) little cones or drops
 Gut'tated, *a.* ornamented with drops
 Gut'ter, *s.* a passage for water
 Gut'ter, *v.* to fall in drops; to run as a candle
 Gut'tle, *v. a.* to gormandize, to eat greedily
 Gut'tler, *s.* a greedy ravenous eater

Gut'tulous, *a.* in the form of small drops
 Gut'tural, *a.* pronounced in the throat
 Gut'turally, *ad.* in the throat
 Gut'tus, *s.* an ancient vase used in sacrifice
 Gut'ty, *a.* (in heraldry) sprinkled with drops
 Gut'wort, *s.* a plant
 Guy, *s.* a rope to hoist things into a ship, &c.
 Guz'le, *v.* to drink greedily
 Guz'ler, *s.* a great drinker
 Gymna'starch, *s.* the superintendent of a gymnasium
 Gymna'sium, *s.* any place expressly set apart for practising athletic exercises
 Gym'nast, *s.* one who practises athletic exercises
 Gymnastic, *a.* relating to athletic exercises
 Gymnastically, *ad.* athletically
 Gyonastics, *s. pl.* athletic exercises
 Gym'nic, *a.* a practiser of gymnastic exercises
 Gym'nical, *a.* pertaining to athletic exercises
 Gymnos'opist, *s.* one of a sect of Indian philosophers who go naked
 Gymnos'ophy, *s.* tenets of the gymnosopists
 Gym'nosperm, *s.* a plant with naked seeds
 Gymnospermous, *a.* having the seeds naked
 Gynan'drian, *a.* (in botany) having stamens inserted in the pistil
 Gyn'archy, *s.* female government
 Gyna'cian, *a.* relating to women [men
 Gyna'cium, *s.* a private apartment for women
 Gynecoc'racy, *s.* petticoat government
 Gynoc'racy, *s.* government over which a woman may preside
 Gyp'seous, *a.* of the nature of gypsum
 Gyp'sum, *s.* the name of a class of fossils
 Gyral, *a.* whirling, moving circularly
 Gyration, *s.* the act of turning a thing round
 Gy'ratory, *a.* moving in a circle
 Gyre, *s.* a circle, a ring—*v. a.* to turn round
 Gy're'd, *a.* falling in rings
 Gy'r'facon, *s.* a species of hawk
 Gy'r'kin, *s.* a kind of hawk
 Gy'romancy, *s.* a sort of divination, performed by walking in or round a circle
 Gyve, *s.* a fetter, a chain for the legs—*v. a.* to fetter, to shackle, to insure

H.

H, IN the English, as in other languages, is a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech. In some words it is quite mute; in others it is strongly aspirated; as in *hard, house, &c.*

Ha! *interj.* an expression of wonder, surprise, sudden exertion, or laughter
 Hab'erdasher, *s.* a dealer in small wares
 Hab'erdashery, *s.* goods sold by a haberdasher, as pins, thread, lace, tape, &c.
 Hab'erdine, *s.* a dried salt cod
 Hab'ergeon, *s.* armour for neck and breast
 Hab'ile, *a.* active, nimble; fit, proper
 Hab'ilitment, *s.* dress, clothes, apparel
 Hab'ilitate, *v. a.* to qualify, to entitle, to fit
 Hab'ility, *s.* faculty, power; means
 Hab'it, *s.* state of any thing; dress; custom
 Hab'it, *v. a.* to dress, to clothe, to array
 H'itable, *a.* fit to be inhabited
 Hab'itableness, *s.* capacity of being inhabited

GREAT GENIUSES LOOK DOWN WITH CONTEMPT ON DIFFICULTIES.

GENEROSITY OF MANNER OFTEN IMPOSES ON US FOR GENEROSITY OF HEART.

[HAL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HAN

HE WHO LOVES MONEY MORE THAN HONOUR, WILL RATE IT ABOVE HONESTY.

Habitant, *s.* an inhabitant, a dweller
 Habit'ation, *s.* place of abode, dwelling
 Habit'ual, *a.* customary, accustomed
 Habit'ually, *ad.* customarily, by habit
 Habit'uate, *v. a.* to accustom; to use often
 Habit'ude, *s.* familiarity, relation, habit
 Hab'nab, *ad.* at random, by chance
 Hack, *v. a.* to cut into small pieces, to chop
 Hack, *s.* a notch, any thing used in common; a horse kept for hire
 Hack'le, *s.* an instrument for dressing flax
 Hack'le, *v. a.* to dress flax
 Hack'ney, *s.* a hired horse—a. let out for hire
 Hack'ney, *v. a.* to practise in one thing
 Hack'ney-coach, *s.* a coach let out for hire
 Hack'neyman, *s.* a man who lets horses and carriages for hire
 Had'dock, *s.* a small sea fish of the cod kind
 Hade, *s.* the steep descent to a mine
 Had'es, *s.* the receptacle of departed spirits
 Hælo'sis, *s.* a reflected inversion of the eyelid
 Hæmat'ical, *a.* relating to the weight of the blood
 Hæmoptysis, *s.* the spitting of blood
 Hæmat'ites, *s.* the bloodstone
 Hæmat'ocèle, *s.* a tumour filled with blood
 Hæmat'osis, *s.* the power of making blood
 Haft, *s.* a handle—*v. a.* to set in a haft
 Hag, *s.* a witch, an ugly old woman, a fury
 Hag'ard, *s.* any thing wild; a hawk
 Hag'ard, *a.* deformed, ugly
 Hag'is, *s.* a sheep's maw filled with mince-meat, spice, &c., a favourite Scotch dish
 Hag'ish, *a.* deformed, horrid
 Hag'gle, *v.* to beat down the price in buying; to carve awkwardly, to mangle
 Hag'gler, *s.* one who is tardy in buying
 Hag'io'rapha, *s. pl.* the books of scripture
 Hag'io'raphal, *a.* pertaining to holy writings
 Hag'io'rapher, *s.* an inspired writer
 Hag-ridden, *a.* afflicted with the nightmare
 Hail, *s.* frozen rain—*interj.* health be to you
 Hail, *v.* to pour down hail; to call to
 Hail'shot, *s.* a small shot scattered like hail
 Hail'stone, *s.* a particle or single ball of hail
 Hair, *s.* one of the integuments of the body
 Hair'bell, *s.* a flower; the hyacinth
 Hair'breadth, *s.* a very small distance
 Hair'cloth, *s.* a prickly stuff made of hair
 Hair'iness, *s.* the state of being hairy
 Hair'less, *a.* destitute of hair, bald
 Hair'y, *a.* covered with or consisting of hair
 Hake, *s.* a sea fish
 Hal'berd, *s.* a soldier's battle-axe
 Halberdier', *s.* one armed with a halberd
 Hal'bert, *s.* a cross bar in a horse's shoe
 Hal'eyon, *a.* placid, quiet, calm—*s.* a sea bird
 Halcyon'ian, *a.* halcyon, calm
 Hale, *a.* healthy, hearty, robust, sound
 Hale, *v. a.* to drag by force, pull violently
 Half, *s.* a moiety, equal part—*ad.* equally
 Half-blooded, *a.* mean, degenerate, base
 Half-bred, *a.* mongrel, mean, mixed
 Half-hatched, *a.* imperfectly hatched
 Half-heard, *a.* imperfectly heard
 Half-moon, *s.* the moon at the quarter, when half appears illuminated
 Half-pay, *s.* half the amount of salary—a. receiving or entitled to half-pay
 Half-penny, *s.* a common copper coin
 Half-sighted, *a.* having a weak discernment
 Half-way, *ad.* in the middle
 Half-wit, *s.* a foolish fellow, a blockhead
 Half-witted, *a.* weak in intellect; silly
 Hal'ibut, *s.* a large flat sea fish
 Hal'imass, *s.* the feast of All Souls, Nov. 2.

Haliog'rapher, *s.* one who writes on the sea
 Haliog'raphy, *s.* a description of the sea
 Hali'o'tes, *s.* a shell shaped like an ear
 Hal'itous, Halit'uous, *a.* vaporous, fumes
 Hal'itus, *s.* breath, vapour, a gasp
 Hall, *s.* a court of justice; a large room
 Hallelu'jah, *s.* praise ye the Lord
 Hal'liards, *s. pl.* the ropes or tackle for hoisting or lowering a sail
 Hal'lier, *s.* a net for catching birds
 Hal'loo, *v. a.* to incite by shouts, to shout to
 Hal'loo, *s.* the shout or cry to set on dogs
 Hal'low, *v. a.* to consecrate, to make holy
 Hal'lucinate, *v. n.* to blunder, to mistake
 Hal'lucina'tion, *s.* a blunder, a mistake
 Halm, *s.* straw after the corn is threshed
 Ha'lo, *s.* a circle round the sun or moon
 Halse, *s.* the neck; the throat
 Hal'sening, *a.* sounding harshly
 Hal'ser, Hal'ser, *s.* a rope less than a cable
 Halt, *v. n.* to limp; to stop in a march
 Halt, *s.* act of limping—a. lame, limping
 Hal'ter, *s.* a rope to tie about the neck of a horse or mulefactor; a cord
 Hal'ter, *v. a.* to bind with a cord
 Hal'tingly, *ad.* in a slow manner
 Halve, *v. a.* to divide into two parts
 Ham, *s.* a leg of pork cured; the thigh
 Ham'adryad, *s.* a fabled wood-nymph
 Ham'ate, *a.* entangled; twisted together
 Ham'ble, *v. a.* to cut the sinews of the thigh
 Ham'mated, *a.* hooked, set with hooks
 Hane, *s.* the collar by which a horse draws in a waggon
 Ham'ite, *s.* a fossil curved shell
 Ham'let, *s.* a small village
 Ham'mel, *v. a.* to hamstring; to hough
 Ham'mer, *s.* an instrument to drive nails
 Ham'mer, *v.* to beat or form with a hammer
 Ham'mercloth, *s.* the cloth on a coach-box
 Ham'merer, *s.* he who works with a hammer
 Ham'merhard, *s.* hardened by much hammering on it
 Ham'merwort, *s.* an herb
 Ham'mochry'sos, *s.* a gold-spangled stone
 Ham'mock, *s.* a swinging bed in a ship
 Ham'mper, *s.* a large basket for carriage
 Ham'mper, *v. a.* to embarrass, to entangle
 Ham'mstring, *s.* the tendon of the ham
 Ham'mstring, *v. a.* to cut the tendon of the ham
 Ham'mper, *s.* a treasury; an exchequer
 Hand, *s.* the palm with the fingers; a measure of four inches; cards held in game
 Hand, *v. a.* to give, to deliver down; to guide
 Hand'ball, *s.* an ancient game with a ball
 Hand'barrow, *s.* a frame on which anything is carried by the hands of two men
 Hand'basket, *s.* a portable basket
 Hand'bell, *s.* a bell rung by the hand
 Hand'bow, *s.* a bow managed by the hand
 Hand'breadth, *s.* a measure of four inches
 Hand'cuff, *v. a.* to confine the hands of prisoners with irons—a. a fetter
 Hand'ed, *a.* with hands joined, using hands
 Hand'fast, *s.* custody; power of keeping—a. fast by contract
 Hand'fetter, *s.* a manacle for the hands
 Hand'ful, *s.* as much as the hand can grasp
 Hand'gallop, *s.* a gentle easy gallop
 Hand'glass, *s.* a glass used by gardeners for protecting various plants
 Hand'grenade, *s.* a grenade thrown by hand
 Hand'gun, *s.* a gun wielded by the hand
 Hand'icraft, *s.* a manual occupation
 Hand'icraftsman, *s.* a manufacturer
 Hand'ily, *ad.* with skill, with dexterity

HE WHO MASTERS HIS PASSIONS CONQUERS HIS GREATEST ENEMY.

[HAR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HAR]

Hand'iness, *s.* readiness, dexterity
 Hand'work, *s.* work done by the hand
 Hand'kerchief, *s.* a piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face or cover the neck
 Hand'le, *v. a.* to feel with the hand, to treat of
 Hand'le, *s.* that part of a thing held
 Hand'less, *a.* wanting a hand
 Hand'maid, Hand'maiden, *s.* a maid servant
 Hand'mill, *s.* a small mill for grinding
 Hand'sails, *s. pl.* sails managed by the hand
 Hand'saw, *s.* saw manageable by the hand
 Hand'screw, *s.* an engine for raising heavy weights; a jack
 Hand'set, *v. a.* to use a thing the first time
 Hand'sel, *s.* the first act of using a thing
 Hand'some, *a.* beautiful, graceful, generous
 Hand'somely, *ad.* beautifully, liberally
 Hand'someness, *s.* beauty; grace; elegance
 Hand'spike, *s.* a kind of wooden lever
 Hand'staff, *s.* a javelin
 Hand'vice, *s.* a vice to hold small work in
 Hand'writing, *s.* a cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand
 Hand'y, *a.* ready, dexterous, convenient
 Hand'yblow, *s.* a blow with the hand
 Hand'ydandy, *s.* a play among children
 Hand'ygripe, *s.* seizure by the hand
 Hang, *v.* to suspend; to choke; to dangle
 Hang'er, *s.* a short broad sword; that by which any thing hangs
 Hang'er-on, *s.* a dependant, a sponger
 Hang'ings, *s. pl.* ornaments of silk, stuff, paper, &c. hung against walls
 Hang'ing-sleeves, *s. pl.* strips of cloth hanging down the back from the shoulders
 Hang'man, *s.* the public executioner
 Hank, *s.* a skein of thread, &c.; a ring
 Hank'er, *v. n.* to long importunately
 Hank'ering, *s.* strong desire; longing
 Hans'eatic, *a.* relating to the Hanse Towns
 Hap, *s.* chance, casual event—*v. n.* to happen
 Haphaz'ard, *s.* mere chance, accident
 Hap'less, *a.* unhappy, unfortunate, luckless
 Hap'ly, *ad.* peradventure, by accident
 Hap'pen, *v. n.* to fall out, to come to pass
 Hap'pily, *ad.* successfully, prosperously
 Hap'piness, *s.* felicity, good fortune
 Hap'py, *a.* felicitous; lucky; addressful
 Harang'ue, *s.* a speech, a public oration
 Harang'ue, *v. n.* to make a speech in public
 Harang'uer, *s.* an orator; a public speaker
 Har'ass, *v. a.* to weary, to fatigue, to vex
 Har'asser, *s.* a spoiler; one who harasses
 Har'binger, *s.* a forerunner, a messenger
 Har'bour, *v.* to entertain, sojourn, shelter
 Har'bour, *s.* a port or haven
 Har'bourage, *s.* a place of shelter
 Har'bourer, *s.* one who shelters another
 Har'bourless, *a.* being without lodging
 Hard, *a.* firm, close; severe, difficult
 Hard, *ad.* laboriously; nimbly, diligently
 Hard'earned, *p. a.* earned with difficulty
 Hard'en, *v. a.* to make obdurate, to indurate
 Hard'ener, *s.* whatever makes hard and firm
 Hard'ening, *s.* the giving a greater degree of hardness to a thing
 Hard'favoured, *a.* coarse of feature
 Hard'favouredness, *s.* coarseness of features
 Hard'featured, *a.* having coarse features
 Hard'listed, *a.* covetous; close-handed
 Hard'fought, *a.* vigorously contested
 Hard'gott'en, *a.* obtained with difficulty
 Hard'heart'ed, *a.* inexorable, merciless, cruel
 Hard'heart'edness, *s.* want of tenderness
 Hard'hood, *s.* stoutness; bravery
 Hard'ily, *ad.* stoutly; with great boldness

Hard'ness, *s.* hardship, fatigue; boldness
 Hardla'boured, *a.* much studied; elaborate
 Hard'ly, *ad.* with difficulty, oppressively
 Hard'mouthed, *a.* disobedient to the rein
 Hard'ness, *s.* a hard quality; obduracy
 Hard'nibbed, *a.* having a hard nib or point
 Har'dock, *s.* dock with whitish leaves
 Har'ds, *s. pl.* the refuse of flax
 Hard'ship, *s.* injury, oppression, fatigue
 Har'd visaged, *a.* of a harsh countenance
 Har'd ware, *s.* ware made of iron, steel, &c.
 Har'd wareman, *s.* a maker of hardware
 Har'dy, *a.* bold, brave, daring; strong, firm
 Hare, *s.* a well-known swift timid animal
 Ha'rebell, *s.* a bell-shaped blue flower;
 Ha'rebrained, *a.* wild, unsettled, giddy
 Ha'refoot, *s.* a bird; an herb
 Ha'rehound, *s.* a hound for hunting hares
 Ha'rehunting, *s.* the diversion of hunting the hare
 Ha'relip, *s.* a fissure in the upper lip (hare)
 Ha'relipped, *a.* having a divided upper lip
 Ha'rem, *s.* a seraglio
 Ha'rengiform, *a.* shaped like a herring
 Ha'repepe, *s.* a snare for catching hares
 Ha're's-ear, *s.* a wild plant
 Ha're's-lettuce, *s.* a plant of the genus *souches*
 Ha'rewort, *s.* a plant
 Ha'ricot, *s.* a ragout of meat and roots
 Ha'riolatin, *s.* soothsaying
 Ha'rk! *interj.* hear! listen! attend!
 Ha'rl, *s.* the filaments of flax or hemp
 Ha'rlequin, *s.* a buffoon, a merry-andrew
 Ha'rlequinade, *s.* a feat of buffoonery
 Ha'rlot, *s.* a prostitute
 Ha'r lotry, *s.* the practice of a harlot
 Ha'rm, *v. a.* to hurt; to injure
 Ha'rmat'tan, *s.* a dry easterly wind in Africa that destroys vegetation
 Ha'r'nel, *s.* the wild African rue
 Ha'r'nfal, *a.* hurtful, noxious, mischievous
 Ha'r'nfally, *ad.* injuriously, detrimentally
 Ha'r'nfutness, *s.* noxiousness; injury
 Ha'r'nfless, *a.* innocent, void of crime
 Ha'r'nflessly, *ad.* innocently; without crime
 Ha'r'nflessness, *s.* harmless disposition
 Ha'r'monic, Ha'r'monic'al, *a.* pertaining to harmony; adapted to each other
 Ha'r'monica, *s.* a set of musical glasses
 Ha'r'monic'ally, *ad.* musically
 Ha'r'monic's, *s.* the doctrine of sounds
 Ha'r'mo'nious, *a.* musical, concordant
 Ha'r'mo'niously, *ad.* musically, with concord
 Ha'r'mo'niousness, *s.* proportion; musicalness
 Ha'r'monist, *s.* one skilled in harmony
 Ha'r'monize, *v. a.* to adjust in fit proportions
 Ha'r'monizer, *s.* one who brings together corresponding passages on any subject
 Ha'r'monome'ter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the harmonic relation of sounds
 Ha'r'mony, *s.* concord, correspondent sentiment, just proportion of sound
 Ha'r'mos, *s.* a Spartan governor or prefect
 Ha'r'motome, *s.* a mineral, cross-stone
 Ha'r'ness, *s.* the furniture of a draught-horse; armour; warlike accoutrements
 Ha'r'ness, *v. a.* to fix horses in their traces
 Ha'rp, *s.* a lyre; a constellation
 Ha'rp, *v. n.* to play on the harp; to dwell on
 Ha'rp'er, Ha'rp'ist, *s.* a player on the harp
 Ha'rp'ing, *s.* a continual dwelling on
 Ha'rp'ing-iron, *s.* a harpoon
 Ha'rponee'r, *s.* he that throws the harpoon
 Ha'rpoon', *s.* a dart to strike whales with—
v. a. to strike or catch with the harpoon
 Ha'rp'sichord, *s.* a musical instrument with keys, and strung with wires

HE WHO MAKES AN IDOL OF HIS INTEREST, MAKES A MARTYR OF HIS INTEGRITY.

HE IS DOUBLY SINFUL WHO CONGRATULATES A SUCCESSFUL KNAVE.

Har'py, *s.* a bird; a ravenous wretch
 Har'quebuss, *s.* an arquebuse; a hand gun
 Harrateen', *s.* a kind of stuff or cloth
 Har'ridan, *s.* a decayed strummet
 Har'rier, *s.* a small dog for hunting hares
 Har'row, *s.* a frame of timber set with iron teeth, to break the clods of earth, &c.
 Har'row, *v. a.* to break with the harrow; to tear up, to pillage, to lay waste, to disturb
 Har'rower, *s.* one who harrows; a hawk
 Har'ry, *v.* to tease, vex, rob, plunder
 Harsh, *a.* austere, peevish, rough, rigorous
 Harshly, *ad.* austere, morosely, violently
 Harshness, *s.* roughness to the ear; sourness
 Har's'let, Has'let, *s.* the entrails of a hog
 Hart, *s.* the male of the roe, a stag
 Hart'beest', *s.* the quanga or cervine antelope
 Hart'royal, *s.* an herb; a species of plantation
 Harts'horn, *s.* a spirit drawn from the horns of a hart or stag; a plant
 Hart'wort, *s.* an umbelliferous plant
 Har'vest, *s.* the season of reaping and gathering in the corn—*v. a.* to gather in
 Har'vester, *s.* one who works at the harvest
 Har'vest-fly, *s.* a large four-winged fly
 Har'vest-home, *s.* the feast at the end of harvest; time of gathering in harvest
 Har'vest-lord, *s.* the head reaper
 Har'vest-louse, *s.* a very small troublesome insect
 Har'vestman, *s.* a labourer in harvest
 Har'vest-moon, *s.* that lunation about harvest time, when the moon at full rises nearly at the same hour for several nights
 Har'vest-queen, *s.* an image dressed up on the last reaping-day, to represent Ceres
 Hash, *v. a.* to mince, chop into small pieces
 Hasp, *s.* a clasp for a staple—*v. a.* to shut
 Has'sock, *s.* a mat or cushion to kneel on
 Has'tate, Has'tated, *a.* (in botany) spear-shaped
 Haste, Has'ten, *v. a.* to hurry, to urge on
 Haste, Has'tiness, *s.* quickness, passion
 Has'tener, *s.* one that hastens or urges on
 Has'tily, *ad.* speedily, rashly, passionately
 Has'tiness, *s.* speed, hurry, angry testiness
 Has'tings, *s.* peas that ripen early
 Has'ty, *a.* sudden, quick, vehement, rash
 Hasty'pudding, *s.* milk and flour boiled
 Hat, *s.* a covering for the head
 Ha'table, *a.* deserving hate; odious
 Hat'band, *s.* a band round the hat
 Hat'box, Hat'case, *s.* a slight box for a hat
 Hatch, *v.* to produce young from eggs; to plot, to contrive, to form by meditation
 Hatch, *s.* a sort of half-door; a brood of young birds; disclosure, discovery
 Hatch'el, *v. a.* to beat flax—*s.* the instrument with which flax is beaten
 Hatch'eller, *s.* a beater of flax
 Hatch'er, *s.* a contriver
 Hatch'et, *s.* a small axe
 Hatch'et-face, *s.* a thin prominent face
 Hatch'ment, *s.* an escutcheon for the dead
 Hatch'way, *s.* an opening in the deck of a ship to pass through
 Hate, *v. a.* to detest, to abhor, to abominate
 Hate, Ha'tred, *s.* great dislike, ill-will
 Ha'teful, *a.* malignant, malevolent
 Ha'tefully, *ad.* odiously, abominably
 Ha'tefulness, *s.* odiousness, malignity
 Ha'ter, *s.* one that hates; an abhorrer
 Hat'ter, *s.* a maker of or dealer in hats
 Hat'tock, *s.* a shock of corn
 Haugh, Haw, *s.* a little meadow; a close
 Haughtily, *ad.* proudly, contemptuously

Haughtiness, *s.* pride, arrogance
 Haughty, *a.* proud, lofty, arrogant
 Haul, *s.* a hard pull; violence in dragging
 Haul, *v. a.* to pull, to drag by violence
 Haulm, Halm, *s.* the stalk of corn
 Haunch, *s.* the thigh, the hip, the hind part
 Haunch'ed, *a.* having haunches
 Haunt, *v.* to frequent troublesomely, to appear frequently—*s.* a place of resort
 Haunt'ed, *part.* frequented, followed
 Haunt'er, *s.* a frequenter of any place
 Haunt'boy, *s.* a wind instrument resembling a clarinet; a kind of large strawberry
 Hauteur', *s.* [Fr.] pride, haughtiness
 Haut'gout', *s.* [Fr.] any thing with a strong relish, or with a strong scent
 Have, *v. a.* to possess, enjoy, receive, hold
 Ha'ven, *s.* a harbour, port, shelter
 Ha'vener, *s.* an overseer of a port
 Ha'versack, *s.* a kind of coarse bag in which soldiers carry provisions
 Hav'ing, *s.* the act of possessing
 Hav'oc, *s.* devastation—*v. a.* to lay waste—*interj.* a word encouraging slaughter
 Haw, *s.* the berry of the hawthorn; an intermission in the speech—*v. n.* to speak hesitatingly
 Hawes'-hole, *s.* a hole in the bow of a ship through which the cable passes
 Haw'finch, *s.* a bird, a species of loxia
 Haw'haw, *s.* a fence or bank sunk between two slopes, not perceived till approached
 Hawk, *s.* a voracious bird of prey
 Hawk, *v. n.* to fly hawks at fowls; to force up phlegm with a noise; to cry goods
 Hawk'ed, *part.* a. carried about for sale
 Hawk'er, *s.* a pedlar; a newscarrrier
 Hawk'eyrd, *a.* having a keen eye
 Hawk'ing, *s.* the diversion of flying hawks
 Hawk'nosed, *a.* having an aquiline nose
 Hawk'weed, *s.* a plant
 Haw'ses, *s.* two round holes under a ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass
 Haw'thorn, *s.* the thorn that bears haws
 Haw'thorn-fly, *s.* a winged insect
 Hay, *s.* grass dried in the sun; a dance
 Hay, *v. a.* to dry and preserve grass
 Hay'cock, *s.* a heap of fresh hay
 Hay'knife, *s.* a sharp instrument for cutting hay out of the stack
 Hay'loft, *s.* a loft or room for hay
 Hay'maker, *s.* one employed in making hay
 Hay'market, *s.* a place for the sale of hay
 Hay'raow, *s.* a heap of hay in a barn
 Hay'rick, Hay'stack, *s.* a quantity of hay stacked up and thatched
 Hay'ward, *s.* a keeper of the common herd of cattle of a town or village.
 Hazard, *s.* chance, danger; a game at dice
 Hazard, *v. a.* to expose to chance or danger
 Hazardable, *a.* liable to chance, dangerous
 Hazardous, *a.* dangerous, exposed to chance
 Hazardously, *ad.* with danger or chance
 Hazardry, *s.* temerity; precipitation
 Haze, *s.* a thick fog, a mist; rime
 Hazel, *s.* the nut-tree
 Ha'zel, Ha'zelly, *a.* light brown, like hazel
 Ha'zel-earth, *s.* a kind of red loam
 Ha'zel-nut, *s.* the fruit of the hazel
 Ha'zy, *a.* foggy, misty, dark, rimy
 He, *pro.* the male that was named before
 Head, *s.* that part of the body which contains the brain; a chief; the top
 Head, *v. a.* to command, influence; to behead
 Head'ed, *a.* having a head or top
 Head'ache, *s.* a pain in the head

[HEA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HED]

Head'band, *s.* a fillet for the head; a topknot
 Head'borough, *s.* a subordinate constable
 Head'dress, *s.* the dress of a woman's head
 Head'fast, *s.* a rope at the head of a vessel
 to fasten it to any object
 Head'first, *ad.* with the head foremost
 Head'iness, *a.* strong quality in liquors; hurry
 Head'land, *s.* a promontory, a cape
 Head'less, *a.* wanting a head, inconsiderate
 Head'loug, *a.* rash, precipitate, thoughtless
 —*ad.* with the head foremost, precipitately
 Head'man, *s.* a chief, a leader
 Head'money, *s.* a capitation tax
 Head'most, *a.* most advanced, first
 Head'piece, *s.* armour; force of mind
 Head'ship, *s.* authority; the chief place
 Head'quarters, *s. pl.* the residence of the
 principal officer of an army [course
 Head'sea, *s.* waves that obstruct a ship's
 Head'sman, *s.* one who decapitates criminals
 Head'spring, *s.* fountain, source, origin
 Head'stall, *s.* that part of a bridle which
 surrounds the head
 Head'stone, *s.* the chief stone; a grave-stone
 Head'strong, *a.* ungovernable, unrestrained
 Head'way, *s.* the motion of advancing at sea;
 room for the head to pass
 Head'y, *a.* rash, precipitate, violent, strong
 Heal, *v.* to cure a wound; to reconcile
 Heal'able, *a.* that may be healed
 Heal'er, *s.* he or that which cures
 Heal'ing, *part. a.* mild, sanative, gentle
 Health, *s.* freedom from pain or sickness
 Health'ful, Health'some, *a.* free from sick-
 ness, well disposed, wholesome, salutary
 Health'fulness, *s.* the state of being well
 Health'ily, *ad.* without sickness or pain
 Health'iness, *s.* a state of health
 Health'less, *a.* sickly, infirm, weak
 Health'y, *a.* free from sickness, in health
 Heam, *s.* the after-birth in beasts
 Heap, *s.* a pile, a confused jumble, a cluster
 Heap, *v.* to pile, accumulate, heap up
 Heap'er, *s.* one who piles up or amasses
 Heap'y, *a.* lying in heaps
 Hear, *v.* to perceive by the ear, to listen to
 Hear'er, *s.* one who attends to any discourse
 Hear'ing, *s.* the sense by which sounds are
 perceived; judicial trial; audience
 Hearn, *v. n.* to listen, attend, regard
 Hearn'er, *s.* a listener; one that hearkens
 Hear'say, *s.* report, rumour, common talk
 Hearse, *s.* a close carriage to convey the dead
 Hearse'cloth, *s.* a pall or cloth to cover a hearse
 Hearse'like, *a.* suitable to a funeral
 Heart, *s.* the seat of life in an animal body
 Heart'ache, *s.* sorrow, anguish of mind
 Heart'appalling, *a.* dismaying the heart
 Heart'blood, *s.* the vital blood of life
 Heart'breaking, *s.* overpowering grief
 Heart'broken, *a.* overpowered with grief
 Heart'burn, *s.* a pain proceeding from an
 acrid humour in the stomach
 Heart'burning, *s.* secret discontent
 Heart'dear, *a.* sincerely beloved
 Heart'ease, *s.* quiet; tranquillity
 Heart'easing, *a.* giving quiet, consoling
 Heart'en, *v. a.* to encourage, to animate, to
 strengthen, to manure land
 Heart'ener, *s.* that which animates or stirs up
 Heart'felt, *a.* felt in the conscience
 Hearth, *s.* the place on which a fire is made
 Heart'money, *s.* a tax upon hearths
 Heart'ily, *ad.* sincerely, fully, from the heart
 Heart'iness, *s.* sincerity, freedom from hy-
 pocrisy; vigour, diligence strength

Heart'less, *a.* spiritless, wanting courage
 Heart'lessly, *s.* without courage; faintly
 Heart'rending, *a.* killing with anguish
 Heart's-ease, *s.* a plant; a toy or ornament
 Heart'sick, *a.* pained in mind; mortally ill
 Heart'sore, *a.* violent with pain at heart
 Heart'strings, *s. pl.* the tendons or nerves
 supposed to brace and sustain the heart
 Heart'struck, *a.* infixed for ever in the mind
 Heart'swelling, *a.* rankling in the mind
 Heart'whole, *a.* with the affections unfix'd;
 with the vitals yet unimpaired
 Heart-wounded, *a.* filled with love or grief
 Heart'y, *a.* healthy, strong, cordial, sincere
 Heat, *s.* the sensation caused by fire; hot
 weather; violent passion; party rage; a
 course at a race; a flush in the face
 Heat, *v. a.* to make hot; to warm with
 passion; to agitate
 Heater, *s.* an iron made hot and put into
 a box-iron to smoothe and plait linen
 Heath, *s.* a plant; common ground
 Heath'cock, *s.* a fowl that frequents heaths
 Hea'then, *s.* a gentile, a pagan, an idolater
 Hea'then, Hea'thenish, *a.* pagan, savage
 Hea'thiness, *s.* a profane state
 Hea'thenism, *s.* paganism, gentilism; the
 principles or practices of heathens
 Hea'thenize, *v. a.* to render heathenish
 Hea'ther (sometimes spelt Heth'er), *s.* heath
 Hea'thea, *s.* a species of bitter vetch
 Hea'th'rose, *s.* a plant
 Hea'thy, *a.* full of or covered with heath
 Heave, *s.* a lift; an effort to vomit
 Heave, *v.* to lift, to raise; to pant; to keck
 Heav'en, *s.* the regions above; the expanse
 of the sky; the residence of the blessed
 Heav'en-born, *a.* descended from heaven
 Heav'en-directed, *a.* raised towards the sky
 Heav'en-gifted, *a.* bestowed by Heaven
 Heav'enliness, *s.* supreme excellence
 Heav'enly, *a.* supremely excellent, celestial
 Heav'en-taught, *a.* instructed from above
 Heav'eward, *a.* towards heaven, holy
 Heav'er, *s.* one who heaves or lifts
 Heaves, *s.* difficulty of breathing in horses
 Heav'ily, *ad.* sorrowfully, afflictively
 Heav'iness, *s.* depression of mind; weight
 Heav'ing, *s.* a motion of the heart; a swell
 Heav'y, *a.* weighty; dejected, sluggish
 Heb'domad, *s.* a week, a space of seven days
 Heb'dom'adal, Heb'dom'adary, *a.* weekly
 Heb'etate, *v. a.* to dull, to blunt, to stupify
 Heb'etation, *s.* the state of being blunted
 Heb'etude, *s.* bluntness, dullness, obtuseness
 Hebra'ic, *a.* pertaining to the Hebrew tongue
 Hebra'ism, *s.* a Hebrew idiom
 Hebra'ist, *s.* a man skilled in Hebrew
 Hebra'ize, *s. a.* to change into a Hebrew
 He'b'rew, *a.* relating to the Jews [idiom
 He'b'rew, *s.* a Jew; the Jewish language
 Hebr'ician, *s.* one skilled in Hebrew
 Hebr'id'ian, *a.* pertaining to the Hebrides,
 or western isles of Scotland
 Hec'atomb, *s.* a sacrifice of a hundred cattle
 Hec'tic, Hec'tical, *a.* habitual, constitutional;
 troubled with morbid heat
 Hec'tic, *s.* a constitutional fever
 Hec'togram, *s.* a French measure of weight
 Hec'toliter, *s.* a French measure for liquids
 Hectom'eter, *s.* a French measure of length
 Hec'tor, *s.* a bully; a noisy fellow
 Hec'tor, *v.* to vaunt; to threaten insolently
 Hec'torism, *s.* the manners of a bully
 Hec'torly, *a.* blustering; insolent
 Heder'a'ceous, *a.* pertaining to ivy

HIS IS A HAPPY MEMORY WHICH FORGETS NOTHING SO SOON AS INJURIES.

HE IS A SLAVE TO THE GREATEST SLAVE, WHO SERVES NONE BUT HIMSELF.

HE THAT IS HASTY FINISHES IN AN EMPTY POND.

[HEL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HEN

HE THAT IS SURETY FOR ANOTHER IS NEVER SURE HIMSELF.

HE WHO CONTENTS A SMALL CRIME, COMMITS A GREAT ONE.

He'deral, *s.* composed of or belonging to ivy
 Hederiferous, *a.* producing ivy
 Hedge, *v.* to make a hedge; enclose; shift
 Hedge, *s.* a fence made of thorns, shrubs, &c.
 Hed'ge-born, *a.* meanly born, low, obscure
 Hed'gehog, *s.* a quadruped set with prickles
 Hedge-hys'sop, *s.* a species of willow-wort
 Hedge-note, *s.* a term of contempt for low
 Hed'gepig, *s.* a young hedgehog [writing
 Hed'ger, *s.* one who makes hedges
 Hed'gerow, *s.* trees planted for enclosures
 Hedge-spar'row, *s.* a sparrow that builds in
 hedges
 Hed'ge-writer, *s.* a contemptible author
 Hed'ging, *s.* the act of making hedges
 Hed'ging-bill, *s.* a cutting-hook used in
 making hedges
 Heed, *v. a.* to mind, to regard, to attend to
 Heed, *s.* care, caution, seriousness
 Heed'ful, *a.* cautious, attentive, careful
 Heed'fully, *ad.* attentively; carefully
 Heed'fulness, *s.* caution, vigilance
 Heed'less, *a.* negligent, inattentive, careless
 Heed'lessly, *ad.* carelessly; inattentively
 Heed'lessness, *s.* carelessness, negligence
 Heel, *s.* the hind part of the foot
 Heel-piece, *v. a.* to mend the heel of a shoe
 — *s.* a piece fixed on the heel of a shoe
 Heft, *s.* a handle; an effort, a heave
 Hegemonic, Hegemonical, *a.* predominant
 Heg'ra, *s.* the epoch of the Turks, reckoned
 from the day Mahomet fled from Mecca
 Heid'degger, *s.* a German measure
 Heif'er, *s.* a young cow
 Heigh'ho! *interj.* denoting languor, &c.
 Height, *s.* elevation or extension upwards
 Height'en, *v. a.* to raise, improve, exalt
 Height'ning, *s.* improvement by decorations
 Heinous, *a.* very wicked, atrocious
 Heinously, *ad.* wickedly, atrociously
 Heinousness, *s.* great wickedness
 Heir, *s.* one who inherits by law, a successor
 Heir-apparent, *s.* he who, during the life
 of the reigning prince, is entitled to suc-
 ceed to the throne, &c.
 Heir'dom, *s.* succession by inheritance
 Heir'less, *s.* a female who inherits by law
 Heir'less, *a.* having no heir
 Heir'loom, *s.* what descends with a freehold
 Heir'ship, *s.* the state, &c. of an heir
 Hei'rcal, *a.* pertaining to the sun
 Hei'rical, *a.* spiral, having circumvolutions
 Hei'rcite, a kind of fossil shell
 Hellocen'tric, *a.* as appearing from the cen-
 tre of the sun
 Helio'ater, *s.* a worshipper of the sun
 Helio'atry, *s.* the worship of the sun
 Helio'meter, *s.* an instrument for measuring
 the diameters of the sun and moon
 Helio'scope, *s.* a telescope fitted so as to look
 on the sun without injury to the eyes
 Helio'state, *s.* an instrument by which a
 sunbeam may be directed to one spot
 Helio'trope, *s.* the sunflower; a precious stone
 Heliotrop'ic, *a.* relating to the sunflower
 Helispher'ical, *a.* winding round a globe
 He'lix, *s.* a spiral line; a winding
 Hell, *s.* the residence of wicked spirits
 Hell-bred, *a.* produced in hell
 Hell-doomed, *a.* consigned to hell
 Hell'ebore, *s.* the Christmas flower; a plant
 Hell'enic, *a.* Grecian; heathen
 Hell'enism, *s.* an idiom of the Greek
 Hell'enist, *s.* one skilled in modern Greek
 Hellenis'tic, *a.* belonging to Greece
 Hell'enize, *v. n.* to use the Greek language

Hell-hound, *s.* an agent or dog of hell; a
 wretch of the basest kind
 Hell'ish, *a.* infernal, wicked, sent from hell
 Hell'ishly, *ad.* infernally, very wickedly
 Hell'ishness, *s.* wickedness; abhorred qualities
 Helm, *s.* the rudder; a headpiece
 Helmed, Helmeted, *a.* wearing a helmet
 Hel'met, *s.* a covering for the head in war
 Helmin'thic, *a.* expelling worms
 Helminthof'ithus, *s.* a shell-fish or crusta-
 ceous worm when changed to a fossil
 Helmintholo'gic, *a.* pertaining to the natu-
 ral history of worms
 Helminthologist, *s.* one versed in Helmin-
 thology
 Helminthology, *s.* natural history of worms
 Helm'less, *a.* without a helm
 Helms'man, *s.* he who manages the rudder
 Hel'lot, *s.* a slave; a Spartan slave
 Hel'lotism, *s.* slavery; the condition of helots
 Help, *v.* to assist, to support, to cure, to aid
 Help, *s.* assistance, remedy, succour, support
 Help'er, *s.* an assistant; an auxiliary
 Help'ful, *a.* useful, salutary, assisting
 Help'fulness, *s.* assistance; usefulness
 Help'less, *a.* destitute of help; wanting
 power to succour one's self; irremediable
 Help'lessly, *ad.* without ability or succour
 Help'lessness, *s.* want of ability or succour
 Help'mate, *s.* a companion, a partner
 Hel'ter-skel'ter, *ad.* confusedly, in a hurry
 Helve, *s.* the handle of an axe
 Helve'ic, *a.* of or relating to the Swiss
 Hel'vin, *s.* a yellowish mineral
 Hem, *s.* the edge of a garment folded down
 and sewed; a sudden expulsion of breath
 Hem, *v. a.* to close with a hem; to shut in
 Hem'achate, *s.* a species of red agate
 Hem'atin, *s.* the red colour in logwood
 Hem'atite, *s.* the ore of iron; bloodstone
 Hem'atope, *s.* a marine fowl, the sea-pye
 Hem'icircular, *a.* semicircular, half-round
 Hem'icran'y, *s.* a pain that affects only one
 part of the head at a time
 Hem'icycle, *s.* a half-circle, a semicircle
 Hem'ipleg'y, *s.* a palsy, or any nervous af-
 fection that seizes one side at a time
 Hem'ip'teral, *a.* having the upper wings,
 like the cimez, crustaceous and membra-
 ceous
 Hem'isphere, *s.* the half of a globe [nauceous
 Hemispher'ic, Hemispher'ical, *a.* half round
 Hem'istich, *s.* half a poetic verse [Verse
 Hemis'tichal, *a.* denoting the division of a
 Hem'itone, *s.* a semitone, a half tone
 Hem'lock, *s.* a narcotic plant used in physic
 Hem'orrhage, *s.* a violent flux of blood
 Hem'orrhagic, *a.* consisting of hemorrhage
 Hemorrhoid'al, *a.* pertaining to the he-
 morrhoids
 Hem'orrhoids, *s. pl.* the piles, the emoroids
 Hemp, *s.* a plant of which ropes are made
 Hemp'en, *a.* made of hemp
 Hen, *s.* the female of any land fowl
 Hen'banc, *s.* a plant; an herb
 Hence! *ad. or interj.* away, at a distance;
 from this cause
 Hencefo'rt, Hencefo'ward, *ad.* from this
 time forward, from this time to futurity
 Hench'man, *s.* a page, an attendant
 Hen'coop, *s.* a cage in which poultry are kept
 Hend, *v. a.* to seize, to crowd, to surround
 Hend'cagon, *s.* a figure of eleven sides
 Hendecasyll'able, *s.* a line of eleven syllables
 Hen'harm, Hen'harrier, *s.* a kind of hawk
 Hen'hearted, *a.* cowardly, dastardly
 Hen'house, *s.* a place for sheltering poultry

HE WHO AVOIDS THE TEMPTATION, AVOIDS THE SIN.

Her'na, *s.* a powder which some orientals use to dye their nails of a gold colour
 Her'pecked, *a.* governed by a wife
 Her'roost, *s.* a place where poultry rest
 Hepat'ic, Hepat'ical, *a.* belonging to the liver
 Hepat'ite, *s.* a mineral that takes its name from its being of a liver colour
 Hepatos'copy, *s.* divination by inspecting liver
 Hepatize, *v. a.* to impregnate with sulphur
 Heptacaps'ular, *a.* having seven cavities or cells for the seeds of plants
 Hep'tachord, *s.* a musical instrument of seven strings; poetical composition played or sung on seven notes or chords
 Hep'tagon, *s.* a figure of seven equal sides
 Heptag'onal, *a.* having seven angles or sides
 Heptahexah'e'dral, *a.* having seven ranges of faces one above another, and six faces in each range
 Heptan'drian, *a.* having seven stamens
 Heptan'gular, *a.* having seven angles
 Heptap'yllous, *a.* having seven leaves
 Heptar'chie, *a.* denoting a sevenfold government
 Hep'tarchist, *s.* he who rules one of the divisions of a sevenfold government
 Hep'tateuch, *s.* the first seven books of the Old Testament
 Hep'tarchy, *s.* a sevenfold government
 Her, *pron.* belonging to a female
 Her'ald, *s.* an officer whose duty is to proclaim peace and denounce war, to be employed in martial messages, and to judge and examine coats of arms; a precursor
 Her'ald, *v. a.* to introduce as by a herald
 Her'aldic, *a.* relating to heraldry
 Her'aldry, *s.* the art or office of a herald
 Herb, *s.* a plant, chiefly of the esculent kind
 Herba'ceous, *a.* relating to herbs
 Herb'age, *s.* pasture, grass, herbs in general
 Herb'aged, *a.* covered with grass
 Herb'al, *s.* a treatise or book of plants
 Herb'al, *a.* pertaining to herbs
 Herb'alist, *s.* one skilled in herbs
 Herb'arize, *v. n.* to gather medicinal herbs
 Herbar'ium, *s.* a hortus-siccus; a herbarary
 Herbar'y, *s.* a garden of herbs
 Herbes'cent, *a.* growing into herbs
 Herb'id, *a.* covered with herbs
 Herb'ile, *a.* belonging to herbs
 Herbiv'orous, *a.* bearing or producing herbs
 Herb'less, *a.* having no herbs; bare
 Herb'orist, *s.* one curious in herbs [fossils
 Herborization', *s.* the appearance of plants in
 Herb'orize, *v. n.* to search for plants
 Herb'ous, *a.* abounding with herbs
 Herb'ulent, *a.* containing herbs
 Herb'-woman, *s.* a woman that sells herbs
 Herb'y, *a.* having the nature of herbs
 Hercu'lean, *a.* very great or difficult
 Herd, *s.* a flock, a drove, a company
 Herd, *v.* to associate, to put into a herd
 Herds'man, *s.* one employed in tending herds; an owner of cattle
 Here, *ad.* in this place or state
 He'reabouts, *ad.* about this place [state
 Hereaf'ter, *ad.* in a future state—*s.* a future
 Hereb'y, *ad.* at this; at this fact, &c.
 Hereb'y, *ad.* by this; by these means
 Heredit'able, *a.* that may be inherited
 Heredit'ament, *s.* an inheritance
 Heredit'ary, *a.* descending by inheritance
 Herem', Herem'to, *ad.* in or into this
 Hereof', *ad.* of, from, or by means of this
 Hereon', Hereupon', *ad.* on or upon this

Her'eslarch, *s.* a leader in heresy
 Her'eslarchy, *s.* chief heresy
 Heresiog'rapher, *s.* a writer of heresies
 Heresiog'raphy, *s.* a treatise on heresies
 Her'esy, *s.* a fundamental error in religion
 Her'etic, *s.* one who propagates opinions in opposition to the Christian religion
 Heret'ical, *a.* relating to heresy
 Heret'ically, *ad.* in an heretical manner
 Hereto', Hereun'to, *ad.* to this; unto this
 Her'etoch, *s.* a leader of an army
 Heretofore', *ad.* formerly, anciently
 Herewith', *ad.* with this
 Heredit'ably, *ad.* by right of descent
 Heredit'arily, *ad.* by inheritance
 Her'iot, *s.* a fine to the lord of the manor
 Her'iotable, *a.* liable to pay heriots
 Her'isson, *s.* a bar set with iron spikes
 Herit'able, *ad.* capable of inheriting
 Her'itage, *s.* inheritance; an estate which is derived by succession [sexes are united
 Hermaph'rodite, *s.* an animal in which both
 Hermaph'rodical, *a.* partaking of both sexes
 Hermeneu'tic, Hermeneu'tical, *a.* interpreting, unfolding the signification
 Hermeneu'tics, *s. pl.* the art of finding out and explaining the meaning of words, &c.
 Hermetic, Hermet'ical, *a.* chymical; close
 Hermet'ically, *ad.* chymically; closely
 Her'mit, *s.* a solitary devout person
 Her'mitage, *s.* a hermit's cell; a French wine
 Her'mitary, *s.* a religious cell
 Her'mitess, *s.* a female recluse or hermit
 Her'mitical, *a.* suitable to a hermit
 Hermodac'tyl, *s.* a cathartic root
 Hern, Her'on, *s.* a large water fowl
 Her'nia, *s.* rupture; unnatural protrusion
 He'ro, *s.* a brave man, a great warrior
 Hero'dians, *s.* a Jewish sect, of which mention is made in the New Testament
 Hero'ic, *a.* brave, noble; epic
 Her'ical, *a.* befitting a hero, brave
 Hero'ically, *ad.* bravely, courageously
 Hero'icomic, Hero'icomic'al, *a.* consisting of a mixture of dignity and levity
 Her'oine, *s.* a female hero
 Hero'ism, *s.* the qualities of a hero
 Her'onry, *s.* a place where herons breed
 Her'pes, *s.* a cutaneous eruption
 Her'petic, *a.* troubled with herpes
 Herpetol'o'gic, *a.* pertaining to herpetology
 Herpetol'ogist, *s.* one versed in herpetology
 Herpetol'ogy, *s.* the natural history of reptiling, *s.* a small sea fish [tiles
 Herse, *s.* a kind of portucullis [noun
 Her'self, *pron.* the female reciprocal pro-
 Her'sillon, *s.* a plank set with spikes or nails
 Hes'itancy, *s.* uncertainty; suspense
 Hes'itate, *v. n.* to pause, to delay, to doubt
 Hes'itatingly, *ad.* with doubt or hesitation
 Hes'itation, *s.* doubt, intermission of speech
 Hes'itative, *a.* showing hesitation
 Hesper'ian, *a.* situated in the west; western
 Hest, *s.* a command, injunction, precept
 Hester'nal, *a.* pertaining to yesterday
 Het'erarchy, *s.* the government of an alien
 Het'eros'eil, *s. pl.* those inhabitants of the earth who have their shadows falling but one way
 Het'eroeclite, *a.* varying from the common form
 Het'eroeclitics, *s. pl.* in grammar, all nouns which vary in their gender or declension
 Heteroecl'itical, *a.* deviating from rule
 Het'erodox, *a.* deviating from the established church opinions; not orthodox
 Het'erodoxy, *s.* quality of being heterodox
 Het'erogene, *a.* not of the same kind

HAPPY IS HE WHO LIMITS HIS WANTS TO HIS NECESSITIES.

HE THAT IS MUCH FLATTERED, SOON LEARNS TO FLATTER HIMSELF.

- Heteroge'neal, Heteroge'neous, a.** unlike; of a nature diametrically opposite
- Heterogene'ity, s.** opposition of nature
- Heteroge'nousness, s.** dissimilitude in nature; contrariety of parts [leaves]
- Heteroph'yllous, a.** producing a diversity of
- Heteros'e'lan, a.** the shadow falling one way only [Cossacks]
- Het'man, s.** a commander-in-chief of the New, *v. a.* to cut with an axe, chop, labour
- Hew'er, s.** one whose employment it is to hew
- Hexacaps'ular, a.** having six seed-vesels
- Hex'a'chord, s.** (in music) a concord, a sixth
- Hexada'tylous, a.** having six toes
- Hex'ade, s.** a series of six numbers
- Hex'agon, s.** a figure of six equal sides
- Hexagonal, a.** having six sides or angles
- Hexagyn'ian, a.** having six pistils
- Hexah'e'dral, a.** having six equal sides
- Hexah'e'dron, s.** a solid body with six sides
- Hexan'e'ter, s.** a verse of six feet
- Hexamet'rical, a.** consisting of hexameters
- Hexan'drian, a.** having six stamens
- Hexan'gular, a.** having six corners
- Hexap'ede, s.** an animal with six feet
- Hexapetalous, a.** having six petals
- Hexaph'yllous, a.** having six leaves
- Hex'apod, s.** an animal with six feet
- Hexast'ich, s.** a poem of six lines [front]
- Hexastyle, s.** a building with six columns in
- Hey! interj.** a word expressive of joy
- Heyday! interj.** expression of exultation
- Hia'tion, s.** the act of gaping
- Hia'tus, s.** an aperture, breach, opening
- Hiber'nacle, s.** a winter sleeping place
- Hiber'nate, v. n.** to sleep through the winter
- Hibern'al, a.** belonging to the winter
- Hiberna'tion, s.** winter sleep [land]
- Hibern'ian, s.** an Irishman—a, relating to Ire-
- Hiber'nicism, s.** a mode of speech peculiar to natives of Ireland
- Hic'cough, Hic'cup, Hick'up, s.** a convulsive effort of the stomach—*r. n.* to have a spasmodic affection of the stomach
- Hick'ory, s.** a species of walnut-tree
- Hidal'go, s.** a Spaniard of noble birth
- Hid'den, a.** secret; mysterious; unseen
- Hide, v.** to conceal, to cover, to lie hid
- Hide, s.** the skin of an animal; a certain quantity of land, about 100 acres
- Hid'debound, a.** having the skin adhering too tightly to the flesh
- Hid'eous, a.** horrible, dreadful, frightful
- Hid'eously, ad.** horribly, dreadfully
- Hid'coness, s.** fighfulness to the eye
- Hid'er, s.** one who hides or conceals
- Hid'ing-place, s.** a place of concealment
- Hie, v. n.** to hasten, to go quickly
- Hier'arch, s.** the chief of a sacred order
- Hierar'chal, a.** belonging to a sacred order
- Hierar'chy, s.** an ecclesiastical government
- Hierat'ic, a.** consecrated to holy use
- Hieroglyph, s.** a mystical character or symbol
- Hieroglyph'ics, s. pl.** the symbolical characters used by the ancient Egyptians
- Hieroglyph'ical, a.** emblematical, allusive
- Hieroglyph'ically, ad.** emblematically
- Hierogram, s.** a kind of sacred writing
- Hierogrammat'ic, a.** denoting a kind of sacred writing used by Egyptian priests
- Hierogrammatist, s.** a writer of hieroglyphics
- Hierog'raphy, s.** writings on divinity
- Hierology, s.** discourse on sacred things
- Hieronym'acy, s.** divination by sacrifices
- Hierophant, s.** an instructor in religious rites
- Hig'gle, v. n.** to use many words in bargaining; to carry about; to chaffer
- Hig'gler, s.** one who hawks about provisions
- High, a.** elevated, proud, great, exorbitant
- High-blown, a.** much swelled with wind
- High-born, a.** of noble extraction
- High-fl'ier, s.** one extravagant in opinion
- High-flown, a.** elevated; proud; turgid
- High'land, s.** a mountainous country
- High'lander, s.** a mountaineer
- Highly, ad.** in a great degree; arrogantly
- High-mettled, a.** proud or ardent of spirit
- High-mind'ed, a.** proud, haughty
- High'ness, s.** dignity of nature; a title
- High-sea'soned, a.** hot to the taste
- High-spir'ited, a.** bold, daring, insolent
- High, imper. v.** called, named
- High-wrought, a.** splendidly finished
- High-water, s.** the utmost flow of the tide
- Highway, s.** a great road, a public path
- Highwayman, s.** a robber on the highway
- Hilar'ious, a.** given to hilarity
- Hil'ary, s.** gayety, mirth, cheerfulness
- Hil'ary, s.** the term that begins in January
- Hil'ding, s.** a mean cowardly wretch
- Hill, s.** elevation of ground, a high land
- Hil'lock, s.** a small hill
- Hilly, a.** full of hills, unequal in surface
- Hilt, s.** the handle of a sword
- Hilt'ed, a.** having a hilt
- Hil'm, s.** the eye of a bean or other seed
- Him, pron.** the objective case of *he*
- Hind, s.** a she stag; a boor, a peasant
- Hind, Hind'er, a.** backward
- Hin'd'er, v. a.** to obstruct, stop, impede
- Hin'd'erance, s.** an impediment, a stop
- Hin'd'erer, s.** one who hinders or obstructs
- Hin'd'ermost, Hind'most, a.** the last
- Hindoo', s.** a native of Hindostan
- Hinge, s.** a joint on which a door turns; a governing rule or principle
- Hinge, v.** to turn as upon a hinge; to hang
- Hint, v.** to allude to; to bring to mind
- Hint, s.** a remote suggestion, an intimation
- Hip, s.** a joint of the thigh; the fruit of the brier, or wild dog-rose
- Hip! interj.** an exclamation, or calling to one
- Hip'ped, a.** melancholy; hypochondriacal
- Hip'pelaph, s.** a Norway deer or stag
- Hip'pish, a.** much dejected, low in spirits
- Hip'pocamp, Hip'podame, s.** the sea horse
- Hip'pocrass, s.** a medicated wine [poerates]
- Hippoc'raticism, s.** the medical art of Hip-
- Hip'podrome, s.** a course for chariot-races
- Hip'pogriff, s.** a winged or fabulous horse
- Hip'polith, s.** a stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse
- Hip'pomane, s.** a philtre or love-charm
- Hippoph'agous, a.** feeding on horses
- Hippoph'agy, s.** the practice of eating flesh
- Hippopot'amus, s.** the river horse; an animal found in the Nile
- Hip'roof, s.** a roof that has an angle
- Hip'shot, a.** sprained in the hip
- Hire, v. a.** to engage for pay—*s.* wages
- Hireless, a.** without hire; not rewarded
- Hir'eling, s.** one who serves for wages; a mercenary—a venal, mercenary
- Hir'er, s.** one who hires or procures
- Hirsute, a.** rough; of coarse manners
- Hirsuteness, s.** hairiness; shagginess
- Hir'ped, a.** rough, bristly, shaggy
- Hiss, v.** to cry like a serpent; to explode by hisses; to testify disapprobation
- Hiss'ing, s.** the noise of a serpent, &c.

His'slingly, *ad.* with a hissing sound
 Hlist! *interj.* an exclamation commanding or requiring silence
 Historian, *s.* a writer of facts and events
 Historic, *Historical*, *a.* pertaining to history
 Historically, *ad.* in the manner of history
 Historied, *a.* recorded in history
 Historify, *v. a.* to record in history
 Historiographer, *s.* a writer of history
 Historiography, *s.* the art of an historian
 Historiology, *s.* knowledge of history
 History, *s.* a narration of facts
 Historionic, *a.* befitting a stage or player
 Historionism, *s.* theatrical representation
 Hit, *v.* to strike, clash, succeed, reach
 Hit, *s.* a stroke, a lucky chance
 Hlitch, *v. n.* to catch, to move by jerks
 Hlitch, *s.* a kind of knot or noose
 Hit'chel, *s.* a tool on which flax is combed
 Hlith, *s.* a landing-place for goods, &c.
 Hith'er, *ad.* to this place—*a.* nearer
 Hith'ermost, *a.* nearest on this side
 Hith'erto, *ad.* to this time; yet; till now
 Hith'erward, Hith'erwards, *ad.* this way
 Hive, *s.* a place for bees; a swarm of bees
 Hlive, *v.* to put into hives; to take shelter together or collect in company
 Hliver, *s.* one who collects bees in a hive
 Ho! *interj.* stop, cease, enough, attend
 Hoard, *s.* a hidden stock; a treasure
 Hoard, *v. a.* to amass and lay up secretly
 Hoard'er, *s.* one that stores up in secret
 Hoar'frost, *s.* frozen dew; a white frost
 Hoar'hound, *s.* a bitter medicinal plant
 Hoar'iness, *s.* state of being hoary or whitish
 Hoarse, *a.* having a rough deep voice
 Hoar'sely, *ad.* with a rough harsh voice
 Hoar'seness, *s.* roughness of voice
 Hoar'stone, *s.* a large rude pillar or stone, anciently used in Britain, to serve either as a landmark or as a stone of memoria
 Hoar'y, *a.* gray with age, whitish
 Hoax, *s.* an imposition, a deception
 Hoax, *v. a.* to deceive; to impose upon
 Hob, *s.* the nave of a wheel; the side of a grate; a clown; a fairy
 Hobb'le, *s.* an awkward gait; difficulty
 Hobb'le, *v. n.* to walk lamely or awkwardly
 Hobb'ledeloy, *s.* a burlesque word for a boy at the age of puberty
 Hobb'y, *s.* a species of hawk; a strong nag
 Hobb'yhorse, *s.* a wooden horse; a plaything; a favourite thing or amusement
 Hobb'goblin, *s.* a sprite, a fairy, an apparition
 Hobb'it, *s.* a small mortar to shoot bombs
 Hobb'nail, *s.* a nail used in shoeing horses
 Hobb'nob, *s.* take, or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking
 Hock, *s.* the small end of a gammon of bacon; a sort of German wine
 Hock, Hock'le, *v. a.* to hamstring, to lame
 Hock'tide, *s.* the second Tuesday after Easter, commemorative of the final subjugation of the Danes in England
 Ho'cus-po'cus, *s.* a juggler, a cheat
 Hod, *s.* a bricklayer's trough or tray
 Hodiernal, *a.* of or relating to this day
 Hod'man, *s.* a labourer that carries a hod
 Hod'mandod, *s.* a shell-fish
 Hoe, *s.* a garden-tool for weeds, &c.
 Hoe, *v. a.* to cut or dig with a hoe
 Hoefful, *a.* careful; anxiously watchful
 Hog, *s.* the general name of swine
 Hog'cot, Hog'sty, *s.* a house for hogs
 Hog'gerel, *s.* a ewe two years old
 Hog'get, *s.* a sheep two years old

Hog'gish, *a.* selfish, brutish, greedy
 Hog'gishly, *ad.* greedily; selfishly
 Hog'gishness, *s.* brutality; greediness
 Hog'herd, *s.* a keeper of hogs
 Hog'o, *s.* (corrupted from the French *haut gout*) high flavour; strong scent
 Hog'shead, *s.* a measure of 63 gallons
 Hog'steer, *s.* a wild boar three years old
 Hog'wash, *s.* draff which is given to swine
 Ho'den, *s.* an awkward country girl
 Ho'den, *a.* rustic; inelegant; untaught
 Hoist, *s.* a lift; the act of raising up
 Hoist, *v. a.* to raise up on high
 Hold, *v.* to keep, to have within, to detain
 Hold, *s.* a support; custody, power
 Hold! *interj.* stop! forbear! be still
 Ho'dder, *s.* one who holds any thing
 Ho'dfast, *s.* an iron hook, a catch
 Ho'ding, *s.* tenure; farm; hold
 Hole, *s.* a hollow place; a mean habitation; a rent in a garment; a subterfuge
 Hole, *v. a.* to form a hole; to excavate
 Ho'lday. [See Holyday.]
 Ho'llily, *ad.* piously, religiously, involubly
 Ho'lliness, *s.* the Pope's title; piety
 Ho'lla, Hollo', *interj.* stop, attend—*s.* a shout
 Ho'lland, *s.* a fine linen made in Holland
 Ho'llander, *s.* an inhabitant of Holland
 Ho'llands, *s.* a term for gin made in Holland
 Ho'llow, *a.* having a void within; deceitful
 Ho'llow, *s.* a cavity, a hole, an opening
 Ho'llow, *v. a.* to make hollow; to excavate
 Ho'llow-hearted, *a.* dishonest; insincere
 Ho'llowness, *s.* the state of being hollow
 Ho'lly, *s.* a tree; an evergreen shrub
 Ho'llyhock, *s.* the rose-mallow
 Ho'lni, *s.* a river island; the evergreen oak
 Ho'locaust, *s.* a burnt sacrifice
 Ho'lograph, *s.* in the Scottish law, a deed written altogether by the grantor's own hand
 Ho'lographic, *a.* written wholly by the grantor
 Ho'logometer, *s.* an instrument for taking all kinds of measures, terrestrial and celestial
 Ho'lster, *s.* a case for a horseman's pistols
 Holt, *s.* a hill; a wood; a forest
 Ho'ly, *a.* pure, religious, sacred, immaculate
 Ho'ly-cross Day, *s.* the 14th of September
 Ho'lyday, *s.* an anniversary feast, a day of gayety and mirth; a time of festivity
 Ho'lyday, *a.* befitting a holiday; gay, cheerful
 Ho'ly-Ghost, *s.* the third person of the Trinity
 Ho'ly-One, *s.* one of the appellations of God
 Ho'ly-rod Day, *s.* the same as Holy-cross
 Ho'ly-Thursday, *s.* the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated
 Ho'ly-week, *s.* the week before Easter
 Ho'mage, *s.* duty, fealty, respect, service
 Ho'mage, *v. a.* to pay honour to; to profess
 Ho'mageable, *a.* subject to homage [fealty
 Home, *s.* a place of constant residence
 Ho'meborn, *a.* native; natural; domestic
 Ho'mebred, *a.* native, plain, artless
 Ho'mefelt, *a.* inward; private
 Ho'meless, *a.* destitute of a home
 Ho'meliness, *s.* plainness, coarseness
 Ho'metot, *s.* an inclosure near the mansion
 Ho'mely, *a.* not elegant, coarse
 Ho'memade, *a.* made at home; plain
 Ho'mer, *s.* a measure of about three pints
 Ho'mespun, *a.* plain; coarse; rude; homely
 Ho'mestall, Ho'mestead, *s.* the house, and sometimes a small portion of land adjoining
 Ho'meward, Ho'meward, *ad.* towards home
 Ho'meward-bound, *a.* destined for home
 Ho'micide, *s.* murder; a murderer. Homicide comprehends murder and manslaughter

HE THAT SWELLS IN PROSPERITY WILL BE SURE TO SHRINK IN ADVERSITY.

HE WHO SAYS WHAT HE LIKES WILL BE SURE TO HEAR WHAT HE DOES NOT LIKE.

Homi'cidal, *a.* murderous, bloody
 Homiletical, *a.* conversable [gation
 Homilist, *s.* one who preaches to a congrega-
 Homily, *s.* a discourse read in churches
 Homi'oc, *s.* a mound or hillock
 Homi'mony, *s.* a dish made in America, of
 bruised maize mixed with water and boiled
 Homocentric, *a.* having the same centre
 Homœopathic, *a.* pertaining to homœopathy
 Homœopathy, *s.* the art or method of healing
 diseases by administering medicine in in-
 finitely small doses [pathy
 Homœopathist, *s.* one who practises homœo-
 homœop'neous, *a.* of the same nature
 Homogeneity, Homog'neousness, *s.* parti-
 cipation of the same principles or nature
 Homogeneity, *s.* the same nature [portion
 Homologous, *a.* of the same manner or pro-
 portion
 Homonymy, *s.* a word or expression resem-
 bling another in sound, but not in sense
 Homonymous, *a.* equivocal, ambiguous
 Homonymy, *s.* equivocation; ambiguity
 Homophony, *s.* similarity of sound
 Homophonous, *a.* equable, correspondent
 Honey, *s.* a stone to whet razors, &c. on
 Hon'est, *a.* sincere, upright, chaste, just, true
 Hon'estly, *ad.* uprightly, justly, sincerely
 Hon'esty, *s.* justice, truth, purity, virtue
 Honey, *s.* the sweet concoction of bees, &c.
 Honeybag, *s.* the stomach of a bee
 Honeycomb, *s.* cells of wax for honey
 Honeydew, *s.* a sweet dew on plants
 Honeyed, *part.* *a.* covered with honey
 Honeyless, *a.* free from honey, empty
 Honey-locust, *s.* the three-horned acacia
 Honey-moon, *s.* first month after marriage
 Honey-mouthed, *a.* flattering; using honeyed
 words; insincere
 Honey-suckle, *s.* an odoriferous woodbine
 Honey-tongued, *a.* using soft speech
 Honey-wort, *s.* a plant of the genus *Cer-
 titude* [factory
 Hong, *s.* the Chinese name for an European
 Hon'orary, *a.* done or instituted in honour
 Honorific, *a.* bringing honour
 Honour, *s.* dignity, reputation, virtue
 Hon'our, *v.* *a.* to reverence, dignity, exalt
 Hon'ourable, *a.* illustrious, generous, equi-
 table; conferring honour [able
 Hon'ourableness, *s.* state of being honour-
 Hon'ourably, *ad.* reputably, nobly
 Hon'ourer, *s.* one that honours or reveres
 Hon'ourless, *a.* void of honour; not honoured
 Hood, *s.* an upper covering for the head
 Hood-wink, *v.* *a.* to blind, to hide, to deceive
 Hoof, *s.* the horny part of a horse's foot
 Hoof-bound, *a.* contracted and dry in the hoof
 Hoofed, *a.* furnished with hoofs
 Hook, *s.* a bent piece of iron, wood, &c.
 Hook, *v.* to catch, to ensnare; to bend
 Hook'ah, *s.* a smoking-pipe of complicated
 construction used in the East
 Hook'ed, *a.* bent, cervated
 Hook'edness, *s.* state of being bent like a hook
 Hook'er, *s.* that which catches as with a hook
 Hook-nosed, *a.* having an aquiline nose
 Hooley, *s.* a great festival in India
 Hoop, *s.* any thing circular
 Hoop, *v.* to bind with hoops; to shout
 Hoop'er, *s.* a cooper; one that hoops tubs
 Hoop'ing-cough, *s.* a convulsive cough
 Hoop'oo, *s.* a bird with a tufted crest
 Hoop, *s.* a shout of contempt—*v.* *n.* to shout
 Hooping, *s.* a continued shouting
 Hop, *s.* a plant; a jump, a mean dance
 Hop, *v.* to leap on one leg, walk lamely, &c.
 Hop-blind, *s.* the stem of the hop

Hope, *s.* confidence in a future event
 Hope, *v.* to expect with desire
 Ho'peful, *a.* full of expectation, promising
 Ho'pefully, *ad.* with hope; without despair
 Ho'pefulness, *s.* promise of good
 Ho'p'less, *a.* bereft of hope; abandoned
 Ho'p'lessly, *ad.* without hope; despairingly
 Ho'p'-garden, *s.* a garden planted with hops
 Ho'p'-ground, *s.* ground set apart for hops
 Ho'p'lite, *s.* a soldier of ancient Greece
 Ho'p'-oast, *s.* a kiln for drying hops
 Ho'p'per, *s.* a part of a mill; a basket
 Ho'p'-picker, *s.* one who gathers the ripe hops
 Ho'p'ple, *v.* *a.* to tie the feet together
 Ho'p'-pole, *s.* the pole which supports the hop
 Ho'ral, Ho'rary, *a.* relating to an hour
 Horde, *s.* a clan, a migratory crew
 Ho'ri'zon, *s.* a great imaginary line or circle,
 which divides the heavens and earth into
 two parts or hemispheres
 Ho'ri'zontal, *a.* near the horizon; level
 Ho'ri'zontally, *ad.* in a level direction
 Horn, *s.* the defensive weapon of an ox, &c.
 an instrument of wind music
 Horn, Ho'rn'ity, *v.* to bestow horns
 Ho'rn'beam, Ho'rn'fish, *s.* the garfish
 Ho'rn'blend, *s.* a mineral of several varieties
 Ho'rn'book, *s.* the first book for children
 Ho'rn'ed, *a.* furnished with horns
 Ho'rn'er, *s.* one who deals in horns
 Ho'rn'et, *s.* a large strong stinging fly
 Ho'rn'ing, *s.* the appearance of the moon
 when she assumes a crescent form
 Ho'rn'less, *a.* having no horns
 Ho'rn'owl, *s.* a species of the owl
 Ho'rn'pipe, *s.* a kind of sluge dance
 Ho'rn'silver, *s.* muriate of silver
 Ho'rn'slate, *s.* a gray siliceous stone
 Ho'rn'stone, *s.* a kind of blue stone
 Ho'rn'work, *s.* a kind of angular fortification
 Ho'rn'y, *a.* made of horns, callous, hard
 Ho'ro'graphy, *s.* an account of the hours
 Ho'ro'loge, *s.* an instrument denoting time
 Ho'ro'lographer, *s.* a clock or dial maker
 Ho'ro'lographical, *a.* pertaining to dialling
 Ho'ro'lography, *s.* the art of dialling
 Ho'ro'logy, *s.* the art of measuring time
 Ho'rom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring
 the hours
 Ho'rometrical, *a.* relating to horometry
 Ho'rom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring time by
 hours
 Ho'roscope, *s.* the configuration of the
 planets at the hour of a person's birth
 Ho'ros'copy, *s.* the art of predicting future
 events by the planetary bodies
 Ho'rant, *a.* bristled; pointing outward
 Ho'rible, *a.* dreadful, shocking, terrible
 Ho'ribleness, *s.* dreadfulnes; hideousness
 Ho'ribly, *ad.* dreadfully, hideously
 Ho'rid, *a.* hideous, enormous
 Ho'ridly, *ad.* hideously, shockingly
 Ho'rrific, *a.* causing horror or dread
 Ho'rris'onus, *a.* sounding dreadfully
 Ho'rror, *s.* terror mixed with detestation
 Ho'rse, *s.* an animal; a wooden machine
 Ho'rse, *v.* *a.* to carry on the back
 Ho'rseback, *s.* the seat or state of riding
 Ho'rsebean, *s.* a small kind of bean [horse
 Ho'rseblock, *s.* a block on which to mount a
 Ho'rseboat, *s.* a boat used in ferrying horses
 Ho'rsebreaker, *s.* one who tames horses
 Ho'rse-chestnut, *s.* a tree and its fruit
 Ho'rse-dealer, *s.* one who buys and sells horses
 Ho'rse-drench, *s.* a dose of physic for a horse
 Ho'rse-dung, *s.* the dung of a horse

[HOT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HUF]

HE THAT WILL BE ANGRY FOR ANY THING, WILL BE ANGRY FOR NOTHING.

Horse-enmet, *s.* a species of large ant
 Horseflesh, *s.* the flesh of horses
 Horsecy, *s.* a large fly that stings horses
 Horse-Guards, *s. pl.* regiments of horse of
 the king's guard
 Horsehair, *s.* the hair of horses
 Horsekeeper, *s.* one who takes care of horses
 Horse laugh, *s.* a loud, violent, rude laugh
 Horseelech, *s.* a leech that bites horses
 Horse-litter, *s.* a carriage fixed on poles,
 and borne by and between two horses
 Horseload, *s.* as much as a horse can carry
 Horseman, *s.* one skilled in riding
 Horsemanship, *s.* the art of managing a horse
 Horsemart, *s.* a large kind of bee
 Horsemeat, *s.* provision for horses
 Horsemill, *s.* a mill turned by a horse
 Horsemiliner, *s.* one who supplies decora-
 tions for horses
 Horsemint, *s.* a large coarse kind of mint
 Horsepath, *s.* a path for horses
 Horseplay, *s.* rough play, rudeness
 Horsepond, *s.* a pond to water horses at
 Horserace, *s.* a match of horses in running
 Horseradish, *s.* a root acrid and biting; a
 species of scurvy-grass
 Horseroad, *s.* the road for horses and vehicles
 Horshoe, *s.* a shoe for horses; an herb
 Horsestealer, *s.* a thief who steals horses
 Horseway, *s.* a broad way for horses to travel
 Horsewhip, *s.* a whip to strike a horse with
 —*v. a.* to strike or lash with a horse-whip
 Horseworm, *s.* a worm that breeds in horses
 Hortation, *s.* the act of exhorting; advice
 Hortative, *s.* exhortation; precept by which
 one incites or animates
 Hortative, *a.* tending to exhort, animating
 Hortatory, *a.* encouraging; animating
 Hortensial, *a.* fit for a garden
 Horticultural, *a.* relating to gardening
 Horticulture, *s.* art of cultivating gardens
 Horticulturist, *s.* one who is skilled in garden-
 ing
 Hortulan, *a.* belonging to a garden [ing
 Hortus-siccus, *s.* a collection of dried plants
 Hosanna, *s.* an exclamation of praise to God
 Hose, *s.* stockings
 Ho'sier, *s.* one who sells stockings, &c.
 Ho'siery, *s.* stockings, socks, &c.
 Hos'pitable, *a.* kind to strangers, friendly
 Hos'pitably, *ad.* in a hospitable manner
 Hos'pital, *s.* receptacle for the sick and poor
 Hos'pitality, *s.* the practice of entertaining
 strangers; liberality in entertainments
 Hos'pittaler, *s.* a knight of a religious order
 Hos'pitate, *v.* to reside under the roof of
 another; to lodge a person [prince
 Hos'podar, *s.* a Wallachian or Moldavian
 Host, *s.* a landlord; an army; a number;
 the Romish sacrament of the mass
 Hostage, *s.* a person left as a pledge for
 securing the performance of a condition
 Ho'stess, *s.* a female host, a landlady
 Hostile, *a.* adverse, opposite; warlike
 Hos'tilely, *ad.* in an adverse manner
 Hostility, *s.* open war, a state of warfare
 Hostler, *s.* the manager of horses at an inn
 Hostlery, Host'elry, Ho'try, *s.* an inn
 Host'icide, *s.* one who kills an enemy
 Hot, *a.* having heat, furious, eager, lustful
 Hot'bed, *s.* a bed of earth made hot by the
 fermentation of dung and manure
 Hot'brained, *a.* violent, rash, precipitate
 Hot'chpotch, *s.* a mingled hash; a mixture
 Hot'cockles, *s.* a species of childish play
 Hotel, *s.* a genteel public lodging-house
 Hot'headed, *a.* passionate, violent

Hot'house, *s.* a building contrived for ripen-
 ing exotics, &c., by means of heat
 Hot'ly, *ad.* ardently, vehemently
 Hot'spur, *s.* a violent precipitate man; a pea
 Hot'spurred, *a.* vehement; headstrong
 Hot'tentot, *s.* a savage inhabitant of the
 southern extremity of Africa
 Hou'dah, *s.* a seat to fix on a camel's back
 Hough, *s.* the lower part of the thigh
 Hough, *v. a.* to hamstring, to cut up
 Hound, *s.* a dog who hunts by scent
 Hound'fish, *s.* a fish, the Galeus laevis
 Hounds-tongue, *s.* a plant
 Hour, *s.* the 24th part of a day
 Hour'glass, *s.* a glass filled with sand for
 the purpose of measuring time
 Hou'ri, *s.* a Mahometan nymph of Paradise
 Hour'ly, *a.* done every hour; frequent
 Hour'ly, *ad.* every hour; frequently
 Hour'plate, *s.* the dial of a clock, &c.
 House, *s.* a place of human abode
 House, *v.* to put under shelter, to harbour
 House'breaker, *s.* one who robs houses
 House'breaking, *s.* robbing of houses
 House'edog, *s.* a dog kept to guard the house
 House'ehold, *s.* a family living together
 House'holder, *s.* the master of a house
 House'holdstuff, *s.* furniture, goods, utensils
 House'keeper, *s.* a superintending female
 servant; one who keeps a house
 House'keeping, *s.* domestic management
 Hou'sel, *s.* the holy eucharist
 Hou'sel, *v. a.* to give or receive the eucharist
 Hou'selamb, *s.* a lamb fattened in the house
 Hou'seleek, *s.* a plant
 Hou'seless, *a.* destitute of a habitation
 Hou'semaid, *s.* a female menial servant
 Hou'seroom, *s.* room or place in a house
 Hou'sewarming, *s.* a feast usual on taking
 possession of a house
 Hou'sewife, *s.* a female economist
 Hou'sewifery, *s.* frugality in domestic affairs
 Hou'sings, *s. pl.* military ornamental cover-
 ings for the chargers of officers
 Hove, Ho'ven, *pari. pass.* raised, swelled
 Hov'el, *s.* a shed, a shelter for cattle [over
 Hov'er, *s.* a protection; a shelter by hanging
 Hov'er, *v. n.* to hang over head, to wander
 How, *ad.* in what manner or degree
 How'be't, *ad.* nevertheless, notwithstanding
 How'er, *ad.* notwithstanding; yet, at least
 How'itz, How'itzer, *s.* a kind of bomb
 Howl, *s.* the cry of a wolf or dog
 Howl, *v. n.* to utter cries in distress as a dog
 How'let, *s.* a fowl of the owl kind
 Howling, *s.* the noise of a dog, &c.
 Howsoev'er, *ad.* in whatever manner
 Hox, *v. a.* to hamstring, to hough
 Hoy, *s.* a coasting vessel, a small ship
 Hub'bubble, *s.* a tumult, confusion, great noise
 Huck'aback, *s.* a kind of figured linen
 Huck'lebacked, *a.* crooked in the shoulders
 Huc'klebone, *s.* the hip bone
 Huck'ster, *s.* a retailer of small wares
 Huck'steress, *s.* a female pedlar
 Hud'dle, *s.* crowd; tumult; confusion
 Hud'dle, *v.* to do a thing in a flurry; to
 crowd together in a confused manner
 Hud'dler, *s.* one who throws things into con-
 fusion by haste or carelessness
 Hudibras'tic, *a.* doggerel, like Hudibras
 Hue, *s.* shade of colour, tint; clamour,
 alarm, a legal pursuit
 Huff, *s.* a swell of sudden anger
 Huff, *v.* to chide with insolence
 Huff'er, *s.* a blusterer; an angry chider

HE WHO CANNOT HOLD HIS TONGUE IS UNWORTHY OF HAVING ONE.

Huff'ish, *a.* arrogant, insolent, hectoring
 Huff'ishness, *s.* petulance; arrogance
 Huffy, *a.* swelled; petulant
 Hug, *s.* close embrace; a gripe in wrestling
 Hug, *v. a.* to embrace fondly, to hold fast
 Huge, *a.* vast, immense, large, enormous
 Hugely, *ad.* immensely, greatly, very much
 Hu'geness, *s.* enormous bulk; greatness
 Hu'guenot, *s.* a French protestant
 Hulk, *s.* the body of a ship; a clown [kept
 Hulks, *s. pl.* old vessels where convicts are
 Hulky, *a.* bulky; heavy; unwieldy
 Hull, *s.* the body of a ship; a shell or husk
 Hull, *v.* to float; to strip off the hulls
 Hully, *a.* having husks or pods
 Hul'ver, *s.* holly, a tree
 Hum, *s.* a buzzing noise; a deception
 Hum, *v. n.* to sing low, to buzz; to deceive
 Hum! *interj.* a sound implying doubt and
 deliberation

Hu'man, *a.* having the qualities of a man
 Huma'ne, *a.* kind, good-natured, tender
 Huma'nely, *ad.* with kindness or compassion,
 generosity; with the nature of man
 Hu'manist, *s.* one versed in human nature
 Human'ity, *s.* benevolence, compassion
 Hu'manize, *v. s.* to render susceptible of ten-
 derness

Humaniza'tion, *s.* the act of humanizing
 Hu'mankind, *s.* the race of man
 Hu'manly, *ad.* after the notions of men
 Hum'ble, *a.* modest, submissive
 Hum'ble, *v. a.* to subdue; to condescend
 Hum'blebee, *s.* a buzzing wild bee
 Hum'bleness, *s.* humility; absence of pride
 Hum'bler, *s.* one that humbles himself for others
 Hum'bles, *s. pl.* the entrails of a deer
 Hum'bling, *s.* humiliation; abatement of pride
 Hum'bly, *ad.* submissively, lowly
 Hum'bolite, *s.* a recently-discovered mineral
 Hum'bug, *s.* (a low word, but of late much
 used) an imposition; a paltry fellow—*v.* to
 impose upon

Hu'm'drum, *s.* a stupid person—*a.* dull
 Humecta'tion, *s.* a moistening or wetting
 Humec'tive, *a.* having the power to moisten
 Hu'meral, *a.* belonging to the shoulder
 Hum'hum, *s.* a coarse kind of India cloth
 Hu'mid, *a.* wet, moist, watery, damp
 Humid'ity, *s.* moisture, dampness

Humil'iate, *v. a.* to humble, to bring low
 Humilia'tion, *s.* the act of humiliating
 Humil'ity, *s.* freedom from pride, modesty
 Hum'ier, *s.* that which hums; an applauder
 Hum'ing, *s.* the noise of bees or flies
 Hum'ingbird, *s.* the smallest of all birds

Hum'mock, *s.* a little hill; rising ground
 Hum'muck, *s.* a large and elevated mass of ice
 Hum'mums, *s. pl.* vapour baths; hot baths
 Hu'moral, *a.* proceeding from the humours
 Hu'morist, *s.* one who gratifies his humour
 Hu'morous, *a.* jocular, whimsical, pleasant
 Hu'morously, *ad.* merrily; capriciously

Hu'morsome, *a.* peevish; petulant; humorous
 Hu'mour, *s.* moisture; whim, jocularly
 Hu'mour, *v. a.* to qualify; to gratify by yield-
 ing
 Hump'back, *s.* a crooked back
 Hump'backed, *a.* deformed in the back

Hunch, *v. n.* to jostle—*s.* a protuberance
 Hun'dred, *s.* ten multiplied by ten; part of
 a shire or county
 Hun'dredth, *a.* the ordinal of a hundred

Hung, *pret. and part. pass.* of hang
 Hung'ary-water, *s.* a water distilled from
 rosemary flowers

Hun'ger, *s.* a desire of food; violent desire

Hun'ger, *v. n.* to feel the pain of hunger
 Hun'ger-bitten, *a.* pinched by hunger
 Hun'gerly, *a.* wanting food or nourishment
 Hun'gred, *a.* pinched by want of food
 Hun'grily, *ad.* with keen appetite
 Hun'gry, *a.* in want of food
 Hunks, *s.* a covetous sordid wretch, a miser
 Hunt, *v.* to chase, to pursue, to search for
 Hunt, *s.* a pack of hounds; a chase, a pursuit
 Hunter, *s.* one who chases animals
 Hunt'ing, *s.* the diversion of the chase
 Hunt'ing-horn, *s.* a bugle; a horn used to
 cheer the hounds

Hunt'ress, *s.* a woman that follows the chase
 Hunt'sman, *s.* one who manages the dogs
 for, and one who delights in, hunting
 Hunt'smanship, *s.* qualifications of a hunter
 Hur'den, *s.* a coarse kind of linen
 Hur'dle, *s.* sticks wove together for vari-
 ous uses—*v. a.* to close with hurdles

Hurds, *s. pl.* the refuse of hemp or flax
 Hurdy-gurdy, *s.* a stringed instrument
 Hur'karu, *s.* in India, a messenger
 Hurl, *v. a.* to throw with violence
 Hurl'bat, *s.* whirlbat; a weapon
 Hurl'er, *s.* one who throws or hurls

Hur'ly-bur'ly, *s.* a bustle, tumult, confusion
 Hurra', *interj.* a shout of triumph
 Hur'ricane, *s.* a violent storm, a tempest
 Hurry, *v.* to hasten, to move with haste
 Hurry, *s.* precipitation, haste; a tumult

Hurry skurry, *s.* confusion, bustle
 Hurst, *Hyrt,* *s.* a small wood; a thicket
 Hurt, *s.* harm, mischief; wound or bruise
 Hurt, *v. a.* to injure, to wound, to harm
 Hurtful, *a.* pernicious, mischievous

Hurt'fully, *ad.* mischievously; perniciously
 Hurt'fulness, *s.* mischievousness; pernicious-
 ness
 Hurtle, *v.* to push forcibly; to whirl [ness
 Hur'tleberry, *s.* the whortleberry

Hurt'less, *a.* harmless, innocen, innoxious
 Hus'band, *s.* a married man; an economist
 Hus'band, *v. a.* to manage frugally; to till
 hus'bandable, *a.* manageable with frugality
 Hus'bandless, *a.* not having a husband

Hus'bandman, *s.* one who works in tillage
 Hus'bandry, *s.* tillage; thrift, care, frugality
 Hush, *v.* to still, appease, quiet; forbid
 Hush, *a.* silent, still,—*v. a.* to make quiet
 Hush-money, *s.* a bribe to induce secrecy
 Husk, *s.* the outward integument of fruits
 —*v. a.* to strip off the outward integument

Hush! *interj.* silence! be still! no noise
 Husk'ed, *a.* bearing a husk
 Husk'iness, *s.* hoarseness; state of being husky
 Husky, *a.* abounding in husks, dry
 Hussar, *s.* a kind of horse-soldier

Hussy, *s.* a worthless or bad woman
 Hus'tings, *s. pl.* a council, a court held; a
 stage to address assemblies from
 Hus'tic, *v. a.* to shake together
 Hus'wife, *v. a.* to manage with frugality

Hut, *s.* a poor cottage; a mean abode
 Hutch, *s.* a corn-chest; a rabbit-box
 Hux, *v. n.* to catch pike with a bladder, &c.
 Huzza', *s.* a shout—*v.* to utter acclamation
 Huzza'! *interj.* a shout of joy or acclamation

Hyacinth, *s.* a flower; a colour
 Hyacin'thian, *s.* resembling the hyacinth
 Hyacin'thine, *a.* like hyacinths
 Hy'ades, *s. pl.* the seven stars
 Hy'aline, *a.* glassy, crystalline, clear
 Hy'alite, *s.* a kind of glassy stone

Hy'brid, Hy'bridous, *a.* mongrel; of different
 species
 Hy'datid, *s.* a vesicle or small bladder

HE THAT DENIETH HIMSELF TO HIS COUNTRY, IS ALREADY IN EXILE.

HE IS INDEED OBSTINATE WHOM NEITHER REASON NOR EXPERIENCE CAN PERSUADE.

Hy'dra, *s.* a monster with many heads
 Hydra'cid, *s.* an acid formed by hydrogen in union with a substance that has no oxygen
 Hy'dragogue, *s.* a medicinal preparation for the purgation of watery humours
 Hydran'gea, *s.* a plant bearing a beautiful flower
 Hy'drant, *s.* a machine for raising water
 Hydrar'gillite, *s.* a kind of mineral
 Hydrar'gyrum, *s.* quicksilver
 Hy'drate, *s.* any substance that by being mixed with water will solidify it
 Hydraulic, *a.* conveying water by pipes
 Hydraul'ical, *a.* relating to hydraulics
 Hydraul'ics, *s. pl.* the science of the motion and force of fluids [Iodine
 Hydr'idic, *a.* pertaining to hydrogen and
 Hy'drocele, *s.* a watery rupture
 Hydroceph'alus, *s.* a dropsy in the head
 Hydrocyan'ic, *s.* prussic acid
 Hydrocar'bonate, *s.* heavy inflammable air
 Hydrodynam'ic, *a.* pertaining to the force of water
 Hydrodynam'ics, *s. pl.* the science which relates to the motion of non-elastic fluids
 Hy'drogen, *s.* rarefied and inflammable air
 Hydrogenate, Hy'drogenize, *v. a.* to combine any thing with hydrogen
 Hydrog'rapher, *s.* one skilled in the art of hydrography; a teacher of hydrography
 Hydrograph'ic, Hydrograph'ical, *a.* relating to charts, which represent the sea, rocks, &c.
 Hydrog'raphy, *s.* the art of measuring and describing the sea and its boundaries
 Hydrolite, *s.* a crystalized mineral
 Hydrolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to hydrology
 Hydrolog'ist, *s.* one skilled in hydrology
 Hydrology, *s.* description of water in general
 Hy'dromancy, *s.* a prediction by water
 Hydroman'tic, *a.* relating to divination by water
 Hy'dromel, *s.* honey and water; mead
 Hydrom'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure the gravity, force, or density of water
 Hydromet'ric, Hydromet'rical, *a.* pertaining to the measurement of the gravity &c. of fluids
 Hydrom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring water
 Hy'drophane, *s.* a variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water
 Hydroph'anus, *a.* rendered transparent by immersion in water
 Hydropho'bia, *s.* a disease occasioned by the bite of a mad dog; dread of water
 Hydropho'bic, *a.* pertaining to hydrophobia
 Hydroph'ic, Hydroph'ical, *a.* dropsical, watery
 Hydropneumat'ic, *a.* relating both to air and water—*s.* a vessel used in chymistry
 Hy'dropote, *s.* a water-drinker
 Hy'dropsy, *s.* the dropsy
 Hy'droscope, *s.* a clock set in motion by water
 Hydrostat'ic, Hydrostat'ical, *a.* relating to hydrostatics [science of hydrostatics
 Hydrostat'ically, *ad.* according to the laws or
 Hydro-stat'ics, *s. pl.* the science of the gravitation of fluids; weighing of fluids
 Hydrosulphuret, *s.* sulphureted hydrogen combined with an alkali, &c.
 Hydrotechn'ical, *a.* peculiar to hydrography
 Hydrotho'rax, *s.* dropsy in the chest
 Hydrotic, *a.* causing a discharge of water
 Hy'drus, *s.* a water-snake, a constellation
 Hye'mal, *a.* belonging to winter
 Hye'mate, *v. n.* to winter at a place
 Hye'mation, *s.* shelter from the cold of winter
 Hye'na, *s.* a fierce animal like a wolf

Hyge'ian, *a.* in a state of health; relating to Hygeia, goddess of health
 Hygrom'eter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the moisture of the atmosphere
 Hygromet'rical, *a.* according to the hygrometer
 Hygrom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring the degree of moisture in the air
 Hy'groscope, *s.* an instrument to show the state of the air; the hygrometer
 Hygrosco'pic, *a.* having affinity to water
 Hygrostat'ic, *s. pl.* the science of comparing various degrees of moisture
 Hyar'chial, *a.* presiding over matter
 Hylozo'ick, *s.* one of a sect of ancient atheists that held all matter to be animated, &c.
 Hym, *s.* a species of very fierce dog [rage
 Hymen'cal, Hymen'an, *a.* pertaining to marriage
 Hymenopt'era, *s.* a class of four-winged insects [wings
 Hymenopt'eral, *a.* having four membranous
 Hymn, *v. a.* to praise in songs of adoration
 Hymn, *s.* a divine song; a song of praise
 Hym'n'ic, *a.* relating to hymns
 Hymnology, *s.* a collection of hymns
 Hyoseyanus, *s.* a medicinal drug; henbane
 Hyp, *v. a.* to make melancholy, to dispirit
 Hypath'ric, *a.* open at the top
 Hypal'lage, *s.* a change of cases, &c.
 Hypasp'ist, *s.* a soldier of ancient Greece
 Hyperbaton, *s.* words transposed from the plain grammatical order
 Hyperbat'ic, *a.* inverted, transposed
 Hyperbola, *s.* (in geometry or conic sections) a certain section of a cone
 Hyperbole, *s.* a rhetorical figure which consists in representing things much greater or less than they really are
 Hyperbol'ical, *a.* exaggerating beyond fact
 Hyperbol'ically, *ad.* with exaggeration
 Hyperbolist, *s.* one who hyperbolizes
 Hyperbolize, *v. n.* to speak or write with exaggeration or extenuation
 Hyperbo'rean, *a.* northern; very cold—*s.* an inhabitant of the most northern regions
 Hypercatalec'tic, *a.* exceeding the measure
 Hypercrit'ic, *s.* an unreasonable critic
 Hypercrit'ical, *a.* critical beyond use
 Hypercriticism, *s.* excessive critical severity
 Hyper'meter, *s.* any thing greater than the standard requires [measure
 Hypermet'rical, *a.* exceeding the common
 Hyperoxy'genated, Hyperoxy'genized, *a.* saturated with a great portion of oxygen
 Hyperphys'ical, *a.* supernatural
 Hypers'tenc, *s.* a mineral; hornblend
 Hyphe'n, *s.* a short line thus (-) put between two words or syllables, to show that they are to be joined together
 Hypnot'ic, *s.* an opiate medicine—*a.* narcotic
 Hypocaut, *s.* a subterraneous passage
 Hypochondria, *s.* melancholy
 Hypochondriac, *s.* one affected with melancholy, or disordered in the imagination
 Hypochondriac, Hypochondriacal, *a.* affected with languor and lowness of spirits
 Hypochondriacism, Hypochondriasis, *s.* disordered imagination; hypochondriac affection
 Hypoc'risy, *s.* dissimulation, a pretence
 Hypocrit'ic, *s.* a dissembler in religion, &c.
 Hypocrit'ical, *a.* dissembling, insincere, false; putting on the cloak of religion
 Hypocrit'ically, *ad.* without sincerity
 Hypoga'stric, *a.* seated in the lower part of the belly

Hypogast'rocele, *s.* a rupture of the lower belly

Hypo'gynous, *a.* (In botany) having the corolla and stamens inserted under the pistil
Hypo'tasis, *s.* a distinct substance; personality; a term more particularly used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity

Hypostatic, Hypostatic'al, *a.* relating to hypostasis; distinctly personal

Hypostatic'al, *a.* constitutive; distinct
Hyposulphuric, Hyposulphurous, *a.* terms in chymistry denoting an acid combination of sulphur and oxygen

Hypoth'ense, *s.* the line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle

Hypoth'ecate, *v. a.* to pawn; to give in pledge

Hypoth'ecation, *s.* pledging a ship; bottomry

Hypoth'ecator, *s.* one who pledges a ship

Hypoth'esis, *s.* a system upon supposition

Hypothetical, *a.* supposed, conditional

Hypothetically, *ad.* upon supposition

Hy'son, *s.* a fine kind of green tea

Hy'sop, *s.* the name of a purgative plant

Hyster'ic, Hyster'ical, *a.* troubled with fits

Hyster'ics, *s.* fits peculiar to women

Hyst'rocele, *s.* rupture of the womb

Hysterology, *s.* a preposterous inversion of words

Hysterotomy, *s.* the art of performing a difficult surgical operation

I.

I IS the third vowel and ninth letter of the English alphabet. It has a long sound, as *fine, thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; or a short sound, as *pin, thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus, *field, yield*, are spoken as *feeld, yeeld*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail, neigh*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*, *pronoun personal*. [*ik*. Gothic; *ic* Saxon.] *I*, obj. *me*; plural, *we*, obj. *us*. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*. *I* is more than once in Shakspeare written for *ay* or *yes*

Iam'ble, *a.* relating to iambic verse

Iam'bles, *s. pl.* verses which are composed of a long and a short syllable alternately

Iatrop'e'ic, *a.* curing by anointing

Ibex, *s.* an animal of the goat kind

Ibis, *s.* the name of an Egyptian bird

Ice, *s.* frozen water; sugar concreted

Ice, *v. a.* to cover with ice; to chill; to freeze

Iceberg, *s.* a large mass or mountain of ice floating in the Polar seas

Iceland'bird, *s.* a bird in Greenland

Iceland'ic, *s.* the dazzling whiteness about the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of the light from fields of ice

Iceboat, *s.* a boat for moving on the ice

Icebound, *a.* closed in with ice

Icebuilt, *a.* composed of ice

Icehouse, *s.* a house in which ice is kept

Iceisle, *s.* a vast body of floating ice

Icelander, *s.* a native of Iceland

Ice'land'ic, *a.* pertaining to Iceland

Iceplant, *s.* a plant encrusted with small pellucid icy knobs

Ice'par, *s.* a sort of icy feldspar

Ichneu'mon, *s.* a small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile

Ichnograph'ical, *a.* representing a ground-plot

Ichnog'raphy, *s.* the base or ground-plot

Ich'hor, *s.* a humour arising from ulcers

Ich'horous, *a.* sharp, thin, watery

Ich'thyocol, Ich'thyocol'la, *s.* fish-glué

Ich'thyog'raphy, *s.* a treatise on fishes

Ich'thyolite, *s.* a fossil that was once a fish

Ich'thyol'ite, *s.* a fish changed to a fossil

Ich'thyolo'gical, *a.* relating to ichthyology

Ich'thyolog'ist, *s.* one versed in ichthyology

Ich'thyology, *s.* the doctrine of the nature of fish; the science which treats on fishes

Ich'thyol'ancy, *s.* divination performed by examining the entrails of fishes

Ich'thyopl'agist, *s.* one who lives on fish

Ich'thyopl'agous, *a.* subsisting on fish

Ich'thyoph'agy, *s.* the practice of eating fish

Ice'cle, *s.* dripping water frozen, hanging from the eaves of a house, &c.

Ice'ness, *s.* the state of being icy

Ice'ing, *s.* a covering of concreted sugar

Ice'ion, *s.* a picture, a representation

Ice'ionism, *s.* a true and lively description

Ice'ion'clast, *s.* a breaker of images

Ice'ion'clastic, *a.* destroying images

Ice'ionog'raphy, *s.* a description of pictures, statues, and monuments of ancient art

Ice'ion'olater, *s.* a worshipper of images

Ice'ionology, *s.* the doctrine of pictorial representation; a description of pictures

Ice'osah'dral, *a.* having twenty equal sides

Ice'osah'dron, *s.* a solid figure consisting of twenty triangular pyramids

Ice'osah'dria, *s.* a class of plants including all that have from twelve to twenty stamens

Ice'ter'ias, *s.* a precious stone, supposed to be a remedy for the jaundice

Ice'ter'ic, *s.* a remedy for the jaundice

Ice'ter'ical, *a.* afflicted with the jaundice

Ice'ter'itions, *s.* yellow; of a jaundiced hue

Ice'y, *a.* full of ice, cold; frigid, backward

Id, contracted for *I would*

Id'e'a, *s.* mental imagination; a notion

Id'e'al, *a.* mental, intellectual, conceived

Id'e'alism, *s.* the theory that makes every thing consist only in ideas

Id'e'alize, *v. n.* to form ideas

Id'e'ally, *ad.* intellectually, mentally

Id'e'ate, *v. a.* to fancy, to form in idea

Id'e'ntic, Id'e'ntical, *a.* the same

Id'e'nticalness, Id'e'ntity, *s.* sameness

Id'e'ntification, *s.* proof of identity

Id'e'ntify, *v. a.* to prove to be the same; to treat or consider as the same

Id'es, *s. pl.* a term of time amongst the ancient Romans of eight days in each month, beginning (but counting backwards) on the 13th day, except in March, May, July, and October, in which it was the 15th

Idiocr'asy, *s.* peculiarity of constitution

Idiocrat'ic, Idiocrat'ical, *a.* peculiar in constitution

Id'io'cy, *s.* want of understanding

Id'iom, *s.* a particular mode of speech

Idiomatic, Idiomatical, *a.* phraseological

Idiomatically, *ad.* according to the idiom

Id'iomism, *s.* the use of such words or phrases as are peculiar to some languages

Idiopath'ic, *a.* primary, independent

Idiopath'ically, *ad.* primary; not sympathetically

Idiopath'y, *s.* a primary disease

Idiosyn'crasy, *s.* a peculiar temper or dispo-

IT IS LESS PAINFUL TO LEARN IN YOUTH, THAN TO BE IGNORANT IN AGE.

IN A THOUSAND POUNDS OF LAW, THERE IS NOT AN OUNCE OF LOVE.

Idiosyncratical, *a.* peculiar in temper, &c.
 Idiot, *s.* a fool, a natural, a changeling
 Idiotic, Idiotic, *a.* stupid; foolish
 Idiotise, *v. n.* to become stupid
 Idiotism, *s.* natural imbecility of mind
 Idle, *a.* lazy, unemployed, worthless
 Idle, *v. n.* to spend time in inactivity
 Idle-headed, *a.* foolish, unreasonable
 Idleness, *s.* sloth, laziness, idly
 Idler, *s.* a lazy person, a sluggard
 Idly, *ad.* lazily, carelessly, foolishly
 Idocrase, *s.* a Vesuvian mineral
 Idol, *s.* an image worshipp'd as a god
 Idolater, *s.* a worshipper of idols
 Idolatress, *s.* she who worships idols
 Idolatry, *v.* to worship idols; to admire
 Idolatrous, *a.* tending or given to idolatry
 Idolatrously, *ad.* in an idolatrous manner
 Idolatry, *s.* the worship of images
 Idolism, *s.* idolatrous worship
 Idolist, *s.* a worshipper of images
 Idolize, *v. a.* to worship; to love to excess
 Idolizer, *s.* one who loves to adoration
 Idoneous, *a.* fit; proper; adequate
 Idyl, *s.* a short poem; an eclogue
 If, *conj.* suppose it be so
 Igneous, *a.* containing or emitting fire
 Igniscent, *a.* emitting sparks of fire
 Igniferous, *a.* producing or bringing fire
 Ignifluous, *a.* flowing with fire
 Ignify, *v. a.* to form into fire
 Ignigenous, *a.* engendered in the fire
 Ignipotency, *s.* power over fire
 Ignipotent, *a.* presiding over fire
 Ignis-fatuus, *s.* a kind of fiery vapour,
 called Will-with-the-wisp; a delusion
 Ignite, *v.* to set on fire; to take fire
 Ignitable, *a.* inflammable, easily set on fire
 Ignition, *s.* the act of setting on fire
 Ignivomous, *a.* breathing or vomiting fire
 Ignobility, Ignoble, *s.* want of dignity
 Ignoble, *a.* mean of birth; worthless
 Ignobly, *ad.* disgracefully, ignominiously
 Ignominious, *a.* disgraceful, shameful
 Ignominiously, *ad.* meanly, scandalously
 Ignominny, *s.* disgrace, reproach, shame
 Ignoramus, *s.* a foolish fellow
 Ignorance, *s.* want of knowledge
 Ignorant, *a.* illiterate, void of knowledge
 Ignorantly, *ad.* without knowledge; unskill-
 fully
 Ignore, *v. a.* to be ignorant of
 Ignoscible, *a.* capable of pardon
 Iguaña, *s.* a species of lizard
 Ile, *s.* a walk or alley in a church
 Ilex, *s.* the great scarlet oak, the holly
 Iliac, *a.* belonging to the lower bowels
 Iliad, *s.* an heroic poem by Homer
 Ilk, *a.* (Scot.) the same; each
 Ill, *a.* sick, disordered, not in health; evil
 Ill, *s.* wickedness, misery, misfortune
 Illaborate, *a.* done without much labour
 Illacerable, *a.* that cannot be torn
 Illacrymable, *a.* incapable of weeping
 Illapse, *s.* a sliding in; a sudden attack
 Illaqueate, *v. a.* to entangle, to ensnare
 Illaqueation, *s.* the act of catching or ensnaring
 Illation, *s.* an inference, a conclusion
 Illative, *a.* that may be inferred
 Illatively, *a.* by way of inference
 Illaudable, *a.* unworthy of commendation
 Illaudably, *ad.* unworthily, meanly
 Ill-bred, *a.* impolite; uncourteous
 Ill-breeding, *s.* want of politeness
 Illecebrous, *a.* full of allurements
 Illegal, *a.* contrary to law, unjust
 Illegality, *s.* a contrariety to law

Illegalize, *v. a.* to render illegal
 Illegally, *ad.* in a manner contrary to law
 Illegibility, *s.* incapability of being read
 Illegible, *a.* that cannot be clearly read
 Illegibly, *ad.* in a manner not to be read
 Illegitimacy, *s.* a state of bastardy
 Illegitimate, *a.* born out of wedlock; not
 genuine
 Illegitimately, *ad.* out of wedlock
 Illegitimation, *s.* the state of one not born
 in wedlock; want of genuineness
 Illegible, *a.* incapable of being levied
 Illicit, *a.* of a bad countenance; ugly
 Ilberal, *a.* sparing, mean, disingenuous
 Ilberrality, *s.* meanness of mind; parsimony
 Ilberrally, *ad.* meanly, disingenuously
 Illicit, *a.* unlawful, unlit; contraband
 Illicitly, *ad.* unlawfully
 Illicitness, *s.* unlawfulness
 Ilimitable, *a.* which cannot be bounded
 Ilimitably, *ad.* so as not to be limited
 Ilimited, *a.* unbounded; interminable
 Ilimitation, *s.* a thin crust on minerals
 Illiquation, *s.* the act of melting one thing
 into another
 Illiteracy, Illiterateness, *s.* want of learn-
 ing; ignorance of science
 Illiterate, *a.* unlearned, ignorant, untaught
 Illnature, *s.* peevishness, malevolence
 Illnatured, *a.* peevish, untractable, cross
 Illnaturedly, *ad.* in a peevish forward manner
 Illnaturedness, *s.* want of a kindly disposition
 Illness, *s.* sickness, disorder, weakness
 Illogical, *a.* contrary to rules of reasoning
 Illogically, *ad.* reasoning immethodically
 Illogicalness, *s.* contrariety to logic
 Illude, *v. a.* to mock, play upon, deceive
 Illume, Illumine, Illuminate, *v. a.* to en-
 lighten, to adorn, to illustrate
 Illuminati, *s. pl.* persons who pretend to be
 more intellectual than others
 Illumination, *s.* the act of giving light;
 brightness; lights set forth as a mark
 of joy; the infusion of intellectual light
 Illuminative, *a.* having the power to give light
 Illuminator, *s.* one who gives light
 Illuminize, *v. a.* to infect with the pernicious
 principles of the Illuminati
 Illusion, *s.* a false show, error, mockery
 Illusive, *a.* deceiving by false show
 Illusively, *ad.* in a deceptions manner
 Illusiveness, *s.* deception; false appearance
 Illusory, *a.* deceiving, fraudulent
 Illustrate, *v. a.* to brighten with light; to
 explain, to clear, to elucidate
 Illustration, *s.* explanation, exposition
 Illustrative, *a.* able or tending to explain
 Illustratively, *ad.* by way of explanation
 Illustrator, *s.* one who illustrates or beautifies
 Illustrious, *a.* conspicuous, noble, eminent
 Illustrousness, *s.* eminence; nobility
 Illustriously, *ad.* conspicuously, eminently
 Ill-will, *s.* disposition to envy or hatred
 Im, contracted for *I am*
 Im, is used commonly in composition, for
 in, before mute letters
 Image, *s.* a picture, a statue, an idol; an idea
 Imagery, *s.* sensible representation; show
 Imaginable, *a.* possible to be conceived
 Imaginant, *a.* imagining; forming ideas
 Imaginary, *a.* fancied, visionary, ideal
 Imagination, *s.* fancy, conception, scheme
 Imaginative, *a.* fantastic; full of imagination
 Imagine, *v.* to fancy; to conceive
 Imaginer, *s.* one who forms ideas
 Imagining, *s.* fancy; imagination

[IMM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IMM]

IDLENESS IS THE REFUGE OF WEAK MINDS, AND THE HOLYDAY OF FOOLS.

Im'man, *s.* a Mahometan priest
 Im'bar'n, *v.* to lay up in a barn
 Im'bas'tardize, *v. a.* to convict of illegitimacy
 Im'ba'the, *v. a.* to bathe all over
 Im'be'ad, *v. a.* to fasten with a bead
 Im'becile, *a.* weak, feeble, wanting strength
 Im'becillity, *s.* weakness, feebleness
 Im'bed', *v. a.* to sink or lay in a bed
 Im'bel'lie, *a.* not warlike or martial
 Im'bi'be, *v. a.* to drink in, to admit into
 Im'br'ber, *s.* that which drinks or sucks
 Im'bib'i'tion, *s.* the act of sucking or imbibing
 Im'bit ter, *v. a.* to make bitter; to exasperate
 Im'bod'y, *v. a.* to condense to a body; to enclose
 Im'boil', *v. n.* to effervesce; to boil with rage
 Im'bo'lden, *v. a.* to make bold, encourage
 Im'bon'ity, *s.* want of goodness
 Im'bor'der, *v. a.* to terminate; to bound
 Im'bosk', *v. a.* to conceal, as in bushes
 Im'bo'som, *v. n.* to hold in the bosom; to enclose in the midst; to surround
 Im'bow', *v. a.* to arch, to vault
 Im'bow'er, *v. a.* to shelter with trees
 Im'bow'ment, *s.* an arch, a vault
 Im'box', *v. a.* to enclose in a box
 Im'br'icated, *a.* indented with concavities
 Im'brica'tion, *s.* a concave indenture
 Im'brown', *v. a.* to make brown; to obscure
 Im'brue', *v. u.* to steep, soak, wet much
 Im'br'ud, *part.* soaked, dipped, wetted
 Im'br'u'ment, *s.* a steeping, a soaking
 Im'brute, *v. a.* to degrade to brutality
 Im'brue', *v. a.* to tincture deeply; to tinge
 Im'br'u'ment, *s.* a deep tincturing
 Im'bur'se, *v. a.* to stock with money
 Im'bur'sement, *s.* money laid up in stock
 Im'bitability, *s.* the quality of being imitable
 Im'it'able, *a.* worthy or possible to be imitated; capable of being copied
 Im'itate, *v. a.* to follow the manner, way, or action of another person; to copy
 Im'ita'tion, *s.* a resemblance; a copy
 Im'it'ative, *a.* inclined or tending to copy
 Im'it'ator, *s.* he who copies or imitates
 Im'mac'ulate, *a.* spotless, pure, undefiled
 Im'mac'ulately, *ad.* without blemish; purely
 Im'mac'ulateness, *s.* purity; innocence
 Im'mail'ed, *a.* wearing mail or armour
 Im'mal'leable, *a.* not to be beaten out
 Im'man'acle, *v. a.* to fetter, to confine
 Im'mane, *a.* vast, prodigiously great
 Im'manely, *ad.* monstrously; cruelly
 Im'manency, *s.* internal dwelling
 Im'manent, *a.* inherent, intrinsic, internal
 Im'man'ifest, *a.* not plain, uncertain
 Im'man'ity, *s.* barbarity, savageness
 Im'marces'cible, *a.* unfading, perpetual
 Im'mar'tial, *a.* not warlike, weak, impotent
 Im'mask', *v. a.* to cover; to disguise
 Im'match'able, *a.* not to be matched; peerless
 Im'mate'rial, *a.* incorporeal; unimportant
 Im'mate'rialism, *s.* the doctrine of the existence of spiritual beings
 Im'mate'rialist, *s.* one who professes immateriality
 Im'material'ity, *s.* distinctness from body or matter
 Im'mate'rially, *ad.* in a manner not depending upon matter
 Im'mate'riality, *s.* state of being immaterial
 Im'mate'riate, *a.* void of matter; incorporeal
 Im'matu're, *a.* not ripe, not perfect; hasty
 Im'matu'rely, *ad.* too soon, too early
 Im'matu'rity, *s.* unripeness, incompleteness
 Im'meas'urability, *s.* the quality of being impassable, or not permeable
 Im'meas'urable, *a.* not to be measured

Im'meas'urably, *ad.* immensely; beyond all measure
 Im'mechan'ical, *a.* not according to mechanical rules
 Im'me'diacy, *s.* power of acting independently
 Im'me'diate, *a.* instant; acting by itself
 Im'me'diately, *ad.* presently, instantly
 Im'me'dic'able, *a.* not to be healed, past cure
 Im'melo'dious, *a.* not melodious; unmusical
 Im'mem'orable, *a.* unworthy of remembrance
 Im'mem'o'rial, *a.* past time of memory
 Im'mem'o'rially, *ad.* beyond memory
 Im'men'se, *a.* unlimited, infinite, huge
 Im'men'sely, *ad.* without measure, infinitely
 Im'men'sity, *s.* unbounded greatness
 Im'men'surable, *a.* not to be measured
 Im'mensurability, *s.* the impossibility of being measured from its vastness
 Im'mer'ge, Im'mer'se, *v. a.* to sink or plunge under water; to dip in water
 Im'mer'it, *s.* want of merit; unworthiness
 Im'mer'sion, *s.* a dipping under water
 Im'mesh', *v. a.* to entangle in a net or web
 Im'method'ical, *a.* confused, irregular
 Im'method'ically, *ad.* without method
 Im'method'icalness, *s.* want of method
 Im'migrant, *s.* one who removes into a country as a permanent settler
 Im'migrate, *v. n.* to enter or pass into
 Im'migra'tion, *s.* the passing into a place
 Im'minence, *s.* an immediate danger
 Im'minent, *a.* impending, threatening
 Im'min'u'tion, *s.* a diminution, a decrease
 Im'miscibility, *s.* incapacity of being mingled
 Im'miscible, *a.* not capable of being mingled
 Im'mis'sion, *s.* a sending in, an injection
 Im'mit'igable, *a.* not to be softened
 Im'mix', Im'min'gle, *v. a.* to mix; to unite
 Im'mix'able, *a.* impossible to be mixed
 Im'mobility, *s.* immovableness
 Im'moderate, *a.* excessive; more than enough; exceeding the due means
 Im'moderately, *ad.* in an excessive degree
 Im'moderateness, Im'moderation, *s.* excess
 Im'mo'dest, *a.* shameless, obscene, impure
 Im'mo'destly, *ad.* without modesty
 Im'mo'desty, *s.* a want of purity or delicacy
 Im'molate, *v. a.* to sacrifice, to offer up
 Im'mola'tion, *s.* the act of sacrificing
 Im'molator, *s.* one that offers in sacrifice
 Im'mo'ment, *a.* trifling, of little value
 Im'momen'tous, *a.* unimportant
 Im'moral, *a.* dishonest, irreligious, vicious
 Im'morality, *s.* dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue
 Im'mor'gerous, *a.* rude, uncivil
 Im'mortal, *a.* perpetual, never to die
 Im'mortality, *s.* an exemption from death
 Im'mortally, *ad.* with everlasting life
 Im'mortaliza'tion, *s.* the act of immortalizing
 Im'mortalize, *v.* to make or become immortal; to exempt from death
 Im'mortifica'tion, *s.* want of subjection of the passions
 Im'mo'veable, *a.* unshaken, firm, stable
 Im'movability, *s.* incapability of being moved
 Im'movableness, *s.* the state of being immovable; fixedness
 Im'mo'veably, *ad.* so as not to be shaken, firmly
 Im'mu'd', *a.* unclean
 Im'mu'dicity, *s.* uncleanness; impurity
 Im'mu'nity, *s.* privilege, exemption, freedom
 Im'mu're, *v. a.* to enclose, shut in, confine
 Im'mu'sical, *a.* harsh, inharmonious
 Im'mutability, *s.* invariableness, constancy
 Im'mutable, *a.* invariable, unalterable
 Im'mutableness, *s.* unchangeableness

IN THE CURRENT OF LIFE, BEWARE OF THE GULF OF INTEMPERANCE.

IT WERE NO VIRTUE TO BEAR CALAMITIES, IF WE DID NOT FEEL THEM.

Immutably, *ad.* unalterably; unchangeably
 Immutate, *a.* unchanging
 Immutation, *s.* unchangeableness
 Imp, *s.* an offspring; a puny devil
 Imp, *v. a.* to lengthen; to enlarge
 Impact, *s.* touch; impression
 Impact, *v. a.* to drive close or hard
 Impactable, *a.* unrelenting; not to be appeased
 Impaint, *v. a.* to paint, adorn, decorate
 Impair, Impairment, *s.* injury; decrease
 Impair, *v.* to lessen, injure, make worse
 Impalpable, *a.* not pleasing to the taste
 Impale, *v. a.* to put to death by running a stake through the body
 Impalement, *s.* the putting to death by thrusting the body on an upright stake
 Impalpable, *a.* not perceptible by touch
 Impalpability, *s.* the state or quality of not being perceived by touch
 Impalsy, *v. a.* to strike with palsy; to deaden
 Impassionate, *a.* embodied in bread
 Impassionate, *s.* the presence of the body of Christ with the bread in the Lord's Supper
 Impartial, *v. a.* to form a list of jurors
 Impartadise, *v. a.* to put in a place of felicity
 Imparsyllabic, *a.* consisting of an unequal number of syllables
 Impardonable, *a.* not to be pardoned
 Imparity, *s.* disproportion, inequality
 Impark, *v. a.* to enclose land for a park
 Imparl, *v. a.* to hold mutual discourse
 Imparlance, *s.* dialogue, conference
 Imparl, *v. a.* to communicate; to grant
 Impartance, *s.* a grant; a communication
 Impartial, *a.* equitable, equal, just
 Impartialist, *s.* one who is impartial
 Impartiality, *s.* equitableness, justice
 Impartially, *ad.* equitably, without bias
 Impartibility, *s.* capability of being communicated
 Impartible, *a.* capable of being imparted
 Impassable, *a.* that cannot be passed
 Impassableness, *s.* incapability of passing
 Impassably, *ad.* so as to prevent passing
 Impassibility, *s.* exemption from suffering
 Impassible, *a.* incapable of suffering
 Impassion, *v. a.* to move with passion
 Impassioned, Impassionate, *a.* strongly affected; full of passion
 Impassive, *a.* exempt from external agency
 Impassively, *ad.* without sensibility of pain
 Impassiveness, *s.* the state of being impassive
 Impassivity, *s.* insusceptibility of feeling
 Impastation, *s.* divers materials cemented together by a kind of paste or mortar
 Impaste, *v. a.* to form a paste; to lay on thickly
 Impatible, *a.* intolerable; not to be borne
 Impatience, *s.* uneasiness under sufferings; vehemence of temper; eagerness
 Impatient, *a.* eager, not able to endure
 Impatiently, *ad.* eagerly; restlessly
 Impatronization, *s.* absolute possession of
 Impatronize, *v. a.* to gain the power of self-patronage
 Impawn, *v. a.* to pawn, to give as a pledge
 Impeach, *v. a.* to accuse by public authority
 Impeachable, *a.* accusable; chargeable
 Impeach'er, *s.* a public accuser
 Impeachment, *s.* a legal accusation
 Impearl, *v. a.* to form like pearls, to adorn
 Impeccable, *a.* not subject to sin, perfect
 Impeccability, *s.* exemption from sin
 Impe'de, *v. a.* to hinder, to obstruct, to let
 Impediment, *s.* hinderance, obstruction

Impedimental, *a.* hindering; obstructing
 Impedite, *v. n.* to retard; to obstruct
 Impedition, *s.* hinderance; obstruction
 Impeditive, *a.* causing hinderance
 Impel, *v. a.* to urge forwards; to press on
 Impellent, *s.* a power to drive forward
 Impeller, *s.* one that impels
 Impen, *v. a.* to enclose in a narrow place
 Impend, *v. n.* to hang over, to be at hand
 Impendence, Impendancy, *s.* the state of hanging over; a menacing attitude
 Impendent, *a.* hanging over or near
 Impending, *a.* hanging ready to fail
 Impenetrable, *a.* that cannot be penetrated or discovered; not to be pierced
 Impenetrableness, Impenetrability, *s.* insusceptibility of impression
 Impenetrably, *ad.* with extreme hardness
 Impenitence, Impenitency, *s.* hardness of heart; or a continuance in evil courses
 Impenitent, *s.* one who neglects repentance
 Impenitent, *a.* obdurate, remorseless
 Impenitently, *ad.* without repentance
 Impenous, *a.* wanting wings
 Impet'ple, *v. a.* to form into a community
 Imperate, *a.* done with consciousness
 Imperative, *a.* commanding, ordering
 Imperatively, *ad.* in a commanding style
 Imperatorial, *a.* commanding, authoritative
 Imperceptible, *a.* not to be perceived
 Imperceptibleness, *s.* the quality of eluding observation
 Imperceptibly, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived; not subject to perception
 Impercipient, *a.* not having power of perception
 Imperdibility, *s.* the quality of being incapable of destruction
 Imperdible, *a.* not to be destroyed or lost
 Imperfect, *a.* frail, not complete, defective
 Imperfectness, *s.* incompleteness; defect
 Imperfection, *s.* a defect, a failure, a fault
 Imperfectly, *ad.* not completely, not fully
 Imperforable, *a.* not to be bored through
 Imperforate, *a.* not pierced through
 Imperforation, *s.* the state of being closed
 Imperial, *a.* belonging to an emperor
 Imperialist, *s.* one belonging to an emperor
 Imperialty, *ad.* in a royal manner
 Imperialty, *s.* imperial power
 Imperil, *v. a.* to bring into danger
 Imperious, *a.* haughty, arrogant, lordly
 Imperiousness, *s.* arrogance of command
 Imperiously, *ad.* insolently, arrogantly
 Imperishable, *a.* not to be destroyed
 Impermanence, Impermanency, *s.* instability
 Impermeability, *s.* the being impermeable
 Impermeable, *a.* not to be passed through
 Impersonal, *a.* having no person
 Impersonality, *s.* indistinction of persons
 Impersonally, *ad.* without distinction of persons; in an impersonal manner
 Impersonate, *v. a.* to personify [culty
 Imperspicuity, *s.* want of clearness or perspicuity
 Imperspicuous, *a.* not sufficiently clear
 Impersuadable, *a.* not to be persuaded
 Impertinency, Impertinence, *s.* folly, intrusion; a trifle; that which is of no weight
 Impertinent, *s.* an intruder
 Impertinent, *a.* intrusive, meddling
 Impertinently, *ad.* officiously, intrusively
 Imperturbability, *s.* impossibility to be passed
 Imperturbable, *a.* not to be passed through
 Imperturbable, *a.* incapable of being disturbed
 Imperturbation, *s.* calmness; tranquillity
 Imperturbed, *a.* undisturbed; calm
 Impervious, *a.* impassable, inaccessible

IMITATE THE DOVE IN INNOCENCE, AND THE SERPENT IN WISDOM.

[IMP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IMP]

INTENTIONS, AS WELL AS ACTIONS, MUST BE GOOD TO BE ACCEPTABLE.

IN ORDER TO JUDGE OF ANOTHER'S FEELINGS, REMEMBER YOUR OWN.

Imper'iously, *ad.* impenetrably; unpassably
 Imper'iousness, *s.* a state of impenetrability
 Impet'ible, *a.* incapable of being come at
 Impet'iginous, *a.* scurfy; covered with scabs
 Impet'igo, *s.* a cutaneous eruption
 Im'petrable, *a.* possible to be obtained
 Im'petrate, *v. a.* to obtain by entreaty
 Im'petra'tion, *s.* act of obtaining by entreaty
 Im'petrative, *a.* able to obtain by entreaty
 Im'petratory, *a.* obtaining by entreaty
 Im'petuosity, *s.* violence, fury, vehemence
 Im'petuous, *a.* violent, forcible, fierce
 Im'petuously, *ad.* violently; vehemently
 Im'petuousness, *s.* violence; fury
 Im'petus, *s.* a violent effort, force, stroke
 Im'pict'ure, *a.* painted; impressed
 Impier'ce, *v. a.* to pierce through, to penetrate
 Impi'ety, *s.* wickedness, irreverence
 Impier'ceable, *a.* impenetrable
 Impi'gnorate, *v. a.* to pawn, to pledge
 Impi'gnora'tion, *s.* the act of pawning (ligion)
 Impiousness, *s.* contempt of the duties of re-
 ligious, *v.* to fall or strike against, to clash
 Impi'nguate, *v. a.* to fatten, to make fat
 Impious, *a.* wicked, profane, irreligious
 Impiously, *ad.* profanely, wickedly
 Impi'cable, *a.* malicious, not to be ap-
 peased; inexorable, constant in enmity
 Im'placeability, Im'placeableness, *s.* the qual-
 ity of being inexorable
 Im'placeably, *ad.* with constant enmity
 Im'plant', *v. a.* to ingraft, to infix, to insert
 Im'planta'tion, *s.* the act of setting or planting
 Im'plausibility, *s.* the quality of appearing
 incredible or untrue
 Im'plaus'ible, *a.* not specious, impersuasive
 Im'plaus'ibly, *ad.* without show of probability
 Im'pleach', *v. a.* to interweave
 Im'plead', *v. a.* to prosecute, to sue at law
 Im'plead'er, *s.* one who indicts another
 Im'pled'ge, *v. a.* to gage; to pawn
 Im'plement, *s.* a tool, instrument; vessel
 Im'ple'tion, *s.* the act of filling up
 Im'plex, *a.* intricate, entangled, complicated
 Im'pligate, *v. a.* to entangle, to embarrass
 Im'plica'tion, *s.* involution, a tacit infer-
 ence; a necessary consequence
 Im'plicative, *a.* having implication
 Im'plicatively, *ad.* by implication
 Im'plic'it, *a.* tacitly understood; founded
 on the authority of others; involved
 Im'plic'itly, *ad.* dependently; by inference
 Im'plic'it-ness, *s.* the state of being implicit
 Im'plic'ity, *s.* obscure involution
 Im'plied, *p. a.* virtual, though not expressed
 Im'pliedly, *ad.* by inference
 Im'plora'tion, *s.* solicitation; supplication
 Im'pl'ore, *v. a.* to ask, beg, beseech, entreat
 Im'pl'orer, *s.* one who entreats [thers]
 Im'pl'or'ed, Im'pl'or'ous, *a.* having no fea-
 bling'ge *v. a.* to plunge; to hurry into
 Im'ply, *v. a.* to comprise, infold, suggest
 Im'poison, *v. a.* to corrupt with poison
 Im'poisonment, *s.* act of poisoning
 Im'po'ncy, *s.* imprudence; indiscretion
 Im'polite, *a.* impolite, rude, ungentle
 Im'politely, *ad.* uncivilly; impolitely
 Im'politeness, *s.* want of politeness
 Im'politic, *a.* imprudent, indiscreet
 Im'politically, *ad.* imprudently; unwisely
 Im'ponderable, *a.* that cannot be weighed
 Im'ponderous, *a.* void of weight, light
 Im'pros'ity, *s.* compactness, closeness
 Im'porous, *a.* free from pores, compact
 Im'port, *v. a.* to bring commodities from
 abroad; to signify or denote, to concern

Im'port, *s.* importance; things imported
 Im'portable, *a.* capable of being imported
 Im'portance, *s.* consequence; moment
 Im'portant, *a.* momentous, of consequence
 Im'portantly, *ad.* weightily; forcibly
 Im'porta'tion, *s.* act of bringing from abroad
 Im'porter, *s.* one who brings from abroad
 Im'portless, *a.* trifling, of no consequence
 Im'portunacy, *s.* the act of importuning
 Im'portunate, *a.* incessant in solicitation
 Im'portunately, *ad.* with incessant solicitation
 Im'portunateness, *s.* incessant solicitation
 Im'portunator, *s.* an incessant demander
 Im'portu'ne, *v. a.* to ease with solicitations
 Im'portu'ne, *a.* unseasonable
 Im'portu'ne, *ad.* troublously; incessantly
 Im'portu'osity, *s.* incessant solicitation
 Im'portuous, *a.* having no harbours
 Im'pose, *v. a.* to enjoin as a duty; to deceive;
 in printing, to arrange the pages and fix
 them in an iron frame called a chase
 Im'posable, *a.* that may be imposed
 Im'poser, *s.* one who imposes or enjoins
 Im'posi'tion, *s.* an injunction; a tax or tribu-
 tute; an oppression; a cheat or fraud
 Im'possibility, *s.* that which cannot be done
 Im'pos'sible, *a.* impracticable
 Im'pos'ing-stone, *s.* a large stone table on
 which printers arrange their pages, and
 im'pose, or make them up into forms
 Im'post, *s.* a tax; a custom to be paid
 Im'pos'tumate, *v. n.* to form an abscess
 Im'pos'tuma'tion, *s.* the forming of an abscess
 Im'pos'tume, *s.* any swelling or gathering
 of corrupt matter in an abscess
 Im'pos'tor, *s.* a false pretender, a cheat
 Im'pos'ture, *s.* a cheat; a fraud
 Im'pos'turous, *a.* deceitful; cheating
 Im'potence, Im'potency, *s.* want of power,
 incapacity, feebleness
 Im'potent, *a.* weak, feeble, wanting power
 Im'potently, *ad.* without power, weakly
 Im'pound', *v. a.* to shut up; to enclose
 Im'pov'erish, *v. a.* to make poor
 Im'pov'erisher, *s.* one who makes others poor
 Im'pov'erishment, *s.* the being made poor;
 exhaustion
 Im'practicability, Im'practicableness, *s.* inca-
 pability of being performed
 Im'practicable, *a.* impossible, unattainable
 Im'practicably, *ad.* in a manner imprac-
 ticable
 Im'pre'cate, *v. a.* to invoke evil, to curse
 Im'pre'ca'tion, *s.* an invocation of evil
 Im'pre'catory, *a.* containing wishes of evil
 Im'preg'n, *v. a.* to make prolific
 Im'preg'nable, *a.* not to be taken, unmoved
 Im'preg'nably, *ad.* so as to defy force
 Im'preg'uate, *a.* rendered fruitful or prolific
 Im'preg'uate, *v. a.* to make prolific
 Im'pregna'tion, *s.* the act of making prolific
 Im'prejudicate, *a.* unprejudiced, impartial
 Im'prepara'tion, *s.* a want of preparation
 Im'prescrip'tibility, *s.* the state which ren-
 ders a thing not liable to be impaired by
 the claims of another
 Im'prescrip'tible, *a.* not to be alienated
 Im'press, *s.* mark made by pressure; stamp
 Im'press, *v. a.* to print, to stamp; to force
 Im'pressible, *a.* that may be impressed
 Im'pressibility, *s.* capability of being in-
 pressed
 Im'pres'sion, *s.* the print of a stamp or seal;
 an edition of a book; image fixed in the
 mind, or influence made on it
 Im'pressive, *a.* forcible; powerful
 Im'pressively, *ad.* in a powerful manner

IMITATE A GOOD MAN, BUT NEVER COUNTERFEIT HIM.

Impressiveness, *s.* the quality of being impressive
Impressure, *s.* a mark made by pressure
Imprest, *s.* money advanced, or earnest
Imprimatur, *s.* a license to print [money
Imprimis, *ad.* in the first place
Imprint, *s.* the designation of the person by whom, and the place where, a work is printed
Imprint, *v. a.* to print; to fix on the mind
Impris'on, *v. a.* to shut up, to confine
Impris'nement, *s.* a confinement in prison
Improbability, *s.* unlikelihoood
Improbable, *a.* incredible, unlikely
Improbably, *ad.* without likelihood
Improbate, *v. a.* to disallow, to disapprove
Improb'ation, *s.* the act of disallowing
Improb'ity, *s.* baseness, dishonesty
Improfficiency, *s.* want of improvement
Improlificat'v, *v. a.* to make fruitful
Impromptu, *s.* an extemporaneous composition—*ad.* off hand; without study
Improper, *a.* unfit, unqualified, not just
Improperly, *ad.* not fitly; incongruously
Improptious, *a.* unfavourable; not propitious
Improportionable, *a.* unfit; out of proportion
Improportionate, *a.* not adjusted to
Impropr'iate, *a.* devolved into the hands of laymen—*v. a.* to convert to private use
Impropria'tion, *s.* an ecclesiastical benefice, or church lands in the immediate occupation of a layman
Impropriator, *s.* a layman having church lands wholly at his own disposal
Impropri'ety, *s.* unfitness, inaccuracy
Improsper'ity, *s.* want of success
Improsperous, *a.* unfortunate, unsuccessful
Improsperously, *ad.* unsuccessfully, unfortunately
Improsperousness, *s.* want of prosperity
Improveable, *a.* capable of improvement
Improve, *v.* to raise from good to better
Improvability, *s.* capability of improvement
Improveableness, *s.* in a condition capable of being improved
Improvably, *ad.* in a manner that admits of melioration
Improvement, *s.* progress from good to better; education; the act of improving
Improver, *s.* anything that meliorates
Improv'idence, *s.* want of forethought
Improv'ident, *a.* wanting care to provide
Improv'idently, *ad.* without forethought
Improv'ision, *s.* want of forethought
Imprudence, *s.* indiscretion, negligence, folly; inattention to interest
Imprudent, *a.* wanting prudence, injudicious, negligent, indiscreet
Imprudently, *ad.* carelessly, indiscreetly
Impudence, *s.* shamelessness, immodesty
Impudent, *a.* shameless, wanting modesty
Impudently, *ad.* shamelessly, saucily
Impudic'ity, *s.* immodesty; shamelessness
Impugn, *v. a.* to assault, to reproach
Impugn'ation, *s.* opposition; resistance
Impugner, *s.* one who attacks or reproaches
Impuls'ance, *s.* weakness, inability
Impulse, *s.* a communicated force; an inward indignation; motive, idea
Impulsion, *s.* agency or influence operating upon the mind or body
Impulsive, *a.* having power to impel
Impulsively, *ad.* by impulse; with force
Impunitably, *ad.* without punishment
Impunity, *s.* exemption from punishment
Impure, *a.* unholy; unchaste drossy
Impurely, *ad.* in an impure manner

Impureness, *s.* foulness; feculency; ob-
Impurity, *s.* filthiness, lewdness [secularity
Impurple, *v. a.* to colour as with purple
Imputable, *a.* chargeable upon any one
Imputableness, *s.* the being imputable
Imputation, *s.* an accusation or charge
Imputative, *a.* that may be imputed
Imputatively, *ad.* by imputation
Impute, *v. a.* to charge upon, to attribute
Imputer, *s.* he that imputes
Imputrescible, *a.* not to be corrupted
In, *prep.* with; according to—*ad.* into or within some place
Inability, *a.* a want of power, impotence
Inabstinence, *s.* a not abstaining from
Inaccessibility, *s.* state of being inaccessible
Inaccessible, *a.* not to be reached, approached, or obtained
Inaccessibly, *ad.* so as not to be approached
Inaccuracy, *s.* a want of exactness
Inaccurate, *a.* not exact, not accurate
Inaccurately, *ad.* erroneously, not correctly
Inaction, *s.* a cessation from labour; idleness
Inactive, *a.* indolent, sluggish, not diligent
Inactively, *ad.* without labour, sluggishly
Inactivity, *s.* idleness; rest; sluggishness
Inadequacy, *s.* insufficiency; defectiveness
Inadequate, *a.* defective, disproportionate
Inadequately, *ad.* defectively, imperfectly
Inadequateness, *s.* defect of proportion
Inadequation, *s.* want of exact correspondence
Inadmiss'ible, *a.* not to be allowed
Inadvertence, **Inadvertency**, *s.* inattention
Inadvertent, *a.* inconsiderate, careless
Inadvertently, *ad.* negligently, carelessly
Inaffability, *s.* reserv'dness in conversation
Inaffable, *a.* reserved; uncourteous
Inaffect'ation, *s.* a state void of affection
Inaid'able, *a.* not to be assisted
Inalienable, *a.* that cannot be alienated
Inalienableness, *s.* state of being inalienable
Inalienably, *ad.* so as not to be transferable
Inalimentary, *a.* affording no nourishment
Inalterability, *s.* the being unchangeable
Inalterable, *a.* that cannot be altered
Inamorato, *s.* a lover, a fond person
Inane, *a.* void, useless, empty
Inaniloquent, **Inaniloquous**, *a.* speaking to no purpose; babbling
Inanim'ate, *a.* void of life, without animation; dull, spiritless
Inanition, *s.* an emptiness of body
Inan'ity, *s.* emptiness; void space; vacuity
Inap'etence, **Inap'etency**, *s.* a want of appetite; want of inclination
Inapplicability, *s.* unfitness for the purpose
Inapplicable, *a.* incapable of being applied; unfit for a particular use
Inapplic'ation, *s.* indolence, inactivity
Inap'osite, *a.* unfit, unsuitable, improper
Inappre'ciable, *a.* that cannot be appreciated
Inapprehens'ible, *a.* not intelligible
Inapprehens'ive, *a.* not noticing; regardless
Inapproach'able, *a.* not to be approached
Inappropr'iate, *a.* unsuited; not belonging to
Inap'titude, *s.* unfitness; unsuitableness
Ina'quate, *a.* embodied in water
Ina'quation, *s.* the state of being inaquate
Inar'able, *a.* not capable of tillage
Inarch, *v. a.* to graft without separating the scion from its parent tree
Inarching, *s.* the mode of engrafting on a neighbouring stock without cutting off the scion
Inarticulate, *a.* not uttered distinctly
Inarticulately, *ad.* indistinctly, confusedly

IF THE WORLD SAYS YOU ARE WISE OR GOOD, ASK YOURSELF IF IT BE TRUE.

Inarticulateness, *s.* confusion of sounds
 Inarticulation, *s.* indistinct pronunciation
 Inartificial, *a.* done contrarily to art
 Inartificially, *ad.* immethodically, badly
 Inattention, *s.* disregard, carelessness
 Inattentive, *a.* negligent, regardless
 Inattentively, *ad.* carelessly, heedlessly
 Inaudible, *a.* not to be heard, void of sound
 Inaudibly, *ad.* in a manner not to be heard
 Inaugural, *a.* that is to invest with some new office or title
 Inaugurate, *v. a.* to invest by a solemn rite
 Inaugurate, *part. a.* invested with office
 Inauguration, *s.* Investiture by a solemn rite; the act of investing
 Inauguratory, *a.* respecting inauguration
 Inaurate, *v. a.* to cover with gold
 Inauration, *s.* the act of covering with gold
 Inauspicious, *a.* unlucky, unfortunate
 Inauspiciously, *ad.* with bad fortune
 Inauspiciousness, *s.* state of being inauspicious
 Inbeing, *s.* inherence, inseparableness
 Inborn, *a.* implanted by nature, innate
 Inbreathed, *a.* infused by inspiration
 Inbred, *a.* bred or hatched within
 Inbreed, *v. a.* to produce or generate within
 Inca, *s.* a Peruvian king or prince
 Inca, *v. a.* to shut up; to confine
 Incage, *s.* confinement in a cage
 Incalculable, *a.* beyond calculation
 Incalculably, *ad.* in a degree beyond the power of calculation
 Incalcescence, *s.* warmth; incipient heat
 Incalcescent, *a.* growing hot by fermentation or intestine motion
 Incameration, *s.* the act of adding lands or revenues to the papal see
 Incandescence, *s.* incipient white heat
 Incandescent, *a.* becoming of a white heat
 Incantation, *s.* an enchantment, a charm
 Incantatory, *a.* dealing by enchantment
 Incanton, *v. a.* to join to a canton
 Incapability, *s.* a disqualification, inability
 Incapable, *a.* unable, disqualified, unfit
 Incapableness, *s.* natural incapacity
 Incapacious, *a.* narrow, of small content
 Incapaciousness, *s.* narrowness, want of space
 Incapacitate, *v. a.* to disabill, to disqualify
 Incapacitation, *s.* disqualification
 Incapacity, *s.* inability, a want of power
 Incarcerate, *v. a.* to imprison, to confine
 Incarceration, *s.* imprisonment; confinement
 Incarn, *v.* to cover with or breed flesh
 Incarnadine, *v. a.* to dyered—a of a red colour
 Incarnate, *a.* clothed or embodied in flesh
 Incarnate, *v. a.* to clothe or embody in flesh
 Incarnation, *s.* the act of assuming a body
 Incarnative, *s.* a medicine that generates flesh
 Incase, *v. a.* to cover, to enclose, to unfold
 Incasculated, *a.* enclosed in a castle
 Incatenation, *s.* the act of linking together
 Incautions, *a.* unwary, careless, heedless
 Incautiously, *ad.* unwarily, heedlessly
 Incautiousness, *s.* want of caution
 Incavated, *a.* made hollow; bent in
 Incavation, *s.* a place hollowed out
 Incend, *v. a.* to stir up; to inflame
 Incendiary, *s.* one who sets houses or towns on fire; a sower of strife and sedition
 Incendiary, *a.* inflaming or provoking
 Incense, *s.* a perfume offered to images
 Incense, *v. a.* to provoke, enrage, stir up
 Incensement, *s.* rage; heat; fury
 Incension, *s.* the act of kindling
 Incensive, *a.* that incites; that inflames
 Incensor, *s.* a kindler of anger

Incensory, *s.* a vessel for burning incense
 Incentive, *s.* an incitement or motive
 Incentive, *a.* encouraging, enticing
 Inception, *s.* a beginning, a commencing
 Inceptive, *a.* noting beginning
 Inceptor, *s.* one who is in his rudiments
 Inceration, *s.* the act of covering with wax
 Incerative, *a.* cleaving or sticking to, like wax
 Incertain, *a.* uncertain; doubtful
 Incertitude, Incertainty, *s.* doubtfulness
 Incessancy, *s.* uninterrupted continuance
 Incessant, *a.* continual, unceasing
 Incessantly, *ad.* without intermission
 Incest, *s.* unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons too nearly related
 Incestuous, *a.* guilty of unnatural cohabitation; practising incest
 Incestuously, *ad.* with unnatural love
 Incestuousness, *s.* state of incest
 Inch, *s.* a measure, the twelfth part of a foot
 Inch, *v. a.* to deal out by inches; to give sparingly; to advance by small degrees
 Inchoastity, *s.* impurity; lewdness
 Inchest, *v. a.* to put into a chest
 In'chippin, *s.* part of a deer's inside [the Inch
 In'chmeal, *s.* a piece of an inch long—a. by
 In'choate, *v. a.* to begin, to commence
 In'choate, *a.* begun; entered upon
 In'choately, *ad.* in an incipient degree
 Inchoation, *s.* a beginning of any work
 Inchoative, *a.* inceptive; noting beginning
 Incide, *v. a.* to cut, to cut into, to divide
 Incidence, Incident, *s.* an accidental circumstance, an event, a casualty
 Incident, Incidental, *a.* casual, happening by chance, fortuitous; occasional
 Incidentally, *ad.* occasionally; casually
 Incinerate, *v. a.* to burn to ashes
 Incineration, *s.* the act of burning to ashes
 Incipient, *a.* beginning, arising
 Incipiently, *s.* beginning; commencement
 Incircle. [See Encircle]
 Incircumspection, *s.* a want of caution
 Incircumscribable, *a.* not to be bound
 Incise, *v. a.* to cut; to engrave; to carve
 Incised, *a.* cut, made by cutting
 Incision, Incisure, *s.* a cut, a wound made
 Incisive, *a.* having the quality of cutting
 Incisor, *s.* a tooth so called, the cutter
 Incisary, *a.* having the quality of cutting
 Incitation, Incitement, *s.* an incentive
 Incite, *v. a.* to stir up, to spur, to animate
 Inciter, *s.* that which encourages
 Incivil, *a.* unpolished; uncourteous
 Incivility, *s.* rudeness, a want of courtesy
 Incivily, *ad.* rudely; uncourteously
 Incisp, *v. a.* to hold fast; to clasp
 Inclavated, *a.* set firm; fast fixed
 Inclemency, *s.* cruelty, harshness
 Inclement, *a.* unmerciful, harsh, rough
 Incluable, *a.* favourably disposed, willing
 Inclination, *s.* tendency to a point; affection; propension of mind; natural aptness
 Inclinatorily, *ad.* obliquely; with inclination
 Inclinator, *a.* having the quality of leaning
 Incline, *v.* to bend, to lean; to be disposed
 Incliner, *s.* an inclined dial
 Incлип, *v. a.* to grasp, enclose, surround
 Incloister, *v. a.* to shut up in a cloister
 Inclose, Inclosure, &c. [See Enclose, &c.]
 Incloud, *v. a.* to obscure, to darken
 Include, *v. a.* to contain; to comprise
 Inclusion, *s.* the act of including
 Inclusive, *a.* comprehending, enclosing
 Inclusively, *ad.* reckoned into the account
 Incoact, Incoacted, *a.* unconstrained

IF YOU WILL NOT HEAR REASON, SHE WILL SURELY RAP YOUR KNUCKLES.

[INC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INC]

Incoagulable, *a.* incapable of concretion
 Incoexistence, *s.* the not existing together
 Incoignito, *a.* ad. unknown; in private
 Incoignitable, *a.* not to be thought of
 Incoignitancy, *s.* a want of thought
 Incoignitance, *a.* thoughtless; inconsiderate
 Incoignitantly, *ad.* without consideration
 Incoignitative, *a.* wanting power of thought
 Incoignisable, *a.* that cannot be recognised
 Incoignoscible, *a.* incapable of being known
 Incoignotence, *s.* incongruity; want of connexion; inconsequence; want of cohesion
 Incoherent, *a.* inconsistent, disagreeing
 Incoherently, *ad.* inconsistently, loosely
 Incoincidence, *s.* want of agreement
 Incoincident, *a.* disagreeing; not coincident
 Incoincumbency, *s.* safety, security
 Incombustible, *v. n.* to differ; to disagree with
 Incombustibility, *s.* the quality of resisting fire so that it cannot be burnt
 Incombustible, *a.* not to be consumed by fire
 Incombustibleness, *s.* incombustibility
 Income, *s.* profit, rent, revenue
 Incoming, *a.* coming in—*s.* gain
 Incomity, *s.* unsociableness, incivility
 Incommensurability, *s.* the being beyond any common standard of measurement
 Incommensurable, *a.* not to be measured
 Incommensurate, *a.* not admitting measurement
 Incommensurately, *ad.* out of due proportion
 Incommixible, *a.* not to be mixed
 Incommixture, *s.* the state of being unmixed
 Incommode, *v. a.* to trouble, to embarrass
 Incommodious, *a.* vexatious, unsuitable
 Incommodiously, *ad.* inconveniently; unsuitably
 Incommodiousness, *s.* inconvenience
 Incommody, *s.* trouble; inconvenience
 Incommunicable, *a.* not to be communicated, imparted, or discovered
 Incommunicability, Incommunicableness, *s.* the not being communicable [imparted]
 Incommunicably, *ad.* in a manner not to be communicated or discourse with
 Incommunicative, *a.* not disposed to communicate
 Incommunicable, *a.* not to be exchanged
 Incommunicably, *ad.* without reciprocal change [ing unchangeable]
 Incommunicability, *s.* the state or quality of being uncommunicative, not adhering
 Incomparable, *a.* excellent, matchless
 Incomparableness, *s.* excellence beyond comparison
 Incomparably, *ad.* beyond comparison
 Incompassionate, *a.* void of pity, cruel
 Incompassionately, *ad.* without compassion
 Incompassionateness, *s.* want of pity
 Incompatibility, *s.* inconsistency of one thing
 Incompatible, *a.* inconsistent with something else; wanting agreement
 Incompatibly, *ad.* inconsistently [with another]
 Incompensable, *a.* incapable of recompense
 Incompetency, *s.* inability, insufficiency
 Incompetent, *a.* not adequate, unsuitable
 Incompetently, *ad.* unsuitably, unskilfully
 Incomplete, *a.* not finished, not perfect
 Incomplete, *s.* unfinished state
 Incomplex, *a.* complicated; difficult
 Incompliance, *s.* untractableness, refusal
 Incompliant, *a.* unyielding to solicitation
 Incomposed, *a.* disturbed, discomposed
 Incomposite, *a.* uncompounded, simple
 Incompossibility, *s.* the quality of not being possible with something else
 Incompossible, *a.* not possible together

Incomprehensibility, Incomprehensibleness—*s.* the quality of being inconceivable
 Incomprehensible, *a.* not to be conceived
 Incomprehensibly, *ad.* inconceivably
 Incomprehension, *s.* want of comprehension
 Incomprehensiveness, *a.* not extensive
 Incompressibility, *s.* incapacity to be compressed
 Incompressible, *a.* not capable of being forced into a less space, not to be pressed
 Inconceivable, *a.* not to be hid or kept secret
 Inconceivably, *ad.* not to be conceived; incomprehensible [conceivable]
 Inconceivableness, *s.* state of being inconceivably, *ad.* beyond comprehension
 Inconceivability, *s.* not to be conceived
 Inconciuity, *s.* unaptness; unsuitableness
 Inconcludent, *a.* inferring no consequence
 Inconclusiveness, *a.* not conclusive, not convincing, not exhibiting cogent evidence
 Inconclusively, *ad.* without just conclusion
 Inconclusiveness, *s.* a want of rational conviction, want of proof or cogency
 Inconcocted, *a.* unripened, immature
 Inconcoction, *s.* the state of being undigested; unnatural maturity
 Inconcocting, *a.* not agreeing or uniting
 Inconcoctible, *a.* not to be shaken
 Incondensability, *s.* the quality of not being capable of condensation [ation]
 Incondensable, *a.* not capable of condensation
 Incondite, *a.* irregular, rude, unpolished
 Inconditional, Inconditional, *a.* unlimited, unrestrained; free from condition
 Inconformity, *s.* incompliance with practice
 Inconformal, *a.* distinct; clear
 Incongealable, *a.* incapable of congealing
 Incongealableness, *s.* the impossibility of being congealed
 Incongenial, *a.* not of a like nature
 Incongeniality, *s.* unsuitableness; unfitness
 Incongruence, Incongruity, *s.* inconsistency, disagreement, absurdity
 Incongruent, *a.* unsuitable; inconsistent
 Incongruous, *a.* inconsistent, not fitting
 Incongruously, *ad.* improperly; unskilfully
 Inconjunction, *s.* want of just relation
 Inconnextedly, *ad.* unconnectedly
 Inconsequence, *s.* inconclusiveness
 Inconsequent, *a.* without regular inference
 Inconsequential, *a.* not leading to consequences; inconclusive
 Inconsiderable, *a.* unworthy of notice
 Inconsiderableness, *s.* small importance
 Inconsiderably, *ad.* in a very small degree
 Inconsiderate, *a.* careless, thoughtless
 Inconsiderately, *ad.* thoughtlessly
 Inconsiderateness, Inconsideration, Inconsiderateness, *s.* want of thought; inattention; carelessness
 Inconsistency, Inconsistency, *s.* incongruity
 Inconsistent, *a.* contrary, incompatible
 Inconsistently, *ad.* absurdly, incongruously
 Inconsistently, *s.* want of consistency
 Inconsolable, *a.* not to be comforted
 Inconsolance, *s.* discordance of sound
 Inconsolancy, *s.* disagreement with itself
 Inconspicuous, *a.* not discernible
 Inconstancy, *s.* unsteadiness, mutability
 Inconstant, *a.* not firm, unsteady, variable
 Inconstantly, *ad.* irresolutely; changeably
 Inconsumable, *a.* not to be wasted
 Inconsummate, *a.* not completed [plete]
 Inconsummateness, *s.* state of being incomsumable, *a.* incapable of being spent
 Incontestable, *a.* not to be disputed, certain

IMPOSE NOT A BURDEN ON OTHERS WHICH THOU CANST NOT BEAR THYSELF.

IT IS HUMAN TO ERR, BUT DIABOLICAL TO PERSEVERE IN ERROR.

[INC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IND]

IMPRINT THE BEAUTIES OF YOUR IMAGINATION, AND THEIR MORALS UPON YOUR HEART.

IN EVERY MATERIAL ACTION OF YOUR LIFE, CONSIDER WELL OF ITS PROBABLE RESULT.

Inconspicuously, *ad.* indisputably
 Incontinguous, *a.* not joined together
 Incontinence, Incontinency, *s.* unchastity
 Incontinent, *a.* unchaste, loose; immediate
 — *s.* one who is unchaste
 Incontinently, *ad.* unchastely; directly
 Incontrovertible, *a.* not to be resisted
 Incontrovertible, *a.* indisputable, certain
 Incontrovertibly, *ad.* indisputably, certainly, to a degree beyond controversy
 Incontumely, *s.* safety; security
 Inconvenience, *s.* unfitness, disadvantage
 Inconvenience, *v. a.* to put to inconvenience
 Inconvenient, *a.* incommodious, unfit
 Inconveniently, *ad.* unseasonably, unfitly
 Inconversable, *a.* stiff, formal, unsocial
 Inconvertible, *a.* not to be changed
 Inconvincible, *a.* incapable of conviction
 Inconvincibly, *ad.* obstinately
 Incorporal, Incorporal, Incorporate, *a.* immaterial, spiritual, distinct from body
 Incorporality, *s.* Immateriality
 Incorporally, *ad.* without body or matter
 Incorporate, *v.* to form into one body; to mix; to unite; to associate; to embody
 Incorporation, *s.* union of divers ingredients in one mass; union; association
 Incorporally, *ad.* immaterially
 Incorpority, *s.* immateriality
 Incorrect, *a.* not accurate, not exact
 In correction, *s.* want of correction
 Incorrectly, *ad.* not in a correct manner
 Incorrectness, *s.* inaccuracy, carelessness
 In corrigibility, *s.* depravity beyond hope of reformation or amendment
 In corrigible, *a.* bad beyond amendment
 In corrigibility, *s.* hopeless depravity
 In corrigibly, *ad.* to a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment
 In corrupt, *a.* honest, free from corruption
 In corruptibility, *s.* insusceptibility of corruption
 In corruptible, *a.* not admitting decay
 In corruption, *s.* a state of purity
 In corruptive, *a.* free from decay or corruption
 In corruptness, *s.* purity of conduct; integrity; exemption from decay
 In crassate, *v. a.* to thicken, to make thick
 In crassate, In crassate, *part. a.* thickened
 In crassation, *s.* the act of thickening
 In crassative, *a.* that tends to thicken
 In crassable, *a.* that may be increased
 In crease, *v.* to grow, to make more
 In crease, *s.* augmentation, produce, &c.
 In creasful, *a.* abundant of produce
 In creaser, *s.* he who increases
 In create, In created, *a.* not created
 In credibility, *s.* a state surpassing belief
 In credible, *a.* not to be believed
 In credible, *s.* quality of being incredible
 In credibly, *ad.* in a manner not to be believed
 In credulity, *s.* hardness of belief
 In credulous, *a.* hard of belief
 In credulousness, *s.* hardness of belief
 In cremable, *a.* not consumable by fire
 In crement, *s.* an increase, a produce
 In crepate, *v. a.* to chide, to reprehend
 In crepation, *s.* the act of chiding, reproof
 In crecent, *a.* augmenting; growing; increasing
 In criminate, *v. a.* to accuse another
 In cruentous, In cruental, *a.* void of blood
 In crust, In crustate, *v. a.* to cover with a crust
 In crustation, *s.* something superinduced
 In crystallizable, *a.* that cannot form or be formed into crystals
 In cubate, *v. n.* to sit upon eggs, to hatch

In cubation, *s.* the act of sitting upon eggs
 In cubus, *s.* a sensation of weight or oppression on the body during sleep; the nightmare
 In culcate, *v. a.* to impress by admonitions
 In culcation, *s.* the act of inculcating
 In culcable, *a.* unblamable, just, upright
 In culpableness, *s.* blamelessness
 In culpably, *ad.* without blame
 In culcate, *v. a.* to impute blame to
 In culpatory, *a.* imputing blame; reprehending
 In culcated, *a.* uncultivated, untilld, rude
 In culcivation, *s.* neglect of cultivation
 In culcure, *s.* want of cultivation
 In cum'bency, *s.* the keeping a benefice
 In cum'bent, *s.* one who possesses a benefice
 In cum'bent, *a.* imposed as a duty; lying or leaning upon
 In cum'ber, *v. a.* to burden; to embarrass.
 [See Encumber. &c.]
 In cur, *v. a.* to become liable to; to deserve
 In curability, *s.* impossibility of cure
 In curableness, *s.* the state of not admitting cure or remedy
 In curable, *a.* hopeless; not to be cured—
s. one whose case or disease is hopeless
 In curably, *ad.* without remedy or cure
 In curious, *a.* careless, inattentive
 In curiosity, *s.* absence of curiosity
 In curiously, *ad.* without nice examination
 In curiouslyness, *s.* inattentiveness; carelessness
 In cur'sion, *s.* an invasion, attack, inroad
 In curvate, *v. a.* to bend—*a.* curved
 In curvation, *s.* the act of bending; flexion of the body in token of reverence
 In cur've, *v. a.* to bend; to make crooked
 In curvity, *s.* crookedness; state of bending
 In cus'sion, *s.* the act of slaking with some degree of violence
 In dagate, *v. a.* to search diligently
 In dagation, *s.* a diligent search, an inquiry
 In dagator, *s.* a searcher, an examiner
 In dard, *v. a.* to dart in, to strike in
 In deality, *s.* the conception of the mind
 In deb't, *v. a.* to put under obligation
 In deb'ted, *a.* in debt; obliged to or by
 In deb'tment, *s.* the state of being in debt
 In de'cecy, *s.* any thing improper or unbecoming; unbecoming
 In de'cent, *a.* unfit to be known, unbecoming
 In de'cently, *ad.* without decency
 In de'cious, *a.* not falling, not shed
 In de'cious, *a.* not titiable
 In de'cision, *s.* want of determination
 In de'cive, *a.* not determining
 In de'cively, *ad.* without decision
 In de'civeness, *s.* inability to determine
 In de'cible, *a.* not varied by termination
 In de'cibly, *ad.* without variation
 In de'composable, *a.* not capable of being resolved into its primary elements
 In de'composableness, In de'composibility, *s.* incapableness of decomposition
 In de'corous, *a.* indecent, unbecoming
 In de'corously, *ad.* in an unbecoming manner
 In de'corousness, *s.* impropriety of conduct
 In de'corum, *s.* impropriety of behaviour
 In deed, *ad.* in truth, in reality, in verity
 In de'fatigability, In de'fatigableness, *s.* great perseverance; unweariness
 In de'fatigable, *a.* unwearied with labour, unexhausted by attention or application
 In de'fatigably, *ad.* without weariness
 In de'feasibility, *s.* the state or quality of being indefeasible, or irrevocable
 In de'feasible, *a.* not to be cut off; irrevocable

[IND]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IND]

Indefectibility, *s.* the state or quality of being subject to no defect
 Indefectible, *a.* not subject to defect
 Indefective, *a.* sufficient; perfect
 Indefensibility, *s.* the state or quality of being incapable of defence
 Indefensible, *a.* that cannot be defended
 Indefensive, *a.* having no defence
 Indeficiency, *s.* the quality of being perfect
 Indeficient, *a.* not failing; perfect; complete
 Indefinable, *a.* not to be defined
 Indefinite, *a.* unlimited, undeterminate
 Indefinitely, *ad.* in an unlimited manner
 Indefiniteness, *s.* state of being undefined
 Indefinitude, *s.* an unlimited quantity
 Indeliberate, *a.* unpremeditated, rash
 Indeliberately, *ad.* without deliberation
 Indelibility, *s.* the quality of being indelible
 Indelible, *a.* not to be erased or annulled
 Indelibly, *ad.* so as not to be effaced
 Indelicacy, *s.* a want of elegant decency
 Indelicate, *a.* wanting decency; rude
 Indelicately, *ad.* in an indecent manner
 Indemnify, *v.* to maintain unhurt
 Indemnity, *s.* exemption from punishment
 Indemonstrable, *a.* not to be proved
 Indenzation, *s.* the act of naturalizing
 Indenzize, *v.* to make free; to naturalize
 Indent, *v.* to scollop; to make a compact
 Indent, Indentation, *s.* an inequality
 Indenture, *s.* a covenant or deed
 Indented
 Independence, Independency, *s.* freedom; an exemption from reliance or control
 Independent, *a.* free, not controllable
 Independently, *ad.* without dependence
 Independents, *s. pl.* a sect of dissenters, who in religious affairs hold that every congregation is a complete church
 Indeprecable, *a.* that cannot be entreated
 Indeprehensible, *a.* that cannot be found out
 Indepriable, *a.* that cannot be taken away
 Indescribable, *a.* that cannot be described
 Indescriptive, *a.* not containing a just description
 Indesert, *s.* a want of worth or merit
 Indesinent, *a.* unceasing; perpetual
 Indesinently, *ad.* without cessation
 Indestructibility, *s.* the quality of resisting destruction or decomposition
 Indestructible, *a.* not to be destroyed
 Indeterminable, *a.* not to be fixed or defined
 Indeterminate, *a.* indefinite, not defined
 Indeterminately, *ad.* indefinitely
 Indeterminateness, *s.* indefiniteness
 Indetermination, *s.* want of determination
 Indetermined, *a.* unsettled; unixed
 Indevote, Indevoted, *a.* not attached
 Indevotion, *s.* a want of devotion, irreligion
 Indevout, *a.* irreligious, not devout
 Indevoutly, *ad.* without devotion
 Index, *s.* a mark or hand, to direct to something remarkable; table of contents to a book; the pointer out
 Indexical, *a.* like or relating to an index
 Indexically, *ad.* in the manner of an index
 Indexterity, *s.* awkwardness; sluggishness
 Indien, *a.* pertaining to the Indies—*s.* a general name for any native of the East or West Indies, and of the aboriginal inhabitants of the American continent
 Indian-ink, *s.* a black colour, or ink, made into cakes, and used in drawing
 Indian-red, *s.* a species of ochre
 Indian-rubber, *s.* caoutchouc, an elastic gum or substance produced from the syringe
 Indicant, *a.* showing, pointing out [tree

Indicate, *v. a.* to point out, to show
 Indication, *s.* a mark; a sign; a symptom
 Indicative, *a.* showing, pointing out; In grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication
 Indicatively, *ad.* in a manner to point out
 Indicator, *s.* that which shows or points out
 Indicatory, *a.* demonstrative; pointing out
 Indict, *v. a.* to charge any person by a written accusation before a court of justice
 Indictable, *a.* subject to an indictment
 Indicter, *s.* one who indicts or accuses
 Indiction, *s.* a declaration, a proclamation; In chronology, the space of fifteen years, appointed by Constantine the Great, in the room of the Olympiads
 Indictive, *a.* proclaimed; declared
 Indictment, *s.* an accusation or impeachment before a court of justice
 Indifference, *s.* impartiality; negligence
 Indifferent, *a.* of little concern; careless; passable; impartial, unbiassed; regardless
 Indifferently, *ad.* impartially, tolerably
 Indigence, *s.* want, poverty, great need
 Indigene, *s.* a native; an original inhabitant
 Indigenous, *a.* native to a country
 Indigent, *a.* needy, poor, in want; empty
 Indigested, *a.* not formed, not concocted
 Indigestible, *a.* not to be digested
 Indigestion, *s.* the state of meats unconcocted in the stomach
 Indigitate, *v. a.* to point out with the finger
 Indigitation, *s.* the act of pointing out
 Indign, *a.* unworthy; bringing indignity
 Indignance, Indignancy, *s.* indignation
 Indignant, *a.* angry, raging, inflamed
 Indignantly, *ad.* with indignation
 Indignation, *s.* anger mixed with contempt
 Indignity, *s.* contumely; a contemptuous injury; an insulting act
 Indignly, *a.* unworthily; not according to indigno, *s.* a plant used for dyeing blue
 Indigence, *s.* slothfulness; carelessness
 Indigent, *a.* not diligent; careless
 Indigently, *ad.* without diligence
 Indiminishable, *a.* not to be diminished
 Indirect, *a.* not straight, not fair, not honest
 Indirection, *s.* oblique means; dishonest practice [terms]; with unfairness
 Indirectly, *ad.* obliquely, not in express
 Indirectness, *s.* obliquity; unfairness
 Indiscernible, *a.* not discernible
 Indiscernibleness, *s.* incapability of discernment [ceived]
 Indiscernibly, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived
 Indiscernibility, *s.* incapability of dissolution
 Indiscernible, *a.* not to be separated
 Indisciplinary, *a.* incapable of discipline
 Indiscipline, *s.* want of strict discipline
 Indiscoverable, *a.* not to be discovered
 Indiscreet, *a.* imprudent, injudicious
 Indiscreetly, *ad.* imprudently, foolishly
 Indiscrete, *a.* not separated or distinguished
 Indiscretion, *s.* imprudence, inconsideration
 Indiscriminate, *a.* not separated, confused
 Indiscriminately, *ad.* without distinction
 Indiscriminating, *a.* making no distinction
 Indiscrimination, *s.* want of discrimination
 Indispensability, Indispensableness, *s.* incapability of being dispensed with; necessity
 Indispensable, *a.* not to be remitted
 Indispensably, *ad.* without remission
 Indispose, *v. a.* to make unfit, to disorder
 Indisposed, *part. a.* disordered, disquieted
 Indisposedness, *s.* unfitness or disinclination
 Indisposition, *s.* a disorder of health; dislike

IF YOU WOULD TEACH SECRECY TO OTHERS, BEGIN WITH YOURSELF.

INFAMY IS THE LIVELY OF BAD DESERTS, AND MUST BE WORN BY THE BASE.

[IND]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INE]

Indisputable, *a.* uncontrovertible
 Indisputableness, *s.* certainty; evidence
 Indisputably, *ad.* without controversy
 Indissoluble, *a.* binding for ever; firm, stable
 Indissolubleness, Indissolubility, *s.* resistance to a separation of parts; stability, firmness
 Indissolubly, *ad.* for ever obligatory
 Indissoluble, *a.* that cannot be dissolved
 Indistinct, *a.* not plainly marked, confused
 Indistinction, *s.* confusion; uncertainty
 Indistinctly, *ad.* uncertainly, obscurely
 Indistinctness, *s.* uncertainty; obscurity
 Indistinguishable, *a.* not plainly marked
 Indisturbance, *s.* calmness, peace, quiet
 Indite, *v. a.* to compose; to write
 Inditement, *s.* the act of inditing
 Inditer, *s.* a writer; one who composes
 Individable, *a.* not capable of division
 Individial, *a.* undivided; numerically one
 Individual, *s.* any single person
 Individuality, *s.* the state of a separate or distinct existence
 Individualize, *v. a.* to separate, single out
 Individually, *ad.* with distinct existence
 Individuate, *v. a.* to distinguish from others
 —*a.* undivided
 Individual, *s.* individual
 Individuation, *s.* that which constitutes an individuality
 Individuality, *s.* state of being an individual
 Indivinity, *s.* want of divine power
 Indivisibility, Indivisibleness, *s.* state in which no further division can be made
 Indivisible, *a.* that cannot be divided
 Indivisibly, *ad.* so that it cannot be divided
 Indocible, *a.* unsusceptible of instruction
 Indocile, *a.* intractable; unteachable
 Indocility, *s.* untractableness, dullness
 Indoc'triate, *v. a.* to teach, to instruct
 Indoc'triation, *s.* instruction; information
 Indolence, *s.* laziness, inattention
 Indolent, *a.* lazy, careless, inattentive
 Indolently, *ad.* heedlessly, inattentively
 Indomable, Indomitable, *a.* untamable
 Indorse, *xc.* [See Endorse, *xc.*]
 Indraught, *s.* an inlet, a passage inwards
 Indrench, *v. a.* to soak, to drown
 Indubious, Indubitable, *a.* not doubtful
 Indubitableness, *s.* the state of being undoubted
 Indubitably, *ad.* unquestionably, certainly
 Indubitate, *a.* undoubted, certain, evident
 Induce, *v. a.* to persuade, influence, bring on
 Inducement, *s.* motive for doing a thing
 Inducer, *s.* a persuader; one that influences
 Inducery, *a.* belonging to a trace
 Inducible, *a.* that may be caused
 Induct, *v. a.* to put into actual possession of an ecclesiastical benefice; to bring in
 Induction, *s.* taking possession, entrance
 Inductional, *a.* pertaining to induction
 Inductive, *a.* capable to infer
 Inductively, *ad.* by induction; by inference
 Inductor, *s.* one who inducts another into a benefice or office
 Indue, *v. a.* to invest, to furnish
 Indulge, *v. a.* to favour, humour, gratify
 Indulgence, *s.* fondness, favour granted, kindness, gentleness, tenderness; forbearance
 Indulgent, *a.* kind, gentle, mild, favouring
 Indulgently, *ad.* without severity or censure; favourably; kindly
 Indulger, *s.* one who kindly indulges
 Indult, Indulto, *s.* a privilege or exemption
 Indurate, *v.* to make hard, to harden the mind; to render one unfeeling

Indurate, *a.* impenitent; made hard
 Induration, *s.* obduracy, hardness of heart
 Industrious, *a.* diligent, laborious; desigued
 Industriously, *ad.* laboriously, diligently
 Industry, *s.* assiduity, diligence
 Indweller, *s.* an inhabitant
 Intebriant, *a.* intoxicating—*s.* anything that intoxicates or stupifies
 Intebriate, *v.* to intoxicate, to grow drunk
 —*s.* an habitual drunkard
 Intebriation, *s.* drunkenness, intoxication
 Intebriety, *s.* drunkenness, intoxication
 Intedit, *a.* unpublished; not put forth
 Intefable, *a.* unspeakable, inexpressible
 Intefableness, Intefability, *s.* unspeakableness
 Intefably, *ad.* in a manner not to be expressed; unspeakably
 Intefective, *a.* that produces no effect
 Intefectual, *a.* powerless, weak
 Intefectually, *ad.* without effect, in vain
 Inteferves'cence, *s.* freedom from effervescing
 Inteferves'cent, *a.* insusceptible of effervescence
 Inteferves'cibility, *s.* the quality of not being susceptible of effervescence
 Inteferves'cible, *a.* not capable of effervescence
 Intefecacious, *a.* ineffectual, feeble, weak
 Intefecaciously, *ad.* without efficacy
 Intefecacy, Intefecaciousness, Intefectualness, *s.* want of power, want of effect
 Inteficiency, *s.* want of power; inactivity
 Inteficient, *a.* inactive; ineffective
 Inteficiently, *ad.* without due effect
 Intelaborate, *a.* not done with much care
 Intelastie, *a.* wanting elasticity
 Intelast'icity, *s.* want of elastic power
 Intel'gance, *s.* want of elegance or beauty
 Intel'gant, *a.* not becoming, mean, despicable, void of elegance
 Intel'gantly, *ad.* unbecomingly; coarsely
 Intel'gible, *a.* not fit to be chosen
 Intel'gibility, *s.* unfitness to be chosen
 Intel'loquent, *a.* not persuasive, not oratorical
 Intel'quently, *ad.* without eloquence
 Intel'quable, *a.* not to be overcome
 Intel'dible, *a.* not to be eluded
 Intenarrable, *a.* that cannot be narrated
 Intept, *a.* unfit, incapable, useless, foolish
 Inteptitude, *s.* unfitness, unsuitableness
 Inteptly, *ad.* triflingly, unfitly, foolishly
 Inteptness, *s.* unfitness; ineptitude
 Intequal, Intequable, *a.* unequal, uneven
 Intequality, *s.* unevenness, disproportion
 Intequidistant, *a.* not equally distant
 Intequilateral, *a.* having unequal sides
 Intequitable, *a.* not equitable, unjust
 Intequival'ular, *a.* having unequal valves
 Int'ergetical, *a.* void of energy
 Int'ergetically, *ad.* without energy
 Int'erms', Int'erms'ous, *a.* (in botany) destitute of thorns or prickles; unarmed
 Int'er'rability, *s.* exemption from error
 Int'er'rable, *a.* exempt from error
 Int'er'rably, *ad.* with security from error
 Int'er'ratic, *a.* fixed; not wandering
 Int'er'ringly, *ad.* without error; without deviating
 Int'er't', *a.* sluggish, motionless, dull (action)
 Int'er'tia, *a.* inactivity; that passive principle in matter which causes it to continue in the same state, whether of motion or rest
 Int'er'titude, *s.* the state of being inert
 Int'er'tly, *ad.* sluggishly, dully, heavily
 Int'er'tness, *s.* want of motion
 Int'es'cate, *v. a.* to lay a bait for; to allure
 Int'es'cation, *s.* the act of baiting
 Int'es'timable, *a.* above all price, invaluable

INTEMPERANCE IS THE GROSSEST ABUSE OF THE GIFTS OF PROVIDENCE.

IT IS GOOD TO KNOW MUCH, BUT BETTER TO MAKE GOOD USE OF WHAT WE KNOW.

[INF]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INF]

Ines'timably, *ad.* so as not to be sufficiently rated or adequately valued
Inev'idence, *s.* want of evidence; obscurity
Inev'ident, *a.* not plain, obscure
Inevitability, *s.* impossibility to be avoided
Inev'itable, *a.* unavoidable, not to be escaped
Inev'itableness, *s.* certainty; inevitability
Inev'itably, *ad.* without possibility of escape
Inexact, *a.* not absolutely true
Inexact'ness, *s.* want of precision
Inex'haustible, *a.* not susceptible of excitement
Inex'er'tion, *s.* want of effort or action
Inex'cusable, *a.* not to be excused or palliated
Inex'cusableness, *s.* enormity beyond palliation
Inex'cusably, *ad.* to a degree beyond excuse
Inex'ecution, *s.* non-performance
Inexha'ble, *a.* that cannot evaporate
Inexhaust'ed, *a.* unemptied, unspent
Inexhaust'ible, *a.* not to be drained
Inexhaust'ibleness, *s.* state or quality of being inexhaustible
Inexhaustive, *a.* not to be exhausted
Inexis'tence, *s.* want of being or existence
Inexis'tent, *a.* not in being, not existing
Inexorable'ity, *s.* state of being inexorable
Inex'orable, *a.* not to be moved by entreaty
Inex'orably, *ad.* so as not to be moved by entreaty
Inexpecta'tion, *s.* a state of not expecting
Inexp'e'dience, *s.* want of fitness or propriety
Inexp'e'dient, *a.* improper, inconvenient
Inexp'e'rience, *s.* a want of experience
Inexp'e'rienced, *a.* wanting experience
Inexpert, *a.* unskilful, unskilled, unhandy
Inex'piable, *a.* not to be atoned for
Inex'piably, *ad.* to a degree beyond atonement
Inexplain'able, *a.* that cannot be explained
Inexplic'able, *a.* incapable of being explained
Inexp'licableness, *s.* state of being inexplicable
Inexp'licably, *ad.* in a manner not to be explained
Inexplo'rabie, *a.* not to be discovered
Inexpo'sure, *s.* a state of not being exposed
Inexpress'ible, *a.* not to be told; unutterable
Inexpress'ibly, *ad.* unutterably
Inexpug'nable, *a.* impregnable; not to be taken by assault, not to be subdued
Inexsu'perable, *a.* not to be surmounted
Inextend'ed, *a.* having no extension
Inexten'sion, *s.* want of extension
Inextinct, *a.* not quenched; not put out
Inextinguishable, *a.* unquenchable
Inextinguishably, *ad.* unquenchably
Inextric'able, *a.* not to be rooted out
Inex'tricable, *a.* not to be disentangled
Inex'tricableness, *s.* the being inextricable
Inex'tricably, *ad.* so as not to be disentangled
Inexu'perable, *a.* unconquerable
Ineye', *v. n.* to inoculate, to ingraft
Infallibility, *s.* exemption from error
Infall'ible, *a.* incapable of mistake
Infall'ibly, *ad.* with security from error
Infa'me, *v. a.* to defame; to censure publicly
Infa'mous, *a.* notoriously bad, shameless
Infa'mously, *ad.* shamefully, scandalously
Infa'my, *s.* notoriety of bad character
Infa'ncy, *s.* the first part of life; the beginning; the origin of anything
Infa'n'dous, *a.* abominable beyond expression; horribly wicked
Infa'ng'ief, *s.* a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee
Infa'nt, *s.* a young child; in law, a person under twenty-one years of age
Infa'nt, *a.* not mature; in a state of immaturity

Infa'nta, *s.* a princess descended from the blood royal of Spain or Portugal
Infa'nticide, *s.* the murder of infants
Infa'ntile, **Infa'ntine**, *a.* like an infant
Infa'ntry, *s.* the foot soldiers of an army
Infa'ntion, *s.* the act of stuffing or filling
Infa'tuate, *v. a.* to strike with folly; bewitch
Infa'tuate, **Infa'tuated**, *a.* stupefied; wild
Infa'tuation, *s.* the act of striking with folly
Infaust'ing, *s.* the act of making unlucky
Infeasibility, *s.* impracticability
Infeas'ible, *a.* impracticable; not to be done
Infect, *v. a.* to taint, to poison, to pollute
Infect'er, *s.* that which infects
Inflores'cence, *s.* the mode of flowering
Infec'tion, *s.* the communication of disease by contagion, a corrupt effluvia
Infect'ious, *a.* contagious, apt to infect
Infect'iously, *ad.* contagiously
Infectiousness, *s.* quality of being infectious
Infective, *a.* having the quality of contagion
Infecund, *a.* unfruitful, barren
Infecundity, *s.* want of fertility
Infel'icity, *s.* misery, calamity, unhappiness
Infeoff', *v. n.* to unite to the fee
Infer, *v. a.* to conclude from, to induce
Infer'able, **Infer'rible**, *a.* deducible from premised grounds
Inference, *s.* a conclusion from premises
Infer'ior, *s.* one lower in rank or station
Infer'ior, *a.* lower in place, value, or station
Infer'iority, *s.* lower state of dignity or value
Infer'nal, *a.* hellish, tartarean, very bad
Infer'tile, *a.* unfruitful, barren
Infer'tility, *s.* unfruitfulness, barrenness
Infer'v, *v. a.* to annoy, harass, disturb, plague
Infestation, *s.* molestation; annoyance
Infest'ered, *a.* rankling; inveterate
Infestive, *a.* void of mirth or pleasantness
Infestivity, *s.* want of cheerfulness
Infest'uous, *a.* mischievous; dangerous
Infeudation, *s.* the act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate
Infel'ic, *s.* an unbeliever; one who rejects Christianity—a unbelieving
Infel'icity, *s.* a want of faith; treachery
Infiltration, *s.* a filtering; or entering into
Infinite, *a.* unbounded, immense, unlimited
Infinite'ly, *ad.* without limits, immensely
Infinite'ness, *s.* immensity, in multitude
Infinite'simal, *a.* infinitely divided
Infin'itive, *a.* in grammar, the *infinitive* mood intimates the intention of affirming, but does not do it absolutely
Infin'itude, *s.* infinity; boundless number
Infin'ity, *s.* immensity, endless number
Infirm, *a.* weak of body or mind, not solid
Infirm', *v. a.* to weaken; to enfeeble
Infirm'ary, *s.* a residence for the sick
Infirm'ative, *a.* enfeebling; disannulling
Infirm'ity, *s.* weakness, failing, disease
Infirm'ness, *s.* weakness, feebleness
Infix, *v. a.* to drive in; to fasten
Infia'me, *v. a.* to set on fire; to irritate
Infia'mer, *s.* the thing or person that infames
Infiammability, *s.* the quality of catching fire
Infiammable, *a.* easy to be set on fire
Infiammation, *s.* the state of being in a flame; an unnatural heat of the blood
Infiammatory, *a.* having power to infame
Infia'te, *v. a.* to swell or puff up with wind
Infia'tion, *s.* act of being swelled; flatulence
Infect, *v. a.* to bend, bow, change, vary
Infection, *s.* the act of bending; modulation of the voice; variation of nouns or verbs in their terminations

IF RICH, BE NOT ELATED; IF POOR, BE NOT DEJECTED.

IF THE COUNSEL BE GOOD, NO MATTER WHO GAVE IT.

Infective, *a.* having the power of bending
 Index'd, *a.* bent; turned
 Inflexibility, *s.* stiffness, obstinacy
 Inflexible, *a.* not to be bent, immovable
 Inflexibility, *s.* temper not to be bent
 Infexibly, *ad.* inexorably, invariably
 Inflict, *v. a.* to lay a punishment upon
 Indict'er, *s.* one who punishes
 Indict'ion, *s.* the act of using punishments
 Indictive, *a.* that which imposes punishment
 Influence, *s.* an ascendant power
 Influence, *v. a.* to have power over, to bias
 Influent, *a.* flowing or running into
 Influential, *a.* having influence or power
 Influentially, *ad.* in an influential manner
 Influenza, *s.* an epidemic disease
 Infux, *s.* act of flowing into; infusion
 Infusion, *s.* infusion; intromission
 Influxive, *a.* having a tendency to flow in
 Infold, *v. a.* to wrap up, to enclose
 Infoliate, *v. a.* to cover with leaves
 Inform, *v. a.* to tell, to instruct, to animate
 Informal, *a.* irregular, disorderly
 Informality, *s.* want of attention to forms
 Informally, *ad.* irregularly; without form
 Informant, *s.* one who prefers an accusation
 Information, *s.* intelligence given; charge
 of accusation preferred; instruction
 Inform'er, *s.* one who gives intelligence
 Informidable, *a.* not to be feared
 Informity, *s.* shapelessness, irregularity
 Informous, *a.* shapeless; of no regular figure
 Infortunate, *a.* unhappy, unlucky
 Infract, *v. a.* to break; to violate
 Infract'ion, *s.* the act of breaking; violation
 Infract'or, *s.* one who violates an agreement
 Inframan'dane, *a.* below the world
 Infrangible, *a.* not to be broken; strong
 Infr'equency, *s.* infr'equency, *s.* uncommonness
 Infr'equent, *a.* rare, uncommon, unusual
 Infrigidate, *v. a.* to chill, to make cold
 Infrigidat'ion, *s.* the act of rendering cold
 Infringe, *v. a.* to violate, break a contract
 Infringement, *s.* a violation, a breach
 Infringer, *s.* one who violates or infringes
 Infructuous, *a.* unfruitful
 Infrugiferous, *a.* bearing no fruit
 Infurcate, *v. a.* to cover with paint; to daub
 Infurcation, *s.* act of painting the face
 Infumate, *v. a.* to dry in the smoke
 Infumation, *s.* the art of drying in smoke
 Infundibuliform, *a.* of the shape of a funnel
 Infurcation, *s.* a forked expansion
 Infuriate, *a.* enraged, raging
 Infuriate, *v. a.* to fill with rage or fury
 Infuscate, *v. a.* to darken, to obscure
 Infuscation, *s.* the act of making dark
 Infuse, *v. a.* to pour in, to instil, to inspire
 Infuser, *s.* one who instils into the mind
 Infusibility, *s.* the capacity of being infused;
 the incapacity of being fused or dissolved
 Infusible, *a.* possible to be infused; lue-
 capable of fusion, not fusible
 Infusion, *s.* the act of pouring in or steeping
 Infusive, *a.* having the power of infusion
 Infusory, *a.* relating to an order of *vermes*
 (worms) too small to be easily discerned
 In, *s.* a common pasture or meadow
 Inganna'tion, *s.* a cheat, a fraud, a juggle
 Ingathering, *s.* the getting in the harvest
 Inge'nable, *a.* that cannot be frozen
 Ingen'inate, *v. a.* to double; to repeat often
 Ingemina'tion, *s.* repetition; reduplication
 Ingen'erable, *a.* not to be brought into being
 Ingen'erate, *v. a.* to beget; to produce
 Ingen'erated, *a.* inborn; innate; inbred

Inge'ulous, *a.* witty, inventive
 Inge'ulously, *ad.* in an ingenious manner
 Inge'niousness, *s.* cleverness; subtily
 Ingen'ite, *a.* inborn, innate, native
 Ingenu'ity, *s.* openness, candour; genius
 Ingen'uons, *a.* fair, open, generous, noble
 Ingen'uously, *ad.* openly, fairly, candidly
 Ingen'uosity, *s.* openness; candour
 Ingest, *v. a.* to throw into the stomach
 Ingest'ion, *s.* act of throwing into the stomach
 Ingle, *s.* a fire or fire-place; a blaze
 Inglorious, *a.* dishonourable; mean
 Ingloriously, *ad.* with ignominy
 Ingot, *s.* a mass of unwrought metal
 Ingraft, Ingraft', *v. a.* to plant the sprig of
 one tree in the stock of another; to fix
 deep; to plant any thing foreign
 Ingraftment, *s.* the act of ingrafting
 Ingrafted, *a.* deeply infixed; dyed in the
 grain
 Ingrate, *s.* an ungrateful person [grateful
 Ingrate, Ingrateful, *a.* unthankful; un-
 Ingratiate, *v. a.* to get into favour, &c.
 Ingrat'iating, *s.* the act of getting favour
 Ingrat'itude, *s.* insensibility of favours re-
 ceived and indisposition to repay them
 Ingra'vidate, *v. a.* to impregnate
 Ingra'vidat'ion, *s.* the state of pregnancy
 Ingre'dient, *a.* a part of any compound
 Ingress, *s.* entrance, power of entrance
 Ingress'ion, *s.* the act of entering
 Inguinal, *a.* belonging to the groin
 Ingulf, *v. a.* to swallow down as a gulf
 Ingurgitate, *v. a.* to swallow greedily
 Ingurgit'ation, *s.* intemperate swallowing
 Ingust'able, *a.* not to be tasted, insipid
 Inhab'ile, *a.* unskillful; unready; unfit
 Inhab'ility, *s.* unskillfulness; unfitness
 Inhab'it, *v. a.* to dwell, to occupy
 Inhab'itable, *a.* that may be inhabited
 Inhab'itancy, *s.* residence; domiciliation
 Inhab'itant, *s.* one who dwells in a place
 Inhab'itat'ion, *s.* state of being inhabited
 Inhab'iter, *s.* one that inhabits; a dweller
 Inhab'itation, *s.* the act of re-spiring
 Inha'le, *v. a.* to draw in with the air
 Inharmon'ic, Inharmon'ical, *a.* discordant
 Inharmon'ious, *a.* unmusical, not sweet
 Inhar'moniously, *ad.* without harmony
 Inhe're, *v. n.* to exist in something else
 Inhe'rence, *s.* inseparable existence
 Inhe'rent, *a.* existing in something else; in-
 mate, inborn; cleaving to
 Inhe'rently, *ad.* by inherence
 Inher'it, *v. a.* to possess by inheritance
 Inher'itable, *a.* obtainable by succession
 Inher'itably, *ad.* by inheritance
 Inher'itance, *s.* an hereditary possession
 Inher'itor, *s.* an heir, one who inherits
 Inher'itress, Inher'itrix, *s.* an heiress
 Inher'se, *v. a.* to enclose in a monument
 Inhe'sion, *s.* inherence
 Inhi'tion, *s.* a gaping after; eager desire
 Inhib'it, *v. a.* to prohibit, hinder, repress
 Inhib'it'ion, *s.* a prohibition, an embargo
 Inho'ld, *v. a.* to contain in itself
 Inhoop, *v. a.* to confine in an enclosure
 Inhos'pitable, *a.* unkind to strangers
 Inhos'pitably, *ad.* unkindly to strangers
 Inhos'pitality, *s.* a want of hospitality
 Inhu'man, *a.* barbarous, savage, cruel
 Inhuman'ity, *s.* savageness, cruelty
 Inhu'manly, *ad.* cruelly, barbarously
 Inhu'mate, Inhu'me, *v. a.* to bury, to inter
 Inhu'mat'ion, *s.* a burying, a sepulture
 Inima'ginable, *a.* inconceivable

Inim'ical, *a.* hostile, adverse, unkind
 Inimitability, *s.* incapacity to be imitated
 Inimitable, *a.* that cannot be imitated
 Inimitably, *ad.* very excellently
 Iniquitous, *a.* unjust, wicked, sinful
 Iniquity, *s.* injustice, wickedness, sin
 Iniquous, *a.* unjust, wicked
 Irritability, *s.* the quality of being irri-
 Irritable, *a.* insusceptible of irritation
 Irritative, *a.* unaccompanied with excite-
 ment; not irritable
 Initial, *s.* the first letter of a name—*a.*
 placed at the beginning
 Initially, *ad.* in an incipient degree
 Inim'itate, *a.* unpractised; like a novice
 Inim'itate, *v.n.* to do the first part; to perform
 the first rite—*v.a.* to admit, to instruct
 Initiation, *s.* the act of admitting a person
 into any order or faculty
 Initiatory, *a.* introductory—*s.* introductory
 Inject, *v.a.* to throw in or up; to dart in
 Injection, *s.* the act of injecting
 Injudicable, *a.* not cognizable by a judge
 Injudicial, *a.* not according to law
 Injudicious, *a.* void of judgment
 Injudiciously, *ad.* with ill judgment
 Injudiciousness, *s.* want of judgment
 Injunction, *s.* a command, a precept, a
 chancery writ to restrain, &c.
 Injure, *v.a.* to wrong, to hurt unjustly
 Injurer, *s.* one who hurts another unjustly
 Injurious, *a.* unjust, hurtful, destructive
 Injuriously, *ad.* wrongfully; with injustice
 Injuriousness, *s.* quality of being injurious
 Injury, *s.* mischief, outrage, annoyance
 Injustice, *s.* unfair dealing, iniquity
 Ink, *s.* a black liquid for writing, &c.
 Ink, *v.a.* to blacken or daub with ink
 Ink'horn, *s.* a case for ink and pens
 In'kle, *s.* a kind of narrow fillet, a tape
 In'king, *s.* a hint, a whisper, an intimation
 In'kstand, *s.* an utensil for holding ink, &c.
 In'ky, *a.* black as ink, resembling ink
 Inlabe, *v.a.* to embellish with variegations
 Inland, *a.* remote from the sea, interior
 Inlandish, *a.* native; opposed to outlandish
 Inlap'idate, *v.a.* to turn to stone
 Inlaw, *v.a.* to clear of outlawry
 Inlay, *v.a.* to veneer; to variegate wood
 Inlaying, *s.* the act of inserting strips of
 wood, &c. to ornament furniture
 In'let, *s.* an entrance, a passage into
 Inlist'. [See Enlist, and its derivatives.]
 Inlock, *v.a.* to lock one thing in another
 In'ly, *ad.* internally, secretly, in the heart
 In'macy, *s.* state of being an inmate
 In'mate, *s.* a lodger, an in-dweller
 Immigration, *s.* influx into a country
 In'most, In'nermost, *a.* deepest within
 Inn, *s.* a house of entertainment for trav-
 ellers; a college for students, &c.—*v.n.*
 to take up temporary lodging
 Innate, *a.* inborn, ingenerate, natural
 Innateness, *s.* the quality of being innate
 Innavigable, *a.* not to be passed by sailing
 In'ner, *a.* interior, more inward
 In'nerly, *ad.* more within
 Inn'holder, Inn'keeper, *s.* one who keeps a
 house of entertainment for travellers
 In'nings, *s.pl.* lands recovered from the sea;
 a term in the game of cricket
 In'nocence, In'nocency, *s.* purity, harmles-
 ness, simplicity of heart and manners
 In'nocent, *s.* one free from guilt or harm
 In'nocent, *a.* pure, harmless, innoxious
 In'nocently, *ad.* without guilt, harmlessly

Innocuous, *a.* harmless in effects
 Innocuously, *ad.* without mischievous effect
 Innocuousness, *s.* harmlessness
 Innom'inable, *a.* not to be named
 Innom'inate, *a.* without a name; not named
 In'novate, *v.a.* to introduce novelties
 Innovation, *s.* change effected by the in-
 troduction of novelty
 In'novator, *s.* one who introduces novelties
 Innox'ious, *a.* not hurtful, harmless
 Innox'iously, *ad.* harmlessly; without harm
 Innox'iousness, *s.* harmlessness
 Innuen'do, Innuen'do, *s.* an oblique hint
 Innum'erability, *s.* quality of being innume-
 rable
 Innum'erable, *a.* not to be numbered [able
 Innu'merably, *ad.* without number
 Innu'merous, *a.* too many to be counted
 Innutritious, *s.* failure of nourishment
 Innutritious, *a.* not affording nourishment
 Inobedi'ence, *s.* disobedience
 Inobedi'ent, *a.* not yielding obedience
 Inobserv'able, *a.* unworthy of observation
 Inobserv'ance, *s.* disobedience; heedlessness
 Inobserv'ation, *s.* want of observation
 Inoculate, *v.a.* to propagate by insertion
 Inoculation, *s.* a grafting in the bud; a
 method of giving the small-pox, by in-
 fusing matter from ripened pustules into
 the veins of the uninfected
 Inoculator, *s.* one who practises inoculation
 Inodorate, *a.* having no scent or odour
 Inodorous, *a.* void of the quality of scent
 Inoffen'sive, *a.* harmless, innocent, hurtless
 Inoffen'sively, *ad.* innocently, harmlessly
 Inoffen'siveness, *s.* harmlessness
 Inoffi'cial, *a.* not proceeding from authority
 Inoffi'cially, *ad.* without the usual forms
 Inoffi'cious, *a.* inattentive to others
 Inop'erate, *a.* producing no effect
 Inop'eration, *s.* agency; influence
 Inop'inate, *a.* not expected, sudden
 Inopportu'ne, *a.* unseasonable, inconvenient
 Inopportu'ne, *ad.* unseasonably
 Inoppressive, *a.* not burdensome; easy
 Inop'ulent, *a.* not wealthy or affluent
 Inord'inate, *s.* irregularity; disorder
 Inord'inate, *a.* irregular, disorderly
 Inord'inately, *ad.* irregularly; not rightly
 Inord'inateness, *s.* want of regularity
 Inord'inat'ion, *s.* deviation from right
 Inorgan'ical, *a.* destitute of proper organs
 Inorgan'ically, *ad.* without organs
 Inorgan'ized, *a.* having no organic structure
 Inosculate, *v.n.* to unite by contact
 Inosculation, *s.* a union by conjunction
 In'quest, *s.* a judicial inquiry or examination
 Inquieta'tion, *s.* disturbance; annoyance
 Inqui'etude, *s.* uneasiness, disquiet
 In'quinare, *v.a.* to pollute, defile, corrupt
 Inquina'tion, *s.* a pollution, a corruption
 Inqu'irable, *a.* that may be inquired into
 Inqu'ire, *v.a.* to ask about, to seek out
 Inqu'irer, *a.* inquiring into; wishing to know
 Inqu'irer, *s.* one who interrogates
 Inqu'iring, *a.* given to inquiry
 Inqu'iry, *s.* an examination, a search
 Inquisi'tion, *s.* a judicial inquiry; a court in
 Spain, &c. for the detection of heresy
 Inquisi'tional, *a.* pertaining to the inquisi-
 Inquisi'tive, *a.* prying, curious, &c.
 Inquisi'tively, *ad.* with narrow scrutiny
 Inquisi'tiveness, *s.* diligence to pry into things
 Inquisi'tor, *s.* a judge of the inquisition
 Inquisito'rial, *a.* like an inquisitor
 Inquisito'rious, *a.* making strict inquiry
 Inrail'. *v.a.* to inclose with rails

[INS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INT]

IF BY LOSING ANYTHING WE GAIN WISDOM, WE ARE GAINERS BY THE LOSS.

Insteep', *v. a.* to soak, to lay in water, &c.
 In'step, *s.* the foot where it joins the leg
 In'stigate, *v. a.* to tempt or urge to ill
 Instiga'tion, *s.* an incitement to a crime
 Instigator, *s.* an inciter to ill
 Instill', *v. a.* to infuse by drops; insinuate
 Instilla'tion, *s.* the act of pouring in by drops; the act of infusing into the mind
 Instil'ment, *s.* any thing instilled
 Instim'ulate, *v. a.* to incite; to provoke
 Instimula'tion, *s.* an urging forward
 Instinct', *a.* moved, animated
 In'stinct, *s.* a natural desire or aversion
 Instinctive, *a.* acting without the direction of choice or reason
 Instinctively, *ad.* by the call of nature
 In'stitute, *v. a.* to fix, appoint, establish
 In'stitute, *s.* an established law, a precept; a society of learned men for the promotion of literature and the arts
 Institu'tion, *s.* an establishment, a law
 Institu'tionary, *a.* containing first principles
 In'stitutist, *s.* a writer of institutes
 In'stitutive, *a.* able to establish
 In'stitutor, *s.* an establisher; an instructor
 In'strati'fied, *a.* stratified with something else
 In'struct', *v. a.* to teach, direct, train up
 In'structive, *a.* able to instruct
 In'struc'tion, *s.* the act of teaching; information; mandate, precept
 In'struc'tive, *a.* conveying knowledge
 In'struc'tively, *ad.* so as to convey knowledge
 In'struc'tiveness, *s.* power of instructing
 In'struc'tor, *s.* one who instructs; a teacher
 In'struc'tress, *s.* a female instructor
 In'strument, *s.* a tool; a deed or contract
 In'strumen'tal, *a.* conducive to some end; pertaining to musical instruments
 In'strumen'tality, *s.* instrumental agency
 In'strumen'tally, *ad.* as means to some end
 In'suav'ity, *s.* unpleasantness; roughness
 In'subjec'tion, *s.* state of disobedience
 In'submis'sion, *s.* want of obedience
 In'subor'dinate, *a.* not submitting to authority
 In'subordina'tion, *s.* state of disorder
 In'substan'tial, *a.* not real; unsubstantial
 In'succa'tion, *s.* a soaking; a moistening
 In'sufferable, *a.* insupportable, intolerable
 In'sufferably, *ad.* beyond endurance
 In'sufficiency, *s.* inadequateness, inability
 In'sufficient, *a.* inadequate to any purpose
 In'sufficiently, *ad.* without skill, unfitly
 In'suffila'tion, *s.* the act of breathing upon
 In'sular, *a.* belonging to an island
 In'sulate, *v. a.* to make an island
 In'sulated, *a.* not contiguous on any side
 In'sula'tion, *s.* state of being detached
 In'sulous, *a.* full of islands
 In'sult, *s.* act of insolence or contempt
 In'sult', *v. a.* to treat with insolence
 In'sulta'tion, *s.* the act of insulting
 In'sult'er, *s.* one who treats another with insolence
 In'sult'ing, *s.* an act of insolence [hence
 In'sult'ingly, *ad.* with contemptuous triumph
 In'sulte, *v. a.* to take in
 In'superability, *s.* quality of being invincible
 In'superable, *a.* insurmountable, invincible
 In'superableness, *s.* invincibility; impossibility to be surmounted
 In'superably, *ad.* invincibly; insurmountably
 In'supportable, *a.* not to be endured
 In'supportableness, *s.* state not to be endured
 In'supportably, *ad.* beyond endurance
 In'suppressible, In'suppress'ive, *a.* not to be suppressed
 In'surable, *a.* capable of being insured

In'surance, *s.* exemption from hazard, obtained by payment of a certain sum
 In'sure, *v. a.* to make certain; to secure
 In'surer, *s.* one who insures any thing
 In'sur'gent, *s.* one who rises in open rebellion against his country
 In'surmount'able, *a.* unconquerable
 In'surmount'ably, *ad.* unconquerably
 In'surrec'tion, *s.* a rebellion, a sedition
 In'surrec'tional, *a.* consisting in insurrection
 In'surrec'tionary, *a.* rebellious
 In'susceptibility, *s.* incapability of feeling
 In'susceptible, *a.* not susceptible; not capable
 In'susurra'tion, *s.* act of whispering into something
 In'tac'tible, *a.* not perceptible to the touch
 In'tagliated, *a.* engraven; stamped on
 In'taglio, *s.* that which has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground
 In'tan'gible, *a.* not to be touched
 In'tan'gibility, In'tan'gibility, *s.* the quality of being intangible
 In'tast'able, *a.* not to be tasted, insipid
 In'teger, *s.* the whole of any thing
 In'tegral, *a.* whole, not fractional, complete
 In'tegrality, *s.* wholeness; completeness
 In'tegrally, *ad.* wholly; completely
 In'tegran't, *a.* contributing to make up a
 In'tegrate, *v. a.* to form one whole [whole
 In'tegration, *s.* the act of making whole
 In'tegri'ty, *s.* honesty, purity of mind
 In'teguma'tion, *s.* the science that describes animal or vegetable integuments
 In'tegument, *s.* a covering; the skin
 In'tellect, *s.* perception, understanding
 In'tellect'ion, *s.* power to understand
 In'tellective, *a.* able to understand
 In'tellect'ual, *a.* belonging to the mind
 In'tellect'ual-ty, *s.* one who overrates the human understanding
 In'tellect'uality, *s.* intellectual power
 In'tellect'ually, *ad.* by means of the understanding
 In'telligence, *s.* notice; spirit; skill
 In'telligence'r, *s.* one who conveys news
 In'telligent, *a.* knowing, instructed, skilful
 In'telligence'ntial, *a.* exercising understanding
 In'telligibility, *s.* possibility to be understood
 In'telligible, *a.* easily understood
 In'telligibleness, *s.* perspicuity
 In'telligibly, *ad.* clearly, plainly, distinctly
 In'tem'perate, *a.* unadulterated; unpolluted
 In'tem'perateness, *s.* state of being unadulterated
 In'tem'perant, *s.* bad constitution
 In'tem'perance, *s.* excess, irregularity
 In'tem'perate, *a.* immoderate, ungovernable
 In'tem'perately, *ad.* immoderately, excessively
 In'tem'perateness, *s.* want of moderation
 In'tem'perature, *s.* a disorder in the air, or of the body; excess of some quality
 In'tempestive, *a.* unseasonable; untimely
 In'tenable, *a.* indefensible; untenable
 In'tend', *v. a.* to mean, to design, to regard
 In'tendant, *s.* an officer who superintends
 In'tend'edly, *ad.* by design; on purpose
 In'tend'ment, *s.* intention; design
 In'ten'erate, *v. a.* to make tender, to soften
 In'tenera'tion, *s.* the act of softening
 In'tense, *a.* vehement, ardent, attentive
 In'tensely, *ad.* to a great or extreme degree
 In'tenseness, *s.* closeness, eagerness
 In'tensify, *v. a.* to render intense
 In'tension, *s.* the act of straining anything
 In'tensity, *s.* excess of attention
 In'tensive, *a.* intent, full of care
 In'tensively, *ad.* by increase of degree

IN YOUTH, BE TEMPERATE; IN MANHOOD, JUST; IN OLD AGE, PRUDENT.

[INT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INT]

Intent', *a.* anxiously and unceasingly diligent; bent upon, fixed
 Intent', *s.* a design, purpose, drift, view
 Intention', *s.* a purpose, a design
 Intentional', *a.* designed, done by design
 Intentionally', *ad.* by design; with choice
 Intensive', *a.* diligently applied, attentive
 Intently', *ad.* closely
 Intentiveness', *s.* diligent application
 Intentness', *s.* anxious application
 Inter', *v. a.* to bury, to put under ground
 Interact', *s.* intermediate employment or time
 Interam'ian', *a.* situated among rivers
 Interbasta'tion', *s.* patchwork
 Interca'lary', *a.* inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the 29th of February in a leap-year is an *intercalary* day
 Intercalate', *v. a.* to insert or add a day
 Intercala'tion', *s.* insertion of a day
 Interce'de', *v. n.* to mediate, pass between
 Interce'dent', *a.* mediating, going between
 Interce'der', *s.* one that intercedes
 Interce'pt', *v. a.* to stop, to seize, to obstruct
 Interce'pter', *s.* one who obstructs
 Interce'ption', *s.* stoppage in course
 Interce'ssion', *s.* mediation, interposition
 Interce'ssionate', *v.* to entreat
 Interce'ssor', *a.* a mediator, an agent
 Interce'ssory', *a.* interceding
 Interchain', *v. a.* to chain, to link together
 Interchange', *v. a.* to exchange, &c.
 Interchange', *s.* an exchange, a bargain
 Interchangeable', *a.* mutually receivable
 Interchangeableness', *s.* alternate succession
 Interchangeably', *ad.* alternately
 Interchange'ment', *s.* mutual exchange
 Interce'dent', *a.* falling or coming between
 Interce'p'tent', *a.* that intercepts—*s.* that which intercepts or stops on the passage
 Interce'ssion', *s.* interruption
 Interclu'de', *v. n.* to shut out, to intercept
 Interclu'sion', *s.* obstruction; interception
 Intercolun'ia'tion', *s.* the space or distance between the pillars
 Intercommu'nicate', *v. n.* to hold mutual communication
 Intercommu'nica'tion', *s.* reciprocal communication
 Intercommu'nity', *s.* a mutual community
 Interco'stal', *a.* placed between the ribs
 Interco'urse', *s.* communication, exchange
 Intercur', *v. n.* to intervene; to happen
 Intercur'rence', *s.* a passage between
 Intercur'rent', *a.* running between
 Intercur'reous', *a.* under the skin
 Interde'al', *s.* mutual dealing
 Interdic't', *v. a.* to prohibit, to forbid
 Interdic't', *s.* a prohibitory decree
 Interdic'tion', *s.* a prohibition, a curse
 Interdic'tive', *a.* having power to prohibit
 Interdic'tory', *a.* belonging to an interdiction
 Interest', *v.* to concern, affect, influence
 Interest', *s.* a concern, influence; the profit arising from the use of money
 Interesting', *a.* exciting interest
 Interfe're', *v. n.* to interpose, intermeddle
 Interfe'rence', *s.* interposition
 Interfluent', Interfluous', *a.* flowing between
 Interfolia'ceous', *a.* placed alternately between opposite leaves
 Interful'gent', *a.* shining between
 Interful'sed', *a.* poured forth, in, or among
 Interim', *s.* mean time or while
 Interior', *s.* that which is within
 Interior', *a.* internal, not outward

Interiorly', *ad.* internally; inwardly
 Interja'cent', *a.* intervening, lying between
 Interja'cency', *s.* the act of lying between
 Interject', *v.* to come between; to insert
 Interjec'tion', *s.* a sudden exclamation
 Interjec'tional', *a.* thrown in between other words or phrases
 Interjoin', *v. a.* to join mutually; Intermarry
 Interknow'edge', *s.* a mutual knowledge
 Interla'ce', *v. a.* to intermix, put together
 Interlap'se', *s.* the time between two events
 Interlar'd', *v. a.* to insert between
 Interleaf', *s.* a leaf inserted between others
 Interlea'Ve', *v. a.* to insert blank leaves
 Interline', *v. a.* to write between lines
 Interlin'ear', Interlin'ear'y', *a.* inserted between the lines of the original composition
 Interlinea'tion', *s.* a correction made by writing between the lines
 Interlin'ing', *s.* correction, alteration
 Interliok', *v. a.* to join chains together
 Interlocu'tion', *s.* an interplacing; interposition
 Interlock', *v. n.* to communicate with, or flow into, one another
 Interlocu'tion', *s.* interchange of speech
 Interlocu'tor', *s.* one that talks with another
 Interlocu'tory', *a.* consisting of a dialogue
 Interlo'pe', *v. n.* to intrude in or between
 Interlo'per', *s.* one who engages in a trade to which he has no right; an intruder
 Interlu'cate', *v. n.* to let in light between
 Interlu'cation', *s.* the letting in light
 Interlu'cent', *a.* shining between
 Interlude', *s.* a short prelude or farce
 Interlu'ar', *a.* between an old and new moon
 Intermar'riage', *s.* a marriage in two families, where each takes and gives one
 Intermar'ry', *v. n.* to marry some of each family with the other
 Intermea'tion', *s.* a flowing between
 Intermed'dle', *v. n.* to interpose officiously
 Intermed'dler', *s.* one who interposes officiously
 Intermed'diacy', *s.* interposition, intervention
 Intermed'dial', Intermed'diate', *a.* intervening, lying between, intervenient
 Intermed'diary', *a.* being between two objects
 Intermed'diately', *ad.* by way of intervention
 Intermed'dia'tion', *s.* intervention
 Intermed'dium', *s.* a distance between
 Interment', *s.* sepulture, burial [among
 Internecia'tion', *s.* a shining between or
 Internigra'tion', *s.* an exchange of place
 Internig'nable', Internig'nate', *a.* unbounded
 Internig'nation', *s.* a menace, a threat
 Internig'nle', *v. a.* to mingle, mix together
 Internis'sion', *s.* a cessation for a time
 Internis'sive', *a.* ceasing for awhile
 Internit', *v.* to grow mild between fits
 Internit'ent', *a.* ceasing at intervals—*s.* a fever which ceases at intervals
 Internit'ting', *a.* coming and ceasing by fits
 Internit'tingly', *ad.* at intervals
 Internix', *v.* to mingle, to mix together
 Internix'ture', *s.* a mixture of ingredients
 Internon'tane', *a.* between mountains
 Internun'dane', *a.* subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb
 Internu'al', *a.* lying between walls
 Internu'scular', *a.* between the muscles
 Internu'tation', *s.* reciprocal change
 Internu'tual', *a.* mutual, interchanged
 Intern', *a.* inward; intestine; nor foreign
 Internal', *a.* inward; not external, intrinsic
 Internally', *ad.* mentally, inwardly
 Internation'al', *a.* as existing between different nations

IF YOU WOULD ENJOY THE FRUIT, PLUCK NOT THE BLOSSOM.

IF EVERY ONE WOULD MEND ONE, ALL WOULD SOON BE MENDED.

[INT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INT]

Interne'cine, *a.* endeavouring mutual destruc-
Interne'cion, *s.* massacre, slaughter
Inter'node, *s.* the space between each knot
 on the stem of corn, grass, &c.
Internun'cio, *s.* a messenger passing and
 repassing between two parties
Interosse'al, **Interos'seous**, *a.* between bones
Interpella'tion, *s.* a summons, a call
Interplead, *v. n.* to discuss a point in law
 that arises incidentally
Interpledge, *v. a.* to give and take a pledge
Interpoint, *v. a.* to distinguish by stops
Interpolate, *v. a.* to insert words impro-
 perly; to foist any thing in
Interpolation, *s.* something foisted in or
 added to the original matter
Inter'polator, *s.* one who falsifies a copy by
 foisting in counterfeit passages
Interpos'al, **Interpos'tion**, *s.* intervention,
 agency between parties, mediation
Interpose, *v. t.* to mediate, to intervene
Interposer, *s.* one that interposes
Interpos'ts, *s.* a place of deposit between one
 commercial place and another
Interpret, *v. a.* to translate, to explain
Interpretable, *a.* capable of being expounded
Interpretation, *s.* an explanation
Interpretative, *a.* explanatory; expositive
Interpretatively, *ad.* by interpretation
Interpreter, *s.* an expositor, a translator
Interpunct'ion, *s.* punctuation, the pointing
 between words or sentences
Interregnum, *s.* the time in which a throne
 is vacant between the death of one prince
 and the accession of another; vacancy of
 the throne
Interreign, *s.* an interregnum
Interrogate, *v. t.* to examine by questions
Interrogation, *s.* a question, an inquiry; a
 point marked thus (?) denoting a question
Interrogative, *s.* a pronoun used in asking
 questions, as who? what? which?
Interrogative, *a.* denoting a question
Interrogatively, *ad.* in form of a question
Interrogator, *s.* an asker of questions
Interrogatory, *s.* a question, an inquiry—
 a. containing or expressing a question
Interrupt, *v. a.* to hinder; divide, separate
Interrupted, *a.* broken, intermitted
Interruptedly, *ad.* not in continuity
Interrupter, *s.* one who interrupts
Interruption, *s.* hinderance, intervention
Interscapular, *a.* between the shoulders
Interscind, *v. a.* to cut off by interruption
Interscri'be, *v. a.* to write between
Interscant, *a.* dividing into parts
Intersect, *v. t.* to cut, to cross each other
Intersec'tion, *s.* a point where lines cross
Interseminate, *v. a.* to sow between
Intersert, *v. a.* to put in between
Interser'tion, *s.* an insertion, a thing in-
 serted between other things
Interspace, *s.* a space between other things
Intersperse, *v. a.* to scatter here and there
Interspers'ion, *s.* the act of scattering about
Interstellar, *a.* placed beyond the stars
Interstice, *s.* a space between things
Interstinctive, *a.* distinguishing
Interstital, *a.* containing interstices
Intertexture, *s.* a weaving between
Intertropical, *a.* situated between the tropics
Intertwine, *v. a.* to unite by twisting
Intertwist, *v. a.* to twist one with another
Interval, *s.* interstice, vacuity; time claps-
 ing between two assignable points; re-
 mission of a distemper or delirium

Intervene, *v. n.* to come between persons
 or things; to make intervals
Interven'ient, *a.* passing between
Interven'tion, *s.* interposition, agency
Intervert, *v. a.* to turn another way
Interv'iew, *s.* a sight of one another
Intervolve, *v. a.* to involve one in another
Interweave, *v. a.* to mix one with another
Interwork'ing, *s.* act of working together
Interwre'athed, *a.* woven into a wreath
Intes'table, *a.* disqualified to make a will
Intes'tacy, *s.* the want of a will
Intes'tate, *a.* dying without a will; a person
 who dies without making a will
Intes'tinal, *a.* belonging to the bowels
Intes'tine, *a.* internal, inward; domestic
Intes'tines, *s. pl.* the bowels, the entrails
Int'ral, *v. a.* to enslave, to shackle
Int'ral'ment, *s.* servitude, slavery, difficulty
Inthron'e, **Inthron'ize**, *v. a.* to seat on a throne
Inthronization, *s.* state of being inthroned
Intimacy, *s.* close familiarity
Intimate, *v. a.* to hint, to suggest
Intimate, *a.* inmost, inward, familiar
Intimate, *s.* a familiar friend, a confidante
Intimately, *ad.* closely, familiarly, nearly
Intima'tion, *s.* a hint; an obscure or indi-
 rect declaration or direction
Intimidate, *v. a.* to frighten, to daunt
Intimidation, *s.* the act of intimidating
Intin'civity, *s.* the want of that quality
 which tinges or imparts colour to
In'to, *prep.* noting entrance
Intolerable, *a.* insufferable, very bad
Intolerableness, *s.* state not to be endured
Intolerably, *ad.* to a degree beyond suffer-
 ance; in an intolerable manner
Intolerance, *s.* bigotry; want of toleration
Intolerant, *s.* one averse to toleration
Intolerant, *a.* not able to endure
Intomb, *v. a.* to inter in a tomb; to bury
Intonate, *v. a.* to thunder; to sing together
Intona'tion, *s.* the manner of sounding
Intone, *v. n.* to make a slow protracted noise
Intort, *v. a.* to twist, wreath, wring
Intoxicate, *v. a.* to make drunk, inebriate
Intox'icate, **Intox'icated**, *a.* inebriated
Intoxica'tion, *s.* inebriation, ebriety
Intractability, **Intrac'tableness**, *s.* obstinacy
Intrac'table, *a.* unmanageable, unruly
Intrac'tably, *ad.* unmanageably, stubbornly
Intranquility, *s.* unquietness; want of rest
Intrans'ient, *a.* not passing quickly away
Intrans'itive, *a.* not passing into another
Intrans'itively, *ad.* without an object fol-
 lowing
Intransmis'sible, *a.* that cannot be trans-
 mitted
Intransmutability, *s.* the quality of not
 being transmutable
Intransmu'table, *a.* incapable of being
 changed into another substance
Intreat'ure, *v. a.* to lay up as in a treasury
Intre'atful, *a.* supplicating, beseeching
Intrench, *v. n.* to fortify with a rampart—
v. a. to encroach, to break with hollows
Intrench'ant, *a.* not to be divided, indivisible
Intrench'ment, *s.* a fortification, with a
 trench, to defend against an attack
Intrep'id, *a.* fearless, resolute, brave
Intrepid'ity, *s.* fearlessness, courage, boldness
Intrepidly, *ad.* boldly, daringly, fearlessly
In'tricable, *a.* entangling; ensnaring
In'tricacy, *s.* perplexity, difficulty
In'tricate, *a.* perplexed, involved, obscure
In'tricately, *ad.* with involutions, obscurely
In'tricateness, *s.* perplexity; obscurity

IN YOUR WORST ESTATE, HOPE; IN THE BEST, FEAR; IN ALL, BE CIRCUMSPECT.

IF YOU PLAY WITH A FOOL AT HOME, HE'LL PLAY WITH YOU ABROAD.

Intrication, *s.* an entanglement; a snare
 Intrigue, *s.* a cabal; an amour; a plot
 Intrigue, *v. n.* to carry on private designs
 Intriguer, *s.* one who carries on private designs
 Intriguingly, *ad.* with secret plotting
 Intrinsic, *s.* inward, true, real, natural, not accidental
 Intrinsically, *ad.* in its nature; really
 Introduce, *v. a.* to bring or usher in
 Introducer, *s.* one who introduces or brings any thing into notoriety or use
 Introduction, *s.* a bringing in; a preface
 Introductive, *s.* Introductory, *a.* previous, serving as preparatory to something else
 Introduce, *s.* one who introduces another
 Introspection, *s.* the act of entering
 Introit, *s.* the beginning of mass; & a psalm sung on approaching the altar
 Intromission, *s.* act of seducing in
 Intromit, *v. a.* to send or let in, to admit
 Introspection, *s.* the act of admitting into
 Introspect, *v. a.* to view the inside
 Introspection, *s.* a view of the inside
 Introsuame, *v. a.* to suck in nourishment
 Introsuption, *s.* the passing of one part within another; a falling in
 Introeient, *a.* entering, coming in
 Introvers, *v. a.* to turn inwards
 Introversion, *s.* the act of turning inwards
 Intrude, *v. n.* to intermeddle; to thrust one's self rudely into company; to encroach; to enter with violence
 Intruder, *s.* an encroacher, an interloper
 Intrusion, *s.* the act of intruding
 Intrusive, *a.* intruding upon
 Intrust, *v. a.* to put in trust; to confide
 Intuition, *s.* immediate knowledge
 Intuitive, *a.* seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of reason
 Intuitively, *ad.* without deduction of reason, by immediate perception
 Intumescence, *s.* a swelling, a tumour
 Intumulated, *a.* unburied
 Inturgescence, *s.* the act or state of swelling
 Intwine, *v. a.* to twist or wreath together
 Intwist, *v. a.* to twist together
 Inumbate, *v. a.* to cover with shades
 Inunction, *s.* the act of anointing
 Inunctuosity, *s.* the want of oiliness
 Inundant, *a.* overflowing
 Inundate, *v. a.* to overflow a place with water; to overwhelm
 Inundation, *s.* an overflow of water, deluge
 Inurbanity, *s.* rudeness, unkindness
 Inure, *v. a.* to habituate, to accustom
 Inurement, *s.* custom, use, frequency
 Inurn, *v. a.* to intomb, to bury
 Inustation, *s.* state of being unused
 Inustion, *s.* the act of marking by fire
 Inutile, *a.* useless, unprofitable
 Inutility, *s.* unprofitableness, uselessness
 Inutterable, *a.* that cannot be uttered
 Inva'de, *v. a.* to enter in a hostile manner
 Inva'der, *s.* an assallant, intruder, encroacher
 Inva'esce, *s.* health; strength
 Invaletodinary, *a.* wanting health; infirm
 Inva'lid, *a.* weak, of no force or weight
 Inva'lid, *s.* a soldier or other person disabled by sickness or wounds
 Inva'lidate, *v. a.* to weaken; to make void; to deprive of force or efficacy
 Inva'lidation, *s.* the act of weakening
 Inva'ldity, *s.* weakness, want of strength
 Inva'ldness, *s.* want of cogency
 Inva'lable, *a.* precious above estimation
 Inva'luably, *ad.* inestimably

Inva'riable, *a.* unchangeable, constant
 Inva'riableness, *s.* immutability; constancy
 Inva'riably, *ad.* constantly, steadfastly
 Inva'sion, *s.* a hostile entrance, an attack
 Inva'sive, *a.* entering in a hostile manner
 Inve'ctive, *s.* a reproachful accusation
 Inve'ctive, *s.* railing, sharp expressions—
 a. satirical, abusive, accusatory
 Inve'ctively, *ad.* satirically, abusively
 Inveigh, *v. a.* to rail at, declaim against
 Inveigher, *s.* one who rails vehemently
 Inveigle, *v. a.* to allure, to entice
 Inveiglement, *s.* allurement, seduction
 Inveigler, *s.* a deceiver, an allurer
 Invent, *v. a.* to discover, to forge, to feign
 Inventful, *a.* full of invention
 Inven'tion, *s.* a fiction, discovery, forgery
 Inven'tive, *a.* apt to invent, ingenious
 Inventor, *s.* one who invents
 Inventorial, *a.* belonging to an inventory
 Inventorially, *ad.* in manner of an inventory
 Inven'tory, *s.* a catalogue of goods, &c.
 Inventress, *s.* a female that invents
 Inverse, *a.* inverted, opposed to direct
 Inversely, *ad.* in an inverted order
 Inversion, *s.* change of order, time, place, &c.
 Invert, *v. a.* to turn upside down; place the last first; turn into another channel
 Invertebral, *s.* Invertebrated, *a.* destitute of a backbone or vertebral chain
 Invertedly, *ad.* in contrary or reversed order
 Invest, *v. a.* to confer; to array; to enclose
 Investible, *a.* that may be searched out
 Investigate, *v. a.* to trace or search out
 Investigation, *s.* an examination
 Investigative, *a.* deliberate in making inquiry
 Investigator, *s.* one who diligently searches
 Investiture, *s.* the act of giving possession
 Investive, *a.* encircling, enclosing
 Invet'erate, *s.* long continuance of any thing bad, as disease, &c.; obstinacy of mind
 Invet'erate, *a.* long established, obstinate
 Invet'erate, *v. a.* to settle by long continuance
 Invet'erately, *ad.* with obstinacy; violently
 Investment, *s.* the investing or laying out money in the purchase of property
 Invet'erateness, *s.* continuance, obstinacy
 Invet'eration, *s.* the act of hardening or confirming by long experience
 Invidious, *a.* envious, malignant
 Invidiously, *ad.* malignantly; enviously
 Invidiousness, *s.* quality of provoking envy
 Invi'giance, *s.* want of vigilance
 Invi'gorate, *v. a.* to strengthen, to animate
 Invi'goration, *s.* the act of invigorating
 Invincibility, *s.* Invincibleness, *s.* the quality of being invincible; unconquerableness
 Invin'cible, *a.* unconquerable
 Invin'cibly, *ad.* insuperably, unconquerably
 Inviolability, *s.* quality of being inviolable
 Inviolable, *a.* not to be profaned or broken
 Inviolably, *ad.* without breach; without failure
 Inviolate, *s.* Inviolated, *a.* uninjured; unprofaned
 Invis'ible, *a.* impassable, untrodden [faud
 Invis'cate, *v. a.* to slime, to entangle with glutinous matter
 Invis'cerate, *v. t.* to breed; to nourish
 Invis'ibility, *s.* the state of being invisible
 Invis'ible, *a.* not to be seen, imperceptible
 Invis'ibleness, *s.* Imperceptibleness to the sight
 Invis'ibly, *ad.* imperceptibly to the sight
 Invis'ion, *s.* want of the power of seeing
 Invitation, *s.* an inviting, a bidding
 Invitatory, *a.* usug or containing invitation
 Invite, *v. t.* to bid, call, persuade, entice

Invi'ter, *s.* one who invites or allures others
 Invit'ingly, *ad.* in an enticing manner
 In'vocate, *v. a.* to implore, to call upon
 In'vocation, *s.* a calling upon in prayer
 In'voice, *s.* a list of goods sold or consigned to another, with the charge, &c.—*v. a.* to make a bill of goods with their prices
 In'voke, *v. a.* to call upon; to pray to [erum Involucel, Involucet, *s.* a partial involu-
 Involuc'elate, *s.* surrounded with involucels
 Involu'crum, Involu'cre, *s.* (in botany) a calyx remote from the flower
 Involuntarily, *ad.* not by choice
 Involuntariness, *s.* want of choice or will
 Involuntary, *a.* not done willingly
 In'volute, *s.* a spiral curve—*a.* (in botany) rolled spirally inwards
 In'volution, *s.* a complication, rolling up
 Invol've, *v. a.* to inwrap; to conprise; to entangle
 Invol'vedness, *s.* state of being involved
 Involu'nerable, *a.* that cannot be wounded
 Involu'nerableness, Involu'nerability, *s.* property of being invulnerable
 In'ward, In'wardly, *ad.* within; privately
 In'ward, Inwards, *a.* placed within; internal
 In'wardness, *s.* intimacy; familiarity
 In'weave, *v. a.* to mix in weaving, entwine
 In'wheel', *v. a.* to surround; to encircle
 In'wrap, *v. a.* to involve, perplex, puzzle
 In'wreath', *v. a.* to surround with a wreath
 In'wrought, *a.* adorned with work
 Iodate, *s.* a compound of iodine, &c.
 Iodic (*acid*), *a.* formed from iodine
 Iodine, *s.* a product of kelp, having the quality of turning blue colours into green
 Iolite, *s.* a mineral of a dark violet colour
 Ion'ic, *s.* one of the architectural orders, taking its name from the Ionians, who invented it
 Io'ta, *s.* a point; a title; a jot
 Ipecacuan'ha, *s.* a root used as a mild emetic
 Irascibil'ity, Irasci'bleness, *s.* a proneness or disposition to anger
 Irascible, *a.* apt to be easily provoked
 Ire, *s.* anger, rage, passionate hatred
 Ir'eal, *a.* very angry, raging, furious
 Ir'efully, *ad.* with ire; in an angry manner
 Ir'idescence, *s.* the colours of the rainbow
 Ir'idesc'ent, *a.* exhibiting the primary colours; of bright and glittering colours
 Irid'ium, *s.* a component of platinum
 Iris, *s.* the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce
 Ir'ised, Ir'isated, *a.* resembling the rainbow
 Ir'ish, *s.* the language or people of Ireland—*a.* produced or made in Ireland
 Ir'ishism, *s.* phraseology or figures of speech peculiar to the Irish
 Irk, *v. imp.* to give uneasiness; as, "It irks
 Irk'some, *a.* tedious, wearisome [me."
 Irk'somely, *ad.* wearisomely; tediously
 Irk'someness, *s.* tediousness; wearisomeness
 Ir'on, *s.* a hard useful metal—*a.* made of iron;
 harsh—*v. a.* to smoothe with a hot iron
 Ironheart'ed, *a.* unfeeling; cruel; severe
 Iron'ical, *a.* expressing one thing and mean-
 ing another; pertaining to irony
 Iron'ically, *ad.* in an ironical manner
 Ironist, *s.* one who uses ironical language
 Ironmonger, *s.* a dealer in iron
 Ironmould, *s.* a yellow stain in linen
 Ironstone, *s.* an ore of iron
 Ironwood, *s.* wood hard and ponderous
 Ironwork, *s.* materials made of iron
 Ironworks, *s. pl.* an iron foundry; the place where iron is wrought into bars, &c.

Irony, *s.* a manner of speaking quite con-
 trary to what we mean
 Irony, *a.* made of iron; partaking of iron
 Irra'diance, Irra'diancy, *s.* emission of rays
 or beams of light upon any object
 Irra'diate, *v. a.* to brighten, to illuminate
 Irra'diate, *part. a.* brilliantly decorated
 Irra'dia'tion, *s.* an enlightening, &c.
 Irra'tional, *a.* contrary to reason, absurd
 Irra'tionality, *s.* want of reason
 Irra'tionally, *ad.* unreasonably, absurdly
 Irreclaim'able, *a.* not to be reclaimed
 Irreclaim'ably, *ad.* so as not to be reclaimed
 Irreconcil'able, *a.* not to be reconciled
 Irreconcil'ableness, *s.* incapability of recon-
 ciliation
 Irreconcil'ably, *ad.* so as not to admit recon-
 ciliation
 Irreconcilia'tion, *s.* want of reconciliation
 Irrecor'd'able, *a.* not to be recorded
 Irrecover'able, *a.* not to be regained
 Irrecover'ableness, *s.* state beyond recovery
 Irrecover'ably, *ad.* beyond recovery
 Irredeem'able, *a.* that cannot be redeemed
 Irredeem'ableness, Irredeem'ability, *s.* the quality of being not redeemable
 Irredu'cible, *a.* that cannot be reduced
 Irrefrag'ability, *s.* strength of argument not to be refuted; undeniable
 Irrefrag'able, *a.* not to be confuted
 Irrefrag'ably, *ad.* above confutation
 Irrefu'table, *a.* that cannot be refuted
 Irrefu'tably, *ad.* beyond refutation
 Irreg'ular, *a.* immethodical; disorderly
 Irregular'ity, *s.* neglect of method and order
 Irreg'ularly, *ad.* in an irregular manner
 Irreg'ulate, *v. a.* to make irregular
 Irref'ative, *a.* single, unconnected
 Irref'atively, *ad.* unconnectedly
 Irref'evancy, *s.* state of being irrelevant
 Irref'evant, *a.* not to the purpose
 Irref'evantly, *ad.* without being to the purpose
 Irreliev'able, *a.* not admitting relief
 Irrel'i'gion, *s.* contempt of religion, impiety
 Irrel'i'gious, *a.* ungodly, impious
 Irrel'i'giously, *ad.* impiously, with impiety
 Irre'meable, *a.* admitting no return
 Irre'medi'able, *a.* admitting no cure, not to be remedied
 Irre'medi'ableness, *s.* state of being irre-
 medi'ably, *ad.* without relief [diabie
 Irremis'sible, *a.* not to be pardoned
 Irremis'sibleness, *s.* unpardonableness
 Irremis'sibly, *ad.* so as not to be pardoned
 Irremo'vable, *a.* not to be moved
 Irremu'nerable, *a.* not to be rewarded
 Irrenow'nd, *a.* void of honour; un'ennownd
 Irreparability, *s.* state of being irreparable
 Irrepar'able, *a.* not to be repaired or re-
 covered; incapable of amendment
 Irrepar'ably, *ad.* without recovery
 Irrepeal'ability, Irrepeal'ableness, *s.* the quality of being irrepealable
 Irrepeal'able, *a.* that cannot be repealed
 Irrepeal'ably, *ad.* beyond the power of re-
 peal
 Irrep'en'tance, *s.* want of repentance
 Irrep'ev'able, *a.* not to be redeemed
 Irreprehen'sible, *a.* exempt from blame
 Irreprehen'sibleness, *s.* the quality of being irrepreensible
 Irreprehen'sibly, *ad.* without blame
 Irrepresent'able, *a.* not to be represented
 Irrepres'sible, *a.* not to be repressed
 Irreproach'able, *a.* free from reproach
 Irreproach'ableness, *s.* the quality or state of being not reproachable

Irreproach'ably, *ad.* without reproach
 Irrepro'vably, *a.* not to be blamed
 Irrepro'vably, *ad.* beyond reproach
 Irres'tance, *s.* indisposition to oppose
 Irresist'ibly, *s.* force above opposition
 Irresist'ible, *a.* that cannot be resisted
 Irresist'ibleness, *s.* power beyond resistance
 Irresist'ibly, *ad.* in an irresistible manner
 Irresist'less, *a.* not to be resisted
 Irres'oluble, *a.* not to be broken or dissolved
 Irres'olubleness, *s.* the quality of being indis-
 soluble
 Irres'olute, *a.* not determined, not steady
 Irres'olutely, *ad.* without firmness of mind
 Irres'oluteness, *s.* want of determination
 Irresolu'tion, *s.* want of firmness of mind
 Irresolv'edly, *ad.* without determination
 Irrespec'tive, *a.* regardless of circumstances
 Irrespec'tively, *ad.* without regard to cir-
 cumstances
 Irres'ponsibility, *s.* want of responsibility
 Irres'ponsible, *a.* not answerable for
 Irretent'ive, *a.* incapable of retaining
 Irretriev'able, *a.* irrecoverable, irreparable
 Irretriev'ableness, *s.* state past recovery
 Irretriev'ably, *ad.* irreparably; irrecoverably
 Irrever'ence, *s.* a want of veneration
 Irrever'ent, *a.* wanting in reverence and ve-
 nation; not paying due respect
 Irrever'ently, *ad.* without due veneration
 Irrevers'ible, *a.* not to be changed or recalled
 Irrevers'ibility, *s.* state of being irreversible
 Irrevers'ibly, *ad.* so as not to be changed
 Irrevocability, *s.* impossibility of recall
 Irrevoc'able, *a.* not to be recalled, &c.
 Irrevoc'ableness, *s.* state of being irrevocable
 Irrevoc'ably, *ad.* without recall
 Irrevol'uble, *a.* that has no revolution
 Irrig'ate, *v. a.* to moisten, to water, to wet
 Irrig'ation, *s.* the act of watering or moistening
 Irrig'uous, *a.* watery, dewy, moist, wet
 Irris'ion, *s.* the act of laughing at another
 Irritability, *s.* state of being easily provoked
 Irrit'able, *a.* easily provoked or excited
 Irrit'ate, *v. a.* to provoke, fret, agitate
 Irrit'ation, *s.* provocation; stimulation
 Irrit'ative, *a.* calculated to excite or irritate
 Irrit'atory, *a.* stimulating; exciting
 Irrora'tion, *s.* the act of bedewing
 Irrup'tion, *s.* an inroad; entrance by force
 Irrup'tive, *a.* bursting forth; rushing in
 Is, *v.* the third person singular of *to be*
 Isag'n'gical, *a.* belonging to an introduction
 Is'agon, *s.* a figure whose sides are equal
 Is'atis, *s.* the arctic fox
 Ischiad'ic, *a.* pertaining to the hip
 Ischur'ic, *s.* a medicine to force urine
 when suppressed—*a.* tending to relieve
 Ischury
 Is'chury, Is'chury, *s.* a stoppage of urine
 Is'erine, *s.* a bright iron-black mineral
 Is'inglas, *s.* a lightish firm glue, prepared
 from the intestines of certain fish
 Islam'ism, *s.* orthodox Mahomedanism
 Is'land, Is'le, *s.* land surrounded by water
 Is'lander, *s.* an inhabitant of an island
 Is'let, *s.* a little island
 Isoc'hronal, Isoc'hronous, *a.* of equal duration
 Isoc'hronism, *s.* a single vibration of a pen-
 sulate, *v. a.* to separate, to detach [dulum
 Isolated, *a.* detached, separate
 Isola'tion, *s.* separation; a being detached
 Isomorph'ism, *s.* the quality of retaining
 its original form when in a compound
 Isomorph'ous, *a.* capable of retaining its
 primitive form when in a compound

Is'onomy, *s.* equal rights and privileges
 Isoperim'etry, *s.* the science of geometri-
 cal figures having equal boundaries
 Isos'celes, *s.* a triangle with two equal sides
 Isother'm'al, *a.* of uniform temperature
 Isoton'ic, *a.* having equal tones
 Is'raelite, *s.* a descendant of Israel; a Jew
 Is'raelitish, *a.* pertaining to Israel
 Is'suable, *a.* so as to bring to issue, or decision
 Is'sue, *s.* an event; termination; offspring;
 a fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for
 the discharge of some humours
 Is'sue, *v.* to send out, come out, arise
 Is'sueless, *a.* not having any descendants
 Is'thmus, *s.* a neck or slip of land, by which
 a peninsula or two continents are con-
 nected
 It, *pron.* the thing, matter, affair
 Italian, *s.* a native of Italy; the language
 Italian'ize, *v. a.* to render conformable to
 Italian custom or fashion
 Italic, *a.* relating to the letters called *Italics*
 Italic's, *s. pl.* letters distinguished from those
 called Roman, by their standing inclined
 Italic'ize, *v. a.* to distinguish a word by print-
 ing it in the Italic character
 Itch, *s.* a disease; a teasing desire
 Itch, *v. n.* to feel irritation in the skin
 Itch'ing, *s.* a sensation of uneasiness in the
 Itch'y, *a.* infected with the itch {skin
 It'em, *s.* a hint; an article—*v. a.* to note down
 It'erable, *a.* capable of being repeated
 It'erant, *a.* repeating
 It'erate, *v. a.* to repeat, to do over again
 It'eration, *s.* a recital over again, repetition
 It'erative, *a.* repeating; redoubting
 Itin'erant, *a.* wandering, unsettled
 Itin'erary, *s.* a diary or book of travels
 Itin'erate, *v. n.* to travel; to journey
 Itself, *pronoun, it and self*
 Ivory, *s.* the tooth of the elephant
 Ivory-black, *s.* a fine kind of black
 Ivy, *s.* a common plant
 Ivyed, *a.* overgrown with ivy

J.

J has invariably the same sound with that
 of *g* in *giant*; as *jade*, *jet*, *jolt*
 Jab'ber, *v. n.* to talk much or idly; to
 prate—*s.* unmeaning prattle
 Jab'berer, *s.* one who talks inarticulately
 Jab'berment, *s.* idle talk, prate
 Ja'cent, *a.* lying at length, extended
 Ja'cinth, *s.* a precious gem, the hyacinth
 Jack, *s.* a useful kitchen implement for roast-
 ing with; an engine; a young pike; the
 familiar name or diminutive of John
 Jack'al, *s.* a beast somewhat resembling a
 fox, said to hunt or start prey for the lion
 Jack'alent, *s.* a simple sheepish fellow
 Jack'anapes, *s.* a monkey; a coxcomb
 Jack'ass, *s.* the male of the ass
 Jack'-boots, *s.* long boots to defend the legs
 Jack'daw, *s.* a black chattering bird
 Jack'et, *s.* a close waistcoat; a short coat
 Jack-pudd'ing, *s.* a zany; a merry-andrew
 Jack'obin, *s.* one of an execrable faction in the
 late French democratical revolution
 Jacobin, Jacobin'ical, *a.* of the principles of
 modern Jacobins
 Jac'obine, *s.* a pigeon with a high tuft
 Jac'obinism, *s.* violent and unreasonable op-
 position to legitimate government
 Jac'obite, *s.* a partisan of James II.

JUSTICE IS GODLINESS, AND GODLINESS IS HOLY FEAR AND LOVE.

Jacob's-staff, *s.* a pilgrim's staff
 Jacobus, *s.* a gold coin of the reign of King James the First, of the value of twenty-five shillings
 Jactitation, *s.* a tossing motion; restlessness
 Jaéulate, *v. a.* to dart; to shoot out
 Jaculation, *s.* the act of throwing or darting
 Jaéulator, *s.* the shooting fish
 Jaéulatory, *a.* suddenly darted out
 Jade, *s.* a worthless horse; a sorry woman; a mineral called the nephrite
 Jade, *v. a.* to tire, to weary, to ride down
 Ja'dery, *s.* the tricks of a jade
 Ja'dish, *a.* unruly, vicious; unchaste
 Jagg, *v. a.* to notch—*s.* a denticulation
 Jaggedness, *s.* unevenness on the edge
 Jaggy, *a.* uneven, notched, ragged
 Jaguar, *s.* the American tiger
 Jail, *s.* a prison. [This word with its compounds, is usually written Gaol]
 Jailbird, *s.* one who has been in a jail
 Jail'er, *s.* the keeper of a prison
 Jakes, *s.* a house of office; a privy
 Jal'ap, *s.* a purgative root from New Spain
 Jam, *v. a.* to conserve of fruit; a child's frock
 Jam, *v. a.* to confine between, to wedge in
 Jam'adar, *s.* an Hindostance officer
 Jamb, *s.* a supporter on either side
 Jam'beux, *s.* armour for the legs
 Jane, *s.* a kind of fine fustian
 Jangle, *s.* prate; discordant sound
 Jan'gle, *v.* to wrangle, to be out of tune
 Jan'gler, *s.* a wrangling noisy fellow
 Jan'gling, *s.* a noisy dispute, wrangling
 Jan'itor, *s.* a door-keeper, a porter
 Jan'izary, *s.* a Turkish soldier; a guard
 Jan'nock, *s.* an oatmeal loaf
 Jan'ty, *a.* [See Jaunty and its derivatives]
 Jan'uary, *s.* the first month of the year
 Japan', *s.* a varnish made to work in colours
 Japau', *v. a.* to varnish and embellish
 Japane'se, *a.* pertaining to Japan—a native or the language of Japan
 Japan'ner, *s.* one skilled in japan work
 Japan'ning, *s.* the art of painting and varnishing on wood, after the manner of the Japanese
 Jape, *v. a.* to cheat; to impose upon
 Jap'u, *s.* a bird that suspends its nest
 Jar, *v. n.* to clash, to disagree, to differ
 Jar, *s.* a harsh sound; an earthen vessel
 Jarara'ca, *s.* a small, but poisonous serpent
 Jar'gon, *s.* gibberish, nonsensical talk
 Jargonelle, *s.* a species of pear
 Jar'ring, *s.* quarrel; dispute
 Jas'mine, *s.* a shrub with a fragrant flower
 Jasper, *s.* a precious green stone
 Jaspide'an, *a.* consisting of, or like jasper
 Jasp'onyx, *s.* an onyx mixed with jasper
 Jan'dice, *s.* a distemper caused by the obstruction of the gall in the liver
 Jaun'diced, *a.* affected with the jaundice
 Jaunt, *v. n.* to walk or travel about
 Jaunt, *s.* a ramble, a flight, an excursion
 Jaunt'ly, *ad.* briskly; airily
 Jaunt'iness, *s.* airiness, flutter, briskness
 Jaunt'y, *a.* airy; brisk; showy; finical
 Ja'vel, or Ja'ble, *v. a.* to bemire; to soil by travelling in the dirt
 Ja'vel, *s.* a wandering or dirty fellow
 Ja'velin, *s.* a spear or half pike
 Jaw, *s.* the bone in which the teeth are fixed
 Jaw, *v. a.* to abuse grossly and vulgarly
 Jaw'fallen, *a.* depressed in spirits
 Jay, *s.* a bird with gaudy feathers
 Ja'zel, *s.* a precious azure or blue stone

Jealous, *s.* suspicious, fearful, cautious
 Jealously, *ad.* suspiciously; enviously
 Jealousness, *s.* suspicious vigilance
 Jealousy, *s.* suspicion, especially in love
 Jeel, *s.* a morass or shallow lake
 Jeer, *v.* to treat with scorn; to scoff; to flout
 Jeer, *s.* a scoff; taunt; biting jest; jibe
 Jeer'er, *s.* a scoffer; a scorner; a mocker
 Jeer'ing, *s.* contemptuous mockery
 Jeer'ingly, *ad.* scornfully; contemptuously
 Jeho'vah, *s.* the appropriate name of God in the Hebrew language
 Jehu'ne, *a.* empty; unaffected; trifling
 Jehu'ness, *s.* poverty; a want of matter
 Jehu'ity, *s.* barrenness or dryness of style
 Jel'fid, *a.* glutinous; in a state of viscosity
 Jelly, *s.* a light transparent sily broth; a sweetmeat of various species
 Jen'net, *s.* a Spanish or Barbary horse
 Jen'neting, *s.* a species of forward apple
 Jen'ny, *s.* a spinning machine
 Jen'ning, *s.* a fish, the blue chub
 Jeopard, Jeop'ardize, *v. a.* to hazard; to expose to loss or injury
 Jeopardous, *a.* hazardous, dangerous
 Jeopardously, *ad.* with risk or danger
 Jeopardy, *s.* danger, peril, hazard
 Jerk, *s.* a quick smart lash; a quick jolt
 Jer'kin, *s.* a jacket; a kind of hawk
 Jer'sey, *s.* a fine yarn of wool [hawk
 Jess, *s.* the leather tied about the legs of a Jes'samine, *s.* a fragrant flower
 Jes'se, *s.* a large branched chandelier
 Jest, *s.* any thing ludicrous; a laughing-stock
 Jest, *v. n.* to divert by words or actions
 Jest'er, *s.* one given to merriment; a buffoon
 Jest'ing, *s.* talk to raise laughter
 Jest'ingly, *ad.* in jest; with merriment
 Jes'uit, *s.* one of a religious order which took the name of the Society of Jesus
 Jes'uitess, *s.* a female Jesuit in principle
 Jes'uitical, *a.* shuffling, artful, deceitful
 Jes'uitically, *ad.* craftily; equivocatingly
 Jes'uitism, *s.* the principles of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit; hypocrisy
 Jet, *s.* a curious black fossil; a spout of water
 Jet, *v. n.* to shoot forward, to protrude
 Jet'sam, Jet'son, *s.* any kind of goods thrown ashore by shipwreck and claimed by the lord of the manor
 Jet'teau, *s.* a throw or spout of water
 Jet'tee, *s.* the projecting part of a building
 Jet'ty, *s.* a small pier into a river
 Jet'ty, *a.* made of jet, black as jet
 Jet'tyhead, *s.* the projecting part of a wharf
 Jew, *s.* a Hebrew; an Israelite
 Jew'el, *s.* a precious stone; a gem
 Jew'el, *v. a.* to dress or adorn with jewels
 Jew'elled, *a.* adorned with jewels
 Jew'eller, *s.* one who deals in precious stones
 Jew'ellery, *s.* the various articles which jewellers deal in
 Jew'ess, *s.* a woman professing Judaism
 Jew'ish, *a.* relating to the Jews; crafty
 Jew'ishly, *ad.* after the manner of the Jews
 Jew's-harp, *s.* a small musical instrument
 Jez'ebel, *s.* a forward, impudent woman
 Jib, *s.* the foremost sail in a ship
 Jib, *v. a.* to shift the boom-sail [sprit
 Jib-boom, *s.* a spar at the end of the bow-Jibe. [See Gibe]
 Jiboy'a, *s.* a large American serpent
 Jig, *s.* a light careless dance or tune
 Jig, *v. n.* to dance carelessly; to dance
 Jig'ger, *s.* a machine to hold on the cable
 Jig-maker, *s.* one who dances or plays merrily

JOB WAS NOT SO MISERABLE IN HIS SUFFERINGS, AS HAPPY IN HIS PATIENCE.

JUDICIOUS MAXIMS OUGHT TO BE KEPT IN VIEW, AND FREQUENTLY ANALYSED.

Jiffy, *s.* a giddy or wanton woman
 Jilt, *s.* a deceiving woman—*v. a.* to deceive
 Jingle, *s.* any thing sounding; a rattle
 Jingle, *v. n.* to sound with a shrill rattle
 Job, *s.* a piece of chance work, &c.
 Job, *v.* to buy and sell as a broker; to strike suddenly with a sharp instrument
 Jobber, *s.* one who does chance work
 Jobbernowl, *s.* a loggerhead, a dunce
 Jockey, *s.* one who rides for hire or deals in horses—*v. a.* to jostle, to cheat, to trick
 Jockeyship, *s.* the art of riding race-horses
 Jocose, *s.* merry, waggish
 Jocously, *ad.* waggishly, in jest, in game
 Jocoseness, *s.* merriment; disposition to jest; waggery
 Jocose'rious, *a.* partaking of mirth and seriousness
 Jocularity, *ad.* in a jocose way
 Jocular, *s.* a jester; a droll; a minstrel
 Jocularly, *ad.* droll; merrily spoken
 Jocund, *a.* merry, blithe, lively, airy
 Jocundity, *s.* gaiety; mirth; pleasantry
 Jocundly, *ad.* merrily, sportfully, gayly
 Jocundness, *s.* state of being jocund
 Jog, *s.* a push, a slight shake
 Jog, *v.* to shake, to push
 Jogger, *s.* one who moves heavily and dully
 Join, *v.* to unite, combine, close
 Joinder, *s.* a conjunction, a joining
 Joiner, *s.* one who makes wooden utensils
 Joinery, *s.* an art by which several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together
 Joindhand, *s.* writing in which letters are joined so as to form words
 Joining, *s.* a joint; juncture; the act of inserting one part into another
 Joint, *s.* the articulation where bones meet
 Joint, *v. a.* to divide a joint; to join
 Joint, *a.* shared among many, combined
 Jointed, *a.* full of joints, knots, &c.
 Joiner, *s.* a kind of long plane
 Joint-heir, *s.* an heir having a joint interest
 Jointly, *ad.* together, not separately
 Joint'stool, *s.* a stool made by framing the joints into each other
 Jointress, *s.* a woman who has a jointure
 Jointure, *s.* an income settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease in consideration of her dowry
 Jointure, *v. a.* to endow with a jointure
 Joist, *s.* the secondary beam of a floor
 Joke, *v. n.* to jest, to be merry—*s.* a jest
 Joker, *s.* a jester; a merry fellow
 Joking, *s.* the act of passing jokes
 Jokingly, *ad.* in a jesting, merry way
 Jole, *s.* the face or cheek; the head of a fish
 Jollily, *ad.* in a very merry manner
 Jolliness, *s.* portliness; elevation of spirit
 Jollity, *s.* merriment, festivity, gaiety
 Jolly, *a.* brisk, merry, cheerful, plump, like one in good health
 Jolly-boat, *s.* a term for a ship's small boat
 Jolt, *v.* to shake or jostle to and fro—*s.* a sudden shock or violent agitation
 Jolter, *s.* that which shakes or jolts
 Jolthead, *s.* great head, a blockhead, a dolt
 Jon'quil, *s.* a species of daffodil
 Jorden, *s.* a pot, a chamber vessel
 Jostle, *v. a.* to push with the elbows, &c.
 Jot, *s.* a point, a tittle (dum of
 Jot, *v. a.* to set down; to make a memorandum
 Jotting, *s.* a memorandum
 Jousance, *s.* jollity; merriment; festivity
 Journal, *s.* a diary, a paper published daily
 Journalist, *s.* a writer of journals

Journalize, *v. n.* to enter in a book an account of daily transactions
 Journey, *s.* travel by land or by sea—*v. n.* to travel from place to place
 Journeyman, *s.* a hired workman
 Journeywork, *s.* work performed for hire
 Joust, *s.* a tilt, a tournament; a mock fight—*v. n.* to run or engage in the tournament
 Jovial, *a.* jolly, merry, airy, gay
 Jovialist, *s.* one who lives jovially
 Jovially, *ad.* merrily, gayly
 Jovialness, *s.* joy, gladness, merriment; festivity
 Jowler, *s.* a hunting dog or beagle
 Jowler, *s.* a fish-driver
 Joy, *s.* gladness, mirth, happiness, festivity
 Joy, *v.* to rejoice, gladden; exhilarate
 Joyful, *a.* full of joy, merry, exulting
 Joyfully, *ad.* merrily, gladly, with joy
 Joyfulness, *s.* joy, gladness, exultation
 Joyless, *a.* destitute of joy or pleasure
 Joylessly, *ad.* without receiving pleasure
 Joylessness, *s.* state of being joyless
 Joyous, *a.* glad, merry, giving joy
 Joyously, *ad.* with joy; with gladness
 Joyousness, *s.* state of being joyous
 Jubilant, *a.* uttering songs of triumph
 Jubilation, *s.* the act of declaring triumph
 Jubilee, *s.* a public festivity
 Jucundity, *s.* pleasantness, agreeableness
 Judically, *ad.* after the Jewish manner
 Judaism, *s.* the religion of the Jews
 Judaical, *a.* Jewish, belonging to the Jews
 Jud'ize, *v. n.* to conform to Judaism
 Jud'dock, *s.* a small snipe, by some termed the jack snipe
 Judge, *s.* an officer who presides in a court of judicature; one who has authority to decide upon the merit of any thing
 Judge, *v. a.* to pass sentence, decide, discern
 Judge'r, *s.* one who forms judgment
 Judge'ship, *s.* office or dignity of a judge
 Judgment, *s.* an opinion, sentence, &c.
 Jud'icable, *a.* capable of being judged
 Jud'icative, *a.* having power to judge
 Jud'icatory, *s.* a court of justice, &c.—*a.* belonging to or distributing justice
 Jud'icature, *s.* a power to distribute justice
 Jud'icial, Jud'iciary, *a.* done in due form of justice, &c.; passing judgment
 Jud'icially, *ad.* in the forms of legal justice; in a judiciary manner
 Jud'icious, *a.* prudent, wise, skilful
 Jud'iciously, *ad.* skilfully, wisely
 Jud'iciousness, *s.* quality of being judicious
 Jug, *s.* a large drinking-vessel
 Jug'ated, *a.* yoked or coupled together
 Jug'gle, *v. n.* to play tricks by sleight of hand
 Jug'gle, *s.* a trick, imposture, deception
 Jug'gler, *s.* a cheat; one who juggles
 Jug'glery, *s.* legerdemain, imposture
 Jug'glery, *s.* deception, imposture—*a.* playing tricks, deceiving
 Jug'ular, *a.* belonging to the throat
 Juice, *s.* sap in vegetables; fluid in animals
 Juiceless, *a.* dry, without moisture
 Juiciness, *s.* plenty of juice, succulence
 Juicy, *a.* moist, full of juice, succulent
 Ju'jube, *s.* a pulpy fruit, sometimes used as a pectoral remedy
 Juke, *v. n.* to perch upon anything, as birds
 Julep, *s.* a pleasant liquid medicine
 Julian, *a.* relating to the Julian calendar, so called from Julius Caesar
 July, *s.* the seventh month of the year
 Ju'wart, *s.* the offspring of a bull and a mare
 Jun'ble, *v. a.* to mix confusedly together

JESTS SHOULD NEVER BE SUPPLIED TO INTRUDE ON GOOD MANNERS.

JESTS, LIKE SWEETMEATS, HAVE OFTEN SOUR SAUCE.

JUDGMENT IS THE THRONE OF PRUDENCE, AND SILENCE IS ITS SANCTUARY.

Jum'ble, *s.* a confused mixture
Jum'bler, *s.* one who mixes things together
Ju'ment, *s.* a beast of burden (confusedly)
Jumenta'rious, *a.* belonging to beasts of la-
Jump, *s.* a leap; a skip; a bound [hour
Jump, *v. n.* to leap, skip, jolt, leap suddenly
Jum'per, *s.* one that jumps or leaps
Jun'cate, *s.* a sweetmeat of curds and sugar
Jun'eous, *a.* full of bulrushes
Junc'tion, *s.* a union; a coalition
Junc'ture, *s.* a joint; union; critical time
June, *s.* the sixth month of the year
Jun'gle, *s.* land overrun with trees, brush-
 wood, and rank vegetation
Jung'ly, *a.* abounding with jungles
Ju'nior, *a.* younger than another—*s.* the
 younger, or the one later in office
Jun'iority, *s.* the state of being junior
Ju'niper, *s.* a plant which produces a berry,
 from which genouine gin is distilled
Junk, *s.* a small Chinese ship; old cable
Jun'ket, *s.* a clandestine carousal—*v. n.* to
 feast secretly, to carouse by stealth
Jun'to, **Jun'ta**, *s.* a cabal, a faction
Ju'piter, *s.* one of the superior planets
Jup'pon, *s.* a short close coat
Ju'rat, *s.* a magistrate in some corporations
Ju'ratory, *a.* comprising an oath
Jurid'ical, *a.* used in courts of law, &c.
Jurid'ically, *ad.* with legal authority
Jurisdiction, *s.* one who gives law opinions
Jurisdic'tion, *s.* legal authority; a district
Jurisdic'tional, *a.* according to legal authority
Jurisdic'tive, *a.* having jurisdiction
Jurisprudence, *s.* the science of law
Jurisprudent, *a.* understanding law
Jurisprudential, *a.* relating to the law
Jur'ist, *s.* a civil lawyer, a civilian
Ju'ror, **Ju'ryman**, *s.* one serving on a jury
Ju'ry, *s.* a certain number of persons sworn
 to declare the truth upon such evidence
 as shall be given before them
Ju'rymast, *s.* a sea-term for whatever is set
 up instead of a mast lost in fight, &c.
Jus'tulent, *a.* sodden; stewed in broth
Just, *a.* upright, honest, regular, virtuous
Just, *ad.* exactly, accurately, nearly
Justice, *s.* equity, right law; an officer
Justiceable, **Just'i'ciable**, *a.* liable to account
 in a court of justice
Just'iceship, *s.* rank or office of a justice
Just'i'ciary, *s.* one who administers justice
Just'i'fiable, *a.* conformable to justice
Just'i'fiableness, *s.* rectitude; possibility of
 being fairly defended
Just'i'fiably, *ad.* in a justifiable manner
Justifica'tion, *s.* a defence, vindication
Justificative, *a.* having power to justify
Justifica'tor, *s.* one who justifies
Just'i'ficer, *s.* one who justifies or defends
Just'le, **Just'ling**, *s.* shock; slight encounter
Just'le, *v.* to encounter, to clash; to push
Just'ly, *ad.* uprightly, honestly, properly
Just'ness, *s.* justice, reasonableness
Jut, *v. n.* to push or shoot out
Jutty, *s.* a projection, a prominence
Juvena'lia, *s.* certain games instituted by
 the Romans for the health of youth
Juvena'lian, *a.* satirical (from Juvenal)
Ju'venile, *a.* youthful, young
Juven'il'ity, *s.* youthfulness of temper, &c.
Juxtaposi'tion, *s.* a placing by each other

K

K, A letter borrowed (as Dr. Johnson re-
 marks) by the English from the Greek
 alphabet. It has an uniformity of sound
 before all the vowels; as, *keen, kill, kind*;
 but is silent before *n*; as, *knave, knee,*
knife, knot
Kaa'tung, *s.* a species of starling in China
Kab'bos, *s.* a brown fish without scales
Kab'in, *s.* (among the Turks) a conditional
 marriage; not bound for life
Kaffer, *s.* an unbeliever
Kail, **Kale**, *s.* a kind of cabbage; colewort
Kale'idoscope, *s.* an optical instrument,
 enclosing at one end of a tube certain
 movable objects of various colours, the rays
 from which, being reflected, produce an
 endless variety of beautiful figures
Kal'endar, *s.* an almanac. [See Calendar]
Ka'li, *s.* a sea-weed, of the ashes of which
 glass is made, whence the word Alkali
Kal'mia, *s.* an elegant evergreen plant
Kan, *a.* crooked; awry
Kangaroo, *s.* an animal of New Holland
Kar'agane, *s.* a species of gray fox in Russia
Kar'pholite, *s.* a mineral of fibrous structure
Ka'ta, *s.* a Syrian bird, of the grouse kind
Kaw, *v. n.* to cry as a raven, crow, or rook
Kaw, *s.* the cry of a raven or crow
Kawn, *s.* a Turkish inn
Kayle, *s.* ninepins, kettlepins, nineholes
Keck, *v. n.* to retch at vomiting, to heave
Keckle, *v. a.* to tie a rope round a cable
Kecks, **Keck'sy**, *s.* dry hollow stalks
Kedge, **Ke'dger**, *s.* a small anchor used in
Keck, *s.* a solid lump or mass [a river
Keel, *s.* the bottom of a ship
Keel'd, *a.* (in botany) having a longitu-
 dinal prominence on the back
Keel'fat, *s.* a vessel for liquor to cool in
Keel'haul, *v. a.* to drag under the keel
Keel'ing, *s.* a kind of small cod
Keen, *a.* sharp, eager, acrimonious
Keen-eyed, *a.* having acute sight
Keen'ly, *ad.* sharply, eagerly, bitterly
Keen'ness, *s.* sharpness, asperity, vehemence
Keep, *v. a.* to retain, preserve, maintain
Keep, *s.* custody, restraint, guard
Keeper, *s.* one who keeps or holds any thing
Keepership, *s.* office of a keeper
Keeping, *s.* custody, support
Keep'sake, *s.* a gift in token of remem-
 brance of the giver
Keg, *s.* a small barrel for fish, &c.
Kell, *s.* a child's caul; the omentum
Kelp, *s.* a salt from calcined sea-weed
Kel'py, *s.* a supposed spirit of the waters in
 Scotland, of the form of a horse
Kel'son, **Keel'son**, *s.* a piece of timber in the
 ship's hold lying next the keel
Ken, *v. a.* to see, to descry; to know
Ken, *s.* view; reach of sight; knowledge
Ken'nel, *s.* a cot for dogs; a watercourse
Ken'nel, *v. n.* to lie; to dwell as beasts
Kerb, *s.* any edging of strong solid stuff
Kerb'stone, *s.* the out'r stone of paved foot-
Ker'chief, *s.* a kind of head-dress [ways
Ker'mes, *s.* an insect which when crushed
 yields a scarlet juice
Kern, *s.* an Irish foot soldier; a hand-mill
Kern, *v.* to form into grains; to granulate
Ker'nel, *s.* the substance within a shell

JEALOUSY IS A PROOF OF SELF-LOVE, BUT IT IS NO PROOF OF SOCIAL LOVE.

Kernel, *v. n.* to ripen to kernels
 Ker'nelly, *a.* full of or like kernels
 Ker'sey, *s.* a kind of coarse stuff
 Kersey me're, *s.* a fine twilled woollen cloth
 Kestrel, *s.* a small kind of hawk
 Ketch, *s.* a heavy ship with two masts
 Ketch, *s.* a heaving of the stomach
 Kettle, *s.* a vessel to boil liquor in
 Kettle-drum, *s.* a drum with a body of brass
 Kettlepins, *s.* ninepins; skittles
 Kex, *s.* henlock; any dry stalk
 Key, *s.* an instrument to open a lock, &c.;
 a tone in music; a wharf for goods
 Key'age, *s.* money paid for wharfage
 Key'hole, *s.* the hole to put a key in
 Key'stone, *s.* the middle stone of an arch
 Khan, *s.* the sovereign prince of Tartary;
 a Persian lord or governor
 Khan'ate, *s.* the jurisdiction of a khan
 Kibe, *s.* a chap in the heel, a chilblain
 Kibed, *a.* chapped; cracked with cold
 Kill, *v. a.* to strike with the foot
 Kick, *s.* a blow with the foot
 Kick'er, *s.* one who strikes with his foot
 Kick'shaw, *s.* something ridiculous or fantas-
 tical; a dish perfectly disguised by cookery
 Kid, *s.* the young of a goat; a bundle of furze
 Kid, *v. n.* to bring forth kids
 Kid'der, *s.* a luckster; one that buys up
 provisions to advance the price
 Kid'ling, *s.* a young kid
 Kid'nep, *v. a.* to steal children, &c.
 Kid'napper, *s.* one who steals human beings
 Kid'ney bean, *s.* a garden bean
 Kid'neys, *s.* certain parts of an animal
 which separate the urine from the blood
 Kil'derkin, *s.* a beer measure of 18 gallons
 Kill, *v. a.* to deprive of life, to destroy
 Kill'as, *s.* a gray argillaceous stone
 Kill'ee, *s.* a small bird in America
 Kill'er, *s.* one who deprives of life
 Kill'ow, *s.* an earth of a dark blue colour
 Kiln, *s.* a stove for drying or burning in
 Kiln'dry, *v. a.* to dry by means of a kiln
 Kil'ogram, *s.* a French measure of capacity
 Kilofiter, *s.* a French measure nearly equal
 to a tun of Bourdeaux wine
 Kilomet'er, *s.* a French measure of length
 Kilt, *s.* a Highlander's garment; a filibeg
 Kilm'bo, *a.* crooked, bent, arched
 Kin, *s.* a relation; kindred; the same kind
 Kin, *a.* of the same nature; congenial; kindred
 Kind, *a.* benevolent, favourable, good
 Kind, *s.* general class, particular nature
 Kind-hearted, *a.* having great benevolence
 Kind'le, *v.* to set on fire; to exasperate
 Kind'ler, *s.* one that lights; one who inflames
 Kind'ness, *s.* favour; affection; goodwill
 Kind'ling, *s.* the act of setting fire to
 Kind'ly, *ad.* benevolently, with good will
 Kind'ly, *a.* homogeneal, mild, softening
 Kind'ness, *s.* benevolence, good will, love
 Kind'red, *s.* relation, affinity, relatives
 Kind'red, *a.* congenial, related, allied
 Kine, *s. pl.* cows
 King, *s.* a monarch, a chief ruler
 King'craft, *s.* the art or art of governing
 King'cup, *s.* a flower; crowfoot
 King'dom, *s.* the dominion of a king
 King'fisher, *s.* a beautiful small bird
 King'hood, *s.* state of being a king
 King'ly, *a.* royal, august, noble, monarchical
 King'haust, *s.* a violent cough
 King's-e'vil, *s.* a scrophulous disease
 King'ship, *s.* royalty, monarchy
 Kino, *s.* an astringent vegetable resin

King'shall, *s.* a small curved Turkish dagger
 King'sfolk, *s.* relations, persons related
 King'sman, *s.* a man of the same family
 King'swoman, *s.* a female relation
 King'sok, King'sque, *s.* a Turkish pleasure-house
 Kipper, *s.* salmon out of season
 Kirk, *s.* a church; the church of Scotland
 Kirtle, *s.* an upper garment, a gown
 Kiss, *v. a.* to touch with the lips
 Kiss, *s.* a salute given by joining lips
 Kiss'ing-crust, *s.* a crust formed in the
 oven by one loaf touching another
 Kit, *s.* a small fiddle; a wooden vessel
 Kit'cat, *a.* denoting the size of a portrait, not
 quite a half-length, first hung in the room
 used by the members of the Kit-cat Club, a
 name given to a society of Whigs
 Kitch'en, *s.* a room used for cookery, &c.
 Kitch'en-garden, *s.* a garden for roots, &c.
 Kitch'en-maid, *s.* an under cook-maid
 Kitch'enstuff, *s.* the fat skimmed off a pot
 or gathered out of a dripping-pan
 Kitch'en-wench, *s.* a scullion
 Kitch'en-work, *s.* work done in the kitchen
 Kite, *s.* a bird of prey; a fictitious bird of
 paper, serving as a plaything for boys
 Kit'foot, *s.* a sort of tobacco so called
 Kit'ling, *s.* the young of a beast [young cats
 Kit'ten, *s.* a young cat--*v. n.* to bring forth
 Kit'tiwake, *s.* a bird of the gull kind
 Klic'k, *v. n.* to make a small sharp noise
 Klic'king, *s.* a regular sharp noise
 Knab, *v. a.* to bite with noise
 Knab'ble, *v. n.* to bite idly or wantonly
 Knack, *s.* dexterity, readiness; a toy
 Knack'er, *s.* a maker of small work; a rope-
 maker; a man who kills and deals in horses
 Knag, *s.* a hard knot in wood; a wart
 Knaggy, *a.* knotty, set with rough knots
 Knap, *s.* prominence upon cloth, &c.
 Knap, *v.* to bite, to break asunder
 Knappy, *a.* full of knaps or hillocks
 Knapsack, *s.* a haversack, a soldier's bag
 Knar, Knarle, *s.* a hard knot
 Knave, *s.* a petty rascal, a scoundrel
 Knave'ry, *s.* dishonesty, craft, deceit
 Knave'ish, *a.* fraudulent, waggish, wicked
 Knave'ishly, *ad.* fraudulently, mischievously
 Knave'ishness, *s.* knavish propensity
 Knaw'el, *s.* a species of plant
 Knead, *v. a.* to work dough with the fist
 Knead'ing-trough, *s.* a trough to knead in
 Knee, *s.* a joint between the leg and thigh
 Knee'deep, *a.* rising or sunk to the knees
 Knee'holly, Knee'hola, *s.* a plant; a shrub
 Knee'pan, *s.* a small round bone at the
 knee, a little convex on both sides
 Kneel, *v. n.* to bend or rest on the knee
 Kneeler, *s.* one who shows obeisance by
 kneeling
 Kneetribute, *s.* obeisance shown by kneeling
 Knell, *s.* the sound of a funeral bell
 Knife, *s.* a steel utensil to cut with
 Knight, *s.* a title next in dignity to a bar-
 onet; a champion--*v. a.* to create a
 knight; to reward by knighthood
 Knight of the shire, *s.* a member of parlia-
 ment, chosen by freeholders
 Knight-errant, *s.* a wandering knight
 Knight-errantry, *s.* the feats, character, or
 manners of a knight-errant
 Knighthood, *s.* the dignity of a knight
 Knightly, *a.* befitting a knight
 Knight-service, *s.* a tenure of lands for-
 merly held by knights on condition of
 performing military service

Knit, *v. n.* to weave without a loom; join
 Knitch, *s.* a burden of wood; a fagot
 Knit'able, *a.* that may be knit or united
 Knit'er, *s.* one who knits or weaves
 Knit'ting, *s.* that which has been knitted; a
 species of weaving with small steel wires,
 without the aid of a loom
 Knit'ting-needle, *s.* a wire used in knitting
 Knit'tle, *s.* a string that gathers a purse-round
 Knob, *s.* a part rising above the rest, the
 protuberance of a tree, &c.
 Knob'bed, Knob'by, *a.* full of knobs, hard
 Knock, *s.* a sudden stroke, a blow
 Knock, *v.* to clash, to strike with noise
 Knock'er, *s.* a hammer hanging at the door
 with which to knock for admittance
 Knock'ing, *s.* a beating at the door
 Knoll, *s.* a little round hill
 Knoll, *v.* to ring or sound as a bell
 Knol'ler, *s.* one who tolls a bell
 Knop, *s.* the bud of a flower; a protuberance
 Knot, *s.* a part which is tied; a difficulty
 Knot, *v.* to make knots; unite; perplex
 Knot'grass, *s.* grass with knotted stems
 Knot'less, *a.* free from knots
 Knot'ted, Knot'ty, *a.* full of knots; hard
 Knot'tiness, *s.* fulness of knots; intricacy
 Knout, *s.* a punishment common in Russia,
 by flogging the backs of criminals with a
 long strap of leather
 Know, *v.* to understand, to recognise
 Know'able, *a.* that may be known
 Know'er, *s.* one who knows
 Know'ing, *a.* skilful, intelligent, conscious
 Know'ingly, *ad.* with skill; designedly
 Know'ledge, *s.* skill, learning, perception
 Knub'ble, *v. a.* to beat with the knuckles
 Knuc'kle, *s.* a joint of the finger—*v. n.* to
 submit; to bend; to comply
 Knuc'kled, *a.* jointed; having knuckles
 Knuff, *s.* an awkward person; a lout
 Knur, *s.* a knot; a hard substance
 Knur'ed, Knur'ly, Knur'ry, *a.* full of knots
 Ko'ba, *s.* a species of the antelope
 Ko'kob, *s.* a venomous serpent of America
 Ko'lyrite, *s.* a kind of fine clay
 Kom'manic, *s.* the crested lark of Germany
 Kon'fite, *s.* a mineral powder
 Ko'peck, *s.* a Russian copper coin
 Ko'ran, *s.* the alcoran, the Mahometan bible
 Ko'ret, *s.* an East Indian fish
 Ko'rin, *s.* the smooth-horned antelope
 Krag, *s.* a species of argillaceous earth
 Kra'ken, *s.* a supposed enormous sea animal
 Ku'miss, *s.* a liquor made from mare's milk
 Ku'rtil, *s.* a bird; the black peterel

L.

L. A liquid consonant, which preserves
 always the same sound in English
 At the end of a monosyllable it is always
 doubled: as, *shall, still*; except after a
 diphthong; as, *fail, feel*. In a word of
 more syllables it is written singly; as,
channel, canal. It is sometimes put be-
 fore *e*, and sounded feebly after it; as
bible, till. It is often mute, or nearly
 so; as, *calm, alms, chalk, calf*
 La! *interj.* look! behold! see
 Lab'danum, *s.* a resin of the softer kind
 Labefac'tion, *s.* the act of weakening
 Lab'ify, *v. a.* to weaken, to impair
 La'bel, *s.* a short direction upon any thing
 La'bel, *v. a.* to affix a label on any thing

La'bent, *a.* sliding, gliding, slipping
 La'bial, *a.* uttered by or relating to the lips
 La'biated, *a.* formed with lips
 Labioden'tal, *a.* formed or pronounced by the
 co-operation of the lips
 Lab'orant, *s.* a chymist
 Lab'oratory, *s.* a chymist's work-room
 Labo'rious, *a.* diligent in work; tiresome
 Labo'riously, *ad.* with labour or toil
 Labo'riousness, *s.* toilsomeness; assiduity
 La'bour, *s.* pain, toil, work; childbirth
 La'bour, *v.* to toil, to work; to be in travail
 La'bourer, *s.* one who toils or takes pains
 La'bouring, *a.* striving with effort
 La'bourless, *a.* not laborious
 La'brose, *a.* having full lips
 Labor'num, *s.* a large shrub or tree bearing
 yellow flowers
 Lab'yri'nth, *s.* a maze full of windings
 Labyri'n'than, *a.* having inextricable turnings
 or windings; perplexed like a labyrinth
 Labyri'n'thic, *a.* like a labyrinth
 Lac, *s.* a kind of drug, the product of an in-
 sect, whose eggs it is designed to nourish
 Lac'cie, *a.* pertaining to or composed of lac
 Lace, *s.* a platted cord of gold or silver
 Lace, *v. a.* to fasten with a lace; to adorn
 Lac'eman, *s.* one who deals in lace
 Lac'erable, *a.* that may be rent or torn
 Lac'erate, *v. a.* to tear in pieces, to rend
 Lacerat'ion, *s.* the act of tearing or rending
 Lac'crative, *a.* having the power to tear
 Lac'certaine, *a.* like a lizard
 Lacer'fus, *s.* a kind of gar-fish
 Lac'ewoman, *s.* she who makes or sells lace
 Lach'rymable, *a.* lamentable
 Lach'rymal, *a.* generating tears
 Lachryma'tion, *s.* the act of shedding tears
 Lach'rymary, *a.* containing tears
 Lach'rymatory, *s.* a vessel to preserve tears
 Lacin'iated, *a.* adorned with fringes
 Lack, *s.* want; need; a numeral term in India
 applied to money, meaning one hundred
 thousand, as, "a lack of rupees"
 Lack, *v.* to be in want, need, be without
 Lackada'sical, *a.* affectedly pensive
 Lackaday! *interj.* alas
 Lack'brain, *s.* one that wants wit
 Lack'er, Lack'quer, *s.* a kind of yellow varnish
 Lack'er, Lack'quer, *v. a.* to cover with lacker
 Lack'ey, *s.* a footboy; an attending servant
 Lack'ey, *v. a.* to attend servilely
 Lack'lustre, *a.* wanting brightness, dull
 Lacon'ic, Lacon'ical, *a.* concise; pithy
 Lacon'ically, *ad.* briefly, concisely
 Lacon'ism, Lacon'icisms, *s.* a concise pithy
 style; a sententious phrase
 Lac'tant, *a.* suckling, giving milk
 Lac'tary, *a.* milky—*s.* a dairy-house
 Lac'tate, *s.* acid of milk with a base
 Lactat'ion, *s.* the act of giving suck
 Lac'teal, *s.* a vessel that conveys chyle
 Lac'teal, Lac'teous, *a.* conveying chyle
 Lactes'cence, *s.* tendency to produce milk
 Lactes'cent, Lactif'ic, *a.* producing milk
 Lact'ic, *a.* pertaining to milk
 Lactif'erous, *a.* conveying or producing milk
 Lac'mar, *s.* an arched roof or ceiling
 Lacu'nous, *a.* furrowed or pitted
 Lad, *s.* a boy, a stripling
 Lad'der, *s.* a frame with steps for climbing
 Lade, *v. a.* to load; freight; throw out
 La'ding, *s.* a freight, cargo of a ship
 La'dle, *s.* a large spoon; a vessel; a handle
 La'dleful, *s.* as much as a ladle holds
 La'dy, *s.* a female title of honour; a woman

KEEP ALOOF FROM QUARRELS; BE NEITHER A WITNESS NOR A PARTY.

KNAVERY MAY SERVE A TURN, BUT HONESTY IS BEST IN THE END.

[LAN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LAP]

La'dy-bird, La'dy-bug, La'dy-cow, La'dy-fly, *s.* a small red insect vaghiopennous
 Lady-day, *s.* the 25th of March, the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary
 La'dylike, *a.* soft, delicate, elegant
 La'dyship, *s.* the title of a lady
 La'dy's-slipper, *s.* a plant, the cypripedium
 La'dy's-smock, *s.* a plant, the cardamine
 Lag, *s.* the fag end; he that hangs behind
 Lag, *a.* coming behind, sluggish, last
 Lag, *v. n.* to loiter, to stay behind
 Lag'gard, *a.* backward, sluggish, slow
 Lag'ger, *s.* a loiterer; an idler
 Lagoon, Lagu'ne, *s.* a small lake
 La'gophthalmus, *s.* a contraction of the eyelids which prevents their closing
 La'ic, La'ical, *a.* pertaining to the laity
 Laical'ity, *s.* the state of a layman
 Lair, *s.* the couch of a boar or wild beast
 Laird, *s.* a Scotch lord of a manor
 La'ity, *s.* the people, as distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman
 Lake, *s.* a large inland water; a colour
 La'ky, *a.* belonging or pertaining to a lake
 La'ma, *s.* the sovereign pontiff of the Asiatic Tartars; a quadruped
 Lam'antin, *s.* a species of the sea-cow
 Lamb, *s.* the young of a sheep
 Lamb, *v. a.* to yean; to bring forth lambs
 Lam'bative, *a.* taken by licking
 Lam'bent, *a.* playing about; gliding over
 Lam'bkin, *s.* a little or young lamb
 Lam'blike, *a.* meek, mild, gentle
 Lambo'id'al, *a.* in the form of the Greek Lambs'tongue, *s.* the name of a plant
 Lambs'wool, *s.* ale and apple pulp
 Lame, *a.* crippled, hobbling, imperfect
 Lame, *v. a.* to make lame, to cripple
 Lam'ellæ, *s.* thin plates or scales; gills
 Lam'ellar, *a.* composed of thin flakes
 Lam'ellated, *a.* covered with films or plates
 Lam'elliform, *a.* having the form of a plate
 Lam'ely, *ad.* like a cripple, imperfectly
 Lam'eness, *s.* the state of a cripple
 Lament, *s.* sorrow audibly expressed
 Lament, *v.* to mourn, grieve, bewail
 Lam'entable, *a.* mournful, sorrowful
 Lam'entably, *ad.* mournfully, pitifully
 Lamentation, *s.* an expression of sorrow
 Lament'er, *s.* he who mourns or laments
 La'mia, *s.* a kind of demon among the ancients, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, was said to have devoured children; a hag; a witch
 Lam'ina, *s.* a thin plate or scale
 Lam'inable, *a.* capable of being formed into laminae or thin plates
 Lam'inary, *a.* composed of layers
 Lam'inate, *v.* to form into thin plates
 Lam'inated, *a.* plated, covered with plates
 Lam'ination, *s.* a beating into thin plates
 Lam'inas, *s.* the first of August
 Lamp, *s.* a light made with oil and a wick
 Lamp'black, *s.* a fine soot, originally made by holding a lighted torch under a basin
 Lam'poon, *s.* a personal satire; abuse
 Lam'poon', *v. a.* to abuse with personal satire
 Lam'pooner, *s.* a writer of personal satire
 Lam'poony, *s.* abuse with personal satire
 Lam'prey, *s.* a fish like an eel
 Lana'rious, *a.* pertaining to wool
 Lan'ary, *s.* a storehouse for wool
 Lan'ate, *a.* woolly
 Lance, *s.* a long spear—*v. a.* to pierce, cut
 Lan'colate, *a.* shaped like a lance
 Lan'cer, *s.* one armed with a lance

Lan'cet, *s.* a small pointed instrument
 Lan'ce'rous, *a.* bearing a lance or spear
 Lan'cinate, *v. a.* to tear, to rend
 Lan'cination, *s.* act of tearing; laceration
 Land, *s.* a country, region, earth, estate
 Land, *v.* to set or come on shore
 Landau', *s.* a coach, of which the top will open
 Land'ed, *a.* having a fortune in land
 Land'fall, *s.* a sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man
 Land'hood, *s.* inundation by rain
 Land'grave, *s.* a German title of dominion
 Land'graviate, *s.* the territory to or office of a landgrave
 Land'holder, *s.* one who possesses land
 Land'ing, *s.* place to land at; the stair-top
 Land'jobber, *s.* one who buys and sells land
 Land'lady, *s.* the mistress of an inn, &c.
 Land'less, *a.* having no property in land
 Land'locked, *a.* shut in or enclosed by land
 Land'lord, *s.* the master of an inn, &c.
 Land'man, *s.* one who lives or serves on land
 Land'mark, *s.* a mark of boundaries
 Land'ward, *ad.* towards the land
 Land'wind, *s.* a gale or wind from the land
 Land'scape, *s.* the prospect of a country
 Land'slip, *s.* the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain
 Land'sman, *s.* an inexperienced sailor who has passed his time chiefly on shore
 Land'tax, *s.* a tax upon land and houses
 Land'waller, *s.* an officer of the customs, who watches the landing of goods
 Lane, *s.* a narrow street or alley
 Lan'grage, Lan'grel, *s.* cannon-shot made of nails, &c. and used at sea for damaging the sails and rigging
 Lan'guage, *s.* human speech in general
 Lan'guage-master, *s.* one whose profession is to teach languages
 Lan'guet, *s.* any thing cut like a tongue
 Lan'guid, *a.* weak, faint, heartless
 Lan'guidly, *ad.* weakly; feebly
 Lan'guidness, *s.* feebleness; weakness
 Lan'guish, *v. n.* to grow feeble; to pine
 Lan'guisher, *s.* one who pines or languishes
 Lan'guishing, *s.* feebleness; loss of strength
 Lan'guishingly, *ad.* weakly; tenderly
 Lan'guishment, *s.* a softness of mien
 Lan'guor, *s.* want of strength or spirit
 Lan'guorous, *a.* tedious; melancholy
 Lan'iate, *v. a.* to tear in pieces
 Lan'iation, *s.* a tearing in pieces
 Lan'iferous, *a.* bearing, or producing wool
 Lan'ifical, Lan'ificous, *a.* working in wool
 Lan'iflee, *s.* a woollen manufacture
 Lan'igerous, *a.* bearing wool
 Lank, *a.* loose, not fat, slender, languid
 Lank'y, *ad.* thinly; loosely; laxly
 Lank'ness, *s.* a want of plumpness
 Lan'ner, Lan'naret, *s.* a species of hawk
 Lan'squenet, *s.* a game at cards; a foot soldier
 Lan'tern, *s.* a case for a candle—*a.* thin
 Lan'tern-fly, *s.* a small winged insect
 Lan'u'gious, *a.* covered with soft hair
 Lan'yards, *s.* small ropes fastened to several machines in a ship
 Lap, *s.* that part of a person sitting which reaches from the waist to the knees
 Lap, *v.* to wrap round, to lick up
 Lap'dog, *s.* a little dog for the lap
 Lapel, *s.* that part of the coat which wraps over the breast
 Lap'full, *s.* as much as the lap can hold
 Lap'icide, *s.* a stone-cutter
 La'lda'rious, *a.* stony; consisting of stones

LABOUR IS PREFERABLE TO IDLENESS, AS BRIGHTNESS IS TO RUST.

LET NOTHING BE LOST THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO FIND BY A DILIGENT SEARCH.

[LAT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LAU

LONG HOPES WEAR OUT JOYS, AS LONG MALADIES WEAR OUT GRIEF.

Lapidary, *s.* a polisher of precious stones
 Lapidary, *a.* monumental; inscribed on stone
 Lapidescant, *a.* growing or turning to stone
 Lapidification, *s.* the act of forming stones
 Lapidify, *v.* to turn into or become stone
 Lapidate, *v. a.* to stone, to kill by stoning
 Lapidation, *s.* the act of stoning to death
 Lapidaceous, *a.* stony, of the nature of stone
 Lapidescence, *s.* stony concretion
 Lapidific, *a.* forming into stone
 Lapidist, *s.* a dealer in stones or gems
 Lapis-Lazuli, *s.* the azure stone; a copper ore
 Lapper, *s.* one who wraps up or lays
 Lappet, *s.* loose part of a head-dress
 Lapse, *s.* a small error or mistake; fall
 Lapse, *v. n.* to fall from perfection; to glide
 Lapstone, *s.* a stone held in the lap on which shoemakers beat their leather
 Lapwing, *s.* a swift and noisy bird
 Lappwork, *s.* work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other
 Larboard, *s.* the left hand side of a ship—
a. pertaining to the left hand side of a ship
 Larceny, *s.* petty theft or robbery
 Larch, *s.* a tree of the fir kind
 Lard, *s.* the fat of swine melted
 Lard, *v. a.* to stuff with bacon; to fatten
 Lardaceous, *a.* of the nature of lard
 Larder, *s.* a place where meat is kept
 Large, *a.* big, wide, copious, abundant
 Largely, *ad.* extensively, liberally, widely
 Largeness, *s.* bulk, greatness, extension
 Largess, *s.* a present, bounty, gift
 Largifical, *a.* bounteous, bestowing largely
 Largifluous, *a.* flowing copiously
 Largifluent, *a.* full of words
 Largish, *a.* somewhat large
 Largo, *s.* Largo, *s.* [It.] terms in music denoting *slow*, but quicker than *adagio*
 Lark, *s.* a small singing bird
 Larkspur, *s.* a plant, a flower
 Larum, *s.* an alarm; a machine contrived to make a noise at a certain hour
 Larva, *s.* an insect in the caterpillar state
 Laryvated, *a.* wearing a mask
 Laryngean, *a.* pertaining to the larynx
 Laryngotomy, *s.* the operation of opening the windpipe
 Larynx, *s.* the upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue
 Lascar, *s.* an Indian seaman or gunner
 Lasciviate, *v. n.* to wanton, act libidiously
 Lascivient, *a.* frolicsome; wantoning
 Lascivious, *a.* lewd, lustful, wanton, soft
 Lasciviously, *ad.* lewdly, wantonly, loosely
 Lasciviousness, *s.* wantonness, lewdness
 Lash, *s.* part of a whip; a stroke
 Lash, *v. a.* to scourge, to strike, to satirize
 Lass, *s.* a girl, maid, young woman
 Lassitude, *s.* fatigue, weariness, languor
 Lasslorn, *a.* forsaken by a mistress
 Last, *a.* latest, hindmost, utmost
 Last, *s.* the wooden mould on which shoes are formed; a certain measure or weight
—ad. the last time; in conclusion
 Last, *v. n.* to endure, to continue
 Lastage, *s.* a custom paid for freightage
 Lasting, *a.* durable, perpetual
 Lastingly, *ad.* perpetually; durably
 Lastingness, *s.* the quality of durability
 Lastly, *ad.* in the last time or place
 Latch, *s.* a fastening of a door, &c.
 Latch, *v. a.* to fasten with a latch
 Latchet, *s.* a shoestring; a fastening
 Late, *a.* slow, tardy; deceased
 Late, *ad.* far in the day or night; lately

Lateen, *s.* the triangular sail of a ship
 Lateley, *ad.* not long ago, recently
 Latency, *s.* obscurity, abstruseness
 Lateness, *s.* time far advanced
 Latereal, *a.* growing out on the side, &c.
 Laterality, *s.* quality of having distinct sides
 Laterally, *ad.* by the side, sidewise
 Lateran, *s.* the Pope's palace at Rome
 Laterifolious, *a.* growing at the bottom of
 Latent, *a.* secret, hidden, concealed [a leaf
 Latentious, *a.* of a brick-red colour
 Lath, *s.* a long thin narrow slip of wood
 Lath, *v. a.* to fit up with laths
 Lathes, *s.* a division of a county, usually containing three, and sometimes more hundreds; a machine for turning wood
 Lather, *s.* the froth of water and soap
 Lather, *v.* to form or cover with a foam
 Lath's, *a.* thin or long as a lath
 Lathulize, *v. n.* to burrow or lie hid
 Latielave, *s.* an ornamental part of the dress of a Roman senator
 Latin, *s.* the ancient Roman language
 Latinism, *s.* an idiom of the Latin tongue
 Latinist, *s.* one well versed in Latin
 Latinity, *s.* Latin composition; pure Latin
 Latinize, *v.* to make or use Latin
 Lation, *s.* removal of a body in a right line
 Latiostrous, *a.* having a broad beak
 Latish, *a.* somewhat late
 Latitancy, *s.* the state of lying hid
 Latitant, *a.* concealed, deliscent
 Latitator, *s.* a law-term—[see Part II.]
 Latitude, *s.* breadth, width, extent, liberty, diffusion; the distance, north or south, from the equator
 Latitudinal, *a.* pertaining to latitude
 Latitudinarian, *s.* one who is free in religious opinions; one who is heterodox
 Latitudinarian, *a.* unlimited, not confined
 Latitudinarianism, *s.* freedom of religious opinions or indifference therein
 Latrant, *a.* barking, snarling
 Latrate, *v. n.* to bark like a dog
 Latration, *s.* the act of barking
 Latraria, *s.* the higher kind of worship
 Latrocinny, *s.* robbery; larceny
 Latteen, *s.* brass; iron tuned over
 Latteer, *a.* modern; the last of two
 Latteerly, *ad.* of late, lately
 Lattermath, *s.* a second mowing
 Lattece, *s.* a window formed of grate-work
 Lattece, *v. a.* to mark with crosses like a lattice
 Laud, *s.* praise—*v. a.* to extol [ness
 Laudability, Laudableness, *s.* praiseworthy
 Laudable, *a.* praiseworthy; salubrious
 Laudably, *ad.* so as to deserve praise
 Laudanum, *s.* the tincture of opium
 Laudation, *s.* praise; honour paid
 Laudative, *s.* panegyrical
 Laudatory, *a.* containing praise
 Lauder, *s.* a praiser; a commander [ment
 Laugh, *s.* the expression of sudden merriness
 Laugh, *v.* to make that noise which sudden mirth excites; to deride; to scorn
 Laughable, *a.* exciting laughter, droll
 Laugher, *s.* one who laughs much
 Laughingly, *ad.* in a merry way; merrily
 Laughing-stock, *s.* an object of ridicule
 Laughter, *s.* convulsive merry noise
 Launch, *s.* the sliding movement of a ship when first entering on the water; a long flat-bottomed boat
 Launch, *v.* to put to sea; to dart forward
 Laundrer, *s.* a man that follows the business of washing clothes

LET NOT THY HEART BE UPON THE WORLD WHEN THY HANDS ARE RAISED IN PRAYER.

[LEA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[L E C]

Lau'dress, *s.* a washerwoman
 Lau'dry, *s.* a room to wash clothes in
 Lau'reate, *s.* the royal poet—a. decked with laurel—*r. a.* to crown with laurel
 Laurea'tion, *s.* the transferring of degrees in the Scotch universities
 Lau'rel, *s.* an evergreen tree
 Lau'reled, *a.* crowned with laurel
 Lauriferous, *a.* bringing or producing laurel
 Laurustinus, *s.* an evergreen shrub
 La'va, *s.* a liquid and vitrified matter discharged by volcanoes
 Lava'fic, *a.* consisting of or resembling lava
 Lava'tion, *s.* the act of washing
 Lavatory, *s.* a wash; a bathing-place
 Lave, *v.* to wash, bathe, lade out
 Lav'ender, *s.* a fragrant herb
 Lav'er, *s.* a washing-vessel
 Lav'ish, *v. a.* to waste; to scatter profusely
 Lav'ish, *a.* indiscreetly liberal; wild
 Lav'isher, *s.* a prodigal; a profuse person
 Lav'ishly, *ad.* profusely; prodigally
 Lav'ishment, *s.* prodigality; profusion
 Lavolt', Lavol'ta, *s.* an old brisk dance
 Law, *s.* a rule of action; a decree, edict, or statute; a judicial process
 Law'breaker, *s.* one who violates a law
 Law'ful, *a.* conformable to law, legal
 Law'fully, *ad.* in a lawful manner
 Law'fulness, *s.* the allowance of law
 Law'giver, *s.* one who makes laws, legislator
 Law'giving, *a.* legislative
 Law'less, *a.* illegal, unrestrained by law
 Law'lessly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to law
 Law'lessness, *s.* the being unrestrained by law
 Law'maker, *s.* one who makes laws; a lawgiver
 Law'monger, *s.* a snatterer in law
 Lawn, *s.* a plain between woods; fine linen
 Lawn, *a.* made of lawn; resembling lawn
 Lawn'y, *a.* interspersed with lawns
 Law'suit, *s.* a process in law; a litigation
 Law'yer, *s.* a professor of law; an advocate
 Lax, *a.* loose, vague, slack; loose in body
 Lax, *s.* a looseness, a diarrhoea; a fish
 Laxa'tion, *s.* the act of loosening
 Lax'ative, *s.* a medicine slightly purgative
 Lax'ative, *a.* relieving costiveness
 Lax'ativeness, *s.* the power of opening the body without stimulation
 Lax'ity, Lax'ness, *s.* looseness, openness
 Lax'ly, *a.* loosely, without exactness
 Lay, *v.* to place along; to beat down; to calm; to settle; to wager; to produce eggs
 Lay, *s.* a row; a stratum; grassy ground; a meadow; a song or poem
 Lay, *a.* not clerical; belonging to the people, as distinct from the clergy
 Lay-clerk, *s.* a vocal officiate in a cathedral
 Lay'er, *s.* a stratum; a sprig of a plant
 Lay'land, *s.* fallow ground which lies untilled
 Lay'man, *s.* one of the laity; an image
 Laz'ar, *s.* one infected with filthy diseases
 Laz'arhouse, Lazaret'to, *s.* a house to receive lazars in; an hospital
 Laz'arlike, *a.* full of sores; leprous
 Laze, *v.* to live idly; to waste in laziness
 Laz'ily, *ad.* idly, sluggishly, heavily
 Laz'iness, *s.* idleness, slothfulness
 Laz'u'ltite, *s.* a mineral of a blue colour
 Laz'y, *a.* idle, sluggish, unwilling to work
 Lec, Lec, Ley, *s.* meadow ground enclosed
 Lead, (*led*) *s.* the heaviest metal except gold; *v. a.* to fit with lead in any manner
 Lead, (*led*) *v.* to guide, to conduct, to in-
 Lead, *s.* guidance; the first place [duce
 Lead'ed, *a.* separated by thin plates of lead

Lead'en, *a.* made of lead; heavy, dull
 Lead'en-hearted, *a.* destitute of feeling
 Lead'en-heeled, *a.* moving slowly
 Lead'er, *s.* a conductor, a commander
 Lead'ing, *part. a.* principal, going before
 Lead'ing-strings, *s.* strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling
 Lead'y, *a.* having the appearance of lead
 Leaf, *s.* the green parts of trees and plants; part of a book, a door, or table
 Leaf'age, *s.* abundance of leaves; foliage
 Leaf'ed, *a.* bearing or having leaves
 Leaf'less, *a.* naked, or stripped of leaves
 Leaf'let, *s.* a little leaf; a foliole
 Leaf'stalk, *s.* the stalk that supports a leaf
 Leaf'y, *a.* abounding with leaves
 League, *s.* a confederacy; three miles
 Leagu'e, *v. n.* to confederate, to unite
 Leagu'er, *s.* one united in a confederacy
 Leak, *s.* a breach which lets in water
 Leak, *v. n.* to let water in or out, to drop
 Leak'age, *s.* a leaking; allowance for loss
 Leak'y, *a.* letting water in or out [by leak
 Leam'er, *s.* a dog of the hound kind
 Lean, *a.* thin, meagre—*s.* meat without fat
 Lean, *v. n.* to rest against, tend towards
 Lean'ness, *s.* a want of flesh, meagreness
 Leap, *s.* a bound, jump, sudden transition
 Leap, *v.* to jump, to bound, to spring
 Leap'er, *s.* one who leaps or jumps
 Leap'-frog, *s.* a play of children
 Leap'-year, *s.* every fourth year
 Learn, *v.* to gain knowledge
 Learn'ed, *a.* versed in science; skilled
 Learn'edly, *ad.* with knowledge; with skill
 Learn'er, *s.* one who is learning any thing
 Learning, *s.* skill in any thing; erudition
 Leas'able, *a.* capable of being let by lease
 Lease, *s.* a temporary contract for possession of houses or lands; any tenure—*v. a.* to let
 Lease, *v. n.* (*leaz*) to glean, to gather up
 Leas'ehold, *s.* land or tenements held by lease
 Leas'ehold, *a.* holden by lease
 Leas'er, *s.* (*leazer*) a gleaner
 Leash, *s.* a leather thong, a band to tie with; three, a brace and a half
 Leash, *v. a.* to bind; to hold in a string
 Leas'ing, *s.* (*leazing*) lies, falsehood, deceit
 Least, *a.* superlative of *little*, the smallest
 Leas'y, *a.* (*leazy*) flimsy; of weak texture
 Leather, *s.* an animal's hide dressed
 Leather'coat, *s.* an apple with a tough rind
 Leather'dresser, *s.* one who dresses leather
 Leather'n, *a.* made of leather
 Leather'seller, *s.* one who deals in leather
 Leather'y, *a.* resembling leather
 Leave, *s.* permission, license; farewell
 Leave, *v.* to quit, abandon, bequeath
 Leav'en, *s.* that which being mixed in any body makes it ferment; or corrupts it
 Leav'en, *v. a.* to ferment, taint, imbrue
 Leav'ening, *s.* that which leavens or makes light
 Leav'eous, *a.* containing leaven; tainted
 Leav'er, *s.* one who leaves or forsakes
 Leav'ings, *s. pl.* remnants, relics, offal
 Lech, *v. a.* to lick over
 Lech'er, *s.* a man given to lewdness
 Lech'erous, *a.* lewd, lustful
 Lech'erously, *ad.* lewdly, lustfully
 Lech'ery, Lech'erousness, *s.* lewdness; lust
 Lection, *s.* a reading; a variety in copies
 Lec'tionary, *s.* the Romish service-book
 Lec'ture, *v.* to read lectures; to reprimand
 Lec'ture, *s.* a discourse on any subject
 Lec'turer, *s.* an instructor, a preacher

LITTLE MINDS, LIKE WEAK LIQUORS, ARE SOONEST SOURED.

LEVITY IN MANNERS IS SUCCEEDED BY LAXITY IN PRINCIPLES.

[LEM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LET]

Lectureship, *s.* the office of a lecturer
 Ledge, *s.* a small moulding on the edge
 Ledger, *s.* the chief book of accounts
 Lec, *s.* dregs; the side opposite the wind
 Leech, *s.* a small water bloodsucker; a cat-
 tle doctor; the edge of a sail
 Leek, *s.* a common pot-herb
 Leer, *s.* an oblique cast of the eye
 Leer, *v. n.* to look obliquely or archly
 Leer'ingly, *ad.* with a kind of arch smile
 Lees, *s.* dregs, sediment [blows
 Lee'-shore, *s.* that toward which the wind
 Lee'-side, *s.* that side of a vessel which lies
 farthest from the wind
 Leet, *s.* a court at which the freeholders of
 a certain district annually attend. See
 Court Leet, in Law Terms, Part II.
 Lee'-tide, *s.* the tide running in the same
 direction as the wind blows
 Lee'-ward, *ad.* toward the shore or side on
 which the wind blows
 Lee'-way, *s.* the lateral movement of a ship
 to leeward of her course
 Left, *a.* opposite to the right; sinister
 Left-handed, *a.* using the left hand most
 Left-hand'edness, *s.* the ability of using the
 left hand more dexterously than the right
 Leg, *s.* the limb between the knee and foot
 Leg'acy, *s.* a bequest made by will
 Leg'acy-hunter, *s.* one who flatters for leg-
 Le'gal, *a.* not contrary to law, lawful [ac'es
 legal'ity, Le'galness, *s.* lawfulness
 Leg'alize, *v. a.* to make lawful; to authorize
 Leg'ally, *ad.* lawfully; according to law
 Leg'ate, *s.* an ambassador from the pope
 Legatee', *s.* one who has a legacy left him
 Leg'ateship, *s.* the office of a legate
 Leg'atine, *a.* pertaining to a legate
 Leg'ation, *s.* a deputation, an embassy
 Leg'ator, *s.* one who makes a will
 Leg'end, *s.* a chronicle or register; a fabu-
 lous narrative; an inscription
 Leg'endary, *a.* fabulous, unauthentic
 Legerdemain, *s.* sleight of hand; a juggle
 Leger'ity, *s.* lightness, nimbleness
 Leg'ibility, *s.* capable of being read
 Leg'ible, *a.* easy to be read, apparent
 Leg'ibility, *s.* quality of being legible
 Leg'ibly, *ad.* in a manner easy to be read
 Leg'ion, *s.* a body of soldiers; a military
 force; a great number
 Leg'ionary, *a.* relating to a legion
 Leg'islate, *v. n.* to make laws
 Legisla'tion, *s.* the act of giving laws
 Leg'islative, *a.* lawgiving, making laws
 Legislator, *s.* one who makes laws
 Leg'islatorship, *s.* office of a legislator
 Leg'islatress, *s.* a female lawgiver
 Leg'islature, *s.* the power that makes laws
 Legit'imity, *s.* a lawful birth, genuineness
 Legit'imate, *a.* born in marriage
 Legit'imately, *ad.* lawfully; genuinely
 Legit'imateuess, *s.* legality; lawfulness
 Legitima'tion, *s.* the act of investing with the
 privileges of lawful birth
 Leg'ume, Legu'men, *s.* seeds or pulse
 Legu'minous, *a.* belonging to pulse
 Leisurable, *a.* done at or having leisure
 Leisurably, *ad.* at leisure without hurry
 Leis'ure, *s.* freedom from business or hurry
 Leisure, *a.* convenient; unoccupied
 Leis'urely, *a.* not hasty; deliberate, slow—
ad. not in a hurry; slowly
 Lem'an, *s.* a sweetheart, a gallant
 Lem'ing, *s.* a kind of migratory rat
 Lem'ma, *s.* a proposition previously assumed

Lem'niscate, *s.* a curve formed like an 8
 Lem'on, *s.* the name of an acid fruit
 Lemon'ade, *s.* water, sugar, and lemon-juice
 Lem'ur, *s.* a genus of quadrupeds
 Lem'ures, *s.* hobgoblins; evil spirits
 Lend, *v. a.* to grant the use of any thing
 Lend'able, *a.* that may be lent
 Lender, *s.* one who lends any thing
 Length, *s.* extent from end to end; distance
 Length'en, *v.* to make longer, to protract
 Length'ful, *a.* of great extent in length
 Length'wise, *ad.* in a longitudinal direction
 Length'y, *a.* rather long; tediously long
 Len'ienty, *s.* mildness, gentleness
 Len'ient, *a.* assuasive, mitigating, emollient
 Len'ient, *s.* an emollient application
 Len'ify, *v. a.* to assuage, mitigate, soften
 Len'itive, *a.* assuasive—*s.* a palliative
 Len'ity, *s.* mildness, mercy, tenderness
 Lens, *s.* a glass spherically convex
 Lent, *s.* the quadragesimal fast; time of
 abstinence between Shrovetide and Easter
 Lent'en, *a.* such as is used in Lent; sparing
 Lentic'ular, *a.* doubly convex; like a lens
 Lentic'ularly, *ad.* in the manner of a lens
 Lentic'iform, *a.* having the form of a lens
 Lenti'ginous, *a.* scurfy; furfureous
 Lenti'go, *s.* a freckly or scurfy eruption
 Lent'il, *s.* a sort of pulse or pea
 Lent'itude, *s.* sluggishness, slowness
 Len'tor, *s.* tenacity, viscosity; slowness, delay
 Len'tous, *a.* viscous, tenacious, glutinous
 Len'zante, *s.* a mineral resembling clay
 Le'online, *a.* belonging to a lion
 Leopard, *s.* a spotted beast of prey
 Le'per, *s.* one infected with a leprosy
 Lep'id, *a.* pleasant; merry; lively
 Lep'idolite, *s.* a lilac-coloured mineral
 Lep'idoptera, *s.* an order of
 insects with four wings, as the butterfly
 Lep'idopteral, *a.* belonging to the lepidop-
 tera
 Lep'orine, *a.* of the nature of a hare [tera
 Lep'rosy, *s.* a distemper of white scales
 Lep'rous, *a.* having the leprosy
 Lep'rously, *ad.* in an infectious degree
 Lep'rousness, *s.* state of being leprosy
 Lep'tology, *s.* a minute and tedious descrip-
 tion of unimportant things
 Les'ion, *s.* a hurt, wound, or injury
 Less, *ad.* in a smaller degree—*a.* smaller
 Lessee', *s.* one who takes a lease of another
 Less'en, *v.* to become less; degrade; shrink
 Les'son, *s.* a task to learn or read; a precept
 Les'son, *v. a.* to teach; to instruct
 Les'sor, *s.* he who grants a lease to another
 Let, *conj.* that not, in case that
 Let, *v. a.* to allow, to permit, to hire out
 Let, *s.* a hindrance, obstruction, obstacle
 Let'h'al, *a.* deadly, mortal
 Lethar'gic, *a.* sleepy, drowsy, heavy
 Lethar'gically, *ad.* in a morbid sleepiness
 Lethar'gicalness, Lethar'gicness, *s.* preter-
 natural sleepiness or drowsiness
 Lethar'gry, *s.* morbid drowsiness, sleepiness
 Let'h'e, *s.* oblivion; a draught of oblivion
 Lethe'an, *a.* oblivious; causing oblivion
 Lethif'erous, *a.* deadly, fatal
 Letter, *s.* a written message; one of the
 characters of the alphabet; a printing type
 Letter-case, *s.* a case to put letters in
 Letter'ed, *a.* learned, educated to learning;
 marked with letters
 Letter-founder, *s.* one who casts letters
 Letter-press, *s.* print from types
 Letter's, *s.* literature, learning
 Let'tuce, *s.* a common salad plant

LIBERALITY MAKES FRIENDS OF ENEMIES; PRIDE MAKES ENEMIES OF FRIENDS.

LAW SHOULD NOT BE THE RICH MAN'S LUXURY, BUT THE POOR MAN'S REMEDY.

Leucite, *s.* a volcanic stony substance
 Leucoplegmaty, *s.* a kind of dropsy
 Leucoplegmatie, *a.* of a dropsical habit
 Levant, *s.* eastern parts of the Mediterranean
 Levantine, *a.* belonging to the Levant
 Levée, *s.* the concourse of persons who on appointed mornings visit a sovereign or other great personage
 Level, *s.* a plane; standard; an instrument whereby masons adjust their work
 Level, *a.* even, plain, flat, smooth
 Level, *v.* to make even; to lay flat; to aim
 Leveler, *s.* one who destroys superiority
 Levelness, *s.* an equality of surface
 Lever, *s.* a bar for raising a heavy weight; the second mechanical power
 Leverage, *s.* power of the lever
 Leveret, *s.* a young hare
 Levét, *s.* a blast on the trumpet
 Leviable, *a.* that may be levied
 Levathan, *s.* by some supposed to mean the crocodile, but, in general, the whale
 Levigable, *a.* capable of being levigated
 Levigate, *v. a.* to rub, grind, smoothe
 Levigation, *s.* reducing hard bodies into a subtle powder, by grinding upon marble
 Levitation, *s.* the act of making light
 Levite, *s.* one of the tribe of Levi
 Levitical, *a.* belonging to the Levites
 Levitically, *ad.* after the manner of the Levites
 Levities
 Leviticus, *s.* one of the books of the old Testament, containing the ceremonial law
 Levity, *s.* lightness, inconstancy, vanity
 Levy, *v. a.* to raise, collect, impose
 Levy, *s.* the act of raising money or men
 Lewd, *a.* wicked, lustful, not clerical
 Lewdly, *ad.* libidinally; lustfully; grossly
 Lewdness, *s.* lustfulness, wickedness
 Lexicographer, *s.* a writer of dictionaries
 Lexicographic, *a.* pertaining to a dictionary
 Lexicography, *s.* the art or practice of composing dictionaries
 Lexicology, *s.* the science of words
 Lexicon, *s.* a dictionary, a word-book
 Lexigraphy, *s.* the art of defining words
 Liability, Liableness, *s.* the state of being liable
 Liable, *a.* subject to, not exempt [liable
 Liar, *s.* one who utters falsehoods
 Lîard, *a.* roan—*s.* a French farthing
 Libation, *s.* an offering made of wine
 Libatory, *a.* for the purpose of libation
 Libel, *s.* a defamatory satire; a lampoon—*v.* to spread defamation; to lampoon
 Libeller, *s.* a defamatory writer; lampooner
 Libellous, *a.* defamatory, abusive
 Liberal, *a.* free, bountiful, generous
 Liberalism, *s.* free-thinking in politics and religion, often mistaken for a love of rational liberty
 Liberality, *s.* munificence, bounty
 Liberalize, *v. a.* to make liberal
 Liberally, *ad.* bountifully; freely; copiously
 Liberate, *v. a.* to set free; to release
 Liberation, *s.* the act of settling free
 Liberator, *s.* a deliverer [free-will
 Librarian, *a.* pertaining to liberty or
 Liberticidal, *a.* destructive of liberty
 Liberticide, *s.* one who destroys liberty
 Libertine, *s.* a dissolute liver, a rake
 Libertine, *a.* licentious; irreligious
 Libertinism, *s.* general licentiousness
 Liberty, *s.* freedom, exemption, leave
 Libidulist, *s.* one given to lewdness
 Libidinous, *a.* lewd, licentious
 Libid'uously, *ad.* lewdly; lustfully

Libid'ousness, *s.* lewdness; lustfulness
 Libra, *s.* one of the signs of the zodiac
 Librarian, *s.* one who has the care of books
 Librarianship, *s.* the office of a librarian
 Library, *s.* a large collection of books
 Librate, *v. a.* to poise, to balance
 Libration, *s.* the state of being balanced
 Libratory, *a.* balancing; acting like a balance
 Lice, *s.* the plural of Louse
 Licensable, *a.* that may be legally permitted
 Licence, *s.* a permission, liberty
 License, *v. a.* to grant leave; to permit by a legal grant; to set at liberty
 Licensor, *s.* a grantor of permission
 Licentiate, *s.* one who has a licence to practise any art or faculty
 Licentiate, *v. a.* to permit by licence
 Licentious, *a.* unrestrained, disorderly
 Licentiously, *ad.* without just restraint
 Licentiousness, *s.* boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint
 Lichen, *s.* certain kinds of nutritious moss; Iceland moss, liverwort, &c.
 Lichenography, *s.* the science that describes the nature and properties of lichens
 Lichenographical, *a.* pertaining to lichenography
 Licit, *a.* conformable to the moral law
 Licitly, *ad.* lawfully
 Licitness, *s.* the quality of being lawful
 Lick, *s.* a blow; rough usage; a low word
 Lick, *v. a.* to touch with the tongue; to lap
 Licker, *s.* one who licks or laps up
 Lickerish, *a.* nice, delicate, greedy
 Lickerishness, *s.* niceness of palate
 Licorice, *s.* a root of a sweet taste
 Licorons, *a.* luxurious; vile, lustful
 Lictor, *s.* a beadle amongst the Romans
 Lid, *s.* a cover for a pan, box, &c.
 Lie, *s.* a fiction, a falsehood
 Lie, *v. n.* to assert a falsehood; to lean upon
 Lief, Lieve, *ad.* willingly
 Liege, *s.* a sovereign—*a.* subject; trusty
 Lieger, *s.* a resident ambassador
 Lien, *s.* a bond, or agreement, by which a claim on property is established
 Lienteric, *a.* pertaining to a lientery
 Lientery, *s.* a violent diarrhœa
 Lier, *s.* one who lies down
 Lien, *s.* place, room, stead, behalf
 Lieutenantcy, *s.* the office of a lieutenant
 Lieutenant, *s.* a deputy, a second in rank
 Lieutenantship, *s.* the rank of a lieutenant
 Life, *s.* animal being; conduct, condition
 Life-blood, *s.* the vital blood [life
 Life-estate, *s.* an estate continuing during
 Life-giving, *a.* having the power to give life
 Life-guard, *s.* guard of a prince's person
 Lifeless, *a.* dead; void of force or spirit
 Lifelessly, *ad.* without vigour; frigidly
 Lifelessness, *s.* destitution of life; inaccidental
 Life-like, *a.* like a living person [tivity
 Liferent, *s.* rent of an estate for life
 Lifetime, *s.* the duration of life
 Lifewear, *a.* tired of life
 Lift, *v. a.* to raise up, elevate, support
 Lift, *s.* the act of lifting up; a struggle
 Lifter, *s.* one that lifts or rises
 Ligament, *s.* a band to tie parts together
 Ligamental, Ligamentous, *a.* belonging to
 Ligation, *s.* the act of binding (a ligament
 Ligature, *s.* a bandage, any thing bound on; the act of binding
 Light, *s.* the transparency of air caused by the rays of the sun, &c.; mental knowledge; situation; a taper

[LIM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LIQ]

Light, *a.* not heavy; active; bright; not dark
 Light, *v.* to kludge, to lighten; to rest on
 Light armed, *a.* armed with light weapons
 Light-bearer, *s.* a torch-bearer
 Lighten, *v.* to flash with lightning
 Lighter, *s.* a boat for unloading ships
 Lighter, *a.* light in a greater degree
 Lighterman, *s.* one who manages a lighter
 Lightn'gered, *a.* thievish, dishonest
 Lightfooted, *a.* nimble, swift, active
 Lighttheaded, *a.* delirious; thoughtless
 Lighttheadedness, *s.* deliriousness
 Lighthearted, *a.* gay, merry, cheerful
 Light-horse, *s.* light armed cavalry
 Light-house, *s.* a high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea
 Lightly, *ad.* without reason; nimbly
 Light-minded, *a.* unsteady; not considerate
 Lightness, *s.* a want of weight; levity
 Lightning, *s.* the flash before thunder
 Lights, *s. pl.* the lungs; organs of breathing
 Lightsome, *a.* luminous, gay, airy
 Lightness, *s.* the quality of being light
 Ligneous, *a.* made of wood, like wood
 Lignification, *s.* the process of forming into or becoming wood
 Ligniform, *a.* resembling wood
 Lignify, *v. a.* to convert into wood
 Lignite, *s.* fossil or bituminous wood
 Lignum-vitæ, *s.* [Lat.] a very hard wood
 Ligate, Ligat'ed, *a.* like a bandage
 Ligure, *s.* a kind of precious stone
 Like, *a.* resembling, equal, likely
 Like, *ad.* in the same manner, probably
 Like, *v.* to choose; approve, be pleased with
 Likelihood, *s.* appearance; probability
 Likeliness, *s.* appearance of truth
 Likely, *ad.* probably---*a.* probable [Non
 Like-minded, *a.* being of a similar disposi-
 Like, *v. a.* to make like, to compare
 Likeness, *s.* a resemblance, similitude, form
 Likewise, *ad.* in like manner, also
 Liking, *s.* plumpness; state of trial
 Liliac, *s.* a well-known flowering shrub
 Liliaceous, *a.* pertaining to or like a lily
 Lilled, *a.* embellished with lilies
 Lily, *s.* a beautiful bell-shaped flower, of which there are many varieties
 Lively, *a.* whitelivered, cowardly
 Limestone, *s.* the filings of any metal
 Limation, *s.* the act of filing or polishing
 Limb, *s.* a member of the body; a jointed or articulated part of animals
 Limb, *v. a.* to tear asunder, dismember
 Limber, *s.* a still: a vessel to distil
 Limbed, *a.* formed with regard to limbs
 Limber, *a.* flexible, easily bent, pliant
 Limberness, *s.* flexibility; pliancy
 Limbless, *a.* deprived of limbs
 Limbmeal, *ad.* piecemeal; in pieces
 Limbo, *s.* a place of restraint; a prison
 Lime, *s.* a stone; a fruit---*v. a.* to ensnare
 Limburner, *s.* one who burns stones to lime
 Limestone, *s.* a kiln for burning limestone
 Limestone, *s.* the stone of which lime is made
 Limewater, *s.* water impregnated with lime
 Liminary, *a.* set at the head; preliminary
 Lim'it, *s.* bound, border, utmost reach
 Lim'it, *v.* to restrain, to circumscribe
 Lim'itable, *a.* that may be limited
 Limitaneous, *a.* pertaining to bounds
 Limits'arian, *s.* one who believes that a part only of the human race are destined for salvation---*a.* that circumscribes
 Lim'itary, *a.* placed at the boundaries
 Limitation, *s.* restriction; a boundary

Lim'itedly, *ad.* with circumspection
 Lim'itedness, *s.* the state of being limited
 Lim'itless, *a.* having no limits; unbounded
 Limn, *v. n.* to draw, to paint any thing
 Limner, *s.* a painter, a picture-maker
 Limning, *s.* painting in water-colours
 Limous, *a.* muddy, slimy, miry
 Limp, *v. n.* to halt, walk lamely---*s.* a halt
 Limper, *s.* one who limps in his walking
 Limpet, *s.* a kind of shell-fish
 Limpid, *a.* clear, pure, transparent
 Limpidness, *s.* clearness, purity
 Limpingly, *ad.* in a lame halting manner
 Limpitude, *s.* clearness; brightness
 Limy, *a.* containing lime
 Linc'pin, *s.* the iron pin of an eyelet
 Lin'ature, *s.* a medicine to be licked up
 Lin'den, *s.* the lime-tree
 Line, *v. a.* to guard within; to cover
 Line, *s.* a string; an angler's string; the equinoctial circle; extension; limit; progeny; lineaments; tenth of an inch
 Lineage, *s.* a family, race, progeny
 Lineal, *a.* descending in a right line
 Lineally, *ad.* in a direct line, duly
 Lineament, *s.* a feature; a discriminating mark in the form
 Linear, *a.* composed of lines, like lines
 Lineation, *s.* a draught of a line or lines
 Linen, *s.* cloth made of hemp or flax
 Linen, *a.* made of or like linen
 Linen-drawer, *s.* one who deals in linen
 Ling, *s.* a kind of sea-fish; heath
 Ling'er, *v.* to remain long; pine; hesitate
 Ling'erer, *s.* one who lingers
 Ling'ering, *s.* tardiness; slowness; delay
 Ling'eringly, *ad.* with delay; tediously
 Lin'get, *s.* a small mass of metal; a bird
 Ling'o, *s.* a language, tongue, speech
 Linguacious, *a.* full of tongue, talkative
 Linguadental, *a.* uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth
 Linguiform, *a.* shaped like a tongue
 Lingu'al, *a.* pertaining to the tongue
 Linguist, *s.* one skillful in languages
 Liniment, *s.* an ointment, a balsam
 Lin'ing, *s.* the inner covering of a thing
 Link, *s.* a ring of a chain; a torch of pitch
 Link, *v. a.* to unite, to join, to connect
 Link'boy, Link'man, *s.* one who accommodates passengers with light
 Lin'net, *s.* a small singing-bird
 Lin'seed, Lin't'seed, *s.* the seed of flax
 Lin'sey-woolsey, *s.* stuff made of linen and wool mixed---*a.* made of linen and wool
 Lin'stock, *s.* a staff with a notch at the end
 Lint, *s.* linen scraped soft; dax
 Lin'tel, *s.* the upper part of a door-frame
 Lion, *s.* the most magnanimous of beasts
 Lioness, *s.* a she-lion
 Lionlike, *a.* courageous; fierce as a lion
 Lion-mettled, *a.* having the courage of a lion
 Lip, *s.* the outer part of the mouth
 Lip'labour, *s.* words without sentiments
 Lip'ogram, *s.* a piece of writing in which a single letter is wholly omitted
 Lipogrammatist, *s.* one who writes anything, dropping a single letter
 Lip'ped, *a.* having lips; labiate
 Lipothymous, *a.* swooning, fainting
 Lipothymy, *s.* a swoon, a fainting fit
 Lip'pitude, *s.* cloudedness of eyes
 Lip'wisdom, *s.* wisdom in talk without practice
 Lique'able, *a.* such as may be melted
 Lique'ation, *s.* art or capacity of melting
 Liquefac'tion, *s.* state of being melted

LET YOUR PROMISES BE SINCERE, AND WITHIN THE COMPASS OF YOUR ABILITY.

LEAVE NOT THAT TO CHANCE, WHICH FORESIGHT MIGHT PROVIDE FOR, OR CARE PREVENT.

LIT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LOA

Liquef'able, *a.* that may be melted
 Liq'uefy, *s.* that which melts any solid body
 Liq'uefy, *v.* to melt, to dissolve
 Liq'ueur, *s.* [Fr.] any rich cordial or spirituous and high-flavoured liquor
 Liques'ency, *s.* aptness to melt
 Liques'cent, *a.* melting, dissolving
 Liq'uid, *a.* not solid; fluid, dissolved
 Liq'uid, *s.* a fluid substance; a liquor
 Liq'uidate, *v. a.* to lessen debts, to clear
 Liquidation, *s.* act of lessening debts
 Liq'uidator, *s.* that which liquidates or settles
 Liquidity, *s.* subtilty; thinness
 Liq'uidness, *s.* quality of being liquid
 Liq'uous, *s.* any thing liquid; drink
 Liq'uous [See Licorice]
 Lisp, *s.* the act of lispng
 Lisp, *v. n.* to speak with too frequent ap- pulses of the tongue to the teeth
 Lis'per, *s.* one who lisps
 Lis'ping, *s.* an imperfect pronunciation
 Lis'pingly, *ad.* with a lisp; imperfectly
 Lis'som, *a.* limber; supple; loose; free
 List, *v.* to choose; enlist soldiers; listen
 List, *s.* a roll; catalogue; place for fight- ing; desire; outer edge of cloth
 List'ed, *a.* striped, party-coloured
 Lis'ten, *v.* to hearken, hear, attend to
 Lis'tener, *s.* one who hearkens
 Lis'tless, *a.* careless, heedless, indifferent
 Lis'tlessly, *ad.* without thought, heedlessly
 Lis'tlessness, *s.* inattention
 Lis'tany, *s.* a form of supplicatory prayer
 Lita'tion, *s.* the act of sacrificing
 Lita'l, *a.* not figurative; exact [letter
 Lita'lism, *s.* that which accords with the
 Lita'lism, *s.* one who adheres to the letter
 Lita'lity, *s.* original or literal meaning
 Lita'rally, *ad.* according to the letter
 Lita'rality, *s.* literal or exact import
 Lita'ry, *a.* pertaining to letters or learning
 Lita'rate, *a.* learned; skilled in literature
 Lita'ra'ti, *s. pl.* men of letters; the learned
 Lita'ra'ture, *s.* learning, skill in letters
 Lita'rge, *s.* lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper
 Lita, Lita'some, *a.* limber, flexible
 Lita'ness, *s.* pliancy; flexibility
 Lita'ic, *a.* like to or made of stone
 Lita'ocarp, *s.* fossil fruit; fruit petrified
 Lita'oden, *s.* a petrified branch; coral stone
 Lita'ogen'esy, *s.* the science that describes the origin and formation of minerals
 Lita'oglyphite, *s.* a fossil that appears to be engraved on or shaped by art [stone
 Lita'ograph, *s.* a print from a drawing on
 Lita'ograph, *v. a.* to draw and etch on stone
 Lita'ographic, *a.* performed by the means of, or belonging to, lithography
 Lita'ography, *s.* an engraving on stone
 Lita'ologic, Lita'ologic, *a.* pertaining to the science or natural history of stones
 Lita'ologist, *s.* one skilled in the nature of
 Lita'ology, *s.* a treatise on stones [stones
 Lita'omancy, *s.* a prediction by stones
 Lita'omarge, *s.* a species of potter's clay
 Lita'ontrip'tic, *s.* a solvent for the stone
 Lita'ophagous, *a.* eating or swallowing stones
 Lita'ophosphor, *s.* a stone that becomes phos- phoric when heated [by heat
 Lita'ophosphoric, *a.* becoming phosphoric
 Lita'ophyl, *s.* a fossil resembling a leaf
 Lita'ophyte, *s.* stone-coral; a kind of poly- pus
 Lita'ophytic, Lita'ophytous, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes

Lita'otome, *s.* a stone so formed by nature as to appear to be the work of art
 Lita'otomic, *a.* performed by lithotomy
 Lita'otomist, *s.* one who cuts for the stone
 Lita'otomy, *s.* the art of cutting for the stone
 Lita'otritor, *s.* an instrument for triturating or crushing stone in the bladder
 Lita'otry, *s.* the operation of extracting the stone by means of the lithotritor
 Lita'ox'yle, *s.* wood actually changed into stone
 Lita'y, *a.* easily bent; pliable
 Lita'igant, *s.* one engaged in a lawsuit
 Lita'igate, *v. a.* to contest in law, to debate
 Lita'igation, *s.* a judicial contest, lawsuit
 Lita'igious, *a.* quarrelsome, disputable
 Lita'igiously, *ad.* wranglingly; disputably
 Lita'igousness, *s.* a wrangling disposition
 Lita'iter, *s.* a kind of portable bed; a birth of animals; things thrown stultishly about; straw laid under animals
 Lita'iter, *v. a.* to bring forth; to cover with straw; to supply cattle with bedding
 Lita'le, *a.* small in quantity, diminutive—*s.* a small space, not much—*ad.* in a small quantity or degree
 Lita'teness, *s.* smallness of bulk; meanness
 Lita'toral, *a.* belonging to the sea-shore
 Lita'urgical, *a.* relating to the liturgy
 Lita'urgy, *s.* the public form of prayer
 Live, *v. n.* to be in a state of life; to feed
 Live, *a.* quick, active; not extinguished
 Live'liness, *s.* the means of living, support
 Live'liness, *s.* sprightliness, vivacity
 Live'ly, *a.* tedious, lasting, durable
 Live'ly, *a.* brisk, gay, strong, energetic
 Live'r, *s.* one of the entrails; one who lives
 Live'r-colour, *s.* a very dark red
 Live'rgrown, *a.* having a great liver
 Live'rwort, *s.* a plant
 Live'ry, *s.* clothes with different trimmings worn by servants
 Live'ryman, *s.* one who wears a livery; a freeman in a company, &c.
 Live'ry-stable, *s.* a public stable
 Live'd, *a.* discoloured as with a blow
 Live'dness, *s.* the state of being livid
 Live'dity, *s.* discolouration as by a blow
 Live'ing, *s.* maintenance, support; a benefice
 Live'ing, *part. a.* vigorous; active
 Live's, *s.* the sum by which the French reckon their money, value 10*d.* sterling
 Live'vial, *a.* impregnated with salts
 Live'viate, *a.* making a lixivium or lye
 Live'viation, *s.* the process of extracting alkali salts from ashes
 Live'vium, *s.* ye made of ashes, water, &c.
 Live'ward, *s.* a small creeping animal, a serpent
 Lo! *interj.* look! see! behold
 Loach, *s.* a small fish
 Load, *s.* a burden; leading vein in a mine
 Load, *v. a.* to burden; freight; charge a gun
 Load'ing, *s.* that which makes up a load
 Load'sman, *s.* one that leads the way
 Load'star, *s.* the polestar; the cynosure
 Load'stone, *s.* the magnet, a stone with an attracting and repellent power
 Loaf, *s.* a mass of bread or sugar, &c. [mass
 Loaf-sugar, *s.* sugar refined and made into a foam, *s.* a fat opacuous earth, marl
 Loam'y, *a.* of the nature of loam, marly
 Loan, *s.* any thing lent, interest
 Loath, *a.* unwilling, disliking, not ready
 Loathe, *v. a.* to hate, to nauseate
 Loath'ful, *a.* hating, abhorred, odious
 Loath'ing, *s.* hatred, abhorrence, disgust

LIBERALITY CONSISTS NOT IN GIVING LARGELY, BUT IN GIVING WISELY.

LIKENESS BEGETS LOVE, AND YET PROUD MEN HATE ONE ANOTHER.

LET PLEASURES BE EVER SO INNOCENT, THE EXCESS IS ALWAYS CRIMINAL.

Loath'ingly, *ad.* in a fastidious manner
 Loath'ly, *ad.* unwillingly; without inclination
 Loath'ness, *s.* unwillingness
 Loath'some, *a.* abhorred, causing dislike
 Loath'somely, *ad.* so as to excite disgust
 Loath'someness, *s.* the quality of hatred
 Lob, *s.* a clumsy person; a prison; a worm
 Lob, *v. a.* to let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner; to toss gently
 Lo'bate, Lo'bed, *a.* consisting of lobes
 Lob'by, *s.* an opening before a room
 Lobe, *s.* a part of the lungs; a division
 Lob'ster, *s.* a crustaceous shell-fish
 Lo'cal, *a.* relating to or being of a place
 Local'ity, *s.* existence or relation of place
 Lo'cally, *ad.* with respect to place
 Lo'cate, *v. a.* to place; to sit in a particular spot; to determine the place of
 Loca'tion, *s.* the act of placing; a situation
 Loch, *s.* a lake; a collection of waters
 Lock, *s.* an instrument to fasten doors, &c.
 Lock, *v.* to fasten with a lock, to close
 Lock'er, *s.* a drawer, a cupboard, &c.
 Lock'et, *s.* an ornamental lock, &c.
 Lock'ram, *s.* a sort of coarse linen
 Lock'smith, *s.* a man who makes locks
 Locodescrip'tive, *a.* describing particular places
 Locomo'tion, *s.* the act of changing place
 Locomo'tive, *a.* able to change place
 Locomo'tivity, *s.* power of changing place
 Lo'cust, *s.* a devouring insect
 Lo'cust-tree, *s.* an American tree; the acacia
 Locu'tion, *s.* discourse; manner of speech
 Lode, *s.* a principal vein in a mine
 Lodge, *v.* to place, settle, reside; lie flat
 Lodge, *s.* a small house in a park; a porter's room at the entrance of a mansion
 Lodg'ment, *s.* act of lodging an encampment; possession of the enemy's works
 Lodg'er, *s.* one who hires a lodging
 Lodg'ing, *s.* a temporary abode; rooms hired
 Loft, *s.* a floor; the highest floor
 Lo'ftily, *ad.* on high, haughtily, sublimely
 Lo'ftiness, *s.* height, pride, sublimity
 Lo'fty, *a.* high, sublime, haughty, proud
 Log, *s.* a piece of wood; a Hebrew measure
 Logarith'mic, Logarith'mical, Logarith'met'ical, *a.* relating to logarithms
 Log'a'rithms, *s.* a series of artificial numbers for the expedition of calculation
 Log'-book, *s.* journal of a ship's course, &c.
 Log'gats, *s.* an old game; skittle-pins
 Log'gerhead, *s.* a dolt, a thickskull
 Log'gerheaded, *a.* dull; stupid; doltish
 Log'-house, Log'-hut, *s.* a house or hut the walls of which consist of logs of wood
 Lo'gic, *s.* the art of using reason well
 Lo'gical, *a.* of or pertaining to logic
 Lo'gically, *ad.* by the laws of logic
 Lo'gician, *s.* one versed in logic
 Lo'gistic, *a.* relating to sexagesimal fractions
 Log'line, *s.* a line to measure a ship's way
 Logoda'dalist, *s.* an inventor of new words
 Log'o'graph, *s.* a riddle by which out of one word several may be formed
 Logograph'ic, *a.* formed of one word
 Logog'raphy, *s.* a method of printing with words cast in one piece instead of single types or letters
 Logom'a'ch, *s.* a contention about words
 Logomet'ric-scale, *s.* a scale intended to measure or ascertain chymical equivalents
 Log'wood, *s.* a wood brought from Campeachy Bay, used in dyeing dark colours
 Loin, *s.* the reins, the back of an animal

Lo'ter, *v. n.* to linger, to spend time idly
 Lo'ter, *s.* a lingerer; an idler
 Loke, *s.* the evil deity of the Scandinavians
 Loll, *v.* to lean idly, to hang out
 Loll'ard, *s.* a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wickliffe
 Loll'ardly, *s.* the doctrines of the Lollards
 Lom'ent, *s.* an elongated seed-vessel
 Loment'a'ceous, *a.* furnished with a loment
 Lon'loner, *s.* an inhabitant of London
 Lone, *a.* solitary, single, lonely
 Lon'eliness, Lon'eness, *s.* solitude
 Lo'nely, Lo'nesome, *a.* solitary, dismal
 Lo'nesome, *ad.* in a dismal solitary manner
 Lo'nesomeness, *s.* state of being lonesome
 Long, *a.* not short, either as to time, place, or dimensions—*ad.* to a great extent
 Long, *v. n.* to wish or desire earnestly
 Long'im'ity, *s.* forbearance, patience
 Long'boat, *s.* the largest boat of a ship
 Long'e, *s.* a thrust or push in fencing
 Long'er, *a.* of greater length—*ad.* for a greater duration of time
 Long'est, *a.* of the greatest extent—*ad.* for the greatest duration of time
 Long'e'val, *a.* long-lived
 Long'e'vity, *s.* great length of life
 Long'e'vous, *a.* long-lived, living long
 Long-headed, *a.* prudent and wisely calculating
 Longin'a'nous, *a.* having long hands
 Longin'e'try, *s.* art of measuring distances
 Long'ing, *s.* an earnest wish or desire
 Long'ingly, *ad.* with incessant wishes
 Long'ish, *a.* of moderate length
 Long'itude, *s.* length; the distance of any part of the earth, east or west, from London, or any other given place
 Longitu'dinal, *a.* running in the longest direction; extended lengthwise (length
 Longitu'dinally, *ad.* in the direction of
 Long'ived, *a.* having great length of life
 Long-prim'er, *s.* the name of a printing-type
 Long-shanked, *a.* having long legs [tance
 Long-sighted, *a.* able to see at a great dis-
 Long-sightedness, *s.* the faculty of seeing objects afar off; presbyopy
 Long'some, *a.* tedious, tiresome, long
 Long'spun, *a.* tedious, wearisome [mency
 Long-suf'ferance, Long-suf'fering, *s.* cle-
 Long-suf'fering, *a.* enduring patiently
 Long'ways, Long'wise, *ad.* in length
 Longwind'ed, *a.* long-breathed; tedious
 Loo, *s.* the name of a game at cards
 Loo'bly, *ad.* awkwardly, clumsily
 Loo'by, *s.* a lubber, a clumsy clown
 Loof, *s.* a part of a ship
 Look, *v.* to seek for, expect, behold
 Look, *v.* the air of the face, mien
 Look! *interj.* see! behold! observe
 Look'er, *s.* one that looks; a spectator
 Look'ing-glass, *s.* a reflecting mirror
 Loom, *v. n.* to appear indistinctly at sea
 Loom, *s.* a weaver's frame for work
 Loom'-gale, *s.* a gentle gale of wind
 Loon, Lown, *s.* a mean or simple fellow; a
 Loop, *s.* a noose in a rope, &c. [scoundrel
 Loop'ed, *a.* full of loops or holes
 Loop'hole, *s.* an aperture; shift, evasion
 Loose, *v.* to unbind, relax, set free
 Loose, *a.* unbound, wanton—*s.* liberty
 Loos'e'y, *ad.* not fast, irregularly, unchastely
 Loos'en, *v.* to relax any thing, to part
 Loos'eness, *s.* a flux; irregularity, unchastity
 Loos'estrife, *a.* the name of several species of plants

LICENTIOUSNESS IN OPINIONS LEADS TO LICENTIOUSNESS IN PRACTICE.

[LOV]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LUG]

Lop, *v. a.* to cut or chop short
 Lop-pings, *s. pl.* the ends or branches lopped off
 Loquacious, *a.* full of talk; blabbing
 Loquaciousness, *s.* loquacity; much talk
 Loquacity, *s.* too much talk; prate
 Lord, *s.* a monarch; a supreme person; a ruler; a nobleman; a title of honour
 Lord, *v. n.* to domineer; to rule despotically
 Lordlike, *a.* befitting a lord; haughty
 Lordliness, *s.* dignity, high station, pride
 Lordling, *s.* a lord, in contempt
 Lordly, *a.* proud, imperious, lofty
 Lordly, *ad.* imperiously; despotically
 Lordship, *s.* dominion; a title given to lords
 Lore, *s.* doctrine, instruction, learning
 Loricate, *v. a.* to plate over
 Lorication, *s.* a surface like mail
 Lorimer, Loriner, *s.* a bridle-cutter
 Lorn, *a.* forsaken, lost, forlorn
 Lo'ry, *s.* genus of birds of the parrot kind
 Lose, *v.* to suffer loss, not to win; to fail
 Los'el, *s.* a worthless fellow, a scoundrel
 Los'er, *s.* one who has suffered a loss
 Loss, *s.* damage; forfeiture; puzzle
 Lost, *part. a.* perished, gone; imperceptible
 Lot, *s.* fortune, state assigned, portion
 Lote, *s.* a plant; the lotos-tree
 Loth, *a.* unwilling; disliking; not inclined
 Lo'tion, *s.* a medicinal wash
 Lottery, *s.* a distribution of prizes by chance; a game of chance; a sortilege
 Loud, *a.* noisy, clamorous, turbulent
 Loudly, *ad.* noisily, clamorously
 Loudness, *s.* noise, clamour, turbulence
 Lough, *s.* a lake; standing water
 Louis-d'or, *s.* a French gold coin, about 12.
 Lounge, *v. n.* to idle or live lazily
 Loun'ger, *s.* an idler, an indolent man
 Lour, *v. n.* to be clouded; to frown
 Lour, *s.* cloudiness of look; gloominess
 Lourn'gly, *ad.* gloomily; cloudily
 Louse, *s.* a small animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men, of beasts, and perhaps of all living animals
 Louse, *v. a.* to clean from lice
 Louse-wort, *s.* the name of a plant
 Lousily, *ad.* in a paltry, mean, scurvy way
 Lousiness, *s.* the state of being lousy
 Lousy, *a.* swarming with lice; mean
 Lout, *s.* an awkward fellow, a clown
 Loutish, *a.* clownish, awkward, clumsy
 Lou'ver, *s.* an opening for the smoke
 Lovable, *a.* amiable; worthy to be loved
 Lovage, *s.* a plant of the genus *ligusticum*
 Love, *v. a.* to regard with affection
 Love, *s.* the passion between the sexes; good will, courtship; liking, fondness, concord
 Love-apple, *s.* a plant of the genus *solanum*
 Lov'eknot, *s.* a knot used as a token of the indissolubility of mutual love
 Lov'less, *a.* void of love or tenderness
 Lov'e-letter, *s.* a letter of courtship
 Lov'elock, *s.* a lock of hair so called
 Lov'elily, *ad.* amiably, in a lovely manner
 Lov'eliness, *s.* amiableness
 Lov'elorn, *a.* forsaken by one's love
 Lov'ely, *a.* amiable, exciting love
 Lov'er, *s.* one who is in love; a friend
 Lov'eshaft, *s.* the arrow of Cupid
 Lov'esick, *a.* disordered with love, languishing, amorously desiring
 Lov'esong, *s.* a song expressing love
 Lov'esuit, *s.* courtship
 Lov'etale, *s.* narrative of love
 Lov'etoken, *s.* a present in token of love
 Lov'toy, *s.* a small present made by a lover

Lov'trick, *s.* the art of expressing love
 Lov'ing, *part. a.* kind, affectionate
 Lov'ing-kindness, *s.* tenderness, mercy
 Lov'ingly, *ad.* affectionately, with kindness
 Lov'ingness, *s.* tenderness, affection
 Low, *a.* not high; humble, dejected, mean
 Low, *v.* to bellow as a cow
 Low, *ad.* with a low voice, abjectly
 Lo'wer, *v.* to humble, depress, sink, fall
 Lo'wermost, *a.* lowest, deepest
 Lo'wing, *s.* the bellowing of oxen, &c.
 Lo'wland, *s.* a low country, a marsh
 Lo'wlihood, *s.* humble or low state
 Lo'wliness, *s.* humility, want of dignity
 Lo'wly, *a.* humble, meek, not lofty
 Lo'wness, *s.* absence of height, meanness of condition; want of rank; dejection
 Lowspirited, *a.* dejected, not lively
 Lowspirit'edness, *s.* dejection of mind
 Loxodromics, *s.* the art of oblique sailing by the rhumb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian
 Loy'al, *a.* true to a prince, a lady, or a lover
 Loy'alist, *s.* one faithful to his king
 Loy'ally, *ad.* with fidelity or adherence
 Loy'alty, *s.* fidelity, adherence
 Loz'enge, *s.* a medicine made in small pieces to melt gradually in the mouth
 Loz'enge, *s.* a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles
 Loz'enged, *a.* having the shape of a lozenge
 Lub'ber, Lub'bard, *s.* a lazy idle fellow
 Lub'berly, *a.* lazy and bulky
 Lub'berly, *ad.* awkwardly, clumsily
 Lub'ric, Lub'ricous, *a.* slippery; smooth
 Lub'ricate, *v.* to make smooth or slippery
 Lubri'city, *s.* slipperiness; wantonness [ing
 Lubrification, Lubrific'ation, *s.* act of smoothening
 Luce, *s.* a pike full grown
 Lu'cent, *a.* shining, bright, splendid
 Lu'cern, *s.* a herb cultivated for fodder
 Luc'ernal, *a.* relating to, or used by means of, a lamp or candle
 Lu'cid, *a.* shining, bright, pellucid, clear
 Lucid'ity, *s.* splendour, brightness
 Lucidness, *s.* transparency; clearness
 Lucifer, *s.* the devil; the morning star
 Lucif'erian, *a.* diabolical, devilish
 Luciferous, Lucif'ic, *a.* giving light
 Lucif'erously, *ad.* so as to give light
 Lucif'ern, *a.* having the nature of light
 Lucif'ugous, *a.* shunning the light
 Luck, *s.* chance; fortune, good or bad
 Luck'ily, *ad.* fortunately, by good hap
 Luck'iness, *s.* good hap, casual happiness
 Luck'less, *a.* unfortunate, unhappy
 Luck'y, *a.* fortunate, happy by chance
 Lu'crative, *a.* profitable, gainful
 Lu'cre, *s.* gain, profit, pecuniary advantage
 Luct'ation, *s.* a struggle, effort, contest
 Luctiferous, Luctif'ic, *a.* causing sorrow
 Luctif'eronous, *a.* making a mournful sound
 Lu'cubrate, *v. n.* to study by night
 Lucubration, *s.* night study; night thoughts
 Lu'cubratory, *a.* composed by candle-light
 Lu'culent, *a.* clear, lucid, certain, evident
 Lude'scent, *a.* playful, sportive
 Ludib'rious, *a.* sportive; wanton
 Ludicrous, *a.* sportive, merry, burlesque
 Ludicrously, *ad.* in burlesque, sportively
 Ludicrousness, *s.* burlesque; sportiveness
 Ludine'ation, *s.* the act of mocking
 Ludific'atory, *a.* mocking; making sport
 Lull, *s.* part towards the wind
 Lull, *v. n.* to keep close to the wind
 Lug, *v.* to pull with violence; to drag

LAMENT NOT THE LOSS OF THAT YOU CANNOT RETRIEVE.

LEARNING IS WORTH TO THE POOR, AND AN ORNAMENT TO THE RICH.

Lug, *s.* a fish; a pole or perch; an ear
 Lug-gage, *s.* any cumbersome heavy thing
 Lugger, *s.* a vessel with three masts and
 Lug-sail, *s.* a kind of square sail [lugsails
 Luga'brious, *a.* mournful; sorrowful
 Lu'kewarm, *a.* moderately warm; indif-
 ferent; deficient in zeal
 Lu'kewarmly, *ad.* with indifference
 Lu'kewarmness, *s.* moderate heat, &c.
 Lull, *v. a.* to compose to sleep, put to rest
 Lullaby, *s.* a song to quiet infants
 Lumba'ginous, *a.* proceeding from lumbago
 Lumba'go, *s.* acute pains about the loins
 Lum'bar, *a.* pertaining to the loins
 Lum'ber, *s.* old useless furniture, &c.
 Lum'ber, *v. n.* to move heavily
 Lum'brical, *a.* resembling a worm—*s.* a
 muscle of the fingers and toes
 Lumbriciform, *a.* shaped like a worm
 Lu'minary, *s.* any body that gives light
 Lu'minate, *v. a.* to give light to
 Lumina'tion, *s.* an emission of light
 Luminiferous, *a.* producing light
 Lu'minous, *a.* shining, enlightened, bright
 Lu'minously, *ad.* in a bright or shining manner
 Lu'minousness, *s.* brightness; emission of light
 Lump, *s.* a shapeless mass; the gross
 Lump, *v. a.* to take in the gross, without at-
 tention to particulars
 Lump'fish, *s.* a thick and ill-shaped fish,
 called also the *sea-otter*
 Lump'ing, Lump'fish, *a.* large, gross
 Lump'ishly, *ad.* with stupidity, heavily
 Lump'ishness, *s.* stupid heaviness
 Lump'y, *a.* full of lumps; dull, heavy
 Lu'nacy, *s.* madness in general
 Lu'nar, Lu'nary, *a.* relating to the moon
 Luna'rian, *s.* an inhabitant of the moon
 Lu'nated, *a.* formed like a half-moon
 Lu'natic, *s.* a madman—*a.* mad
 Luna'tion, *s.* the revolution of the moon
 Lunch, Lun'cheon, *s.* a handful of food
 Lune, *s.* a crescent; fit of lunacy
 Lu'net, Lunette, *s.* (in fortification) an out-
 work, or counter-guard; a small half-moon
 Lunge, *s.* a sudden push or thrust (the pleura
 Lung-grown, *a.* having lungs adhering to
 Lungs, *s.* the organs of respiration
 Lu'niform, *a.* resembling the moon
 Luniso'lar, *a.* compounded of the revolu-
 tions of the sun and moon
 Lu'nistice, *s.* the farthest point of the moon's
 northing and southing
 Lunt, *s.* a match-cord to fire guns with
 Lu'nular, *a.* shaped like a crescent
 Lu'nulate, *a.* resembling a small crescent
 Lu'percal, *a.* pertaining to certain feasts in
 ancient Rome, called Lupercalia
 Lu'pine, *s.* a sort of pulse, a plant
 Lu'pous, *a.* wolfish, like a wolf
 Lu'pulo, *s.* the fine yellow powder of hops
 Lurea'tion, *s.* the act of eating greedily
 Lureh, *v.* to shift, play tricks, lurk, devour
 Lureh, *s.* a forlorn or deserted state
 Lureh'er, *s.* a hunting dog; a glutton
 Lure, *s.* an enticement—*v.* to entice
 Lu'rid, *a.* pale, gloomy, dismal
 Lurk, *v. n.* to lie in wait, to lie close
 Lurk'er, *s.* a thief that lies in wait
 Lurk'ing-place, *s.* hiding place, secret place
 Luscious, *a.* sweet, pleasing, cloying
 Lusciously, *ad.* sweetly to a great degree
 Lusciousness, *s.* sweetness; richness
 Lush, *a.* of a dark deep colour
 Lusit'anian, *a.* pertaining to ancient Lusitania, or to the present kingdom of Portugal

Lusk, *a.* idle, lazy, worthless
 Lusk'iness, *s.* a disposition to laziness
 Luso'rious, Lu'sory, *a.* used in play, sportive
 Lust, *s.* carnal desire—*v. n.* to long for
 Lust'ful, *a.* having irregular desires
 Lust'fully, *ad.* with sensual concupiscence
 Lust'fulness, *s.* libidinousness
 Lust'head, Lust'hood, *s.* corporal ability
 Lust'ily, *ad.* stoutly, with vigour
 Lust'iness, *s.* stoutness, vigour of body
 Lust'ral, *a.* used in purification
 Lust'rate, *v. a.* to cleanse, to purify
 Lustra'tion, *s.* a purification by water
 Lust're, *s.* brightness; renown; a scone
 with lights; the space of five years
 Lust'ring, *s.* a kind of shining silk
 Lust'rous, *a.* bright, shining, lustrous
 Lust'rum, *s.* a space of five years; properly
 the completion of fifty months
 Lust'y, *a.* stout, healthy, able of body
 Luta'rious, *a.* living in mud, like mud
 Luta'tion, *s.* the method of cementing chy-
 mical vessels closely together
 Lute, *s.* a musical instrument; a clay with
 which chymists close up their vessels
 Lute, *v. a.* to close with lute or clay
 Lute-string, *s.* the string of a lute; a kind of
 Lu'theran, *s.* a follower of Luther [silk
 Lu'theran, *a.* relating to the doctrine or fol-
 lowers of Luther, the Reformer
 Lu'theranism, *s.* the doctrine of Luther
 Lu'tist, *s.* a player on the lute
 Lu'tulence, *s.* muddiness, dirtiness
 Lu'tulent, *a.* muddy, foul, turbid
 Lux, Lux'ate, *v. a.* to put out of joint
 Luxa'tion, *s.* a disjuncting; thing dis-jointed
 Luxu'riance, Luxu'riancy, *s.* exuberance;
 abundant plenty or growth
 Luxu'riant, *a.* superfluously plenteous
 Luxu'riantly, *ad.* abundantly; exuberantly
 Luxu'riate, *v. n.* to grow exuberantly [rantly
 Luxuria'tion, *s.* the act of growing exuberant
 Luxu'rious, *a.* voluptuous; softening by
 pleasure; enervating; exuberant
 Luxu'riously, *ad.* voluptuously, deliciously
 Luxu'riousness, *s.* voluptuousness
 Luxu'rist, *s.* one given to luxury
 Luxu'ry, *s.* delicious fare; profuseness;
 addictedness to pleasure
 Lycant'ropy, *s.* a species of madness which
 communicates the properties of beasts to
 the human species
 Lyce'um, *s.* an academy; the place where
 Aristotle taught his philosophy
 Lyco'podium, *s.* the wolf-caw; a moss, the
 seeds of which are easily ignited
 Lycostom, *s.* a fish resembling a herring
 Lyd'ian mood, or measure, *s.* (in music) a
 soft, slow, and mournful air
 Lye, *s.* water impregnated with alkaline
 from wood ashes being steeped in it
 Ly'ing, *s.* the vice of falsehood—*a.* false
 Ly'ingly, *ad.* falsely; without truth
 Lymph, *s.* a pure transparent animal fluid
 Lymph'ate, *a.* frightened into madness
 Lymph'atic, *a.* belonging to the lymph
 Lymph'atics, *s.* vessels which absorb the su-
 perfluous moisture or lymph in the system
 Lymph'educt, *s.* a vessel to convey lymph
 Lymphog'raphy, *s.* a description of the na-
 ture and uses of the lymphatic vessels
 Lync, *s.* a sharp-sighted spotted beast
 Ly'rated, *a.* (in botany) formed like a harp
 Lyre, *s.* a harp, a musical instrument
 Ly'ric, Ly'rical, *a.* pertaining to a harp, or
 to odes or poetry sung to a harp

[MAD]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MAD]

Lyricism, *s.* a lyric composition
Lyr'ist, *s.* one who plays on the harp
Lys'sa, **Lyr'ta**, *s.* the madness of a dog; the worm under a dog's tongue
Lye'rian, *a.* indicating the solution or termination of a disease
Lythophytes, *s.* the name given to those stony substances which, under various forms, are produced by polypi
Lyth'rode, *s.* a mineral found in Norway

M.

M, the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine, my*. **M**, numerically, stands for *mille*, one thousand; and with a dash over it, for one million. It is also used as an abbreviation in various other instances
Mab, *s.* the queen of the fairies
Mac, *s.* an Irish and Scotch word for son, as MacDonald, the son of Donald
Macadamiza'tion, *s.* the making or repairing of roads by layers of stones broken into small pieces, &c. [The word is derived from Mac Adam, the projector's name.]
Macadamize, *v. a.* to make roads as above
Macaron'i, *s.* a fop, a coxcomb; vermicelli
Macaron'ic, *a.* composed of dissimilar parts
Macaroon, *s.* a sweet cake or biscuit
Macaw, *s.* a beautiful kind of parrot
Macaw-tree, *s.* a species of the palm-tree
Mac'coby, *s.* a kind of snuff
Mace, *s.* an ensign of authority; a spice
Mac'cbearer, *s.* one who carries the mace
Mac'cerate, *v. a.* to make lean; to steep
Macera'tion, *s.* a making lean; steeping
Machiave'lian, *s.* a follower of the opinions of Machiavel—a crafty; subtle; roguish
Machiavelism, *s.* subtlety; political craft
Machicola'tion, *s.* the pouring of hot substances on the assailants of a castle, &c.
Mac'hinal, *a.* relating to machines
Mac'hinate, *v. a.* to plan, contrive, invent
Machina'tion, *s.* an artifice, contrivance
Machinator, *s.* one who forms schemes
Mach'ine, *s.* an engine; an artificial work
Machineel-tree, *s.* a large West-Indian tree
Mach'inery, *s.* machinery; any complicated workmanship; decoration in a poem
Mach'inist, *s.* a constructor, &c. of engines
Mac'cilency, *s.* leanness; want of flesh
Mac'cellent, *a.* lean, lank, thin
Mac'kerel, *s.* a small sea fish
Mac'rocasm, *s.* the whole world, or visible system, opposed to Microcasm
Macro'logy, *s.* a tedious multiplicity of words
Macra'tion, *s.* the act of killing for sacrifice
Mac'ula, **Macula'tion**, *s.* a spot or stain
Mac'ulate, *a.* spotted—*v. a.* to stain, to spot
Mac'ule, *s.* a spot; a stain
Mad, *a.* disordered in the mind; furious
Mad, **Mad'den**, *v.* to make mad; to enrage
Mad'am, *s.* a term of address to a lady
Mad'apple, *s.* a plant of the genus *solanum*
Mad'brained, *a.* hotheaded, wild, disordered
Mad'cap, *s.* a wild hotbrained fellow
Mad'eira, *s.* a rich wine made at the Island of Madeira
Mad'der, *s.* a plant much used in dyeing
Mad'dfy, *v. a.* to moisten, to make wet
Mad'headed, *a.* hotheaded; full of fancies
Mad'house, *s.* a house for madmen
Mad'dly, *ad.* foolishly, furiously, rashly

Mad'man, *s.* a man deprived of his senses
Mad'ness, *s.* loss of understanding; fury, rage, distraction, wildness
Mad'o'na, *s.* a picture of the Virgin Mary
Mad'repore, *s.* a worm of the zoophite kind
Mad'rigal, *s.* a pastoral air or song
Maesto'so, *s.* [Ital.] a musical term, implying grandeur with strength and firmness
Ma'fle, *v. n.* to stammer, to stutter
Magazi'ne, *s.* a storehouse for provisions, &c.; a miscellaneous pamphlet
Mag'got, *s.* a small grub; a whim, caprice
Mag'gotiness, *s.* the state of abounding with maggots; whimsicalness
Mag'goty, *a.* full of maggots; capricious
Mag'ic, *s.* eastern astrologers and priests
Mag'ian, *a.* relating to the Eastern magi
Mag'ic, **Mag'ical**, *a.* performed by magic
Mag'ic, *s.* enchantment; sorcery
Mag'ically, *ad.* by the art of magic
Mag'ician, *s.* one skilled in magic
Magiste'rial, *a.* lofty, arrogant, proud
Magiste'rially, *ad.* arrogantly, proudly
Magiste'riatness, *s.* haughtiness; imperiousness
Mag'istry, *s.* a very fine powder made by solution and precipitation
Mag'istracy, *s.* the office of a magistrate
Mag'istral, *a.* authoritative; masterly
Mag'istrality, *s.* despotic authority in opinions
Mag'istrally, *ad.* despotically; authoritatively
Mag'istrate, *s.* one vested with authority
Mag'istrate, *a.* having magisterial authority
Mag'na Charta, *s.* the great charter of liberties granted to the people of England
Magna'ty, *s.* greatness
Magnan'imity, *s.* greatness of mind
Magnan'imus, *a.* great of mind, brave
Magnan'iously, *ad.* with greatness of mind
Magn'ate, *s.* a person of rank, opulence, fashion, and influence
Magne'sia, *s.* a powder gently purgative
Magne'site, *s.* carbonated magnesia
Magne'sium, *s.* the undecomposable base of magnesia
Mag'net, *s.* a stone that attracts iron
Magnetic, **Magne'tical**, *a.* attractive
Mag'netically, *ad.* by means of magnetism
Magne'ticalness, *s.* quality of being magnetic
Magne'tics, *s.* the science of magnetism
Magne'tiferous, *a.* producing magnetism
Mag'netism, *s.* the power of attraction
Mag'netize, *v.* to communicate magnetic properties to; to become magnetic
Mag'nifiable, *a.* worthy to be extolled
Mag'nific, **Mag'nificent**, *a.* illustrious; grand
Mag'nificently, *ad.* in a magnificent manner
Mag'nificate, *v. a.* to commend highly
Mag'nificence, *s.* grandeur, splendour
Mag'nificent, *a.* fine, splendid, pompous
Mag'nificently, *ad.* pompously; splendidly
Mag'nifico, *s.* a grandee of Venice
Mag'nifier, *s.* a glass that makes an object appear larger than it really is; an extoller
Mag'nify, *v. a.* to make great, to extol
Mag'nif'ouance, *s.* a lofty manner of speaking; boasting
Mag'nif'ouant, **Mag'nif'ouous**, *a.* speaking in a high style, or boastingly
Mag'nitude, *s.* greatness, comparative bulk
Magno'lia, *s.* an exotic plant, the tulip-tree
Mag'pie, *s.* a bird; a talkative person
Mahog'any, *s.* a valuable reddish wood
Mahom'etan, **Moham'edan**, *a.* denoting the followers of the religion of Mahomet—*s.* a disciple of Mahomet

MAKE YOURSELF ALL HONEY, AND YOU WILL SOON FIND FLIES TO DEVOUR YOU.

MEN WHO ARE APT TO PROMISE, ARE NOT LESS APT TO FORGET.

[MAL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MAM]

MEN MAY BE PLEASED WITH A JESTER, BUT THEY NEVER ESTEEM HIM

Mahometanism, Mahometanism, *s.* the religion of Mahometans
 Mahometanize, *v. a.* to render conformable to any custom of the Mahometans
 Maid, *s.* a virgin; a woman servant; a fish
 Maiden, *s.* a virgin; an instrument with which criminals are beheaded in Scotland
 Maiden, *a.* fresh, new, unspoiled
 Maidenhead, *s.* virginity; newness
 Maidenliness, *s.* gentleness; modesty
 Maidenly, *a.* like a maid; gentle; modest
 Maidenhood, Maidenhood, *s.* virginity
 Maid-servant, *s.* a female servant
 Mail, *s.* armour; a postman's bag
 Mail, *v. a.* to cover, as with armour
 Mail-coach, *s.* a coach for conveying the public mails
 Mailed, *a.* covered with mail; spotted
 Maim, *v. a.* to hurt, to wound, to cripple
 Maim, *s.* lameness, defect, injury
 Main, *a.* principal, chief; forcible; gross
 Main-edness, *s.* the state of being maimed
 Main, *s.* the gross, the whole; the ocean
 Main-land, *s.* a continent
 Mainly, *ad.* chiefly, powerfully
 Main-mast, *s.* the chief or middle mast
 Main-prize, *s.* a bail, pledge, surety
 Main-sail, *s.* the sail of the mainmast
 Main-sheet, *s.* the sheet that extends the mainsail
 Maintain, *v.* to defend, justify, support
 Maintainable, *a.* defensible, justifiable
 Maintainer, *s.* a supporter; cherisher
 Maintenance, *s.* sustenance, defence
 Main-top, *s.* the top of the mainmast
 Maize, *s.* Indian corn
 Majestic, Majestical, *a.* august, grand
 Majestically, *ad.* with dignity or grandeur
 Majesty, *s.* dignity, grandeur, elevation
 Main-yard, *s.* the yard of the mainmast
 Major, *a.* greater, senior, elder
 Major, *s.* an officer in the army; (in logic) the first proposition of a syllogism
 Majoration, *s.* enlargement, increase
 Major-do-mo, *s.* a house steward
 Major-general, *s.* the next military officer in rank below a lieutenant-general
 Majority, *s.* the greater number; the office of a major; full age; end of minority
 Make, *v.* to create, force, gain, reach
 Make, *s.* form, structure, nature
 Makebate, *s.* one who excites quarrels
 Maker, *s.* the Creator; he who makes
 Makepeace, *s.* a peace-maker, reconciler
 Making, *s.* the act of forming
 Makeweight, *s.* any small thing thrown in
 Malachite, *s.* a mineral of a green colour
 Malacopterygeous, *a.* having bony fins, not sharp or pointed at the extremity
 Malacos-tomous, *a.* having soft jaws without teeth
 Malady, *s.* a distemper, a sickness
 Malaga, *s.* the wine of Malaga in Spain
 Malaria, *s.* a noxious exhalation; bad air
 Malapert, *a.* saucy, impertinent, bold
 Malapertly, *ad.* saucily; impudently
 Malapertness, *s.* impudent forwardness
 Malapropos, *ad.* [Fr.] unsuitably
 Mal'ar, *a.* pertaining to the cheek
 Mal'ate, *s.* the acid of apples, with a base
 Malax'ate, *v. a.* to make soft, to moisten
 Malax'ation, *s.* a softening by moisture
 Mal'acolite, *s.* a mineral, the diopside
 Maladministration, *s.* ill behaviour in any public employ; bad management
 Malconform'ation, *s.* disproportion of parts

Mal'content, *s.* one who manifests his discontent by overt acts, as sedition or insurrection—*a.* discontented
 Malcontent'edness, *s.* want of attachment to the government dislike of just authority
 Male, *a.* of the masculine gender
 Maledic'ted, *a.* accused or banned
 Maledic'tion, *s.* a curse, an execration
 Malefac'tion, *s.* a crime, an offence
 Malefac'tor, *s.* an offender against law
 Malefic, *a.* mischievous, hurtful
 Maleficence, *s.* active ill-will
 Maleficent, *a.* wicked, doing evil
 Malevolence, *s.* ill-will, malignity, spite
 Malevolent, *a.* illnatured, malignant
 Malevolently, *ad.* malignly; malignantly
 Malevolous, *a.* malevolent; malicious
 Malice'sance, *s.* wrong; an illegal deed
 Malice, *s.* badness of design, ill-will
 Malicious, *a.* full of malice, malignant
 Maliciously, *ad.* with intention of mischief
 Maliciousness, *s.* malice, intention of mischief to another
 Malign, *a.* unfavourable, infectious, fatal
 Malign, *v. a.* to regard with envy or malice
 Malignancy, Malignity, *s.* malevolence
 Malignant, *a.* malicious, mischievous
 Malignantly, *ad.* with ill intention
 Maligner, *s.* an evil-disposed censurer
 Malignly, *ad.* enviously; with ill-will
 Malison, *s.* (old Fr.) a malediction
 Malkin, *s.* a dirty wench; a mop
 Mall, *s.* a public walk; a beater or hammer
 Mall, *v. a.* to strike or beat with a mall
 Mallard, *s.* a wild drake
 Malleability, *s.* the quality of enduring the hammer, and spreading without breaking
 Malleable, *a.* capable of being spread by beating; gold is eminently so
 Malleableness, *s.* malleability; ductility
 Mallete, *v. a.* to beat with a hammer
 Mallection, *s.* [Fr.] the act of beating
 Mallet, *s.* a wooden hammer
 Mal'low, Mal'ows, *s.* an emollient plant
 Maln'sey, *s.* a sort of grape; a kind of wine
 Malpractice, *s.* bad practice or conduct
 Malt, *s.* barley steeped in water and dried
 Malt, *v. v.* to make malt; to be made malt
 Malt-dust, *s.* the dust or remains of malt
 Malt-floor, *s.* a floor for drying malt on
 Malformation, *s.* ill or wrong formation
 Mal'tha, *s.* a bituminous oily substance
 Mal't-horse, *s.* a horse used in grinding malt
 Malt-house, *s.* a house for making malt in
 Malt-man, *s.* a man who makes malt
 Maltreat, *v. a.* to treat ill or amiss
 Maltreatment, *s.* ill-usage or abuse
 Mal't-ster, *s.* one who deals in malt
 Malva'ceous, *a.* made of mallows
 Malvers'ation, *s.* misbehaviour in any office; mean artifices or shifts
 Mam, Mamma', *s.* a fond word for Mother
 Mam'aluke, Mam'eluke, *s.* an Egyptian horse soldier
 Mamma'lia, *s. pl.* such animals as suckle their young
 Mamma'lian, *a.* pertaining to animals that suckle their young
 Mammal'ogist, *s.* one who understands the natural history of mammiferous animals
 Mammal'ogy, *s.* the science that treats of mammiferous animals
 Mamma'ry, *s.* the artery that supplies the breasts
 Mam'mary, *a.* relating to the veins and arteries which pass through the breast
 Mamme', *s.* a large evergreen tree
 Mam'met, *s.* a puppet; artificial figure

MATURE DELIBERATION IS ALWAYS BETTER THAN HASTY DECISION.

MEN ARE NEVER SO EASILY DECEIVED, AS WHEN THEY ARE PLOTTING TO DECEIVE OTHERS.

Mam'mifer, *s.* an animal that has breasts for nourishing its young
 Mammiferous, *a.* having paps or breasts
 Mam'miform, *a.* having the shape of paps
 Mam'milla, *s.* a little breast
 Mam'millary, *a.* belonging to the breast
 Mam'millated, *a.* having small nipples
 Mam'mock, *v.* to tear or pull in pieces
 Mam'mock, *s.* a shapeless piece
 Man'mon, *s.* riches, wealth; worldliness
 Man'monist, *s.* a worldly-minded person
 Mam'moth, *s.* an antediluvian animal of vast size, the remains of which have at times been discovered in different countries
 Man, *s.* a human being; the male; not a boy
 Man, *v. a.* to furnish with men, &c.
 Man'acle, *v. a.* to chain the hands; to shackle
 Man'acles, *s.* chains for the hands
 Man'age, *v. a.* to conduct; to carry on
 Man'ageable, *a.* governable, tractable
 Man'ageableness, *s.* easiness to be governed
 Man'agement, *s.* conduct; government
 Man'ager, *s.* a frugal person; a conductor
 Man'akin, *s.* a beautiful tropical bird
 Man'ati, Man'atus, *s.* the sea-cow
 Man'ation, *s.* the act of issuing from
 Man'chet, *s.* a small white loaf
 Man'cipate, *v. a.* to enslave, bind, tie
 Man'cipation, *s.* involuntary servitude
 Man'ciple, *s.* a purveyor, a steward
 Manda'mus, *s.* a writ in the King's Bench
 Mandari'n, *s.* a Chinese magistrate or noble
 Man'date, *s.* a command, a precept
 Man'datory, *a.* preceptive; directory
 Man'dible, *s.* the jaw; a bird's bill
 Mandib'ular, *a.* belonging to the jaw
 Mao'dil, *s.* a Persian mantle or cloak
 Man'drake, *s.* a plant with singular roots
 Man'drel, *s.* a pulley belonging to a lathe
 Man'dril, *s.* a species of monkey
 Man'ducable, *a.* that can be chewed
 Man'ducate, *v. a.* to chew, to eat
 Manduca'tion, *s.* eating; chewing
 Mane, *s.* the hair on the neck of a horse
 Man'eater, *s.* one who eats human flesh
 Mane'ge, *s.* [Fr.] a place where horses are trained, or horsemanship taught; a riding-school; government of a horse
 Man'es, *s.* a ghost, shade, departed soul
 Man'ful, *a.* bold, stout, daring, valiant
 Man'fulness, *s.* stoutness; boldness
 Man'fully, *ad.* boldly, stoutly, valiantly
 Man'gaby, *s.* the white-eyed monkey
 Mangan'ese, *s.* a grayish metal, the oxide of which is used by glass-makers, &c.
 Mangan'esian, *a.* pertaining to manganese
 Mangan'esic, *a.* obtained from manganese
 Mange, *s.* a filthy disease in cattle
 Man'gel-wur'tel, *s.* a kind of beet-root
 Man'ger, *s.* a long wooden trough for animals to eat out of
 Mang'ness, *s.* infection with the mange
 Man'gle, *s.* a rolling-press for smoothing linen
 Man'gle, *v. a.* to lacerate; to cut or tear in pieces; to smooth linen
 Man'gler, *s.* a hacker; one that mangles
 Man'go, *s.* an Indian fruit and pickle
 Man'gonel, *s.* an engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls
 Mangosteen', *s.* an East Indian fruit-tree
 Man'grove, *s.* an Indian aquatic tree
 Man'gy, *a.* infected with the mange
 Man'hater, *s.* a morose, misanthropic being
 Man'hood, *s.* courage, bravery, virility
 Man'ia, *s.* madness
 Ma'lar, *s.* a mad person—*a.* raving mad

Man'aal, *a.* affected with madness
 Man'ichord, *s.* a musical stringed instrument
 Man'icon, *s.* a species of nightshade
 Man'ifest, *a.* plain, evident, clear
 Man'ifest, *v. a.* to show plainly, &c.
 Manifest'able, *a.* easy to be made evident
 Manifest'ation, *s.* discovery; publication
 Manifest'ness, *s.* perspicuity; clear evidence
 Man'ifestly, *ad.* plainly, evidently
 Man'ifesto, *s.* a public protestation
 Man'ifold, *a.* many in number; divers
 Man'ifoldly, *ad.* in a manifold manner
 Man'ifoldness, *s.* state of being manifold
 Man'ig'lions, *s.* two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance
 Man'iot, Man'ioe, *s.* a West-Indian plant
 Man'illo, Man'illa, *s.* a ring or bracelet
 Man'iple, *s.* a handful; a band of soldiers
 Man'ipular, *a.* relating to a maniple
 Manipulation, *s.* (in mines) the manner of digging silver out of the earth
 Man'killer, *s.* one who slays a man
 Man'kind, *s.* the human race
 Man'like, Man'ly, *a.* firm, brave, stout
 Man'liness, *s.* bravery, stoutness, dignity
 Man'ling, *s.* a little man [coucheur
 Man'mid'wife, *s.* a male midwife; an ac-
 Man'ua, *s.* a physical drug, &c.
 Man'ner, *s.* form, habit, mien, kind
 Man'ner, *v. a.* to instruct in morals; to form
 Man'nerism, *s.* uniformity of manner
 Man'nerist, *s.* an artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner
 Man'nerliness, *s.* civility; complaisance
 Man'nerly, *a.* civil, well behaved—*ad.* civilly
 Man'ners, *s. pl.* polite behaviour; conduct
 Man'nikin, *s.* a little man; a dwarf
 Man'nish, *a.* bold; masculine; impudent
 Man'oeuvre, *s.* skillful management; stratagem—*v.* to manage skillfully
 Man-of-war', *s.* a large ship provided with cannon, and containing from 500 to 1000 men
 Manom'eter, Man'oscope, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the rarity or density of the air [meter
 Manomet'rical, *a.* pertaining to the manometer
 Man'or, *s.* a lord's jurisdiction
 Man'or-house, *s.* the house of the lord or owner of the manor
 Man'orial, *a.* belonging to a manor
 Manse, *s.* a parsonage-house
 Man'sion, *s.* a dwelling-house, an abode
 Man'son, *v. n.* to dwell as in a mansion
 Man'sionary, *a.* resident; residuary
 Man'sioury, *s.* place of residence
 Man'slaughter, *s.* slaying without malice
 Man'slayer, *s.* one that has killed another
 Man'stealer, *s.* one that steals and sells men
 Man'stealing, *s.* the act of stealing a human being
 Man'suete, *a.* mild; gentle; not ferocious
 Man'suete, *s.* mildness; gentleness
 Man'ta, *s.* a flat fish
 Man'tel, Man'tel-piece, Man'tel-shelf, *s.* raised work over a fire-place
 Man'telet, *s.* a kind of short cloak; in fortification, a pent-house for shelter
 Man'tiger, *s.* a large monkey or baboon
 Mant'illa, *s.* a loose light covering thrown over the dress of a Spanish lady
 Man'tle, *s.* a cloak—*v.* to ferment, cover
 Man'tling, *s.* (in heraldry), the mantle or drapery that is drawn about a coat of arms
 Man'to, *s.* [Ital.] a robe; a cloak
 Mantol'ogy, *s.* the gift of prophecy
 Man'tua, *s.* a woman's gown

MIRTH, AT THE EXPENSE OF VIRTUE, IS BY FAR TOO DEAR A PURCHASE.

Man'tua-maker, *s.* one who makes gowus
 Man'ual, *a.* performed by the hand
 Man'ual, *s.* a small book of prayer, &c.
 Man'ualist, *s.* an artificer, a workman
 Man'uary, *a.* performed by the hand
 Mand'bial, *a.* taken as spoils in war
 Manduc'tion, *s.* a guidance by the hand
 Manu'fact, *s.* anything made by art
 Manu'factory, *s.* the place where a manu-
 facture is carried on
 Manu'factural, *a.* relating to manufactures
 Manu'facture, *s.* any thing made by art
 Manu'facture, *v. a.* to make by art
 Manu'facturer, *s.* an artificer, a workman
 Manumission, *s.* the act of freeing slaves
 Manumit, *v. a.* to release from slavery
 Manu'fable, *a.* capable of cultivation
 Manu'rauce, *s.* agriculture, cultivation
 Manu're, *r. a.* to enrich—a soil for land
 Manu'rement, *s.* cultivation; improvement
 Manu'rer, *s.* he who manures land
 Manu'script, *s.* a written copy of a book—
a. written with the hand; not printed
 Man'y, *a.* numerous—the multitude
 Man'y-coloured, *a.* having many colours
 Man'y-headed, *a.* having many heads
 Man'y-languaged, *a.* having many languages
 Map, *s.* a delineation of countries, &c.
 Map, *v. a.* to delineate; to set down
 Map'le, *s.* a tree; the sycamore
 Maple-sugar, *s.* sugar obtained by evapo-
 ration from the juice of the rock maple
 Map'pery, Map'pling, *s.* the art of planning
 or delineating maps, &c.
 Mar, *v. a.* to injure, spoil, damage
 Mar'acan, *s.* a parrot of Brazil
 Maranath'a, *s.* a form of anathematizing
 Maras'mous, *a.* consumptive; wasting
 Maras'mus, *s.* a consumption; atrophy
 Maras'que, *s.* a fine flavoured cherry
 Maras'quin, *s.* a cordial made of a particu-
 lar sort of cherries called marasques
 Maraud', *v. n.* to lay waste; to plunder
 Marauder, *s.* a plundering soldier
 Marau'ding, *s.* a roving in quest of plunder
 Marave'di, *s.* a small Spanish copper coin
 Mar'ble, *s.* a stone of a fine polish
 Mar'ble, *a.* made of or like marble
 Mar'ble-hearted, *a.* cruel, hard-hearted
 Mar'casite, *s.* a hard bright fossil
 Marcasit'e, *a.* of the nature of marcasite
 Marces'cent, *a.* fading, withering
 Marces'eible, *a.* liable to wither or fade
 March, *s.* the third month of the year; a
 journey of soldiers; a solemn procession
 March, *v. n.* to walk in military form
 Mar'ches, *s.* the limits of a country
 March'ing, *s.* the moving in military form
 Mar'chioness, *s.* the wife of a marquis
 March'pane, *s.* a kind of sweet bread
 Mar'cid, *a.* lean, withered, faded, rotten
 Mare'd'ity, *s.* leanness
 Mare, *s.* the female of a horse
 Mar'eca, *s.* a species of duck in S. America
 Mare'na, *s.* a fish resembling a pilchard
 Mar'eschal, *s.* a commander of an army
 Margari'e, *a.* pertaining to pearl
 Margarine, *s.* a pearl-like substance ex-
 tracted from hog's lard
 Margarite, *s.* a pearl, a mineral
 Margarit'ferous, *a.* producing pearls
 Margay, *s.* a quadruped of the cat kind
 Marg'in, *s.* an edge, a border—*v. a.* to fur-
 nish with or enter in a margin
 Marg'inal, *a.* placed in the margin
 Marg'inally, *ad.* in the margin of the book

Mar'ginated, *a.* having a margin
 Mar'gode, *s.* a very hard gray stone
 Mar'got, *s.* a fish of the perch kind
 Mar'grave, *s.* a German title of sovereignty
 Margra'viate, *s.* the territory of a margrave
 Margrave'ss, *s.* the wife of a margrave
 Mar'jets, *s.* a kind of violet
 Mar'igenous, *a.* produced in or by the sea
 Mar'igold, *s.* a yellow flower, a pot herb
 Mar'ikin, *s.* a monkey with a mane
 Mar'inate, *v. a.* to preserve fish in oil, &c.
 Mar'ine, *a.* belonging to the sea
 Mar'ine, *s.* a sea soldier; sea affairs
 Mar'iner, *s.* a seaman, a sailor
 Mar'ish, *a.* moorish, fenny, boggy
 Mar'ital, *a.* pertaining to a husband
 Mar'itimal, *a.* relating to the sea; naval
 Mar'itime, *a.* performed on the sea, relat-
 ing to the sea, bordering on the sea
 Mar'joram, *s.* a sweet smelling herb
 Mark, *s.* a stamp, an impression, a proof;
 a silver coin worth 13s. 4d.
 Mark, *v.* to make a mark, to note
 Mark'er, *s.* one that notes, or takes notice
 Mar'ket, *s.* the place for and time of sale
 Mar'ket, *v. n.* to deal at a market
 Mar'ketable, *a.* fit for sale at market
 Mar'ket-bell, *s.* the bell to give notice that
 trade may begin in the market
 Mar'ket-cross, *s.* a cross formerly erected
 where the market was held
 Mar'ket-day, *s.* the day on which things are
 bought and sold at the market
 Mar'ket-house, *s.* a building for a market
 Mar'ket-place, *s.* the place for the market
 Mar'ket-price, *s.* the price at which any
 thing is currently sold
 Mar'ket-town, *s.* a town that has the privi-
 lege of a stated public market
 Mar'ket-woman, *s.* a woman that attends a
 market for the purpose of selling anything
 Marks'man, *s.* one who can hit a mark
 Marl, *s.* a sort of clay—*v. a.* manure with marl
 Maria'ceous, *a.* of the nature of marl
 Mar'line, *s.* a small line, generally tarred,
 for winding round ropes and cables, to
 prevent their being injured
 Mar'linespike, *s.* a small iron spike
 Mar'lite, *s.* a variety of marl
 Mar'pit, *s.* a pit out of which marl is dug
 Mar'y, *a.* abounding with marl
 Mar'malade, *a.* quinces boiled with sugar
 Mar'moration, *s.* incrustation with marble
 Mar'morean, *a.* made of marble
 Mar'mose, *s.* a small kind of opossum
 Mar'moset, *s.* a small kind of monkey
 Mar'mot, *s.* a large animal of the rat kind
 Mar'ooning, *s.* the barbarous act of leaving
 a person ashore where there are no inhab-
 itants
 Mar'que, *s.* license for reprisals [bitants
 Mar'quee', *s.* an officer's field-tent
 Mar'quetry, *s.* inlaid or variegated work
 Mar'quis, Mar'quess, *s.* a peer in rank be-
 tween an earl and a duke
 Mar'quisate, *s.* the dignity of a marquis
 Mar'rier, *s.* one that mars or hinders
 Mar'riage, *s.* the act of uniting a man and
 woman according to law
 Mar'riageable, *a.* of age to be married
 Mar'riageableness, *s.* fitness for marriage
 Mar'ried, *part. a.* joined in wedlock
 Mar'row, *s.* an oily substance in bones
 Mar'rowbone, *s.* a bone boiled for the marrow
 Mar'rowfat, *s.* a fine large species of pea
 Mar'rowless, *a.* void of marrow; dry
 Mar'rowy, *a.* pithy; full of strength or sap

[MAS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MAT

Mar'y! *interj.* a term of asseveration; originally, a mode of swearing by the Virgin Mary (by Mary)
Mar'y, *v.* to join in or enter into marriage
Mars, *s.* one of the planets
Marsh, *s.* a bog, a fen, a swamp
Mar'shal, *s.* the chief officer of arms
Mar'shal, v. a. to arrange, rank in order
Mar'shaller, *s.* one that arranges
Mar'shalsea, *s.* a prison in Southwark
Mar'shalship, *s.* the office of a marshal
Marshma'f'low, *s.* the name of a plant
Marshma'igold, *s.* the name of a flower
Mars'ly, *a.* boggy, wet, swampy, fenny
Mart, *s.* a place of public sale; a bargain
Mart, v. a. to traffic; to buy or sell
Mart'agon, *s.* a kind of lily
Mart'^o tower, *s.* a round tower, with one canon, many of which are erected on the southern coast of England
Mart'en, *s.* a large weazel; a swallow
Mart'ial, *a.* warlike, valiant, brave
Mart'ialism, *s.* bravery; warlike exercises
Mart'ialist, *s.* a warrior, a fighter
Mart'ingal, *s.* a leathern thong for a horse
Mart'innas, *s.* the feast of St. Martin
Mart'inet, *s.* a military disciplinarian
Mart'let, *s.* a little bird without feet, used in heraldry to distinguish younger brothers
Mart'yr, *s.* one who dies for the truth
Mart'yr, v. a. to murder; to destroy
Mart'rydom, *s.* the death of a martyr
Mart'ryze, v. a. to offer as a sacrifice
Martyrolo'gical, a. registering as in a martyrology
Martyrologist, *s.* a writer of martyrology
Martyrology, *s.* a register of martyrs
Mar'vel, *s.* a wonder—*v. n.* to wonder
Mar'vellous, *a.* astonishing, strange
Mar'velously, ad. wonderfully, strangely
Mar'velousness, *s.* wonderfulness, strange-ness
Mas'culat, v. a. to make strong [ness
Mas'culine, *a.* male, like a man, manly
Mas'culineness, *s.* male figure or behaviour
Mash, *s.* a mixture of water, bran, &c. for cattle—*v. a.* to break, bruise, or squeeze
Mash'tub, *s.* the vessel in which water and malt are mixed for brewing
Mash'y, *a.* produced by crushing
Mask, *s.* a disguise; an entertainment
Mask, v. a. to disguise with a mask
Masker, *s.* one who revels in a mask
Mask'ery, *s.* the disguise of a masker
Mask'house, *s.* a place for masquerades
Mas'lin, *a.* composed of various kinds; as *mas'lin-bread,* made of wheat and rye
Ma'son, *s.* one who works in stone
Mason'ic, a. relating to freemasons
Ma'sonry, *s.* the craft or work of a mason
Mas'ora, *s.* a Hebrew work on the Bible
Masore'tic, a. relating to the masora
Masquera'de, *s.* an assembly of maskers
Masquera'de, v. n. to go in disguise
Masquera'der, *s.* a person in a mask
Mass, *s.* a lump; Romish church service
Mass, v. r. to celebrate mass; to stuff; to fill
Mas'sacre, *s.* butchery, slaughter, murder
Mas'sacre, v. a. to butcher indiscriminately
Mas'ser, *s.* a priest who celebrates mass
Mas'seter, *s.* the muscle raising the under jaw
Mas'sicot, Mas'ticot, *s.* calcined white lead
Mas'siveness, Mas'siveness, *s.* weight, bulk
Mas'sive, Mas'sy, a. weighty, solid
Mast, *s.* the beam raised above a ship, to which the sail is fixed; the fruit of beech and oak; two pounds and a half of amber

Mast'ed, a. furnished with a mast
Mas'ter, *s.* the chief of any place or thing; one who teaches; a title in universities
Mas'ter, v. a. to rule, govern, conquer
Mas'terdom, *s.* dominion; rule
Mas'ter-hand, s. a hand eminently skillful
Mas'ter-key, s. a key which opens many locks
Mas'terless, a. having no master, unruly
Mas'terliness, s. eminent skill [vein of ore
Mas'ter-lode, s. (in mining) the principal
Mas'terly, a. skillful, artful; imperious
Mas'terly, ad. with the skill of a master
Mas'terpiece, s. chief excellence; a performance showing extraordinary skill
Mas'tership, s. power, pre-eminence, skill
Mas'ter-stroke, s. capital performance
Mas'ter-touch, s. the principal performance
Mas'ter work, s. the chief or best work
Mas'tery, s. dominion, superiority, skill
Mas'tul, a. abounding with masts or fruit
Mas'ticate, v. a. to chew; to grind with the
Mastica'tion, s. the act of chewing [teeth
Mas'ticatory, s. a medicine to be chewed
Mas'tic, s. a sweet-scented gum; cement
Mas'tiff, s. a large fierce species of dog
Mas'ting, a. bearing no mast
Mas'tlin, Mes'lin, s. mixed corn
Mas'todon, s. a genus of mammiferous animals, now extinct
Mas'toid, a. resembling the nipple or breast
Mastology, s. the natural history of animals that suckle their young
Mas'ty, a. well stored with mast or acorns
Mat, s. a texture of rushes, sedge, or flags
Mat, v. a. to cover with mats; to twist together
Mat'achin, s. an old kind of dance [the
Matado're, s. a term at ombre or quadrille
Mat'ch, s. a contest; an equal; marriage; a strip of wood tipped with brimstone
Mat'ch, v. to be equal to; suit; marry; tally
Mat'ch'able, a. suitable, equal, correspondent
Mat'ch'less, a. having no equal [equalled
Mat'ch'lessly, ad. in a manner not to be
Mat'ch'lessness, s. state of being unequalled
Mat'ch'lock, s. the lock of the musket in former times holding the match
Mat'ch'maker, s. one who makes matches
Mate, s. a companion; the second in subordination, as, *the master's mate*
Mate, v. n. to match; to marry; to equal
Mat'eless, a. not having a companion
Mateology, s. a vain inquiry
Mateotechny, s. any unprofitable science
Ma'ter, s. (in anatomy) the membrane that covers the cerebellum
Materia Medica [Lat.], a term for the various drugs, &c., used in the medical art
Mat'er'ial, a. important, essential; corporeal; consisting of matter, not spiritual
Mat'er'ialism, s. opinions of a materialist
Mat'er'ialist, s. one who denies the doctrine of spiritual substances
Mat'er'ial'ity, s. material existence
Mat'er'ialize, v. a. to form into matter
Mat'er'ially, ad. essentially, importantly
Mat'er'ialness, s. state of being material
Mat'er'ials, s. what any thing is made of
Mat'er'iate, a. consisting of matter
Mat'er'iation, s. the act of forming matter
Mat'er'ial, a. motherly, fond, kind
Mat'er'nity, s. the character of a mother
Mat'h, s. a mowing
Mat'hematic, Mat'hematical, a. considered according to the doctrine of mathematics
Mat'hematically, ad. according to the laws or rules of the mathematics

MEND YOUR MANNERS, AND THAT WILL MEND YOUR FORTUNE.

MUTUAL GRATIFICATIONS ADVANCE THE PLEASURES OF FRIENDSHIP.

- Mathemati'cian**, *s.* one skilled in or a teacher of the mathematics
Mathemat'ics, *s.* that science which teaches to number and measure whatever is capable of it, comprised under lines, numbers, superficieses, solids, &c.
Math'emeg, *s.* a fish of the cod kind
Math'er, *s.* an herb
Mathe'sis, *s.* the doctrine of mathematics
Mat'in, *a.* used in the morning
Mat'ins, *s. pl.* morning worship
Mat'rass, *s.* a chymical glass vessel
Mat'rice, **Mat'rix**, *s.* the womb; a mould; that which gives form to what is enclosed
Matric'idal, *a.* pertaining to matricide
Matric'ide, *s.* the murderer of a mother
Matric'ulate, *v. a.* to admit to a membership of the universities of England
Matric'ulate, *s.* one enrolled in a society
Matric'ulate, *a.* enrolled in any society
Matricula'tion, *s.* the act of matriculating
Matrimo'nial, *a.* pertaining to marriage
Matrimo'nially, *ad.* in a married manner
Matrimony, *s.* marriage, wedlock
Mat'ron, *s.* a prudent motherly woman
Mat'ronal, *a.* suitable to a matron [*s. e.* date
Mat'ronize, *v. a.* to render matronlike, or
Mat'ronlike, *a.* becoming a wife or matron
Mat'ronly, *a.* elderly, ancient, motherly
Matross, *s.* a soldier in the artillery
Mat'tamore, *s.* (in the East) a subterranean granary
Mat'ter, *s.* body or substance; affair; occasion; subject; purulent running
Mat'ter, *v. n.* to be of impotence
Mat'terless, *a.* void of matter
Mat'tery, *a.* full of matter; purulent
Mat'tock, *s.* a pickaxe, a tool to grub weeds
Mat'tress, *s.* a quilted bed to lie on
Mat'urant, *s.* an application promoting sup-puration
Mat'urate, *v. a.* to bring to perfection
Matura'tion, *s.* supuration, ripening
Matu'rative, *a.* ripening, digesting
Matu're, *a.* ripe, perfect, well disposed
Matu're, *v. a.* to ripen; to advance to ripeness
Matu'rely, *ad.* with counsel well digested
Matures'cent, *a.* approaching to maturity
Matur'ity, *s.* ripeness; completion
Mat'utinal, **Mat'utine**, *a.* pertaining to the
Mat'weed, *s.* a plant [morning
Maud'lin, *a.* drunk, fuddled—*s.* a plant
Mau'gre, *ad.* in spite of, notwithstanding
Maul, *v. a.* to bruise or beat soundly, &c.
Maul, *s.* a heavy wooden hammer
Maul'stick, **Mo'stick**, *s.* the stick on which a painter rests his hand when at work
Maunch, *s.* (in heraldry) a sleeve
Mauud, *s.* a hamper with handles
Mauud'y-Thurs'day, *s.* Thursday before
Gond-Friday, when the king's almoner distributes benefactions to the poor
Mausole'an, *a.* monumental
Mausole'um, *s.* a pompous funeral monu-ment, a costly sepulchre
Ma'vis, *s.* a thrush, a singing bird
Maw, *s.* the stomach, the craw of birds
Mawk, *s.* a maggot, a slattern
Mawk'ingly, *ad.* slatternly; sluttishly
Mawk'ish, *a.* apt to cause a loathing, &c.
Mawk'ishness, *s.* aptness to cause loathing
Maw'met, *s.* a puppet, anciently an idol
Maw'mish, *a.* foolish, idle, nauseous
Maw'worm, *s.* a worm in the stomach
Max'il'a, *s.* (in anatomy) the jaw-bone
Max'illary, *a.* pertaining to the jaw-bone
Max'im, *s.* a general principle, an axiom
Max'imum, *s.* (Lat.) the greatest quantity or number; opposed to *minimum*
May, *s.* the fifth month of the year
May, *v. aux.* to be permitted
May, *v. n.* to gather flowers on May morning
May'-apple, *s.* a plant of the genus *podophyl-*
May'bloom, *s.* the hawthorn [lum
May'bug, *s.* a chafer
May'-day, *s.* the first of May
May'-dew, *s.* the dew of May
May'-duke, *s.* a variety of the common cherry
May'flower, *s.* a flower that blows in May
May'tly, *s.* an insect used in fly-fishing
May'game, *s.* a sport, diversion, play
May'hem, *s.* the act of maiming
May'ing, *s.* gathering May flowers
May'-lady, *s.* the queen of May in old May
May'bily, *s.* the lily of the valley [games
May'-morn, *s.* freshness; vigour
Mayor, *s.* the chief magistrate of a corpora-tion. In London and York the chief ma-gistrate is called the *Lord Mayor*
May'oralty, *s.* the office of a mayor
May'orress, *s.* the wife of a mayor
May'pole, *s.* a pole danced round in May
May'weed, *s.* a species of camomile
Ma'zagan, *s.* a variety of the common bean
Ma'zard, *s.* the jaw; a kind of cherry
Ma'zarine, *s.* a deep blue colour
Maze, *v.* to bewilder; to be confounded
Maze, *s.* confusion of thought; a labyrinth
Ma'z'dness, *s.* confusion; astonishment
Mazo'logical, *a.* pertaining to mazology
Mazo'logist, *s.* one versed in mazology
Mazo'logy, *s.* the history of mammiferous animals
Ma'zy, *a.* full of intricate turnings, like a labyrinth; confused; perplexed
Me, *pron.* the objective case of *I*
Mea'cock, *s.* an effeminate man; a coward
Mea'cock, *a.* tame, timorous, cowardly
Mead, *s.* a drink made of honey and water
Mead, **Mead'ow**, *s.* pasture land
Mead'ow-ore, *s.* conchoidal bog-iron ore
Mead'ow-saffron, *s.* a plant of the genus *cal-*
Mead'ow-saxifrage, *s.* a plant [chicoua
Mead'ow-sweet, *s.* a plant
Mead'ow-wort, *s.* a plant
Mead'owy, *a.* containing meadow
Mea'gry, **Mea'gre**, *a.* lean, poor in flesh
Mea'gerly, *ad.* poorly; barrenly [ance
Mea'gerness, *s.* leanness; poverty of appear-
Meak, *s.* a hook with a long handle
Meal, *s.* edible part of corn; a repast
Meal'iness, *s.* a mealy quality
Meal'man, *s.* one that deals in meal
Meal'time, *s.* the usual time of eating meals
Meal'y, *a.* of the taste or softness of meal
Meal'mouthed, *a.* bashful of speech
Mean, *a.* intervening; intermediate
Mean, *a.* of low rank, base, contemptible
Mean, *s.* medium, measure, revenue
Mean, *v.* to intend, design, signify
Mean'der, *s.* a serpentine winding, a maze
Mean'der, *v. n.* to wind, to run in a ser-pentine course
Mean'dering, *a.* winding in a course
Mean'drian, **Mean'drous**, *a.* winding; flexuous
Mean'ing, *s.* a signification, intention
Mean'ly, *ad.* without dignity, ungenerously
Mean'ness, *s.* lowness of mind, sordidness
Mean'time, *ad.* in the intervening time
Mean'while, *ad.* in the intervening time
Mease, *s.* a measure of 500 herrings
Meas'led, **Mea'sly**, *a.* spotted with measles

Meas'les, *s.* a kind of fever, attended with inflammation, eruptions, &c.
 Meas'urable, *a.* that may be measured
 Meas'urableness, *s.* the quality of admitting measurably
 Meas'urably, *ad.* moderately [measurement
 Meas'ure, *v. a.* to compute or allot quantity
 Measure, *s.* that by which any thing is measured; musical time; metre; proportion
 Meas'ured, *a.* equal; uniform; steady
 Meas'ureless, *a.* immense, boundless
 Meas'urement, *s.* act of measuring
 Meas'urer, *s.* one that measures
 Meas'ures, *s.* ways, means, expedients
 Meat, *s.* flesh to be eaten; food in general
 Mea'ted, *a.* fed, foddered
 Mea't offering, *s.* an offering to be eaten
 Mea'ry, *a.* fleshy, but not fat
 Meaw, Mew, *v. n.* to cry as a cat. [See New]
 Mechan'ic, Mechan'ical, *a.* skilled in mechanics; servile; of mean occupation
 Mechan'ic, *s.* a manufacturer, artificer
 Mechan'icalize, *v. a.* to render mean or low
 Mechan'ically, *ad.* according to mechanism
 Mechan'icalness, *s.* agreeableness to the laws of mechanism
 Mechan'ician, Mechan'ist, *s.* one studying the construction of machines
 Mechan'ics, *s.* the geometry of motion
 Mechan'ism, *s.* artificial construction
 Mechanographic, *a.* treating of mechanics
 Mech'lin, *s.* lace made at Mechlin
 Mecbo'acan, *s.* a gentle and mild purgative
 Meco'niate, *s.* a salt of meconic acid and a base
 Mecon'ic, *a.* applied to the acid in opium
 Meco'nite, *s.* a small sandstone; ammite
 Meco'nium, *s.* expressed juice of poppies
 Med'al, *s.* an ancient coin; a piece stamped in honour of some victory, &c.
 Medal'ic, *a.* pertaining to medals
 Medal'ion, *s.* a large medal or coin
 Med'allist, *s.* one curious in medals
 Med'dle, *v.* to interpose, to have to do
 Med'dler, *s.* an officious busybody
 Med'dlesome, *a.* officious; intermeddling
 Med'dlesomeness, *s.* over-officiousness
 Med'dling, *a.* officious; busy in others' affairs
 Med'ia, *pl.* of Medium, which see
 Media'val, *a.* relating to the middle ages
 Med'ial, *a.* noting a mean or average [note
 Med'iant, *s.* (in music) the 3d above the key-
 Med'iate, *v.* to interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to be between two
 Med'iate, *a.* intervening; acting as a means
 Med'iatly, *ad.* by a secondary cause
 Media'tion, *s.* an interposition; agency
 Media'tor, *s.* an intercessor; an adviser
 Media'torial, Med'iatory, *a.* belonging to a mediator
 Media'torship, *s.* the office of a mediator
 Media'trix, Media'tress, *s.* a female mediator
 Med'icable, *a.* that may be healed
 Med'ical, Med'ical, *a.* physical
 Med'ically, Med'ically, *ad.* physically
 Med'icament, *s.* any thing used in healing
 Medicamen'tal, *a.* relating to medicine
 Medicamen'tally, *ad.* in a medicinal manner
 Med'icaster, *s.* a quack
 Med'icate, *v. a.* to tincture with medicines
 Medication, *s.* the use of physic
 Med'icinal, *a.* having the power of physic
 Medicine, *s.* a remedy in physic—*v. a.* to restore or cure by means of medicine
 Medif'ety, *s.* a middle state; half
 Medio'cral, *a.* of middle quality; indifferent
 Medio'cre, *a.* of a middling rate; middling

Medice'riety, *s.* a middle state; small degree
 Medico'crist, *s.* one of middling abilities
 Med'itate, *v.* to plan, scheme, contemplate
 Medita'tion, *s.* deep thought, contemplation
 Med'itative, *a.* given to meditation, serious
 Mediterra'nean, Mediterra'neous, *a.* encircled with land; remote from the sea
 Mediterra'nean-Sea, *s.* so called from its situation, having Europe on the north, Africa on the south, and Asia on the east
 Me'dium, *s.* a mean or middle state; agency of another; mode of conveyance
 Med'lar, *s.* the name of a tree and its fruit
 Med'ley, *s.* a mixture, mingled mass [row
 Medu'lar, Medu'llary, *a.* pertaining to marrow
 Medu'lin, *s.* the pith of the sunflower
 Meed, *s.* a reward, a recompence, a gift
 Meek, *a.* mild of temper, gentle, soft
 Meek'en, *v. a.* to make meek; to soften
 Meek'ly, *ad.* mildly; gently; humbly
 Meek'ness, *s.* gentleness, quietness, mildness
 Meer, *s.* a boundary, a lake. [See Mere]
 Meerschaum, *s.* a hydrate of magnesia combined with silica, of which pipes are made
 Meet, *v.* to encounter, find, join—a, proper
 Meeting, *s.* an assembly, a convencie
 Meeting-house, *s.* a place where dissenters assemble to worship
 Meet'ly, *ad.* properly, fitly
 Meet'ness, *s.* fitness, propriety
 Megal'acous, *s.* the great world
 Megalou'yx, *s.* an animal now extinct
 Megalop'sychy, *s.* greatness of mind
 Megap'olis, *s.* a principal city; metropolis
 Megathe'rium, *s.* a quadruped now extinct
 Me'grim, *s.* a painful disorder of the head
 Me'ronite, *s.* a kind of pyramidal felspar
 Meiosis, *s.* diminution (a rhetorical figure)
 Mel'ampode, *s.* the black hellebore
 Melan'agogue, *s.* medicine for hypochondria
 Mel'ancholic, Mel'ancholy, *a.* fanciful, gloomy, hypochondriacal, dismal
 Mel'ancholly, *ad.* with melancholy
 Mel'ancholiness, *s.* disposition to gloominess
 Mel'ancholious, *a.* melancholy; gloomy
 Mel'ancholist, *s.* one disordered with melancholy; a hypochondriac
 Mel'ancholize, *v.* to become melancholy
 Mel'ancholy, *s.* sadness, pensiveness
 Melan'ge, *s.* [Fr.] a mixture
 Mel'anite, *s.* a mineral, a variety of garnet
 Melan'ite, *a.* pertaining to melanite
 Mel'cerous, *a.* encysted (as a tumour)
 Mel'iorate, *v. a.* to make better, to improve
 Meliora'tion, *s.* an improvement
 Melior'ity, *s.* the state of being better
 Mel'ivul, *s.* a fish
 Mell, *v. n.* to mix; to meddle—*s.* honey
 Mell'ate, *s.* melitic acid with a base
 Mellif'erous, Mellif'ic, *a.* producing honey
 Mellifica'tion, *s.* the act of making honey
 Mellif'lucence, *s.* a flow of sweetness
 Mellif'luent, Mellif'luous, *a.* flowing with honey; sweet; eloquent
 Mellif'genous, *a.* having the qualities of honey
 Mellif'loquent, *a.* speaking sweetly
 Mell'ite, *s.* the mineral honey-stone
 Mellit'ic, *a.* pertaining to honey-stone
 Mell'ow, *a.* soft in sound; full ripe; drunk
 Mell'ow, *v. a.* to soften by ripeness
 Mell'owness, *s.* ripeness, maturity
 Mell'owy, *a.* soft; unctuous
 Melo'dious, *a.* harmonious; full of melody
 Melo'diously, *ad.* musically; harmoniously
 Melo'diousness, *s.* sweetness of sound
 Mel'odize, *v. a.* to tune to melody

MODESTY IS BOTH THE PRISAGE AND ORNAMENT OF RISING MERIT.

MONEY IS A DESPOTIC QUEEN, AND BINDS HER SLAVES WITH FETTERS.

[MEN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MER

Melodramatic, *a.* of the nature of a melodrama
 Melodrama, *s.* a dramatic performance, in which songs are intermixed
 Melody, *s.* music; harmony of sound
 Melon, *s.* a plant and its fruit
 Melon-thistle, *s.* a plant of the genus *cactus*
 Melrose, *s.* honey of roses
 Melt, *v.* to make or become liquid, dissolve
 Melt'er, *s.* one that melts metals
 Melting, *a.* softening, relaxing
 Melting, *s.* the art of softening
 Meltingly, *ad.* like something melting
 Meltingness, *s.* the power of melting or softening
 Member, *s.* a limb, part, clause; one joining
 Membered, *a.* having limbs
 Membership, *s.* community, society, union
 Membrana'ceous, *a.* composed of membranes
 Membrane, *s.* a web of many fibres
 Membra'neous, *a.* consisting of membranes
 Membraniform, *a.* of the form of a membrane
 Memento, *s.* a hint, notice, memorial
 Mem'oir, *s.* a history written by persons interested in the events; a narrative
 Mem'orable, *a.* worthy of remembrance
 Mem'orably, *ad.* in a manner worthy of being remembered
 Memorandum, *s.* note to help memory
 Memorandum-book, *s.* a book in which entries are made to assist the memory
 Mem'orative, *a.* tending to preserve memory
 Mem'orial, *s.* a monument; something to preserve memory; an address, reminding of services and soliciting a reward
 Mem'orial, *a.* contained in memory
 Mem'orialist, *s.* one who writes memorials
 Mem'orist, *s.* one that causes things to be remembered [memory by writing
 Mem'orize, *v. a.* to record, to commit to memory
 Mem'ory, *s.* the power of retaining or recollecting things past; that faculty by which we call to mind any past transaction
 Memph'ian, *a.* pertaining to Memphis; very
 Men, *s. pl.* of Man [dark
 Men'ace, *v. a.* to threaten—*s.* a threat
 Men'acer, *s.* one who threatens
 Men'acing, *s.* the act of threatening
 Men'age, *s.* a collection of brute animals
 Men'agerie, *s.* a collection of wild animals
 Men'ald, Men'ild, *a.* a term applied to deer whose skins are beautifully variegated
 Mend, *v. a.* to repair, correct, improve
 Mendable, *a.* capable of being mended
 Menda'cious, *a.* false, lying
 Menda'city, *s.* a falsehood
 Mend'er, *s.* one who mends or improves
 Mendicancy, *s.* beggary; pauperism
 Mendicant, *a.* begging—*s.* a beggar
 Mendicate, *v. a.* to beg, to ask alms
 Mendic'ity, *s.* the life of a beggar
 Menhaden, *s.* a species of fish
 Men'ial, *s.* a servant—a domestic
 Men'illite, *s.* a kidney-shaped mineral
 Meniscus, *s.* a lens or glass, convex on one side and concave on the other
 Men'iver, *s.* a small white animal of Russia
 Menology, *s.* a register of months
 Men'sal, *a.* belonging to the table
 Men'strual, *a.* monthly, lasting a month
 Men'struant, Men'struous, *a.* flowing monthly
 Men'strum, *s.* liquids used in infusions
 Mensurability, *s.* capacity of being measured
 Men'surable, *a.* that may be measured
 Men'sural, *a.* relating to measure
 Mensurate, *v. a.* to measure any thing
 Mensura'tion, *s.* the act of measuring
 Men'tal, *a.* intellectual; in the mind

Men'tally, *ad.* intellectually; in the mind
 Menticultural, *a.* cultivating the mind
 Menticulture, *s.* improvement of the mind
 Men'tion, *s.* oral recital of any thing
 Men'tion, *v. a.* to express in words, &c.
 Mento'rial, *a.* containing advice or admonition
 Mento'rian, *a.* relating to Mentor, the preceptor of Ulysses, and used figuratively for that which imparts instruction [ing
 Mephitic, Mephitical, *a.* ill-savoured, stinking
 Mephit'is, *s.* a noxious sulphureous exhalation
 Mera'cions, *a.* strong, clear, racy
 Mera'city, *s.* pureness; clearness
 Mer'cable, *a.* to be sold or bought
 Mer'cantile, *a.* trading, commercial
 Mer'cative, *a.* belonging to trade
 Mer'cature, *s.* buying and selling
 Mer'cenarily, *ad.* in a mercenary manner
 Mer'cenari'ous, *s.* venality; desire for gain
 Mer'cenary, *s.* a hireling—a venal, selfish
 Mer'cer, *s.* one who sells silk, &c.
 Mer'cery, *s.* the trade of mercers
 Mer'chandise, *s.* trade, commerce, wares
 Mer'chandise, *v. u.* to exercise commerce
 Mer'chandry, *s.* traffic, trade, commerce
 Mer'chant, *s.* a dealer by wholesale
 Mer'chantable, *a.* fit to be bought
 Mer'chantlike, *a.* like a merchant
 Mer'chantman, *s.* a ship of trade
 Mer'ciful, *a.* compassionate, tender, kind
 Mer'cifully, *ad.* tenderly, with pity
 Mer'cifulness, *s.* willingness to spare
 Mer'ciless, *a.* void of mercy, pitiless
 Mer'cilessly, *ad.* in a manner void of pity
 Mer'cilessness, *s.* want of pity
 Mer'cinariness, *s.* great desire of gain
 Mer'cur'ial, *a.* consisting of mercury; active, sprightly, light, gay [Mercury
 Mer'cur'ialist, *s.* one under the influence of Mercury
 Mer'cur'ialize, *v. u.* to be humorous
 Mer'cur'iate, *s.* oxyde of mercury with another substance
 Mer'cury, *s.* quicksilver; sprightliness
 Mer'cy, *s.* clemency, pardon, mildness
 Mer'cy-seat, *s.* the propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant
 Mer'diferous, *a.* producing dung
 Mer'dous, *a.* full of dung
 Mere, *s.* a large pool or lake
 Mere, *a.* that or this only; nothing else
 Mer'ely, *ad.* simply, only, in this manner
 Mer'etricious, *a.* lewd, gaudy; deceptive
 Mer'etriciously, *ad.* like a harlot
 Mer'etriciousness, *s.* false allurement
 Merge, *v.* to plunge, to immerse
 Merid'ian, *s.* mid-day; the line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon; highest point of glory and power
 Merid'ian, *a.* being on or pertaining to the meridian or mid-day
 Merid'ional, *a.* southern, southerly
 Merid'ionality, *s.* position in the south
 Merid'ionally, *ad.* in a southern direction
 Mer'ino, *s.* a breed of Spanish sheep remarkable for the fineness of their wool; a kind of fine woollen stuff
 Mer'it, *s.* desert, due reward, claim, right
 Mer'it, *v. a.* to deserve; to have a claim
 Mer'itable, *a.* deserving of reward
 Merito'rious, *a.* deserving of reward
 Merito'riously, *ad.* in such a manner as to deserve reward [reward
 Merito'riousness, *s.* the state of deserving a
 Mer'itory, *a.* deserving of reward
 Merle, *s.* a blackbird

MANY HAVE SUFFERED BY TALKING, BUT FEW BY SILENCE.

MONEY MAY CREDIT YOU, BUT IT IS WISDOM THAT MUST ADORN YOU.

[MET]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MET]

MAKE NOT THE REWARDS OF VIRTUE THE GIFTS OF FAVOUR.

Mer'lin, *s.* a sort of hawk
 Mer'lon, *s.* that part of a parapet lying between two embrasures
 Mer'maid, *s.* a fabulous sea creature, with the upper parts described like those of a woman, and the lower like a fish
 Mer'man, *s.* the male of the mermaid
 Mer'rops, *s.* a genus of birds called bee-Mer'ry, *ad.* with gayety, cheerfully [eaters
 Mer'rimake, *v. n.* to feast; to be jovial
 Mer'riment, *s.* cheerfulness, laughter
 Mer'riosity, *s.* mirth; merry disposition
 Mer'ry, *a.* cheerful, causing laughter
 Merry-an'drew, *s.* a balloon, a jack-pudding
 Mer'ry-making, *s.* a mirthful festival
 Mer'ry-meeting, *s.* a meeting for mirth
 Mer'rythought, *s.* a bone of a fowl
 Mer'sion, *s.* the act of dipping or plunging
 Mesar'ic, *a.* pertaining to the mesentery
 Mesent'ic, *v. impers.* I think; methinks
 Mesent'ic, *a.* relating to the mesentery
 Mes'entery, *s.* that membranous part round which the intestines are convolved
 Mesh, *s.* space between the threads of a net
 Mesh, *v. a.* to catch in a net; to ensnare
 Mesh'y, *a.* reticulated, formed of network
 Mesne, *s.* a lord of a manor, who himself holds of a superior lord
 Mes'ocolon, *s.* that part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached
 Mes'olite, *s.* a mineral of the zeolite kind
 Mesolog'arithm, *s.* a logarithm of the cosines and co-tangents
 Mes'otype, *s.* prismatic zeolite
 Mess, *s.* a dish or portion of food
 Mess, *v. n.* to eat, to feed together
 Mess'age, *s.* an errand, advice sent
 Mess'enger, *s.* one who carries a message
 Mess'iah, *s.* the Saviour of the world, Christ
 Mess'iahship, *s.* the character, state, or office of the Saviour
 Mess'ieurs, [*pl. of Monsieur,*] gentlemen
 Mess'mate, *s.* one that eats with another
 Mess'nage, *s.* a dwelling-house, &c.
 Metab'asis, *s.* (in rhetoric) transition
 Metacarp'al, *a.* belonging to the metacarpus
 Metacarp'us, *s.* that part of the hand between the wrist and fingers
 Metachronism, *s.* a mistake in the computation of time, by dating an event after the time when it really happened
 Met'acism, *s.* a defect in the pronunciation of the letter *m*
 Met'age, *s.* the measuring of coals, corn, &c.
 Metagram'matism, *s.* an artificial transposition of the letters composing a name
 Met'al, *s.* a hard compact body, malleable and capable of fusion
 Metalep'sis, *s.* a continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of signi-
 Metalep'tic, *a.* acting transversely [fications
 Metalep'tically, *ad.* by transposition
 Meta'lic, *a.* pertaining to metal
 Metalliferous, *a.* producing metals
 Metalliform, *a.* of the form or like metals
 Met'alline, *a.* impregnated with metal
 Met'allist, *s.* a worker in metals
 Metallization, *s.* the forming into a metal
 Met'allize, *v. a.* to form into metal
 Metallography, *s.* a description of metals
 Metalloid, *s.* the metallic base of an alkali
 Metalloid'al, *a.* of the appearance of metal
 Met'allurgic, *a.* pertaining to metallurgy
 Met'allurgist, *s.* a worker in metal
 Met'allurgy, *s.* the art of working metals
 Met'alman, *s.* a worker in metals

Metamorph'ic, Metamorph'osic, *a.* changing the form
 Metamor'phose, *v. a.* to change the form of
 Metamor'phoser, *s.* one who changes the
 Metamor'phosis, *s.* a transformation [shape
 Metamor'phos'tical, *a.* effected by metamor-
 phosis
 Met'aphor, *s.* the application of a word to a use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put, as, he *bridles* his anger; the *golden harvest*, &c.
 Metaphor'ic, Metaphor'ical, *a.* figurative
 Metaphor'ically, *ad.* figuratively; not literally
 Metaphor'ist, *s.* a maker of metaphors
 Met'aphrase, *s.* a verbal translation
 Met'aphrast, *s.* a literal translator
 Metaphras'tic, *a.* close in interpretation
 Metaphys'ic, *a.* relating to metaphysics
 Metaphys'ically, *ad.* in a metaphysical manner; with metaphysical distinction
 Metaphys'ician, *s.* one versed in metaphysics
 Metaphys'ics, *s.* the science which considers beings abstracted from all matter, particularly beings purely spiritual, as God, angels, and the human soul
 Met'aplasm, *s.* change or omission of a syllable or letter in a word
 Metas'tasis, *s.* a translation or removal
 Metatars'al, *a.* belonging to the metatarsus
 Metatars'us, *s.* the middle of the foot
 Metat'esis, *s.* a transposition, change
 Mete, *s.* measure, limit, boundary
 Mete, *v. a.* to measure; to apportion
 Metemp'sychose, *v. a.* to translate from one body to another
 Metempsycho'sis, *s.* a transmigration of souls from one body to another at death
 Metem'ptosis, *s.* the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years
 Me'teor, *s.* a body in the air or sky, of a luminous, transitory nature
 Meteor'ic, *a.* resembling a meteor
 Me'teorize, *v. n.* to ascend in evaporation
 Me'teorolite, Me'teorolite, *s.* a meteoric stone
 Meteorolo'gical, *a.* relating to meteors
 Meteorolo'gist, *s.* a man skilled in meteors
 Meteorolo'gy, *s.* the doctrine of meteors
 Meteoros'copy, *s.* a treatise on the distances of stars, &c.
 Me'teorous, *a.* having the nature of a meteor
 Me'ter, *s.* a measurer
 Me'teward, Me'teyard, *s.* a staff where-
 with measures are taken
 Metheg'lin, *s.* a drink made of honey, splees, water, &c. boiled together
 Methinks', *v. imp.* I think, it seems to me
 Meth'od, *s.* convenient order, regularity
 Method'ical, *a.* ranged in due order, exact
 Method'ically, *ad.* according to method
 Meth'odise, *v. a.* to bring into good order
 Meth'odism, *s.* a term applied to the religious opinions of a class of dissenters
 Meth'odist, *s.* an observer of method; a follower of Wesley and Whitfield
 Methodis'tic, Methodis'tical, *a.* relating to the religious sect of Methodists
 Methought', *pret. of methinks*, I thought
 Metic'ulous, *a.* fearful; timid
 Meton'ic, *a.* applied to the cycle of the moon from its discoverer Meton
 Metonym'ical, *a.* expressed figuratively
 Metonym'ically, *ad.* not literally
 Metonym'y, *s.* a figure in rhetoric, when one word is used for another
 Me'tope, *s.* a square space between triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order

MEN'S MERITS HAVE THEIR SEASONS, AS WELL AS FRUITS.

[MID]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MIL

Metopos'copist, *s.* one who studies physiog-
nomy
Metopos'copy, *s.* the study of physiognomy
Me'tre, *s.* verse, harmonic measure
Metrical, *a.* pertaining to metre
Met'rically, *ad.* according to poetic measure
Metri'cian, Me'trist, *s.* a writer of verses
Metrol'ogy, *s.* the science of measures
Metroma'nia, *s.* the rage for versifying
Metropol'is, *s.* the chief city of a country
Metropol'itan, *a.* belonging to a metropolis
Metropol'ite, Metropol'itan, *s.* an archbishop
Metropol'itic, Metropol'itical, *a.* chief or
principal; denoting archiepiscopal dignity
Met'tle, *s.* fire, briskness, spirit, courage
Met'tled, *a.* sprightly, courageous
Met'tlesome, *a.* lively, brisk, courageous
Met'tlesomeness, *s.* the state of being high
spirited
Mew, *s.* a cage, enclosure; a sea-fowl
Mew, *v.* to cry as a cat; moult; shut up
Mewl, *v. n.* to squall as a young child
Mewler, *s.* one who squalls or mewls
Mews, *s. pl.* buildings for horses and carriages
Meze'reon, *s.* a species of spurge laurel
Mezzo-relie'vo, *s.* [Ital.] projection of figures
between alto and basso rilievo; demi-
relievo
Mezzotin'to, *s.* an engraving on copper, ef-
fected by means of scraping and burnishing
Mi'anite, *s.* a kind of magnesium limestone
Mias'm, Mias'ma (*pl.* Mias'mata), *s.* parti-
cles or atoms supposed to arise from dis-
tempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies
Miasmatic, *a.* contagious; infectious
Mica, *s.* [Lat.] in nat. hist. a genus of talcs
Mica'ceous, *a.* of the nature of mica
Mica'rel, *s.* a species of argillaceous earth
Mice, *s. pl.* of Mouse
Michealmas, *s.* the feast of St. Michael
Miche, *v. n.* to skulk, absent one's self
Mie'ler, *s.* a lazy loiterer, a skulker
Mickle, *a.* much; great
M'icrocosm, *s.* the little world; man [cosm
Microcos'mical, *a.* pertaining to the micro-
cosmography, *s.* the description of
man as a little world
Microcos'tic, Mic'rophone, *s.* an instru-
ment to augment small sounds
Microg'raphy, *s.* the description of objects
discernible only with a microscope
Micron'e'ter, *s.* an astronomical instru-
ment to measure small spaces
Microscope, *s.* an optical instrument, by
which the smallest objects are discerned
Microscop'ic, Microscop'ical, *a.* assisted by
or resembling a microscope
Microscop'ically, *ad.* with minute inspection
Microscop'ist, *s.* one skilled in microscopy
Microscopy, *s.* the art by which small objects
are made to appear large
Micturr'ion, *s.* the act of passing the urine
Mid, Midst, *a.* between two; equally distant
Mid'a, *s.* a worm, or the beandly
Mid'-age, *s.* the middle of life
Mid'-day, *a.* being at noon; meridional
Mid'-day, *s.* noon, meridian
Mid'dle, *s.* the part equally distant from two
extremities
Mid'dle, *a.* equally distant from the two
extremes; intermediate
Mid'dle-aged, *a.* about the middle of life
Mid'dlemost, Mid'most, *a.* in the midst
Mid'dling, *a.* of middling rank; moderate
Mid'dlingly, *ad.* passably; indifferently
Midge, *s.* a gnat, an insect

Mid-heav'en, *s.* the middle of the sky
Mid'land, *a.* surrounded by land
Mid'leg, *s.* the middle of the leg
Mid'lent, *s.* the middle of Lent
Mid'night, *s.* twelve o'clock at night
Mid'noon, *s.* the height of noon; the point
when the sun passes the meridian
Mid'ri'ff, *s.* the diaphragm; a skin separating
the heart, &c. from the lower belly
Mid'ship, *a.* belonging to the middle of a ship
Mid'shipman, *s.* a naval officer next in rank
to a lieutenant
Mid'stream, *s.* the middle of the stream
Mid'summer, *s.* the summer solstice
Mid'way, *s.* the part of the way equally
distant from the beginning and end—*a.*
being in the middle—*ad.* in the middle of
the passage [childbirth
Mid'wife, *s.* a woman who assists women in
Mid'wifery, *s.* the act of delivering women
Mid'winter, *s.* the winter solstice
Mien, *s.* air, look, manner, appearance
Mild, *s.* a slight degree of resentment
Might, *pret.* of May---*s.* power, force
Migh'tly, *ad.* powerfully, efficaciously
Migh'tiness, *s.* power, height of dignity
Migh'ty, *a.* powerful—*ad.* in a great degree
Mign'iard, Miu'iard, *a.* soft; dainty; delicate
Mignonette', *s.* a sweet-smelling flower
Mig'rate, *v. n.* to remove, to change place
Mig'ration, *s.* the act of removing [to place
Mig'ratory, *a.* disposed to remove from place
Milch, *a.* giving or yielding milk
Mild, *a.* kind, gentle, soft, easy, tender
Mil'dew, *s.* a disease in plants; certain spots
on cloth, &c.—*v. a.* to taint with mildew
Mil'dewed, *part. a.* damaged with mildew
Mil'dly, *ad.* tenderly, not severely
Mil'dness, *s.* gentleness, clemency
Mile, *s.* a land measure of 1760 yards [mile
Mil'lage, *s.* fees paid for travelling by the
Mil'stone, *s.* a stone set to mark the miles
Mil'foil, *s.* an herb with many leaves
Mil'fary, *a.* small, like millet-seeds
Mil'folite, *s.* fossil remains of the miliola,
a genus of univalve shells
Mil'itant, *a.* fighting, engaged in warfare
Mil'itancy, *s.* warfare
Mil'itarily, *ad.* in a soldierly manner
Mil'itary, *s. pl.* the soldiery; the army
Mil'itary, *a.* warlike, suiting a soldier
Mil'itate, *v. n.* to differ from, to oppose
Mil'itia, *s.* a national force; trainbands
Milk, *s.* the liquor with which females feed
their young from the breast or teats
Milk, *v. a.* to draw milk from a cow, &c.
Mil'ken, *a.* consisting of milk
Mil'ker, *s.* one that milks animals
Milk'-fever, *s.* a fever incident to child-birth
Milk'-hedge, *s.* an East-Indian shrub with
milky juice
Mil'kiness, *s.* softness like that of milk
Mil'kivered, *a.* cowardly; timorous
Mil'kmaid, *s.* a woman employed in the dairy
Mil'kman, *s.* a man who sells milk [milked
Mil'k'pail, *s.* a vessel into which cows are
Milk'pan, *s.* a vessel in which milk is kept
Milk'-porridge, Milk'-pottage, *s.* milk boiled
with meal or flour
Mil'k'score, *s.* account of milk owed for,
scored on a board
Mil'k'sop, *s.* a soft feeble-minded man [duns
Mil'k'-thistle, *s.* a plant of the genus car-
Milk'-tooth, *s.* the fore-tooth of a foal
Milk'-trefoil, *s.* a plant, the cytisus
Milk'white, *a.* white as milk

MODESTY IS NOT ONLY AN ORNAMENT, BUT A GUARD, TO VIRTUE.

MISERY IS THE NECESSARY RESULT OF A DEVIATION FROM RECTITUDE.

[MIN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MIN]

Milk'woman, *s.* a woman who sells milk
 Milk'wort, *s.* a plant, spurge
 Milk'y, *a.* yielding milk; soft, gentle
 Milk'y-way', *s.* a broad white track in the heavens, caused by the light of an infinity of fixed stars; the galaxy
 Mill, *s.* an engine to grind corn, &c.
 Mill, *v. a.* to grind, comminute; stamp
 Mill'cog, *s.* a tooth of a wheel
 Mill'dam, *s.* the mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill
 Millena'rian, *s.* one who holds the doctrine of, or expects, the millennium
 Mil'lenary, *a.* consisting of a thousand—*s.* the space of one thousand years
 Mil'lenist, *s.* one who holds to the Millennium
 Mil'lenial, *a.* pertaining to the millennium
 Mil'lenium, *s.* the space of 1000 years, during which some imagine Christ will reign on earth after the resurrection
 Mil'lepedes, *s.* woodlice; insects
 Mil'lepo're, *s.* a genus of porous lithophytes
 Mil'leporite, *s.* fossil millepores
 Mil'ler, *s.* one who attends mills; a fly
 Mil'ler's-thumb, *s.* a small fish
 Mil'lesimal, *a.* relating to thousands
 Mil'let, *s.* the name of a fish and a plant
 Mil'horse, *s.* a horse that turns a mill
 Mil'liary, *a.* pertaining to a mile
 Mil'ligram, *s.* the thousandth part of a gram
 Mil'liter, *s.* a French measure of capacity
 Mil'lim'eter, *s.* a French lineal measure
 Mil'liner, *s.* one who sells ribands, bonnets, caps, &c. for women
 Mil'linery, *s.* goods sold by a milliner
 Mil'lion, *s.* ten hundred thousand
 Mil'liary, *a.* pertaining to millions
 Mil'lioned, *a.* multiplied by millions
 Mil'lionth, *a.* the ten hundred thousandth
 Mil'pond, *s.* a bed of water near a mill
 Mil'race, *s.* the water that drives the mill-wheel
 Mil're'a, Millree', *s.* a coin of Portugal
 Mil'stone, *s.* a stone for grinding corn
 Milt, *s.* the soft roe of fishes; the spleen
 Milt, *v. a.* to impregnate the roe of the female
 Mil'ter, *s.* the male of fishes [male fish
 Mime, *s.* a buffoon; a ludicrous composition
 Mime, *v. n.* to play the mime
 M'imer, *s.* a mimic
 Mime'sis, *s.* imitation of voice or gesture
 Mimer'ic, Mimer'ical, *a.* imitative; acting like a mime
 Mim'ic, *s.* a ludicrous imitator of the gestures or voice of others; a buffoon
 Mim'ic, Mim'ical, *a.* apish; imitative
 Mim'ic, *v. a.* to imitate as a buffoon
 Mim'ically, *ad.* in a mimical manner
 Mim'icry, *s.* a burlesque copying
 Mimog'rapher, *s.* a writer of farces
 Mino'sa, *s.* the sensitive plant
 M'ina, *s.* a kind of money
 Mina'cious, *a.* full of threats
 Mina'city, *s.* a disposition to use threats
 Minar', *s.* a tower or steeple
 Min'aret, *s.* a high slender turret
 Min'atory, *a.* threatening, denouncing
 Mince, *v. a.* to cut very small; to palliate; to speak with affected softness; to walk by short and light steps
 Min'ce-pie, *s.* a pie made of meat chopped up and mixed with other ingredients
 Min'cingly, *ad.* in small parts, not fully
 Mind, *s.* intelligent faculty, opinion
 Mind, *v. a.* to mark, to attend, to remind
 M'inded, *a.* inclined, affected, disposed

Minded'ness, *s.* disposition; inclination
 M'indful, *a.* regardful, attentive
 Mind'fully, *ad.* attentively; heedfully
 M'indfulness, *s.* attention, watchfulness
 M'indless, *a.* regardless, inattentive
 Mine, *pron. poss.* belonging to me
 Mine, *s.* a place where minerals are dug; a cavern under a fortification filled with gunpowder—*v.* to sap or ruin by mines
 M'iner, *s.* one that digs for metals
 M'iner'al, *s.* matter dug out of mines
 M'iner'al, *a.* consisting of fossil bodies
 M'iner'alist, *s.* one skilled in minerals
 M'iner'alization, *s.* the state of a metal in combination with another body
 M'iner'alize, *v. n.* to be combined with some other metal
 M'iner'alized, *a.* holding some mineral in solution; combined with some other metal
 M'iner'alizer, *s.* a substance which mineralizes another
 M'iner'alog'ical, *a.* pertaining to mineralogy
 M'iner'alog'ically, *ad.* in mineralogy
 M'iner'alogist, *s.* a discourseser on minerals
 M'iner'alogy, *s.* the doctrine of minerals
 M'ing'le, *v. a.* to mix, compound, unite
 M'ing'le, *s.* mixture, confused mass
 M'ing'ler, *s.* one that mingles
 M'ing'lerize, *v. a.* to render soft or dainty
 M'ini'ate, *v. a.* to paint with vermilion
 M'ini'ature, *s.* a painting in water colours, very small and delicate
 M'io'fiku, *a.* small—*s.* a small pin; a favorite
 M'io'm, *s.* a dwarf; a note in music
 M'ini'mum, *s.* [Lat.] the smallest quantity possible; the opposite of *maximum*
 M'inions, *s.* a being of the smallest size
 M'inion, *s.* a favourite; a low unprincipled dependant; a darling [printing type
 M'io'ion, *a.* fine; trim;—*s.* a small kind of
 M'ionous, *a.* of the colour of vermilion
 M'io'ish, *v. a.* to lessen, lop, impair
 M'ini'ster, *s.* an officer of the state or the church; an agent; a delegate
 M'ini'ster, *v.* to give, supply, attend on
 M'ini'sterial, *a.* pertaining to a minister of the church or state; attendant
 M'ini'sterially, *ad.* in a ministerial manner
 M'ini'stry, *s.* office, service, administration
 M'ini'stral, *a.* pertaining to a minister
 M'ini'strant, *a.* attendant; acting at command
 M'ini'stration, *s.* agency, service, office
 M'ini'stress, *s.* a female that ministers
 M'ini'stry, *s.* office; agency of the state
 M'ini'm, *s.* the red oxide of lead from calcination
 Mink, *s.* an American quadruped
 M'ink'esingers, *s.* the name given to certain German bards or troubadours
 M'ink'now, *s.* a very small fish, a pink
 M'ink'or, *a.* less, smaller, inconsiderable
 M'ink'or, *s.* one not of age; in logic, the second proposition in the syllogism
 M'ink'orate, *v. a.* to diminish, to lessen
 M'ino'ration, *s.* the act of lessening
 M'ino'rity, *s.* nonage; state of being under age; the smaller number
 M'ino'taur, *s.* a monster invented by the poets, half a man and half a bull
 M'ino'rite, *s.* a Franciscan friar
 M'in'ster, *s.* a cathedral church, a monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity
 M'in'stel, *s.* a musician; a singer
 M'in'strelsy, *s.* music; a band of musicians
 Mint, *s.* a plant; a place for coining
 Mint, *v. a.* to coin; to stamp money

MONEY IS THE SERVANT OF SOME MEN, AND THE MASTER OF OTHERS.

MONEY, LIKE MANURE, DOES NO GOOD TILL IT IS WELL SPREAD.

Mintage, *s.* the duty paid for coining
 Minter, *s.* a coiner; an inventor
 Mintmaster, *s.* one who presides in coining
 Mince, *s.* the number from which to sub-
 Minuet, *s.* a stately regular dance [tract
 Minute, *a.* small, little, slender, trifling
 Minute, *s.* the sixtieth part of an hour
 Minute, *v. a.* to set down in short hints
 Minute-book, *s.* a book of short hints
 Minute-glass, *s.* a glass of which the sand
 measures a minute
 Minute-gun, *s.* a gun fired every minute
 Minute-hand, *s.* the hand that points to the
 minutes of a clock or watch
 Minutely, *a.* happening every minute—*ad.*
 every minute; with little time intervening
 Minutely, *ad.* exactly, to a small point
 Minute-ness, *s.* smallness; inconsiderableness
 Minute-watch, *s.* a watch distinguishing
 the minutes
 Minutiae, *s.* the smallest particulars
 Mix, *s.* a young pert wanton girl
 Mify, *a.* subterraneous; in the earth
 Miracle, *s.* something above human power
 Miracle-monger, *s.* an impostor
 Miraculous, *a.* done by miracle
 Miraculously, *ad.* by miracle; wonderfully
 Miraculousness, *s.* the state of being effected
 by miracle
 Mirador, *s.* a balcony, a gallery
 Mirage, *s.* an optical illusion, by which ob-
 jects on the earth or water appear to be
 raised into the air
 Mire, *s.* mud, dirt, filth; an ant, a pismire
 Mire, *v. a.* to whelm in the mud
 Mirifical, *a.* done in a wonderful manner
 Mirianness, *s.* dirtiness; fulness of mire
 Mirror, *s.* a looking-glass; a pattern
 Mirror-stone, *s.* a clear transparent stone
 Mirth, *s.* jollity, merriment, laughter
 Mirthful, *a.* gay, cheerful, merry
 Mirthfully, *ad.* in a merry manner
 Mirthless, *a.* joyless; cheerless
 Miry, *a.* deep in mud, muddy, filthy
 Misacceptation, *s.* the taking in a wrong sense
 Misadventure, *s.* mischance, bad fortune
 Misadventured, *a.* unfortunate
 Misadvice, *v. a.* to give bad counsel
 Misadvised, *a.* ill-counselled, ill-directed
 Misaffected, *v. a.* to dislike; not to be fond of
 Misaffected, *a.* ill affected; ill disposed
 Misaffirm, *v. a.* to state incorrectly
 Misaimed, *a.* not aimed rightly
 Misallegation, *s.* a false statement
 Misallege, *v. a.* to cite falsely as a proof
 Misalliance, *s.* improper association
 Misallied, *a.* ill associated
 Misanthrope, Misanthropist, *s.* a hater of
 mankind [mankind
 Misanthropie, Misanthropical, *a.* hating
 Misanthropy, *s.* the hatred of mankind
 Misapplication, *s.* a wrong application
 Misapply, *v. a.* to apply to wrong purposes
 Misapprehend, *v. a.* not to understand
 rightly, to misunderstand, to mistake
 Misapprehension, *s.* a wrong apprehension
 Misarraige, *v. a.* to place improperly
 Misascrib'e, *v. a.* to ascribe falsely
 Misassign, *v. a.* to assign erroneously
 Misattend, *v. a.* to disregard
 Misbecome, *v. a.* not to become, not to suit
 Misbecoming, *part. a.* indecent, unseemly
 Misbecomingness, *s.* unbecomingness
 Misbegotten, *part. a.* unlawfully begotten
 Mishave, *v. n.* to act improperly or ill
 Mishaved, *a.* untaught; ill-bred; uncivil

Misbehaviour, *s.* ill conduct; bad practice
 Misbelief, *s.* a wrong faith or belief
 Misbelieve, *v. n.* to believe wrongly
 Misbeliever, *s.* one that holds a false religion
 Misbelieving, *a.* believing erroneously
 Misbecome, *v. a.* to suit ill; not to become
 Misbestow, *v. a.* to bestow improperly
 Misborn, *a.* born to misfortune; unlucky
 Miscal, *v. a.* to name improperly
 Miscalculat'e, *v. a.* to reckon wrong
 Miscalculat'ion, *s.* wrong computation
 Miscarriage, *s.* abortion; ill success
 Miscarry, *v. n.* to have an abortion; to fail
 Miscast, *s.* an erroneous reckoning
 Miscast, *v. a.* to take a wrong account of
 Miscellanea'rian, *a.* belonging to miscellanies
 — *s.* a writer of miscellanies
 Miscellane'ous, *a.* composed of various
 kinds; mixed without order [kinds
 Miscellane'ousness, *s.* composition of various
 Miscellany, *s.* a mass or mixture formed of
 various kinds—*a.* variously composed
 Mischance, *s.* ill luck, ill fortune
 Mischaracterize, *v. a.* to characterize falsely
 Mischarge, *s.* an erroneous entry in an
 account [count
 Mischarge, *v. a.* to charge amiss in an ac-
 Mischief, *s.* harm, hurt, injury
 Mis'chief, *v. a.* to hurt; to harm; to injure
 Mis'chiefmaker, *s.* one who causes mischief
 Mis'chiefmaking, *a.* causing harm
 Mis'chievous, *a.* hurtful, malicious
 Mis'chievously, *ad.* hurtfully; wickedly
 Mis'chievousness, *s.* perniciousness
 Mischoose, *v. a.* to choose wrongly
 Mis'cibility, *s.* capability of being mixed
 Mis'cible, *a.* possible to be mingled
 Mis'citation, *s.* a false or unfair quotation
 Misset, *v. a.* to quote wrongly
 Misclaim, *s.* an improper or mistaken claim
 Miscomputation, *s.* false reckoning
 Miscompute, *v. a.* to compute erroneously
 Misconceive, *s.* an erroneous notion
 Misconceive, *v. a.* to have a false notion of
 Misconception, *s.* a false opinion
 Misconduct, *s.* ill management, ill behaviour
 Misconduct, *v. a.* to manage amiss
 Misconjecture, *s.* a wrong guess—*v. n.* to
 make a wrong guess
 Misconstruction, *s.* a wrong interpretation
 Misconstrue, *v. a.* to interpret wrong
 Misconstruer, *s.* one who makes a wrong in-
 terpretation
 Miscorrect, *v. a.* to correct erroneously
 Miscon'sel, *v. a.* to advise wrongly
 Miscount, *v. a.* to reckon wrong
 Mis'creance, *s.* unbelief, suspicion, false faith
 Mis'creant, *s.* an infidel, a vile wretch
 Miscrea'te, Miscrea'ted, *a.* formed unnatu-
 rally or illegitimately; ill shapen
 Misdate, *v. a.* to mark with untrue time
 Misdeed, *s.* an evil action, crime
 Misdeem, *v. a.* to judge ill of; to mistake
 Misdeemean, *v. a.* to behave ill
 Misdemean'or, *s.* an offence, ill behaviour
 Misderi've, *v. a.* to apply improperly
 Misdevo'tion, *s.* mistaken piety
 Misdirect, *v. a.* to lead or guide amiss
 Misdisposi'tion, *s.* inclination to evil [tions
 Misdistin'guish, *v. a.* to make wrong distinc-
 Misdo, *v. to do wrong; to commit crimes
 Misdo'er, *s.* an offender; a criminal
 Misdo'ing, *s.* offence; deviation from right
 Misdo'ub't, *v. a.* to suspect—*s.* suspicion
 Misdo'ub'tful, *a.* misgiving
 Misc, *s.* expense; cost; a tax*

[MIS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MIS]

Misemploy', *v. a.* to use to wrong purposes
 Misemployment, *s.* improper application
 Misentry, *s.* a wrong entry
 Miser, *s.* a wretch, one covetous to excess
 Miserable, *a.* unhappy, wretched; stingy
 Miserableness, *s.* state of misery
 Miserably, *ad.* unhappily, meanly
 Miserly, *a.* avaricious in the extreme
 Misery, *s.* wretchedness, calamity, avarice
 Mises'timate, *v. a.* to estimate erroneously
 Misfall', *v. n.* to befall unluckily
 Misfa're, *v. n.* to be in an ill state
 Misfa're, *s.* ill state; misfortune
 Misfash'ion, *v. a.* to form wrong
 Misfa'sance, *s.* a trespass; a wrong done
 Misform', *v. a.* to form badly
 Misfor'tune, *s.* calamity, evil fortune
 Misgiv'e, *v. a.* to fill with doubt
 Misgiv'ing, *s.* doubt; distrust
 Misgot'ten, *a.* unjustly obtained
 Misgov'ern, *v. a.* to rule amiss
 Misgov'ernance, *s.* irregularity
 Misgov'ernment, *s.* ill management
 Misground', *v. a.* to found erroneously
 Misguidance, *s.* false direction
 Misguid'e, *v. a.* to direct ill; to lead wrong
 Mis'gum, Mis'gurn, *s.* an anguilliform fish
 Mishap', *s.* a mischance, ill luck
 Mishap'pen, *v. a.* to happen ill
 Mishear, *v. n.* to hear imperfectly
 Mish'ua, Mish'na, *s.* a collection of Jewish traditions, and explanations of Scripture
 Mish'nic, *a.* relating to the Mishna
 Mism'provement, *s.* ill use or employment
 Mismis'er, *v. a.* to infer wrong, to mistake
 Mismis'form', *v. a.* to give a false account
 Mismis'formation, *s.* false intelligence
 Mismis'form'er, *s.* one who spreads false information; one who relates incorrectly
 Mismis'truct', *v. a.* to instruct improperly
 Mismis'truct'ion, *s.* instruction to an evil purpose; incorrect instruction
 Mismis'telligence, *s.* false accounts
 Mismis'terpret', *v. a.* to interpret wrong
 Mismis'terpret'ation, *s.* wrong explanation
 Mismis'terpreted, *a.* wrongly understood or explained
 Mismis'terpreter, *s.* one who explains to a wrong sense, or wrong intention
 Misjoin', *v. a.* to join unfitly or improperly
 Misjud'ge, *v. a.* to judge wrongly
 Misjud'gment, *s.* unjust determination
 Mis'kin, *s.* a little bagpipe [pose
 Miskin'dle, *v. a.* to incline to a bad purpose
 Mislay', *v. a.* to lay in a wrong place
 Mislai'er, *s.* he that lays in a wrong place
 Mist'le, Mist'le, Miz'zle, *v. n.* to rain in small fine drops
 Mislead', *v. a.* to guide in a wrong way
 Mislend'er, *s.* one that leads to ill
 Mist'ike, *s.* disapprobation; dislike
 Mist'ike, *v. a.* to disapprove, not to like
 Mist'iker, *s.* one that dislikes
 Mistiv'e, *v. n.* to lead a vicious life
 Mistluck, *s.* misfortune; bad luck
 Mist'y, Mist'ly, Miz'zly, *a.* raining in very fine drops
 Misman'age, *v. a.* to manage ill, misapply
 Misman'ager, *s.* one that manages ill
 Misman'agement, *s.* ill conduct
 Mismarch', *v. a.* to march unsuitably
 Mismar'k, *v. a.* to mark erroneously
 Mismatch', *v. a.* to match unsuitably
 Mismis'mic, *v. a.* to call by a wrong name
 Mismis'mer, *s.* in law, an indictment vacated by a wrong name; a miscalling

Misobed'ience, *s.* erroneous obedience; disobedience
 Misobser'v'e, *v. a.* not to observe accurately
 Misog'ynist, *s.* a marriage hater
 Misog'ynist, *s.* a woman hater
 Misog'yny, *s.* hatred of women
 Misop'inion, *s.* erroneous notion
 Misop'pet'ic, *a.* having a dislike to poetry
 Misord'er, *v. a.* to order or manage ill;—
s. irregularity
 Misord'erly, *ad.* irregularly; disorderly
 Mispersua'sion, *v. a.* to bring to a wrong notion
 Mispersua'sion, *s.* a false opinion
 Misplac'e, *v. a.* to put in a wrong place
 Misplead'ing, *s.* a mistake in pleading
 Mispoint', *v. a.* to point or divide wrong
 Mispol'icy, *s.* wrong or bad policy [the press
 Misprint', *v. a.* to print wrong—*s.* an error of
 Mispris'e, *v. a.* to mistake, slight, scorn
 Mispris'ion, *s.* contempt, negligence, scorn.
 Mispris'ion of treason is the concealment of known treason
 Misproceed'ing, *s.* irregular proceeding
 Misprofess', *v. a.* to profess any art or science in which one is not skilled
 Mispronoun'ce, *v. a.* to pronounce improperly
 Mispronoun'ce, *s.* wrong pronunciation
 Misprop'ortion, *v. to* join without symmetry
 Misproud', *a.* viciously proud
 Misquotation, *s.* an erroneous quotation
 Misqu'ote, *v. a.* to quote falsely
 Misra'te, *v. a.* to make a false estimate of
 Misrec'ital, *s.* a wrong recital
 Misrec'ite, *v. a.* to recite or repeat wrong
 Misreck'on, *v. a.* to compute wrong
 Misrelat'e, *v. a.* to relate falsely
 Misrelat'ion, *s.* false or inaccurate narrative
 Misrememb'er, *v. a.* to mistake by trusting to
 Misrep'ort, *s.* a false account [memory
 Misrep'ort, *v. a.* to give a false account of
 Misrepresent', *v. a.* to represent as it is not; to falsify to disadvantage
 Misrepresent'ation, *s.* act of misrepresenting
 Misrep'resenter, *s.* one who represents falsely
 Misreput'e, *v. a.* to have in wrong estimation
 Misru'le, *s.* tumult, disorder [tion
 Miss, *s.* a young unmarried woman; loss
 Miss, *v. n.* to hit; to mistake, fail, omit
 Miss'al, *s.* the Komish mass-book
 Misseem', *v. n.* to make a false appearance
 Miss'el, Miss'el-bird, *s.* a species of thrush
 Mismis'cellance, *s.* false resemblance
 Mis-er'v'e, *v. a.* to serve unfaithfully
 Miss'ha'pe, *v. a.* to shape ill, to deform
 Mis'sile, *s.* a weapon thrown for execution
 Mis'sile, *a.* thrown by the hand
 Mis'sion, *s.* a commission, legation
 Mis'sionary, *s.* one sent to preach the gospel, and propagate religion
 Mis'sionary, *a.* pertaining to missions
 Mis'sive, *a.* such as may be sent; capable of being conveyed—*s.* a letter sent
 Misspeak', *v. a.* to speak wrong
 Misspell', *v. a.* to spell wrongly
 Misspell'ing, *s.* a wrong spelling
 Mis'spend, *v. a.* to spend amiss; to waste
 Misspend'er, *s.* he that consumes prodigally
 Mistat'e, *v. a.* to state wrongly or falsely
 Mistat'ement, *s.* a wrong statement
 Mist'y, *s.* the sulphate of iron when thoroughly calcined and yellow
 Mist, *s.* a low thin cloud; a fog; dimness
 Mistak'able, *a.* liable to be wrongly conceived
 Mistake, *v. to* conceive wrongly; to err
 Mistake, *s.* an error; fault; misconception
 Mistak'en, *p. a.* misunderstood; in error

MEDDLE NOT WITH THE AFFAIRS OF OTHERS, AND KEEP YOUR OWN COUNSEL.

MEN, LIKE VAUCHES, SHOULD BE VALUED ACCORDING TO THEIR CORRECT GOINGS.

Mista'kenly, *ad.* in a mistaken sense
 Mista'ker, *s.* one who conceives wrong
 Mis'teach', *v. a.* to teach wrongly
 Mist'elf, *v. a.* to tell erroneously
 Mistem'per, *v. a.* to temper ill
 Mis'ter, *s.* a title of address to men (*Mr.*)
 Mistern', *v. a.* to term erroneously
 Mist'ful, *a.* clouded as with a mist
 Mist'ly, *ad.* darkly; obscurely
 Mist'ime, *v. n.* to neglect proper time
 Mist'iness, *s.* cloudiness, the bring overcast
 Mist'ion, *s.* the state of being mingled
 Mist'le, *v. a.* to call by a wrong title
 Misthink', *v. a.* to think ill; to think wrong
 Mist'teot, *s.* the name of a plant
 Mist'like, *a.* resembling mist
 Mistransla'te, *v. a.* to translate incorrectly
 Mistransla'tion, *s.* an incorrect translation
 Mist'ress, *s.* the female head of a family; a title of address to married or elderly women (*Mrs.*)
 Mist'ress-ship, *s.* female rule or dominion
 Mistrust', *s.* diffidence, suspicion
 Mistrust', *v. a.* to suspect; to doubt
 Mistrust'ful, *a.* suspicious, doubting [trust
 Mistrust'fully, *ad.* with suspicion; with mis-
 Mistrust'fulness, *s.* diffidence; doubt
 Mistrust'ingly, *ad.* with mistrust
 Mistrust'less, *a.* confident, not suspecting
 Mist'ne, *v. a.* to put out of tune
 Mist'urn', *v. a.* to pervert
 Mist'y, *a.* clouded, obscure, not plain
 Misunderstand', *v.* to misconceive; to err
 Misunderstand'ing, *s.* a misconception; an error founded in misapprehension
 Mis'u'sage, Mis'u'se, *s.* bad treatment; abuse
 Mis'u'se, *v. a.* to treat or use improperly
 Misvouch', *v. a.* to vouch or affirm falsely
 Miswed', *v. a.* to wed improperly
 Miswrite', *v. a.* to write incorrectly
 Mite, *s.* a small insect; any small thing
 Mites'cent, *a.* growing wild
 Mithridate, *s.* a medicine against poison
 Mithridate, *a.* pertaining to mithridate
 Mit'igable, *a.* capable of mitigation
 Mit'igant, *a.* lenient; lenitive
 Mit'igate, *v. a.* to alleviate, to assuage
 Mit'igation, *s.* the act of assuaging; abatement of any thing harsh or painful
 Mit'igative, *a.* having power to alleviate
 Mit'igator, *s.* an appeaser
 Mit'igatory, *a.* softening; assuasive
 Mit're, *s.* (with joiners) a mode of joining two boards together—*v. a.* to join
 Mit're, *s.* a kind of episcopal crown
 Mit'red, *a.* adorned with a mitre
 Mit'tens, *s. pl.* gloves without fingers
 Mit'tent, *a.* sending forth, emitting
 Mit'timus, *s.* a warrant by which a justice of peace sends an offender to prison
 Mit'u, *s.* a large fowl of Brazil
 Mit'y, *a.* swarming with mites
 Mix, *v. a.* to unite, join, mingle
 Mix'en, *s.* a dung-hill; a lustral
 Mixtilin'ear, *a.* consisting of a line, or lines, part straight, and part curved [ther
 Mix'tion, *s.* confusion of one thing with another
 Mix'ture, *s.* act of mixing, things mixed
 Mix'en, *s.* the mast in the stern of a ship
 Miz'maze, *s.* a labyrinth, a maze
 Miz'zle, *v. n.* [See Mis'tle, Mist'le.]
 Miz'zy, *s.* a bog or quagmire
 Mnemon'ic, Mnemon'ical, *a.* assisting memory
 Mnemon'i'cian, *s.* one skilled in mnemonics
 Mnemon'ics, *s.* the art or act of memory
 Moan, *v.* to grieve, deplore—*s.* lamentation

Moan'ful, *a.* lamentable; expressing sorrow
 Moan'fully, *a.* with lamentation
 Moat, *s.* a canal round a castle, &c.
 Moat, *v. a.* to surround with a ditch
 Mob, *s.* a woman's cap; a crowd, rabble
 Mob, *v.* to scold vulgarly, to riot [mob
 Mob'bish, *a.* mean; after the manner of the
 Mob'bie, *v. a.* to dress inelegantly
 Mob'by, *s.* a drink made of potatoes
 Mob-cap, *s.* a plain head-dress for females
 Mob'le, *s.* the mob; the populace
 Mo'bile, *a.* movable
 Mobil'ity, *s.* the populace; activity; fickleness
 Moc'cason, *s.* a leathern shoe worn by the Indians
 Mo'cha-stone, *s.* a stone nearly related to the agate kind, of a clear horny gray, with delineations representing mosses, &c.
 Mock, *s.* riddick; act of contempt
 Mock, *v. a.* to mimic, ridicule, tantalize
 Mock, *a.* false, counterfeit, not real
 Mock'able, *a.* exposed to mockery
 Mock'er, *s.* one who mocks; a scoffer
 Mock'ery, *s.* ridicule, scorn, vain show
 Mock'eson, *s.* the name of a serpent
 Mock'ing, *s.* contemptuous imitation
 Mock'ing-bird, *s.* an American bird, which imitates the note of other birds
 Mock'ingly, *ad.* by way of derision
 Mock'-lead, Mock'-ore, *s.* a sulphuret of zinc
 Mo'dal, *a.* relating to the form or mode
 Modal'ity, *s.* accidental difference
 Mode, *s.* form, state, method, fashion
 Mod'el, *s.* a representation, copy, standard
 Mod'el, *v. a.* to mould, shape, delineate
 Mod'eller, *s.* one who models; a designer
 Mod'erable, *a.* measurable; governable
 Mod'erate, *a.* temperate, mild, sober
 Mod'erate, *v. a.* to regulate, to restrain
 Mod'erately, *ad.* temperately, mildly
 Mod'eraten'ess, *s.* state of being moderate
 Mod'eration, *s.* keeping the passions, &c. within due bounds; frugality in expense
 Mod'era'tor, *s.* one who rules or restrains
 Mod'eratorship, *s.* the office of a moderator
 Mod'ern, *a.* late, recent, not ancient, mean
 Mod'ernise, *v. a.* to adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things
 Mod'erniser, *s.* one who adapts ancient compositions to modern persons or things
 Mod'ernism, *s.* deviation from ancient manner
 Mod'ernly, *ad.* in modern times
 Mod'ernus, *s. pl.* persons of late times
 Mod'est, *a.* diffident, chaste, discreet
 Mod'estly, *ad.* not arrogantly, chastely
 Mod'esty, *s.* chastity, decency, humility
 Mod'icum, *s.* a small portion, a pittance
 Mod'ifiable, *a.* that may be diversified
 Mod'ification, *s.* the act of modifying
 Mod'ifier, *s.* he or that which modifies
 Mod'ify, *v. a.* to qualify, soften, shape
 Mod'ifi'ion, *s.* a bracket, set under the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite orders
 Mod'ish, *a.* fashionable, tasty, gay
 Mod'ishly, *ad.* fashionably
 Mod'ishness, *s.* affectation of the fashion
 Mod'ulate, *v. a.* to form sounds to a certain key, or to certain notes
 Mod'ulation, *s.* an agreeable harmony
 Mod'ulator, *s.* one who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner of instruments
 Mod'ule, *s.* a model or representation
 Mod'us, *s.* a compensation in lieu of tithes
 Mod'wall, *s.* a bird
 Mogul', *s.* an emperor of part of India
 Mo'hair, *s.* a thread or stuff made of hair

Mo'hair-shell, *s.* a peculiar species of voluta
 Moham'medan [See Mahometan, &c.]
 Mo'hawk, Mo'hoec, *s.* a barbarous Indian;
 one of the native Iroquoise
 Mo'dore, *s.* a Portuguese coin, value 17. 7s.
 Mo'fety, *s.* half, one of two equal parts
 Moil, *v.* to daub, toil, drudge, weary
 Moist, *a.* not dry; wet, damp, juicy
 Moist'en, *v. a.* to make damp, to wet
 Moist'ener, *s.* that which moistens
 Moist'ness, *s.* dampness; wettness
 Moist'ure, *s.* a moderate degree of wetness
 Mo'lar, *a.* having power to grind
 Mo'laris, *s.* a cheek-tooth; a grinder
 Mole, *s.* a natural spot; an animal
 Mo'lebat, *s.* a fish
 Mo'lecast, *s.* a hillock cast up by a mole
 Mo'lecatcher, *s.* one who catches moles
 Mo'le-ericket, *s.* an insect of the genus
 Molec'ular, *a.* small; diminutive [Grillus
 Molec'ule, *s.* a small portion of any thing
 Mo'le-eyed, *a.* having very small eyes
 Mo'lehill, *s.* a hillock made by a mole
 Molest', *v. a.* to disturb, vex, disquiet
 Molesta'tion, *s.* disturbance, vexation
 Molest'er, *s.* one who disturbs
 Molest'ful, *a.* vexatious; troublesome
 Mo'lewarp, Mould'warp, *s.* a mole
 Mo'llen, *s.* a flowering tree of China
 Molim'inous, *a.* extremely important
 Mollif'icent, *a.* softening, assuasive
 Mollif'iable, *a.* that may be softened
 Mollif'ication, *s.* the act of mollifying
 Mollif'ier, *s.* that which softens
 Mollif'y, *v. a.* to soften, assuage, pacify
 Mollif'y'ing, *v.* adapted to mitigate or assuage
 Mollus'ca, *s.* an order of fishes having no
 bones, some without any external cover-
 ing, others covered with a shell
 Mollus'can, Mollus'cous, *a.* of the nature of
 or closely resembling mollusca
 Molos'ses, Molas'ses, *s.* treacle; the spume
 or scum of the juice of the sugar-cane
 Molos'sus, *s.* a poetic foot, in Greek and
 Latin, of three long syllables
 Mo'lten, *a.* formed by melting
 Mo'ting, Moul'ting, *part. a.* the falling off,
 or change of feathers, horns, &c.
 Mo'tle, Mo'tly, *s.* a kind of wild garlie
 Molyb'den, Molyb'dena, *s.* the ore of mo-
 lybdenum, a mineral not unlike plumbago
 Molyb'denous, *a.* pertaining to molybden
 Molyb'denium, *s.* a brittle globulous metal
 in a blackish brilliant mass
 Mome, *s.* a dull blockish person; a post
 Mo'ment, *s.* an indivisible part of time;
 consequence, importance, value
 Momen'tal, *a.* important; of moment
 Momen'tally, Mo'mently, *ad.* for a moment
 Mo'mentarily, *ad.* every moment
 Mo'mentary, *a.* lasting for a moment
 Momen'tous, *a.* important, weighty
 Momen'tum, *s.* impetus, force
 Mo'mot, *s.* a genus of birds of South America
 Mon'aehal, *a.* monastic, monkish
 Mon'achism, *s.* a monastic life
 Mon'ad, Mon'ade, *s.* an indivisible thing
 Monadelp'ha, *s.* a class of plants, distin-
 guished by having the stamens connected
 at the base [in one body
 Monadelp'han, *a.* having the stamens united
 Monad'ic, Monad'ical, *a.* having the nature
 of a mouad
 Monan'dria, *s.* a class of plants distinguished
 by having one stamen
 Monan'drian, *a.* having one stamen only

Mon'arch, *a.* supreme; ruling
 Mon'arch, *s.* a sovereign, a king
 Mon'archal, Mon'archial, Mon'archic, Mo-
 nar'chical, *a.* regal; suiting a monarch;
 vested in a single ruler [press
 Mon'archess, *s.* a female monarch; an em-
 Mon'archie, *v. a.* to rule over as king
 Mon'archist, *s.* an advocate for monarchy
 Mon'archy, *s.* a kingly government; empire
 Monas'terial, *a.* relating to a monastery
 Mon'astery, *s.* a convent, a cloister
 Monas'tic, *a.* pertaining to a monastery
 Monas'tic, *s.* a monk
 Monas'tically, *ad.* reclusely
 Monas'ticism, *s.* monastic life
 Monas'ticon, *s.* a book giving an account of
 monasteries & other religious establishments
 Mon'day, *s.* the second day of the week
 Monde, *s.* [Fr.] the world; a certain num-
 ber of people: as, the *beau monde*. A
 globe, the ensign of power and authority
 Mon'e'tary, *a.* relating to money
 Mon'ey, *s.* any metal coined for traffic
 Mon'eybag, *s.* a large purse
 Mon'eybox, *s.* a till; repository of ready coin
 Mon'eybroker, *s.* a moneychanger
 Mon'eychanger, *s.* a dealer in money
 Mon'eyed, *a.* rich in money, wealthy
 Mon'eylender, *s.* one who lends money
 Mon'eyless, *a.* wanting money, poor
 Mon'eyscrivener, *s.* one who raises money
 Mon'ey-spinner, *s.* a small spider [for others
 Mon'eysworth, *s.* something worth its price
 Mon'ey-wort, *s.* a plant
 Mon'ger, *s.* a trader, dealer, seller
 Mon'grel, *s.* an animal of a mixed breed
 Mon'grel, *a.* of a mixed breed
 Mon'iliform, *a.* beaded, like a necklace
 Mon'iment, *s.* a memorial; a record
 Mon'ish, *v. a.* to admonish, counsel
 Mon'isher, *s.* an admonisher, a monitor
 Mon'ition, *s.* information, document
 Mon'itorial, *a.* containing admonition
 Mon'itive, *a.* conveying useful instruction
 Mon'itor, *s.* one who warns of faults, &c.
 Mon'itory, *a.* admonishing—*s.* a warning
 Mon'itress, *s.* an instructress
 Monk, *s.* one who lives in a monastery
 Monk'ery, *s.* the monastic life
 Monk'ey, *s.* an ape, a baboon; a silly fellow
 Monk'hood, *s.* the character of a monk
 Monk'ish, *a.* monastic; pertaining to monks
 Monk's-head, *s.* a plant
 Monk's-hood, *s.* a plant
 Monk's-rhu'barb, *s.* a plant
 Monocarp'ous, *a.* bearing one single fruit
 Monoc'e'ros, Mono'cerot, *s.* the unicorn
 Mon'ochord, *s.* an instrument of one string
 Monochromat'ic, *a.* of only one colour
 Mon'ochrome, *s.* a picture of only one colour
 Mon'ocotyle, Monocotyled'onous, *a.* having
 but one seed-lobe [seed-lobe
 Monocoty'ledon, *s.* a plant with only one
 Monoc'ular, Monoc'ulous, *a.* one-eyed
 Mon'ocule, *s.* an insect with one eye [toe
 Monodac'tyious, *a.* having but one finger or
 Mon'odist, *s.* one who writes a monody
 Mon'odon, *s.* the unicorn fish
 Monodramat'ic, *a.* relating to a monodrame
 Mon'odrame, *s.* a dramatic performance by
 only one person
 Mon'ody, *s.* a poem sung by one person
 Mon'oc'm, *s.* a class of plants, having the
 stamens and pistils distinct in each
 Monac'lyn, *a.* pertaining to the class of
 plants above described

Monogamia, *s.* a class of plants distinguished by having simple flowers, though the anthers are united
 Monogamian, *a.* belonging to plants with a simple flower [marriages
 Monogamist, *s.* one who disapproves second marriages
 Monogamous, *a.* having but one wife
 Monogamy, *s.* a marriage of one wife only
 Monogram, *s.* a cipher or character composed of many letters interwoven
 Monogrammal, *a.* like a monogram
 Monograph, *s.* an account of a single thing or class of things
 Monographic, *a.* drawn in plain lines
 Monography, *s.* a description in lines without colours
 Monogynia, *s.* a class of plants distinguished by having only one style or stigma [ma
 Monogynian, *a.* having but one style or stigma
 Monolith, Monolithic, *a.* consisting of one stone
 Monologist, *s.* one who soliloquizes [stone
 Monologue, Monology, *s.* a soliloquy
 Monomachy, *s.* a single combat, a duel
 Monome, Monomial, *s.* an algebraic quantity with but one name
 Monopathy, *s.* solitary sensibility
 Monopetalous, *a.* having but one flower-leaf
 Monophanous, *a.* similar in appearance
 Monophthong, *s.* a simple vowel-sound
 Monophthongal, *a.* consisting of a simple vowel-sound
 Monophyllous, *a.* having but one leaf
 Monophysite, *s.* he who maintains but one nature in Christ
 Monopoli, *s.* one who engrosses a trade or business entirely to himself
 Monopoly, *v. a.* to engross all of a commodity into a person's own hands
 Monopolizer, *s.* a monopolist
 Monopoly, *s.* the sole privilege of selling
 Monopolylogue, *s.* a performance by one person, who represents the voices and characters of many
 Monopteral, *a.* supported only by columns
 Monoptote, *s.* a noun of but one case
 Monospermous, *a.* bearing a single seed to each flower
 Monospherical, *a.* consisting of one sphere
 Monostich, *s.* a composition of one verse
 Monostrophic, *a.* free from the restraint of any particular metre
 Monosyllabic, Monosyllabical, *a.* consisting of one syllable
 Monosyllable, *s.* a word of one syllable
 Monotheism, *s.* belief in only one God
 Monothelite, *s.* one who holds that Christ had but one will
 Monotone, Monotony, *s.* uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence
 Monotonous, *a.* wanting variety in cadence
 Monotonously, *ad.* with one uniform tone
 Monoxylon, *s.* a boat made out of a single piece of wood
 Monsoon, *s.* a periodical trade-wind
 Monster, *s.* a thing unnatural or horrible
 Monstriferous, *a.* producing monsters
 Monstrosity, *s.* the state of being monstrous
 Monstrous, *a.* unnatural; shocking
 Monstrous, Monstrously, *ad.* shockingly; terribly; exceedingly
 Monstrousness, *s.* great enormity
 Montauic, *a.* pertaining to mountains
 Montefo, *s.* a horseman's cap
 Monteth, *s.* a vessel to wash glasses in
 Month, *s.* a space of time, four weeks
 Monthly, *a.* happening every month

MUCH COIN, MUCH CARE; MUCH MEAT, MUCH MALADY.

Moonicle, *s.* a hillock; a little mount
 Mooniculous, *a.* full of little mounts
 Moonigenous, *a.* produced on mountains
 Mooniment, *s.* any thing to perpetuate memory, as a tomb, pillar, statue, &c.
 Moonimental, *a.* preserving memory
 Moonimentally, *ad.* in memorial
 Moon, *s.* a term in grammar; disposition
 Moonfly, *ad.* sadly; pensively
 Mooniness, *s.* sulen displeasure
 Moonish, *a.* angry, out of humour; mental
 Moon, *s.* the great luminary of the night
 Moonbeam, *s.* a ray of lunar light
 Mooncalf, *s.* a monster; a stupid fellow
 Moonet, *s.* a little moon
 Moon-eye, *s.* an eye affected by the moon
 Moon-eyed, *a.* dim-eyed, purblind
 Moon-fish, *s.* a fish with a horned tail
 Moonish, *a.* like the moon; variable
 Moonless, *a.* not illuminated by the moon
 Moonlight, *s.* light afforded by the moon
 Moonlight, *a.* illuminated by the moon
 Moonshine, *s.* the lustre of the moon
 Moonshiny, *a.* enlightened by the moon
 Moonstone, *s.* a kind of stone: selenites
 Moonstruck, *a.* affected by the moon
 Moon-trefoil, *s.* a plant
 Moonwort, *s.* a plant, satin-flower
 Moon'y, *a.* like the moon, lumated
 Moor, *s.* an African; a marsh, fen, bog
 Moor, *v.* to fasten by anchors; to be fixed
 Moorcock, *s.* the male of the moorhen
 Moorgame, *s.* red game; grouse
 Moorhen, *s.* the name of a water fowl
 Mooring, *s.* a place where a ship anchors
 Moorish, Moor'y, *a.* marshy, fen'y
 Moorland, *s.* a marsh, watery ground
 Moorstone, *s.* a species of granite
 Moose, *s.* a large American deer
 Moot, *v. a.* to argue on a supposed cause
 Moot-case, or point, *s.* a disputable point
 Mooted, *a.* plucked up by the roots (heral.)
 Mooter, *s.* a disputer of a mooted case
 Moot-hall, Moot-house, *s.* a town-hall
 Mop, *s.* a utensil to clean floors, &c.
 Mop, *v. a.* to rub with a mop
 Mope, *v. n.* to be spiritless or drowsy
 Mope, Mopus, *s.* a drone, a dreamer
 Mope-eyed, *a.* short-sighted; purblind
 Mopish, *a.* spiritless; inattentive; dejected
 Mopishness, *s.* dejection; inactivity
 Moppet, Mopsey, *s.* a puppet, a doll
 Moral, *a.* relating to human life, as it is virtuous or criminal, good or bad
 Moral, *s.* the instruction of a fable, &c.
 Moralist, *s.* one who practises morality
 Morality, *s.* doctrine of the duties of life
 Moralization, *s.* explanation in a moral sense
 Moralize, *v.* to write, &c. on moral subjects
 Moralizer, *s.* one who moralizes
 Morally, *ad.* honestly, justly; probably
 Morals, *s.* the practice of moral duties
 Morass, *s.* a fen, a bog, a moor, a swamp
 Morassy, *a.* marshy; fen'y
 Moravian, *s.* one of a religious sect called United Brethren—*a.* pertaining to Moravia
 Morbid, *a.* diseased, corrupted [ravia
 Morbidity, *s.* the state of being diseased
 Morbific, *a.* causing diseases
 Morbifous, *a.* pertaining to the measles
 Morbose, *a.* proceeding from disease
 Morbosity, *s.* diseased state
 Morbulent, *a.* full of disease, sickly
 Mordacious, *a.* biting, apt to bite
 Mordaciously, *ad.* bitingly; sarcastically
 Mordacity, *s.* a biting quality

MEN ERR; FRIENDS ONLY MAKE A MUCK AT GOODNESS.

[MOS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MOU]

MEN OF TALENT RISE WITH THEIR COMPANY, AND ARE BROUGHT OUT BY THE OCCASION.

MAN IS A TREE, THE FRUIT WHEREOF IS NEVER RIPE BUT IN THE LATTER SEASON.

Mor'dant, *s.* a substance used in dyeing, to fix the colours in the cloth, silk, &c.
 Mor'dicancy, *s.* a biting quality; corrosion
 Mor'dicant, *a.* biting; acid
 Mordica'tion, *s.* act of corroding or biting
 More, *a.* in greater number or degree
 More, *ad.* to a greater degree
 Moreen', *s.* a kind of woollen stuff used for curtains and bed-hangings
 Morel', *s.* a kind of cherry; a plant
 Moreo'er, *ad.* more than yet mentioned
 Moresk', Mores'que, *a.* done like the Moors
 Moresk', *s.* a painting or carving done in compartments after the Moorish manner
 Mor'glay, *s.* a deadly weapon
 Mor'gray, *s.* a gray speckled fish
 Mor'geration, *s.* obedience; obsequiousness
 Mor'gerous, *a.* obedient, obsequious
 Mor'il, *s.* a porous mushroom [room
 Mor'iform, *a.* having the form of a mushroom
 Mor'illon, *s.* a fowl of the genus *anus*
 Mor'inel, *s.* a bird, called also Dotteril
 Morin'ga, *s.* a plant
 Mor'ion, *s.* armour for the head, a casque
 Moris'co, *s.* a dancer of the morris-dance
 Morn, Morn'ing, *s.* first part of the day [day
 Morn'ing, *a.* being in the early part of the
 Morn'ing-gown, *s.* a gown worn in the morn
 Morn'ing-star, *s.* the planet Venus when preceding the rising sun
 Moroc'co, *s.* a fine sort of leather
 Moro'ne, *a.* of a deep crimson colour
 Moro'se, *a.* cross, peevish, surly, sour
 Moro'sely, *ad.* sourly; peevishly
 Moro'seness, *s.* peevishness, sourness
 Moro'sity, *s.* moroseness; peevishness
 Mor'phew, *s.* a scurf on the face
 Mor'phew, *v. a.* to cover with scurf
 Mor'phia, *s.* an alkali extracted from opium
 Mor'ris-dance, *s.* an antic dance performed by men with bells on their legs, which was learned from the Moors [ish dance
 Mor'ris-dancer, *s.* one who dances the moor-
 Mor'row, *s.* the day following the present
 Morse, *s.* an animal called the sea-horse
 Mor'sel, *s.* a small piece, a mouthful
 Mor'sure, *s.* the act of biting
 Mort, *s.* a tune at the death of game
 Mortal, *a.* deadly, destructive, violent
 Mortal, *s.* a human being, man
 Mortal'ity, *s.* subjection to death; power of destruction; human nature
 Mortal'tze, *v. a.* to make mortal
 Mortally, *ad.* irrecoverably; deadly
 Mortar, *s.* a cement for building; a vessel to pound in; a bomb cannon
 Mort'gage, *s.* a pledge; property held as a security for money lent
 Mort'gage, *v. a.* to pledge lands, &c.
 Mortgagee', *s.* one who takes a mortgage
 Mort'gager, *s.* one who gives a mortgage
 Mortiferous, *a.* fatal, deadly, destructive
 Mortification, *s.* a gangrene; humiliation
 Mortifier, *s.* that which mortifies
 Mortify, *v.* to gangrene; humble, vex
 Mort'ise, *s.* a hole cut in one piece of wood to admit the tenon of another
 Mort'ise, *v. a.* to join with a mortise
 Mort'main, *s.* an unalienable estate
 Mort'ress, *s.* a dish of various meats
 Mort'uary, *s.* a gift left to the church—a belonging to the burial of the dead
 Mosa'ic, Mosa'ical, *a.* denoting the writings or law of Moses
 Mosa'ic-work, *s.* an imitation of a painting in pebbles, marbles, tiles, or shells

Mos'chatel, *s.* a plant
 Mosche'to, Mosqui'to, Musqui'to, *s.* a West Indian stinging gnat or fly
 Mosque, *s.* a Mahometan temple
 Moss, *s.* a substance growing on trees, &c.
 Moss, *v. a.* to cover with moss
 Moss-clad, *a.* clad or covered with moss
 Moss'-grown, *a.* overgrown with moss
 Moss'iness, *s.* the state of being mossy
 Moss'-trooper, *s.* a robber; a bandit
 Moss'y, *a.* overgrown with moss
 Most, *ad.* in the greatest or highest degree
 Most, *a.* greatest in number or quantity
 Most'ic, *s.* a painter's staff; the stick on which a painter leans while at work
 Most'ly, *ad.* for the most part
 Mot'tail, *s.* a bird, the wagtail
 Mot'tion, *s.* the act of moving
 Mot'e, *s.* a very small particle of matter; court of judicature
 Mot'tet, *s.* a sort of sacred music
 Mot'h, *s.* a small insect that eats cloth
 Mot'h'eat, *v. a.* to prey upon, as a moth
 Mot'h'eatn, *part. a.* eaten by moths
 Mot'h'er, *s.* a woman that has borne a child; a sort of mouldiness on liquors
 Mot'h'er, *a.* native; as, mother country
 Mot'h'er, *v. a.* to adopt as a son or daughter; to concrete, as mould on liquors
 Motherhood, *s.* the state of being a mother
 Mot'h'er-in-law, *s.* the mother of a husband
 Mot'h'erless, *a.* having lost a mother [wife
 Mot'h'erly, *a.* suiting a mother; fond
 Mot'h'erly, *ad.* in the manner of a mother
 Mot'h'er-of-pearl, *s.* a kind of coarse pearl
 Mot'h'er-water, *s.* the fluid remaining after the evaporation of salt water
 Mot'h'er-wit, *s.* native wit; common sense
 Mot'h'erwort, *s.* a plant
 Mot'h'ery, *a.* dreggy, concreted, mouldy
 Mot'h'y, *a.* full of moths
 Mot'ion, *s.* the act of moving; a proposal
 Mot'ion, *v. a.* to propose; to advise
 Mot'ioner, *s.* a mover; a proposer
 Mot'ionless, *a.* being without motion
 Mot'ive, *s.* the reason of an action
 Mot'ive, *a.* having the power to move
 Mot'ivity, *s.* the power of producing motion
 Mot'ley, *a.* mingled, of various colours
 Mot'ory, *a.* giving motion
 Mot'o', *s.* an apposite phrase or sentence quoted; the sentence added to a device
 Mould, *s.* mouldiness, earth, cast, form
 Mould, *v. a.* to knead; to model; to shape
 Mould'able, *a.* that may be moulded
 Mould'er, *s.* he who moulds
 Mould'er, *v.* to turn to dust; to perish
 Mould'ering, *part. a.* crumbling into dust
 Mould'iness, *s.* the state of being mouldy
 Mould'ing, *s.* ornaments of wood, stone, &c. projections beyond a wall, column, &c.
 Mould'y, *a.* overgrown with concretions
 Moul'net', *s.* a kind of turstie
 Moul't, *v. n.* to shed or change feathers
 Moul'ting, *s.* a periodical change of plumage
 Mound, *s.* a rampart; a fence
 Mound, *v. a.* to fortify with a mound
 Mount, *s.* an artificial hill; a mount'ain
 Mount, *v.* to get on horseback, ascend
 Mount'able, *a.* that may be ascended
 Mount'ain, *s.* a vast bulk of earth
 Mount'ain, *a.* growing on mountains
 Mount'ain-blue, *s.* malachite
 Mountaineer', *s.* a rustic; a highlander
 Mount'ain-green, *s.* a carbonate of copper
 Mount'ainous, *a.* full of mountains, hilly

[MUC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MUL

MISANTHROPY IS BUT ANOTHER WORD FOR MORTIFIED VANITY.

Mountainousness, *s.* state of being full of
 Moun'tain-parsley, *s.* a plant [mountains
 Moun'tain-rose, *s.* a plant
 Moun'tain-soap, *s.* a dark-coloured mineral
 Moun'tebank, *v. a.* to cheat; to gull
 Moun'tebank, *s.* a quack; a stage doctor
 Moun'tebankery, *s.* quackery; vain pre-
 Moun'ter, *s.* one that mounts [traces
 Mount'ing, *s.* ascent; embellishment
 Mount'ingly, *ad.* by rising or ascending
 Moun'ty, *s.* the rise of a hawk
 Mour'n, *v.* to grieve, lament, bewail
 Mour'n'er, *s.* one that mourns
 Mour'n'ful, *a.* causing sorrow, sorrowful
 Mour'n'fully, *ad.* with sorrow
 Mour'n'fulness, *s.* sorrow, grief
 Mour'n'ing, *s.* the dress of sorrow; grief
 Mour'n'ing-dove, *s.* a dove of North America
 Mour'n'ingly, *ad.* with appearance of sorrow
 Mouse, *s.* a small quadruped
 Mouse, *v. n.* to catch mice
 Mou'se-ear, *s.* a plant [passes
 Mou'se-hole, *s.* a hole through which a mouse
 Mou'ser, *s.* one that catches mice
 Mou'se-tail, *s.* a plant
 Mou'setrap, *s.* a trap to catch mice with
 Mouth, *s.* the aperture in the head at which
 food is received; an entrance, &c.
 Mouth, *v.* to vociferate, to grumble
 Mouth'-friend, *s.* a pretended friend
 Mouth'ful, *s.* what the mouth can hold
 Mouth'-honour, *s.* insincere civility
 Mouth'ing, *s.* utterance with affected fullness
 of sound
 Mouth'less, *a.* being without a mouth
 Mouth'-piece, *s.* the part of a wind instru-
 ment to which the mouth is applied; one
 who delivers the sentiments of others
 Mov'able, *a.* that may be moved
 Mov'ableness, *s.* possibility to be moved
 Mov'ables, *s. pl.* personal goods, furniture
 Mov'ably, *ad.* so as it may be moved
 Move, *s.* the act of moving; change of sit-
 uation; a term used at chess
 Move, *v.* to change place, stir, persuade
 Mov'eless, *a.* fixed, unmoved
 Mov'e'ment, *s.* motion; manner of moving
 Mo'vent, *a.* moving; not quiescent—*s.* that
 which moves any thing
 Mov'er, *s.* that which moves; a proposer
 Mov'ing, *a.* affecting, pathetic
 Mov'ingly, *ad.* pathetically
 Mov'ingness, *s.* the power of affecting, as the
 Mow, *v.* a heap of hay or corn [passions
 Mow, *v.* to cut with a scythe, make mows
 Mower, *s.* one who cuts with a scythe
 Mow'ing, *s.* act of cutting with a scythe
 Mow'burn, *v. n.* to ferment and heat
 Mox'a, Mox'o, *s.* an Indian moss
 Moyle, *s.* a mule; a graft or cion
 Much, *ad.* nearly; often; in a great degree
 Much, *s.* a great deal; something strange
 Mu'cle-acid, *s.* an acid obtained from gums
 Mu'cid, *a.* hoary, musty, mouldy, slimy
 Mu'cidness, *s.* sliminess, mustiness
 Mu'cilage, *s.* a slimy or viscous body
 Mucila'ginous, *a.* slimy, viscous, ropy
 Mucila'ginousness, *s.* sliminess; viscosity
 Mu'cite, *s.* a substance with mucous acid
 Muck, *s.* dung; any thing filthy
 Muck, *v. a.* to manure with dung
 Muck'er, *v. a.* to get or save meanly
 Muck'heap, Muck'hill, *s.* a dunghill
 Muck'iness, *s.* nastiness, filth, dirtiness
 Muck'worm, *s.* a worm bred in dung; a cur-
 mudgeon; a miser

Mucky, *a.* nasty, filthy, dirty
 Mu'cous, Mu'culent, *a.* slimy, viscous
 Mu'cousness, Mu'culence, *s.* slime; viscosity
 Mu'cronated, *a.* narrowed to a point
 Mu'cus, *s.* any slimy liquor or moisture
 Mud, *s.* filth or mire; wet dirt
 Mud, *v. a.* to bury in mud; to be foul
 Mud'dily, *ad.* with foul mixture, dirtily
 Mud'diness, *s.* state of being muddy
 Mud'dle, *s.* a confused or turbid state
 Mud'dle, *v. a.* to make tipsy; to foul
 Mud'died, *a.* half drunk, tipsy
 Mud'dy, *a.* turbid, dark, cloudy
 Mud'dy, *v. a.* to make muddy [standing
 Mud'dy-headed, *a.* having a dull under-
 Mud'-fish, *s.* a fish of the cyprinus kind
 Mud'sucker, *s.* a sea-fowl
 Mud'-wall, *s.* a wall built with mud
 Mud'-walled, *a.* having a mud-wall
 Mud'wort, *s.* the least water plantain
 Muff, *s.* a cover of fur for the hands
 Muff'n, *s.* a kind of light spongy cake
 Muff'le, *v.* to wrap up, blindfold, hide
 Muff'le, *s.* a vessel used in chymistry
 Muff'ler, *s.* a cover for the face
 Muff'don, *s.* the wild sheep or musmon
 Muff'ti, *s.* the Mahometan high priest
 Mug, *s.* a cup to drink out of
 Mug'gent, *s.* a sort of wild duck
 Mug'gish, Mug'gy, *a.* moist, damp, cclose
 Mug'house, *s.* an alehouse
 Mug'ient, *a.* lowing or hellowing
 Mug'gil, *s.* a fish, the mullet
 Mug'weed, *s.* a plant
 Mug'wort, *s.* a plant
 Mul'to, *s.* one born of parents of whom
 the one is black and the other white
 Mul'berry, *s.* a tree and its fruit
 Mulet, *v. a.* to punish by fine or forfeiture—
s. a penalty, a pecuniary fine
 Mule'tuary, *a.* punishing with fine
 Mule, *s.* an animal generated between a
 horse and an ass, or an ass and a mare
 Muleteer', *s.* a mule-driver
 Mu'lewort, *s.* a plant
 Mule'brity, *s.* womanhood; tenderness
 Mu'lish, *a.* obstinate as a mule
 Muli, *v. a.* to heat and sweeten wine, &c.
 Mullen, *s.* a plant
 Mull'er, *s.* a grinding-stone for colours
 Mull'et, *s.* a sea-fish
 Mulligataw'uey, *s.* a soup highly seasoned
 with pepper, &c.
 Mull'igrubs, *s.* (a low word) sullenness,
 doggedness; a pain in the intestines
 Mull'ion, *s.* a division in a window-frame—
v. a. to shape into divisions in a window
 Mull'ock, *s.* dirt or rubbish
 Mulse, *s.* hoiled wine mixed with honey
 Multan'gular, *a.* having many corners
 Multan'gularly, *ad.* with many corners
 Multan'gularness, *s.* the being polygonal
 Multicap'sular, *a.* divided into many cells
 Multica'vous, *a.* full of holes
 Multia'rious, *a.* having great diversity
 Multifa'riously, *ad.* with multiplicity
 Multifa'riousness, *s.* multiplied diversity
 Multif'id, Multif'idous, *a.* divided into many
 Multif'lorous, *a.* many-flowered [parts
 Multif'orm, *a.* having various shapes
 Multif'ormity, *s.* diversity of shapes
 Multigen'erosus, *a.* having many kinds
 Multij'ous, *a.* consisting of many parts
 Multilat'eral, *a.* having many sides
 Multilin'cal, *a.* having many lines
 Multiloc'ular, *a.* having many cells

MISERIES HAVE POWER OVER MAN, NOT MAN OVER MISERIES.

MERIT, LIKE A VIRGIN'S BUSHES, WILL BE MOST DISCOVERED WHEN YOU MOST TRY TO HIDE IT.

MAKE NOT YOUR NEIGHBOUR'S FAULT GREATER THAN IT IS, NOR YOUR OWN LESS.

Multiloquous, *a.* very talkative
 Multinomial, Multinomial, Multinomial-
 ous, *a.* having many names
 Multiparous, *a.* having many at a birth
 Multipartite, *a.* consisting of many parts
 Multiped, *a.* having many feet
 Multipede, *s.* an insect with many feet
 Multiple, *s.* any number that contains
 another number several times
 Multiple, *a.* containing many times
 Multiple, *a.* consisting of many folds
 Multipliable, Multipliable, *a.* capable of
 being arithmetically multiplied [multiplied]
 Multipliability, *s.* capacity of being mul-
 tipliable
 Multiple, *s.* number to be multiplied
 Multiply, *a.* consisting of many
 Multiplication, *s.* the act of multiplying
 Multiplicative, *a.* tending to multiply
 Multiplicator, *s.* that which multiplies
 Multiplicious, *a.* manifold
 Multiplicity, *s.* a great variety
 Multiplier, *s.* the multiplier
 Multiply, *v. a.* to increase in number
 Multipotent, *a.* having manifold power
 Multipresence, *s.* the power of being present
 in many places at once
 Multisilquous, *a.* having many pods or
 seed-vessels
 Multisound, *a.* having many sounds
 Multisyllable, *s.* a word of many syllables
 Multitude, *s.* many; a crowd or throng
 Multitudinous, *a.* consisting of very many
 Multivagant, Multivagous, *a.* wandering
 or straying much abroad [valves]
 Multivalve, Multivalvular, *a.* having many
 Multivalve, *s.* an animal with a shell of
 many valves
 Multiversant, *a.* assuming many shapes
 Multivorous, *a.* having many ways
 Multocular, *a.* having more eyes than two
 Multure, *s.* a toll for grinding corn
 Mum, *int.* hush—*s.* a kind of ale—*a.* silent
 Mumber, *v.* to mutter, to chew
 Mumbler, *s.* a mutterer, a slow speaker
 Mumberingly, *ad.* with inarticulate utterance
 Mumberchance, *s.* the silence of an idiot
 Mumm, *v. a.* to mask; to act in disguise
 Mummer, *s.* a masker, a player
 Mummery, *s.* low sport; buffoonery
 Mummy, *v. a.* to preserve as a mummy
 Mummy, *s.* a dead body preserved by the
 Egyptian art of embalming; a kind of wax
 Mump, *v. a.* to nibble, to bite quick; to beg
 Mumper, *s.* a beggar
 Mumping, *s.* begging tricks; mockery
 Mumpish, *a.* sullen, obstinate
 Mumps, *s.* sullenness, silent anger; a dis-
 ease of the throat, the quincy
 Munch, Munch, *v. n.* to chew eagerly
 Muncher, *s.* one that munches
 Mund, *s.* peace, quiet
 Mundane, *a.* belonging to the world
 Mundanity, *s.* secularity; worldliness
 Mundation, *s.* the act of cleansing
 Mundatory, *a.* of power to cleanse
 Mundic, *s.* a kind of marcasite
 Mundification, *s.* cleansing, as from dross
 Mundificative, *s.* a medicine to cleanse
 Mundificative, *a.* having power to cleanse
 Mundify, *v. a.* to cleanse; to make clean
 Mundivagant, *a.* wandering through the
 Mundungus, *s.* stinking tobacco [world]
 Munerary, *a.* belonging to a gift
 Munerate, *v. a.* to reward
 Muneration, *s.* gift; reward
 Municipal, *a.* belonging to a corporation

Municipality, *s.* the people of a district
 Munificence, *s.* liberality, generosity
 Munificent, *a.* bountiful, liberal
 Munificently, *ad.* liberally; generously
 Munition, *s.* a fortification; support
 Munition, *s.* fortification; ammunition
 Munity, *s.* security; freedom
 Murage, *s.* a toll paid for repairing walls
 Mur'al, *a.* pertaining to a wall
 Murder, *s.* the act of killing unlawfully
 Murder, *v. a.* to kill unlawfully, destroy
 Murderer, *s.* one who kills unlawfully
 Murderess, *s.* she who commits murder
 Murderous, *a.* bloody, guilty of murder
 Murderously, *ad.* in a bloody manner
 Mure, *v. a.* to enclose in walls—*s.* a wall
 Muriacite, *s.* a stone made of salt, sand, &c.
 Muriate, *s.* a salt of muriatic acid with a
 Muriate, *a.* made salt, put in brine [base
 Muriatic, *a.* having the nature of brine
 Muriatiferous, *a.* producing salt
 Muriated, *a.* full of sharp points
 Murine, *a.* of or pertaining to a mouse
 Murk, *s.* husks of trout; darkness
 Murky, *a.* dark, cloudy, wanting light
 Murmur, *v. n.* to grumble, to mutter
 Murmur, *s.* a complaint, a grumbling
 Murmur, *s.* a grumbler, a repiner
 Murmuring, *s.* a low sound; a confused
 noise; complaint half suppressed
 Murmuringly, *ad.* complainingly
 Murmurous, *a.* exciting murmur
 Murrain, *s.* a plague amongst cattle
 Murrey, *a.* darkly red
 Murrhine, *s.* a delicate kind of porcelain
 Mur'ion, *s.* a helmet; a casque
 Muscadel, Muscadine, Muscat, Mus'catel,
s. sweet grapes, and the wine produced
 Muscle, *s.* a fleshy fibre [from them
 Musco'seness, Muscosity, *s.* mossiness
 Muscovado, *s.* unrefined sugar
 Muscovy-duck, *s.* the musk-duck
 Muscular, Musculous, *a.* full of muscles
 Muscularity, *s.* the state of being muscular
 Musculite, *s.* a petrified muscle or shell
 Muscless, *a.* disregarding the power of poetry
 Mushr'oon-stone, *s.* a fossil-stone
 Music-book, *s.* a book containing tunes
 Muse, *s.* the power of poetry; thought
 Muse, *v. n.* to study, ponder, think close
 Musca, Musia, *s.* mosaic work
 Museful, *a.* deep-thinking
 Mus'er, *s.* one apt to be absent of mind
 Muse'um, *s.* a repository of curiosities
 Mushr'oom, *s.* a spongy plant; an upstart
 Mus'ic, *s.* the science of sounds; harmony
 Musical, *a.* harmonious, sweet-sounding
 Musically, *ad.* harmoniously; sweetly
 Musicalness, *s.* harmony
 Musician, *s.* one skilled in harmony
 Mus'ic-master, *s.* one who teaches music
 Mus'ing, *s.* meditation; contemplation
 Musk, *s.* a perfume; a flower; a grape
 Musk, *v. a.* to perfume with musk
 Musk'apple, *s.* a kind of apple [made
 Musk'cat, *s.* the animal from which musk is
 Musk'cherry, *s.* a sort of cherry
 Musket, *s.* a soldier's hand gun; a hawk
 Musketeer, *s.* a soldier armed with a musket
 Musketoon, *s.* a blunderbuss, a short gun
 Mus'ketry, *s.* the term for muskets collectively
 Muskiness, *s.* the scent of musk
 Musk'melon, *s.* a fragrant melon
 Musk-ox, *s.* a species of ox
 Musk'pear, *s.* a fragrant kind of pear
 Musk-rose, *s.* a fragrant rose so called

[MYO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MAX]

Musk'rat, Musk'quash, *s.* a small American animal, valuable for its fur
 Musk'seed, *s.* a plant
 Musk'wood, *s.* a plant
 Musk'y, *a.* sweet of scent, fragrant
 Mus'lin, *s.* fine stuff made of cotton
 Mus'nud, *s.* an eastern throne
 Mus'sack, *s.* a liquor much used in China
 Mus'sel, *s.* a shell-fish
 Mus'site, *s.* a greenish white mineral
 Mus'sulman, *s.* a Mahometan believer
 Mu-t, *verb. imperf.* to be obliged
 Must, *v.* to make or grow mouldy
 Mus'tac, *s.* a small tufted monkey
 Mus'taches, Mus'tachoes, *s.* the hair left to grow on the upper lip; whiskers
 Mus'tard, *s.* a plant and its seed
 Mus'teline, *a.* pertaining to weasels
 Mus'ter, *v.* to assemble, review, collect
 Mus'ter, *s.* a review and register of forces
 Mus'ter-book, *s.* a book in which forces are registered [muster
 Mus'ter-master, *s.* one who superintends the
 Mus'ter-roll, *s.* a register of forces
 Mus'tily, *ad.* mouldily; sourly
 Mus'tiness, *s.* mould, damp, foulness
 Mus'ty, *a.* mouldy, spoiled with damp; dull
 Mutability, *s.* changeableness, inconstancy
 Mut'able, *a.* alterable, inconstant, unsettled
 Mut'ableness, *s.* uncertainty; instability
 Mutation, *s.* the act of changing, alteration
 Mute, *a.* silent, dumb, not vocal
 Mute, *s.* one that has no power of speech
 Mute, *v. n.* to dung as birds
 Mute, Mut'ing, *s.* the dung of birds
 Mut'ely, *ad.* silently; not vocally
 Mut'eness, *s.* silence; aversion to speak
 Mut'ilate, *v. a.* to maim, to cut off
 Mut'ilated, *a.* maimed, defective
 Mut'ilation, *s.* deprivation of a limb, &c.
 Mut'illator, *s.* one that mutilates
 Mut'itious, *a.* mutilated, defective
 Mut'ine, Mutineer', *s.* a mover of sedition
 Mut'itious, *a.* seditious, tumultuous
 Mut'itiously, *ad.* seditiously; turbulently
 Mut'itiousness, *s.* opposition to authority
 Mut'iny, *v. n.* to rise against authority
 Mut'iny, *s.* sedition, revolt, insurrection
 Mut'ter, *v.* to grumble, utter imperfectly
 Mut'ter, *s.* murmur; obscure utterance
 Mut'terer, *s.* a grumbler; a murmurer
 Mut'tering, *s.* utterance of a low voice
 Mut'teringly, *ad.* without distinct articulation
 Mut'ton, *s.* the flesh of sheep, a sheep
 Mut'ton-fist, *s.* a hand large and red
 Mut'tual, *a.* reciprocal, acting in return
 Mutual'ity, *s.* reciprocation
 Mut'tually, *ad.* reciprocally, in return
 Mutua'tion, *s.* the act of borrowing [other
 Mutua'tious, *a.* borrowed; taken from some
 Mut'tule, *s.* a square modulation under the
 Mus'x, *a.* dirty; gloomy [cornice
 Muz'zle, *s.* the mouth of any thing; a fasten-
 ing for the mouth, which hinders to bite
 Muz'zle, *v. a.* to bind the mouth; to fondle
 with the mouth close; to restrain from hurt
 Muz'zy, *a.* absent; forgetful; dreaming; be-
 wildered by thought; bewildered by liquor
 My, *pron. pos.* belonging to me
 Mycan'tha, *s.* a plant, the butcher's broom
 Mydri'asis, *s.* too great a dilatation of the
 pupils of the eye
 Myn'heer, *s.* sir, my lord or master, among
 the Dutch; among us, usually a Dutchman
 Myograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to a description
 of the muscles

Myog'raphist, *s.* a describer of the muscles
 Myog'raphy, *s.* a description of the muscles
 Myolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to the doctrine
 of the muscles
 Myology, *s.* the doctrine of the muscles
 My'ope, *s.* a short-sighted person
 My'opy, *s.* shortness of sight
 Myo'tomy, *s.* a dissection of the muscles
 Myr'iad, *s.* the number of ten thousand;
 proverbially any great number
 Myria'deter, *s.* a French measure of 10,000
 meters [u. en
 Myr'riach, *s.* a commander of ten thousand
 Myr'riure, *s.* a French measure of 10,000 acres
 Myr'rin, *s.* the residue of bees-wax digested
 in acohol
 Myriofl'iter, *s.* a French measure of cap. city
 Myr'midon, *s.* any rude ruffian
 Myro'balan, *s.* dried fruit. The production
 of trees growing in the East Indies
 Myro'pologist, *s.* one who sells unguents
 My'rus, *s.* a species of the sea-serpent
 Myrrh, *s.* a strong aromatic gum. It is
 brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which
 produces it is wholly unknown
 Myrrh'ine, *a.* belonging to myrrh
 Myrrh'ites, *s.* a precious stone having the
 colour and smell of myrrh
 Myr'tiform, *a.* having the shape of myrtle
 Myr'tle, *s.* a fragrant kind of shrub or tree;
 it was anciently held sacred to Venus
 Myr'teberry, *s.* the fruit of the myrtle
 Myself, *s.* an emphatical word used for or
 with I; as, I will do it myself
 Mystagog'ical, *a.* relating to the interpreta-
 tion of divine mysteries
 Mystagogue, *s.* an inter'preter of mysteries
 Mystagogy, *s.* the act of initiating into sacred
 Myste'rial, *a.* containing a mystery [mysteries
 Myste'riarch, *s.* one who presides over or has
 the charge of sacred mysteries
 Myste'rious, *a.* inaccessible to the under-
 standing; awfully obscure
 Myste'riously, *ad.* enigmatically, obscurely
 Myste'riousness, *s.* difficulty or perplexity
 Myste'ry, *v. a.* to turn to enigmas
 Mystery, *s.* something above human intel-
 ligence; any thing artfully concealed
 Mystic, *s.* one of an ancient sect, who
 were frantically enthusiastic
 Mystic, Myst'ical, *a.* sacredly obscure, se-
 cret, dark; involving some hidden meaning
 Myst'ically, *ad.* in a manner, or by an act
 implying some secret meaning
 Mystical'ness, *s.* involution of some secret
 meaning; the state of being mystical
 Mystic'ism, *s.* obscurity; the doctrine of the
 Mystics
 Mystification, *s.* the act of rendering any
 thing obscure or mysterious, and generally
 practised to conceal real ignorance
 Myst'ify, *v. n.* to render obscure or complex
 Myth'ic, Myth'ical, *a.* fabulous
 Myth'ology, *s.* history interspersed with fable
 Mythog'rapher, *s.* a writer of fables
 Mytholo'gical, *a.* relating to mythology
 Mytholo'gically, *ad.* in a manner suitable to
 the system of fables
 Mythologist, *s.* an explainer of fables
 Mythologize, *v. n.* to relate or explain the
 fabulous history of the heathens
 Mythology, *s.* a system of fables; explica-
 tion of the fabulous history of heathen gods
 Mythoplasm, *s.* a narration of fable
 My'til'ic, *s.* a petrified mussel shell
 Myx'on, *s.* a fish of the mullet kind

MANY MEN, BY THEIR ILL-DOINGS, PAVE THE WAY TO THEIR UNDOING.

MEN'S ACTIONS ARE THE GREATEST SIGN OF THEIR INCLINATIONS.

N.

N, a Consonant, has in English an invaluable sound; as, *no, name, not*; but it is sometimes almost lost after *m*; as, *condemn, contain*. As a Latin numeral it stands for *nine hundred*, and with a dash over it for *nine thousand*.

Nab, *s.* the summit of a hill or rock

Nab, *v. a.* to catch unexpectedly

Nabob, *s.* the title of an Indian prince; a name given to one who has acquired a great fortune in India

Nacker, *s.* a collar-maker; a harness-maker

Nacre, *s.* mother-of-pearl

Nacreous, *a.* having a pearly lustre

Nacrite, *s.* a rare greenish-white mineral

Nadir, *s.* the point opposite to the zenith

Næve, *s.* a spot; a mole

Nævose, *a.* marked with spots or freckles

Naff, **Naft**, *s.* a kind of tufted sea-bird

Nag, *s.* a small or young horse

Nagad, *s.* a water-nymph

Nail, *s.* horn on fingers and toes; an iron spike; the 16th part of a yard; a stud

Nail, *v. a.* to fasten with nails

Nailer, *s.* a nail-maker

Nailery, *s.* a manufactory for nails

Natively, *ad.* with native simplicity

Naiÿete, *s.* simplicity; ingenuousness

Naked, *a.* uncovered, bare; unarmed, defenceless; plain, evident, not hidden

Nakedly, *ad.* without covering; merely

Nakedness, *s.* a want of covering

Nacker, *s.* violent and painful flatulence

Na'ma', *s.* the Turk's common prayer [ness

Nambypamby, *a.* having little affected prettiness

Name, *s.* an appellation, reputation, fame

Name, *v. a.* to give a name to, to mention by name, to specify, to nominate, to utter

Nameless, *a.* not distinguished by any appellation

Name'ly, *ad.* particularly, specially [lation

Nam'sake, *s.* one of the same name

Nankin, **Nanken'**, *s.* a kind of light cotton, first manufactured in China

Nap, *s.* a short sleep, slumber; down on cloth

Nap, *v. n.* to sleep; to be drowsy or secure

Nape, *s.* the joint of the neck behind

Nap'ery, *s.* linen for the table

Naph'tha, *s.* an unctuous mineral acid of the bituminous kind, very ready to take fire

Naph'thaline, *s.* a crystallizable substance deposited from naphtha

Nap'kin, *s.* a cloth to wipe the hands, &c.

Nap'less, *a.* threadbare, wanting nap

Nappy, *a.* frothy, spumy; having a nap

Narci'sus, *s.* the daffodil flower

Narcosis, *s.* stupefaction; privation of sense

Narcotic, *s.* a drug producing sleep

Narcotic, *a.* causing torpor or stupefaction

Narcotically, *ad.* by producing torpor

Narcot'leness, *s.* quality of inducing sleep

Narcotine, *s.* the narcotic principle of opium

Nard, *s.* an odorous shrub; an ointment

Nardine, *a.* pertaining to nard

Narrable, *a.* that may be told

Narra'te, *v. a.* to relate; to tell

Narra'tion, **Nar'rative**, *s.* a history, a relation

Nar'rative, **Nar'ratory**, *a.* giving an account

Nar'ratively, *ad.* by way of relation

Narra'tor, *s.* a relater, a teller, an historian

Nar'row, *v. a.* to contract

Nar'row, *a.* of small breadth; near, covetous

Nar'row, **Nar'rows**, *s.* a strait; defile; sound

Nar'rowly, *ad.* contractedly; nearly

Nar'rowminded, *a.* mean-spirited; avaricious

Nar'rowness, *s.* want of breadth; meanness

Nar'whal, **Nar'wal**, *s.* a huge cetaceous animal

Na'sal, *a.* belonging to the nose—*s.* a letter

that is sounded through the nose

Na'scal, *s.* a kind of medicated pessary

Na'scent, *a.* growing, increasing

Nasicor'nous, *a.* having a horn on the nose

Na'siform, *a.* shaped like a nose

Na'stily, *ad.* dirtily, filthily, grossly

Na'stiness, *s.* dirt, filth, obscenity, grossness

Nastur'tion, *s.* the name of a plant

Na'sty, *a.* dirty, filthy, sordid, lewd, obscene

Na'sus, *s.* a fish resembling the chub

Na'tal, *a.* relating to nativity; native

Na'tals, *s. pl.* time and place of nativity

Natali'tious, *a.* relating to a birth-day

Na'tant, *a.* (in botany) swimming

Na'tation, *s.* the act of swimming

Na'tatory, *a.* enabling to swim

Nath'less, *ad.* nevertheless

Na'tion, *s.* a people distinct from others

Na'tional, *a.* public, general, not private

Nationality, *s.* national character

Nationalize, *v. a.* to distinguish nationally

Nationally, *ad.* with regard to the nation

Na'tive, *s.* one born in any country, offspring—*a.* natural, not artificial, original

Na'tively, *ad.* naturally; not artificially

Na'tiveness, *s.* the state of being produced by nature

Nativity, *s.* birth; state or place of birth

Na'tka, *s.* a bird, a species of shrike

Na'trolite, *s.* a variety of zeolite

Na'tron, *s.* a black salt imported from Egypt

Natural, *a.* produced by nature; tender, unaffected; illegitimate

Natural, *s.* a fool, an idiot; native quality

Naturalism, *s.* mere state of nature

Naturalist, *s.* a student in physics

Naturalization, *s.* the admission of a foreigner to the privileges of a native

Naturalize, *v. a.* to invest with the privileges of native subjects; to make easy

Naturally, *ad.* unaffectedly; spontaneously

Naturalness, *s.* the state of being produced by nature; conformity to nature

Naturals, *s. pl.* whatever belongs naturally to animals—opposed to *non-naturals*

Nature, *s.* the system of the world, or the assemblage of all created beings; the regular course of things; native state of any thing; disposition of mind; compass of natural existence; species; physics

Natur't, *s.* one who ascribes every thing

Nau'frage, *s.* shipwreck [to nature

Nau'fragous, *a.* causing shipwreck

Naught, *a.* bad, corrupt—*s.* nothing

Naught, *ad.* in no degree

Naughtily, *ad.* wickedly, corruptly, basely

Naughtiness, *s.* badness, wickedness

Naughty, *a.* bad, wicked, corrupt, vicious

Nau'lage, *s.* freight of passengers in a ship

Nau'machy, *s.* a mock sea-fight

Nau'sea, *s.* a propensity to vomit; disgust

Nau'seant, *a.* creating nausea

Nau'seate, *v.* to grow squeamish, to loathe

Nau'seous, *a.* loathsome, disgusting

Nau'scously, *ad.* loathsomely, disgustfully

Nau'seousness, *s.* loathsomeness

Nau'tical, *a.* pertaining to ships or sailors

Nau'tilite, *s.* a fossil nautilus

Nau'tilus, *s.* a shell-fish, furnished with something resembling a sail

Na'val, *a.* consisting of, or relating to ships

[NEC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[NEO]

Nav'arehy, *s.* knowledge of managing ships
 Nave, *s.* part of a church or a wheel
 Na'vel, *s.* a part of the body; the middle
 Na'velgall, *s.* a bruise on a horse's back
 Na'vel-string, *s.* the umbilical cord
 Na'vel-wort, *s.* a plant
 Nav'ew, *s.* a plant
 Navie'ular, *a.* resembling a small ship
 Nav'igable, *a.* passable by ships or boats
 Nav'igableness, *s.* the quality or state of being navigable
 Nav'igate, *v. a.* to pass by ships or boats
 Navigation, *s.* the act of passing by water; the art of conducting a ship at sea
 Nav'igator, *s.* a seaman, a traveller by water
 Nav'y, *s.* a company of ships of war, a fleet
 Nay, *ad. no;* not only so—*s.* denial
 Nazare'ne, *s.* an inhabitant of Nazareth
 Nazari'te, *s.* a Jew professing extraordinary purity of life and devotion
 Nazari'tism, *s.* the doctrines of the Nazarites
 Naze, *s.* a headband, a promontory
 Neal, *v. n.* to be tempered in fire
 Neap, *a.* low, scanty; (used only of the tide)
 Neapoli'tan, *s.* a native of the kingdom of Naples—a. belonging to Naples
 Neap'tides, *s.* low tides in the 2d and 4th quarters of the moon, not so high or swift as spring tides
 Near, *a.* close, not distant; parsimonious—*v.* to approach; to draw near—*ad.* at hand
 Near'ly, *ad.* closely; meanly
 Near'ness, *s.* closeness, niggardliness
 Neat, *a.* elegant, clean. pure—*s.* oxen
 Neat'herd, *s.* a cow-keeper
 Neat'ly, *ad.* cleanly, trimly, artfully
 Neat'ness, *s.* cleanliness, spruceness
 Neb, *s.* the nose, beak, mouth, bill of a bird
 Neb'ula, *s.* [Lat.] an appearance like a cloud in the eye or other part of the body
 Nebulos'ity, *s.* the state of being cloudy or
 Neb'ulous, Neb'ulose, *a.* misty, cloudy [hazy
 Ne'cessaries, *s. pl.* things not only convenient but useful for human life
 Ne'cessarily, *ad.* indispensably, inevitably
 Ne'cessariness, *s.* the state of being necessary
 Ne'cessary, *a.* needful, fatal—*s.* a privy
 Necessita'rian, *s.* one denying free agency
 Necessi'tate, *v. a.* to make it necessary for
 Necessi'tated, *part. a.* forced, in want
 Necessi'tation, *s.* a fatal impulsion
 Necessi'ted, *a.* in a state of want
 Necessi'tous, *a.* in want, needy, poor
 Necessi'tousness, *s.* extreme want
 Necessi'tude, *s.* want, need, poverty
 Necessi'ty, *s.* compulsion; fatality; indispensableness; want, poverty; cogency
 Neck, *s.* part of the body; a narrow part
 Neck'cloth, *s.* a cravat [neck of a woman
 Neck'crelief, *s.* a handkerchief worn on the
 Neck'lace, *s.* a woman's neck-ornament
 Neck'land, *s.* a narrow part of land
 Necrolo'gical, *a.* relating to necrology
 Necrologist, *s.* one who gives an account of deaths
 Necrolo'gy, *s.* an obituary; biography
 Necromane'er, *s.* a conjurer, a wizard
 Nec'romancy, *s.* the art of revealing future events by communicating with the dead
 Necroman'tic, *a.* relating to necromancy
 Necroman'tically, *ad.* by conjuration
 Nec'ronite, *s.* a mineral, fetid feldspar
 Necro'sis, *s.* a disease of the bones
 Nec'tar, *s.* the feigned drink of the gods
 Necta'rean, Necta'reous, Necta'rous, Necta'rine, *a.* sweet as nectar; like nectar

Necta'rad, *a.* mingled with nectar [plant
 Necta'rial, *a.* pertaining to the nectar of a
 Necta'rif'ecous, *a.* producing nectar
 Necta'rin, *s.* a fruit of the plum kind
 Necta'rice, *v. a.* to sweeten
 Necta'ry, *s.* the melliferous part of a flower
 Need, Need'ness, *s.* exigency, want
 Need, *v.* to want, to lack, to be necessitated
 Need'ful, *a.* indispensably requisite
 Need'fully, *ad.* necessarily
 Need'fulness, *s.* necessity
 Need'ily, *ad.* in poverty; poorly
 Need'le, *s.* a small instrument for sewing; the small steel bar which in the mariner's compass points to the North Pole
 Need'le-fish, *s.* a kind of sea-fish
 Need'leful, *s.* as much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle
 Need'lemaker, *s.* one who makes needles
 Need'less, *a.* unnecessary, not requisite
 Need'lessly, *ad.* unnecessarily; without need
 Need'lessness, *s.* unnecessaryness
 Need'le-stone, *s.* a zeolite mineral
 Need'lework, *s.* work done with a needle
 Need'le-zeolite, *s.* a kind of gray zeolite
 Needs, *ad.* indispensably, inevitably
 Need'y, *a.* distressed by want, poor
 Nef, *s.* the body of a church
 Nefand', Nefand'ous, *a.* abominable
 Nef'arious, *a.* heinous, wicked, abominable
 Nef'ariously, *ad.* abominably; wickedly
 Negati'on, *s.* denial; contrary to affirmation
 Negati've, *s.* a proposition that denies—*v. a.* to dismiss by negation
 Negati'vely, *ad.* in the form of denial
 Negatory, *a.* belonging to negation
 Neglect', *v. a.* to omit by carelessness, slight
 Neglect', *s.* inattention, negligence
 Neglect'er, *s.* one who neglects
 Neglect'ful, *a.* heedless, careless, inattentive
 Neglect'fully, *ad.* with heedless inattention
 Neglect'ingly, *ad.* inattentively
 Neglecti've, *a.* inattentive to; regardless of
 Neglige'e', *s.* an old-fashioned gown
 Neg'ligence, *s.* remissness, carelessness
 Neg'ligent, *a.* careless, heedless, inattentive
 Neg'ligently, *ad.* carelessly; heedlessly [liable
 Negoti'ability, *s.* the quality of being nego-
 Negoti'able, *a.* that may be negotiated
 Negoti'ant, *s.* one who negotiates
 Negoti'ate, *v. n.* to traffic, to treat with
 Negoti'ation, *a.* trading, managing
 Negoti'ation, *s.* a treaty, business, &c.
 Negoti'ator, *s.* one who treats with others
 Negoti'atory, *a.* relating to negotiation
 Negress, *s.* a female negro
 Neg'ro, *s.* a blackmoor
 Neg'rus, *s.* a mixture of wine, water, sugar, lemon, and nutmeg
 Neif, *s.* the fist; a bond-woman
 Neigh, *s.* the voice of a horse—*v. n.* to make a noise like a horse
 Neigh'bour, *s.* one who lives near another
 Neigh'bour, *v. a.* to adjoin; to confine on
 Neigh'bourhood, *s.* the places adjoining
 Neigh'bouring, *a.* adjoining; being near
 Neigh'bourliness, *s.* the state of being neigh-
 Neigh'bourly, *a.* friendly, civil, kind [hourly
 Neigh'bourly, *ad.* with social civility
 Neigh'bourship, *s.* the state of being neigh-
 Neif'her, *conj.* not either, no one [hours
 Nem'elite, *s.* an arborized stone
 Nem'oral, Nem'orous, *a.* woody
 Nem'uphar, *s.* the water lily or water-rose
 Neod'amode, *s.* in ancient Greece, one newly admitted to citizenship

NOTHING IS SO SECRET, BUT TIME AND TRUTH WILL REVEAL IT.

NEVER ANTEDATE YOUR MISFORTUNES, FOR THAT IS TO AGGRAVATE THEM.

Neolo'gic, Neolo'gical, *a.* employing new words or phrases
 Neologism, *s.* a new and quaint expression
 Neologist, *s.* a coinor of words
 Neology, *s.* invention of new words
 Neonomian, *s.* an advocate for new laws
 Neophyte, *s.* one regenerated; a convert
 Neoter'ic, *s.* one of modern times
 Neoter'ic, Neoter'ical, *a.* modern; novel; late
 Nepen'the, *s.* a drug that expels all pains
 Neph'eline, *s.* a kind of crystalline mineral
 Neph'ew, *s.* the son of a brother or sister
 Neph'rite, *s.* a hard and tenacious kind of jade mineral
 Nephrit'ic, *a.* belonging to the reins or the kidneys—*s.* a medicine for the stone
 Nephritis, *s.* a disease in the kidneys
 Nephro'tomy, *s.* the art of extracting a stone from the kidney
 Nepotism, *s.* a fondness for nephews
 Neptu'nian, *a.* pertaining to the ocean
 Neptu'nian, Nep'tunist, *s.* a believer that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution
 Ne'reid, *s.* a sea-nymph
 Ner'lite, *s.* a petrified nerite
 Ner'ite, *s.* a genus of univalvular shells
 Nerve, *s.* an organ of sensation
 Nerve, *v. a.* to strengthen
 Ner'veless, *a.* without strength; insipid
 Ner'vine, *s.* a medicine for the nerves
 Ner'vine, *a.* relating to the nerves
 Ner'vous, *a.* sinewy, vigorous; *improperly used* for having weak nerves
 Ner'vously, *ad.* with strength; with force
 Ner'vousness, *s.* vigour; strength
 Ner'vy, *a.* strong, vigorous
 Ner'science, *s.* the state of not knowing
 Ness, *s.* a point of land running far out into the sea; a promontory
 Nest, *s.* a bed which birds build and hatch their young in; drawers; an abode
 Nest, *v. n.* to build nests
 Nest'egg, *s.* an egg left in the nest
 Nest'le, *v.* to settle, to lie close, to cherish
 Nest'ling, *s.* a bird just hatched
 Net, *s.* a texture, woven with interstices, for catching fish, birds, &c.
 Net, *v. n.* to knit a net—*a.* pure; clear; genuine—*v. a.* to bring as clear produce
 Neth'er, *a.* lower, not upper; infernal
 Neth'ermost, *a.* lowest
 Net'ing, *s.* a piece of network
 Net'tle, *s.* a common stinging herb
 Net'tle, *v. a.* to vex, to provoke, to irritate
 Net'tler, *s.* one who provokes
 Net'tle tree, *s.* a tree with pointed leaves
 Net'work, *s.* any work fastened at acute angles, and having interstitial vacuities, like a net
 Neurolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to neurology
 Neurologist, *s.* a describer of the nerves of animals
 Neurology, *s.* a description of the nerves
 Neuropter, Neuropt'era, *s.* an order of insects with four membranous naked wings
 Neuropt'eral, *a.* belonging to neuropters
 Neurospast, *s.* a puppet, an automaton
 Neuro'tic, *s.* a medicine for the nerves
 Neuro'tic, *a.* good for the nerves
 Neuroton'ical, *a.* pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of the nerves
 Neurotomist, *s.* a dissector of the nerves
 Neuro'tomy, *s.* the anatomy of the nerves
 Neuter, *s.* an animal without sexual distinction

Neuter, Neut'ral, *a.* of neither party
 Neut'ral, Neut'ralist, *s.* one who does not act or engage on either side
 Neut'rality, *s.* a state of indifference
 Neutralization, *s.* the act of neutralizing
 Neutralize, *v. a.* to render indifferent
 Neut'ralizer, *s.* that which neutralizes
 Neut'ralizing, *a.* having the quality of rendering neuter
 Neut'rally, *ad.* indifferently; on neither part
 Neut'ral-tint, *s.* that purple hue which distant hills, &c. assume
 Nev'er, *ad.* at no time, in no degree
 Nevertheless, *ad.* notwithstanding that
 New, *a.* fresh, modern, not ancient
 New'el, *s.* the upright post in a staircase
 New'ngled, *a.* formed with a ridiculous affectation of novelty
 New'ngledness, *s.* affected fashion or form
 New'fashioned, *a.* lately come in fashion
 New'ish, *a.* somewhat new; nearly new
 New'ly, *ad.* lately, freshly
 New-mod'el, *v. a.* to give a new form to
 New-mod'elled, *g.* formed after a new model
 New'ness, *s.* freshness, recentness, lateness
 News, *s.* fresh accounts of transactions
 News'monger, *s.* one who retails news
 News'paper, *s.* a chronicle of passing events
 Newt, *s.* an eft, a small lizard
 Newto'nian, *a.* pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton—*s.* a follower of Newton in philosophy
 Next, *a.* nearest in place or gradation
 Next, *ad.* immediately succeeding
 Nib, *s.* a point of a pen; the bill of a bird
 Nib'bed, *a.* having a nib
 Nib'ble, *v.* to eat slowly; to find fault with—*s.* a timid attempt to bite
 Nib'bler, *s.* one that bites by little at a time
 Nice, *a.* accurate, scrupulous, delicate
 Nic'ely, *ad.* accurately, minutely, delicately
 Nic'ene, *a.* pertaining to the town of Nice
 Nic'eness, *s.* accuracy; minute exactness
 Nic'ety, *s.* minute accuracy; punctilious discrimination; effeminate softness; a dainty morsel
 Niche, *s.* a hollow to place a statue in
 Nick, *s.* exact point of time; a notch; a score, a reckoning
 Nick, *v. a.* to cut in notches; hit; cozen
 Nick'el, *s.* a hard malleable semi-metal
 Nick'elic, *a.* pertaining to nickel
 Nick'name, *v. a.* to call by an opprobrious name—*s.* a term of derision
 Nico'tian, *a.* pertaining to tobacco
 Nic'otin, *s.* a colourless substance of an acid taste peculiar to tobacco leaves
 Nic'tate, *v. n.* to wink
 Nic'tation, *s.* a twinkling of the eye
 Nide, *s.* a brood, as a brood of pheasants
 Nid'get, *s.* a coward; a dastard
 Nid'ificate, *v. a.* to make a nest
 Nidification, *s.* the act of building nests
 Nidoros'ity, *s.* eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat
 Nid'orous, *a.* having the smell of roast fat
 Nid'ulate, *v. n.* to build a nest
 Nidulation, *s.* time of remaining in the nest
 Nid'us, *s.* a repository for the eggs of birds, insects, &c.
 Niece, *s.* the daughter of a brother or sister
 Nig'gard, *s.* a sordid covetous person
 Nig'gard, *a.* sordid, parsimonious
 Nig'gardish, *a.* somewhat niggardly
 Nig'gardliness, *s.* sordid parsimony
 Nig'gardly, *ad.* avariciously, meanly
 Nig'gle, *v. a.* to play on contemptuously

Nigh, *v. a.* to come near to; to touch
 Nigh, *a.* near to; allied closely by blood
 Nigh, Nighly, *ad.* nearly, within a little
 Night, *s.* time from sunset to sunrise
 Night-bird, *s.* any bird that flies only by night
 Night'born, *a.* produced in darkness
 Night'cap, *s.* a cap worn in bed
 Night'dew, *s.* dew that falls in the night
 Night'dress, *s.* the dress worn at night
 Night'ed, *a.* darkened, clouded, black
 Night'fall, *s.* the beginning of night
 Night'faring, *a.* travelling in the night
 Night'fire, *s.* an ignis fatuus, a vapour
 Night'fly, *s.* a moth that flies in the night
 Night'founder, *a.* lost in the night
 Night'gown, *s.* an undress, a gown [night
 Night'gown, *s.* a witch that wanders in the
 Night'ingale, *s.* a bird that sings at night
 Night'ly, *a.* done or acting by night
 Night'man, *s.* one who empties privies
 Night'mare, *s.* a morbid oppression during
 sleep, resembling pressure on the breast
 Night'piece, *s.* a picture so coloured as to
 be supposed to be seen by candlelight
 Night'rail, *s.* a light kind of night-dress
 Night'shade, *s.* a poisonous plant
 Night'-shining, *a.* luminous in the dark
 Night'shriek, *s.* a cry in the night
 Night'spell, *s.* a charm against accidents
 at night
 Night'walker, *s.* one who roves in the night
 Night'walking, *s.* act of walking in sleep
 Night'warbling, *a.* singing in the night
 Night'watch, *s.* a period of night as dis-
 tinguished by change of the watch
 Night'watcher, *s.* one who watches through
 the night, upon some ill design
 Nig'nin, Nig'line, *s.* an ore of titanium
 Nigres'cent, *a.* growing black
 Nigri'fication, *s.* the act of making black
 Nihil'ity, *s.* nothingness; non-existence
 Nill, *s.* sparks of brass in melting the ore
 Nill, *v. a.* not to will; to refuse, to reject
 Nim, *v. a.* to steal, to flich
 Nimbi'ferous, *a.* producing storms
 Nim'ble, *a.* quick, active, ready, lively
 Nim'blefooted, *a.* active, nimble
 Nim'bleness, *s.* quickness; agility
 Nim'blewitted, *a.* not at a loss for words
 Nim'bly, *ad.* quickly, speedily, with agility
 Nim'bus, *s.* a circle of luminous rays
 Nim'ety, *s.* the state of being too much
 Nim'ious, *a.* excessive; being too much
 Nim'ner, *s.* a thief; a pilferer
 Nin'compoop, *s.* a fool; a trifle
 Nine, *a.* denoting the number nine
 Nine, *s.* one more than eight
 Ni'nefold, *a.* nine times repeated
 Ni'nepins, *s.* a play where nine pieces of
 wood are set up to be bowled down
 Ni'neteen, *a.* nine and ten
 Ni'neteenth, *a.* the ordinal of nineteen
 Ni'nthly, *ad.* in the ninth place
 Ni'netieth, *a.* the ordinal of ninety
 Ni'nety, *a.* nine times ten
 Nin'ny, Nin'nyhammer, *s.* a fool, a sim-
 pleton, a silly fellow
 Ninth, *a.* next in order to the eighth
 Nip, *v. a.* to pinch; to blast—*s.* a pinch
 Nip'per, *s.* one who nips; a satirist
 Nip'perkin, *s.* a little cup
 Nip'pers, *s.* small pinners
 Nip'pingly, *ad.* with bitter sarcasm
 Nip'ple, *s.* a teat; a dug; an orifice
 Nis'an, *s.* the first month of the Jewish
 Calendar, nearly our March

Nis-*pr'fus*, *s.* a law term for civil causes
 Nis, *s.* a fabulous dwarf; an elf
 Nit, *s.* the egg of a louse, bug, &c.
 Ni'tency, *s.* lustre; clear brightness
 Ni'thing, *s.* a coward; dastard; poltroon
 Ni'tid, *a.* bright, shining, luminous
 Ni'trated, *a.* combined with nitre
 Ni'trates, *s.* salts formed of nitric acid with
 Ni'tre, *s.* saltpetre [any substance or base
 Ni'tric, *a.* having the properties of nitre
 Ni'tric-a'cid, *s.* aquafortis
 Ni'trification, *s.* the act of forming into nitre
 Ni'trify, *v. a.* to convert into nitre
 Ni'trogen, *s.* the principle of nitre in its
 gaseous state
 Ni'tro'genous, *a.* producing nitre
 Ni'tro'genic, *s.* the acid of leucine and nitre
 Ni'tro'meter, *s.* the meter to value nitre
 Ni'tro-muriatic, *a.* partaking of nitre and
 Ni'trons, *a.* impregnated with nitre [sea-salt
 Ni'ty, *a.* abounding with the eggs of lice
 Ni'val, *a.* abounding with snow
 Ni'veous, *a.* snowy, resembling snow
 Ni'zy, *s.* a dunce, a simpleton, a booby
 No, *ad.* the word of denial—*a.* not any
 Nobil'itary, *s.* a history of noble families
 Nobil'itate, *v. a.* to ennoble
 Nobilita'tion, *s.* the act of ennobling
 Nobil'ity, *s.* persons of high rank; dignity
 No'ble, *a.* illustrious, exalted, generous
 No'ble, *s.* one of high rank; an ancient gold
 coin, valued at 6s. 8d.
 No'bleman, *s.* one who is ennobled
 No'bleness, *s.* greatness, dignity, splendour
 Nobless'e, *s.* the body of nobility; dignity
 No'bly, *ad.* greatly, illustriously
 No'body, *s.* no one, not any one
 No'cent, No'cive, *a.* criminal, hurtful
 Nock, *s.* a notch—*v. a.* to place in the notch
 Noctambula'tion, *s.* the act of walking in sleep
 Noctan'bulist, *s.* one who walks in sleep
 Nocti'dial, *a.* comprising a day and a night
 Nocti'ferous, *a.* bringing night
 Nocti'luca, *s.* a kind of phosphorus
 Nocti'ucus, *a.* shining in the night
 Nocti'vagant, *a.* wandering in the night
 Nocti'vaga'tion, *s.* the act of rambling or wan-
 dering in the night
 Noct'uary, *s.* an account of night affairs
 Noct'ule, *s.* a large species of bat
 Noct'urn, *s.* devotion performed by night
 Noctur'nal, *a.* nightly
 Noctur'nal, *s.* an instrument to take the
 altitude of the stars about the pole
 Noct'uous, *a.* noxious; hurtful
 Nod, *s.* a quick declination of the head
 Nod, *v. n.* to bend the head; to be drowsy
 No'dated, *a.* knotted
 Noda'tion, *s.* the state of being knotted
 Nod'der, *s.* one who nods; a drowsy person
 Nod'ding, *pt. a.* reclining the head in drow-
 siness; slumbering
 Nod'dle, *s.* the head (in contempt)
 Nod'se, *a.* having knots
 Nod'dy, Nod'dle, *s.* a simpleton, an idiot
 Node, *s.* a knot, a knob; a swelling
 Nodos'ity, *s.* complication, knottiness
 No'dous, *a.* knotty, full of knots
 Nod'ular, *a.* formed in nodules
 Nod'ule, *s.* a small lump
 Nod'uled, *a.* having little knots or lumps
 Nog'gin, *s.* a small cup or mug [with bricks
 Nog'ging, *s.* a partition of scantlings filled
 Noise, *s.* any sound, outcry, clamour
 Noise', *v. a.* to spread by rumour
 Noise'ful, *a.* loud; clamorous

Nois'sless, *a.* silent, not sounding
 Nois'sily, *ad.* with noise
 Nois'siness, *s.* loudness of sound
 Nois'some, *a.* noxious, offensive, stinking
 Nois'somely, *ad.* with a fetid stench
 Nois'someness, *s.* offensiveness
 Nois'sy, *a.* sounding loud, clamorous
 Noli'tion, *s.* unwillingness, reluctance
 Non'ad, Non'ad'ic, *a.* rude; savage; wandering [pasturage]
 Non'adize, *v. a.* to wander with flocks after
 Non'maney, *s.* divination by names
 Non'mbles, *s.* the entrails of a deer
 Non'mbril, *s.* the centre of an escutcheon
 Nome, *s.* a province; an Egyptian govern-
 Non'menciator, *s.* one who gives names [ment
 Non'menciat'ural, *a.* belonging to a nomen-
 clature
 Non'menciat'ure, *s.* a vocabulary; a naming
 No'mial, *s.* a single name in mathematics
 Non'minal, *a.* only in name, not real
 Non'minally, *ad.* by name, titularly
 Non'minate, *v. a.* to name, entitle, appoint
 Non'minately, *ad.* by name; particularly
 Non'minat'ion, *s.* the power of appointing
 Non'minative, *s.* in grammar, the first case
 that designates the name of any thing
 Non'minator, Non'minor', *s.* one that names or
 appoints to a place [or office]
 Non'minee', *s.* a person nominated to any place
 Non'mography, *s.* a treatise on the laws
 Non'mothetic, Non'mothetic'al, *a.* legislative
 Non'ability, *s.* a want of ability
 Non'acquaintance, *s.* want of acquaintance
 Non'age, *s.* minority in age, immaturity
 Non'agesimal, *a.* noting the 90th degree of
 the ecliptic
 Non'agon, *s.* a figure with nine sides
 Non'appear'ance, *s.* a default in not ap-
 pearing in a court of judicature
 Non'appoint'ment, *s.* neglect of appointment
 Non'attend'ance, *s.* the not giving personal
 attendance
 Non'atten'tion, *s.* inattention
 Nonce, *s.* a purpose, intent, design
 Nonchalan'ce, *s.* [Fr.] indifference; coolness
 Non-complian'ce, *s.* refusal to comply with
 any request
 Non-comply'ing, *a.* refusing to comply
 Non-conduc'tor, *s.* a substance that does not
 conduct or transmit another
 Nonconform'ing, *a.* not joining in the estab-
 lished religion
 Nonconform'ist, *s.* one who refuses to join
 the established worship of the church
 Nonconform'ity, *s.* a refusal of compliance
 Non-con'tagious, *a.* not contagious
 Non-con'tagiousness, *s.* the state of being
 not contagious [porary]
 Non-contem'poraneous, *a.* not being contem-
 porary
 Non-descri'pt, *a.* not yet described—*s.* any
 thing in natural history not yet described
 None, *a.* not one, not any, not another
 Non-elect', *s.* one not elected
 Non-elect'ric, *a.* conducting the electric
 fluid—*s.* a substance not electric
 Nonen'tity, *s.* non-existence; an ideal thing
 Non-epis'copal, *a.* not episcopal
 Non-episcopa'lian, *s.* one not belonging to
 the episcopal church
 Nones, *s.* certain days in each month of the
 old Roman calendar
 Non-essen'tial, *s.* a thing not essential
 Non'ese-fish, *s.* an extraordinary person, &c.
 Non-execu'tion, *s.* non-performance
 Non-exis'tence, *s.* state of not existing

Non-exporta'tion, *s.* a suspension or failure
 of exportation
 Non'flion, *s.* the number of nine million
 millions [of importation]
 Non-importa'tion, *s.* a suspension or failure
 of importation
 Nonju'ring, *a.* refusing to swear allegiance
 to the present royal family
 Nonju'ror, *s.* one who, conceiving a mon-
 arch unjustly deposed, refuses to swear
 allegiance to his successors
 Non-nat'urals, *s.* those things which, by ac-
 cident or abuse, are the causes of disease.
 as air, diet, sleep, watching, &c.
 Non-observ'ance, *s.* failure to observe
 Nonpareil', *a.* having no equal; peerless
 Nonpareil', *s.* a small printing-letter; an
 apple of unequalled excellence
 Non-pay'ment, *s.* neglect of payment
 Non-plus, *s.* a puzzle—*v. a.* to confound
 Non-produ'ction, *s.* a failure to produce
 Non-profession'al, *a.* not belonging to a
 profession [gress]
 Non-proficiency, *s.* failure to make pro-
 gress
 Non-proficient, *s.* one failing to improve
 Non-regard'ance, *s.* want of due regard
 Non-resem'blance, *s.* unlikeness; dissim-
 ilarity
 Non-residence, *s.* a failure of residence
 Non-resident, *s.* one who does not reside in
 his proper place—a. residing elsewhere
 Non-resistance, *s.* passive obedience
 Non-resistant, *a.* not resisting; unopposing
 Non'sense, *s.* unmeaning language; tridles
 Nonsensical, *a.* unmeaning, foolish
 Nonsensical'ly, *ad.* foolishly; ridiculously
 Nonsensical'ness, *s.* jargon; absurdity
 Non'sensitive, *a.* wanting sense or percep-
 tion
 Non-solut'ion, *s.* a failure of solution [tion
 Non'suit, *s.* a cause lost through some legal
 informality, by which the plaintiff has to
 pay costs
 Non'suit, *v. a.* to quash a legal process
 Non-u'sance, *s.* neglect of use
 Non-u'ser, *s.* a not using; a failure to use
 Noodle, *s.* a silly fellow; a simpleton
 Nook, *s.* a corner, a covert; part of land
 Noon, *s.* middle of the day—a. meridional
 Noon-day, *s.* mid-day—a. pertaining to noon
 Noon'ing, *s.* repose or repast at noon
 Noon'tide, *s.* mid-day—a. meridional
 Noose, *v. a.* to knot—a. a running knot
 No'pal, *s.* the prickly pear
 Nor, *conj.* a negative particle
 Nor'mal, *a.* according to square or rule
 Nor'man, *s.* a native of Normandy—a. relat-
 ing to the people or language of Normandy
 Norroy', *s.* a king at arms, whose office is
 on the north side of the river Trent
 North, *s.* the point opposite the sun in the
 meridian—a. opposite the south
 North-east', *s.* the point between the north
 and east—a. between the north and east
 Nor'therly, Nor'thern, Northward, *a.* being
 in or towards the north
 North'ing, *s.* distance N. of the equator
 North'star, *s.* the pole star
 Northward, *a.* being towards the north:—
ad. towards the north
 Norwe'gian, *s.* a native of Norway—a. be-
 longing to Norway
 Northwest', *s.* the point between the north
 and west—a. between the north and west
 Nose, *s.* part of the face—*v.* to smell
 Nose-fish, *s.* a flat blunt-nouted fish
 Nosegay, *s.* a posy, a bunch of flowers
 No'ssless, *a.* deprived of the nose

Nose, *s.* the extremity of any thing
 Nosological, *a.* relating to diseases [diseases
 Nosologist, *s.* one who classifies and names
 Nosology, *s.* the doctrine of diseases
 Nosopoclic, *a.* producing diseases
 Nos-tril, *s.* the cavity in the nose
 Nos-trum, *s.* a medicine not made public
 Not, *ad.* the particle of negation
 Notable, *s.* a thing worthy of observation.
 In France, the nobles are called *notables*
 Notable, *a.* remarkable; careful, bustling
 Notableness, *s.* diligence; remarkableness
 Notably, *ad.* memorably; remarkably
 Notarial, *a.* taken by a notary
 Notary, *s.* a scrivener that takes notes, or
 makes draughts of obligations, &c.
 Notation, *s.* the act of noting, signification
 Notch, *s.* a nick, a hollow cut in any thing—
v. a. to cut in small hollows
 Note, *s.* a mark; notice; written paper;
 sound in music; annotation; symbol
 Note, *v. a.* to observe, remark, set down
 Note-book, *s.* a book in which notes are made
 Noted, *part. a.* remarkable; eminent
 Notedly, *ad.* with observation
 Notedness, *s.* conspicuousness; eminence
 Noteless, *a.* not attracting notice
 Noter, *s.* he who takes notice
 Noteworthy, *a.* deserving notice
 Noting, *ad.* in no degree
 Nothing, *s.* nonexistence, not any thing
 Nothingness, *s.* nihil; non-existence
 Notice, *s.* remark, heed, information—*v. a.*
 to observe, to regard
 Noticeable, *a.* worthy of observation
 Notification, *s.* the act of making known
 Notify, *v. a.* to declare, to make known
 Notion, *s.* a sentiment, opinion, thought
 Notional, *a.* imaginable, ideal, visionary
 Notionality, *s.* empty ungrounded opinion
 Notionally, *ad.* in conception; not in re-
 ality
 Notionist, *s.* one who holds an ideal, vague,
 or imaginary opinion
 Notoriety, *s.* public knowledge or exposure
 Notorious, *a.* publicly known, manifest
 Notoriously, *ad.* publicly; evidently
 Notoriousness, *s.* public fame; notoriety
 Nott, *v. a.* to shear, to crop
 Notus, *s.* the south wind
 Notwithstanding, *conj.* nevertheless
 Nought, *s.* nothing, not any thing
 Noun, *s.* the name of any thing in grammar,
 whether substance, mode, or relation
 Nourish, *v.* to support with food, foment
 Nourishable, *a.* susceptible of nourishment
 Nourisher, *s.* that which nourishes
 Nourishment, *s.* food, nutrition, support
 Nouriture, *s.* education; institution
 Nous, *s.* mind; understanding
 Nouse, *v.* to nurse up; to ensnare
 Novaculite, *s.* razor-stone; Turkey-house
 Novation, *s.* the introduction of a novelty
 Novel, *a.* new, not ancient; unusual
 Novel, *s.* a feigned story or tale
 Novelism, *s.* innovation; a novelty
 Novellist, *s.* an innovator; an asserter of no-
 velt; a writer of novels
 Novelize, *v. a.* to innovate; to change
 Novelty, *s.* newness; innovation
 November, *s.* the 11th month of the year
 Novenary, *s.* the number nine—*a.* per-
 taining to nine
 Novennial, *a.* done every ninth year
 Novernal, *a.* pertaining to a step-mother
 Novice, *s.* an unskillful person, &c.

Novitiate, *s.* the state of a novice; the time
 in which the rudiments are learned
 Novitious, *a.* newly invented
 Novity, *s.* newness, novelty
 Now, *ad.* at this time—*s.* present moment
 Now-a-days, *ad.* in the present age
 Nowed, *a.* knotted; inwreathed
 Nowhere, *ad.* not in any place
 Nowise, *ad.* not in any manner or degree
 Noxious, *a.* hurtful, baneful, offensive
 Noxiously, *ad.* hurtfully; perniciously
 Noxiousness, *s.* hurtfulness; insalubrity
 Noyeau, *s.* a cordial spirituous liquor
 Nozle, Nozzle, *s.* the nose; the end
 Nubble, *v. a.* to bruise with fighting
 Nubiferous, *a.* bringing clouds
 Nubigenous, *a.* produced by clouds
 Nubilate, *v. a.* to cloud
 Nubile, *a.* marriageable, fit for marriage
 Nubulous, *a.* cloudy, overcast
 Nutaceous, *a.* made of or like nuts
 Nutiferous, *a.* bearing nuts
 Nutlet, *s.* the kernel of a nut; any thing
 about which matter is gathered
 Nuttation, *s.* the act of making naked
 Nude, *a.* bare; naked
 Nudity, *s.* nakedness
 Nugacity, *s.* trifling talk; futility
 Nugation, *s.* the act or practice of trifling
 Nugatory, *a.* trifling, futile, ineffectual
 Nuisance, *s.* something noxious or offensive
 Nuliah, *s.* a small canal or river
 Null, *s.* a thing of no force or meaning—*v. a.*
 to annul—a. void; ineffectual
 Nullibety, *s.* the state of being nowhere
 Nullitudinarian, *a.* of no honesty; of no reli-
 gion; of no faith
 Nullify, *v. a.* to annul; to make void
 Nullity, *s.* want of force or existence
 Numb, *a.* torpid, chill, benumbing
 Numb, *v. a.* to make torpid, to stupify
 Number, *v. a.* to count, to tell, to reckon
 Number, *s.* many; a quantity
 Numberer, *s.* he who numbers
 Numberless, *a.* that cannot be reckoned
 Numbers, *s.* the title of the fourth book in
 the Old Testament; poetry; verse
 Numbers, *s.* the entrails of a deer
 Numbrance, *s.* stupefaction, torpor
 Numberable, *a.* capable of being numbered
 Numeral, *a.* pertaining to number—*s.* a
 character or letter of number
 Numerally, *ad.* according to number
 Numerary, *a.* belonging to a number
 Numerate, *v. n.* to reckon; to calculate
 Numeration, *s.* the art of numbering; the
 number contained
 Numerator, *s.* he that numbers; that num-
 ber which serves as the common measure
 to others
 Numerical, *a.* denoting number; numeral
 Numerically, *ad.* with respect to number
 Numerist, *s.* one who deals in numbers
 Numerosity, *s.* the state of being numerous
 Numerous, *a.* containing many; musical
 Numerously, *ad.* in great numbers [rous
 Numerousness, *s.* the state of being nume-
 rous
 Numismatic, Numismatical, *a.* relating to
 the science which treats of coins, &c.
 Numismatics, *s. pl.* the science of coins, &c.
 Numismatologist, *s.* one versed in the
 knowledge of medals and coins
 Numismatofogy, *s.* a treatise on numismatics
 Nummary, *a.* relating to money
 Numular, *a.* relating to money
 Nummulite, *s.* a fossil chambered shell

Numps, *s.* a dolt, a blockhead
 Num'skull, *s.* a dunce, a dolt, a blockhead
 Num'skulled, *a.* dull; stupid; doltish
 Nun, *s.* a religious recluse woman
 Nun'chion, *s.* food eaten between meals
 Nun'ciature, *s.* the office of a nuncio
 Nun'cio, *s.* an envoy from the Pope; a messenger sent on spiritual matters
 Nun'cupate, *v. a.* to declare publicly
 Nun'cupation, *s.* the act of naming
 Nun'cupative, Nun'cupatory, *a.* verbally pronounced; solemnly declaratory
 Nun'dinal, *a.* pertaining to a fair or market day — *s.* a nundinal letter, which among the Romans was one of the first eight letters of the alphabet
 Nun'nery, *s.* a convent of nuns
 Nup'tial, *a.* pertaining to marriage
 Nup'tials, *s.* marriage or wedding
 Nurse, *s.* a woman who has the care of another's child, or of sick persons
 Nurse, *v. a.* to bring up a child, to feed
 Nur'spond, *s.* a pond for young fish
 Nur'ser, *s.* a promoter; a fountainer
 Nur'sery, *s.* a place where children are nursed and brought up; a plot of ground for raising young trees to be transplanted to other ground
 Nurs'ling, *s.* one nursed up, a fondling
 Nur'ture, *s.* food, diet; education — *v. a.* to educate, to train, to bring up
 Nus'tle, *v. a.* to fondle, to cherish
 Nut, *s.* the fruit of certain trees, covered by a hard shell; a small knob with indentures answering to the teeth of wheels — *v. n.* to gather nuts
 Nut'a'tion, *s.* a kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth
 Nut'brown, *a.* brown like a nut long kept
 Nut'crackers, *s.* an instrument used to break nuts by pressure
 Nut'gall, *s.* the excrescence of an oak
 Nut'hatch, Nut'jobber, Nut'pecker, *s.* a bird
 Nut'hook, *s.* a stick with a hook at the end
 Nut'meg, *s.* a warm Indian spice
 Nutricia'tion, *s.* the manner of feeding
 Nu'trient, *s.* any substance that nourishes; — *a.* nourishing
 Nu'triment, *s.* nourishment, food, aliment
 Nu'triment'al, *a.* having the qualities of food; nourishing
 Nutri'tion, *s.* the quality of nourishing
 Nutri'tious, Nutri'tive, *a.* nourishing
 Nu'tritive, *s.* the power of nourishing
 Nut'shell, *s.* the hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut. It is used proverbially for any thing of little value
 Nut'tree, *s.* a tree that bears nuts; a hazel
 Nuz'le, *v. a.* to hide the head, as a child does in its mother's bosom; to nurse
 Nyc'talope, *s.* one who sees best in the night
 Nyc'talopy, *s.* a disease or indisposition of the eye, in which a person sees better by night than by day
 Nye, *s.* a flock of pheasants
 Nyl'gau, Nyl'ghau, *s.* a species of antelope, in size between the cow and the deer, and of a dull or ash-coloured gray
 Nymph, *s.* a goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; a lady
 Nympha, *s.* the embryo of an insect; its first transformation; the crystals
 Nymph'al, Nymph'e'an, Nymph'like, *a.* resembling or relating to a nymph
 Nymph'ish, *a.* relating to nymphs; ladylike

O.

O HAS, in English, a long sound; as, *drone, groan, stone*; or short, as, *got, knot, shot*. It is usually denoted long by a subjunctive; as, *maan*: or by *e* at the end of a syllable; as, *bone*. When these vowels are not appended, it is generally short, except before *ll*; as, *droll, scroll*: and even then sometimes short; as, *loll, doll*
 O is used to denote an exclamation
 Oaf, *s.* a changeling; a foolish fellow, an idiot
 Oaf'ish, *a.* dull, stupid, doltish
 Oaf'ishness, *s.* stupidity; dulness
 Oak, *s.* a tree, and the wood of it
 Oak'apple, *s.* a spungy excrescence in oaks
 Oak'en, *a.* made of, or gathered from oak
 Oak'cupin, *s.* an apple so called from its
 Oak'ling, *s.* a young oak [hardness
 Oak'um, *s.* cords untwisted, reduced to hemp
 Oak'y, *a.* hard; firm; strong
 Oar, *s.* an instrument to row with — *v.* to row, to impel by rowing
 O'asis, *s.* a fertile or verdant spot in the midst of a desert
 Oast, Ost, Oust, *s.* a kiln to dry hops or malt
 Oast'house, *s.* the building which contains the hop-kiln
 Oat'cake, *s.* a cake made of oatmeal
 Oat'en, *a.* made of, or bearing oats
 Oath, *s.* a solemn affirmation, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being
 Oath'able, *a.* capable of having an oath ad-
 Oath'breaking, *s.* perjury [ministered to
 Oat'malt, *s.* malt made of oats
 Oat'meal, *s.* flour made by grinding oats
 Oats, *s.* a grain generally given to horses
 Oat-thistle, *s.* a plant
 Obam'bulate, *v. a.* to darken; to obscure
 Obambula'tion, *s.* the act of walking about
 Obcor'date, *a.* shaped like a heart
 Obdormi'tion, *s.* sleep; rest; repose
 Obdu'ce, *v. a.* to draw over as a covering
 Obdu'ction, *s.* a covering or overlaying
 Ob'duracy, *s.* hardness of heart, &c.
 Ob'durate, *a.* hard-hearted, impenitent — *v. a.* to harden; to make obdurate
 Ob'durately, *ad.* inflexibly, stubbornly
 Ob'durateness, Obdura'tion, Obdu'redness, *s.* hardness of heart; stubbornness
 Ob'e'dience, *s.* submission, obsequiousness
 Ob'e'dient, *a.* submissive to authority
 Ob'e'diential, *a.* pertaining to obedience
 Ob'e'diently, *ad.* with obedience; submissively
 Ob'e'issance, *s.* an act of reverence; a bow
 Ob'e'isant, *s.* reverent; making obeisance
 Obelisk'al, *a.* in form of an obelisk
 Ob'elisk, *s.* a pyramid of marble or stone; a marginal mark in a book, &c. thus (†)
 Ob'e'quitate, *v. n.* to ride about
 Ob'e'quitation, *s.* the act of riding about
 Oberra'tion, *s.* the act of wandering about
 Ob'e'se, *a.* fat, gross
 Ob'e'seness, Ob'e'sity, *s.* morbid fatness
 Obey', *v. a.* to pay submission to; to comply with; to observe; to do
 Obey'er, *s.* one who yields obedience
 Obi'uscate, *v. a.* to darken; to obscure
 Obfusca'tion, *s.* the act of darkening
 O'bit, *s.* funeral obsequies
 Obit'ual, *a.* pertaining to funeral rites
 Obit'uary, *s.* a register or account of the dead
 Ob'ject, *s.* that on which we are employed

OUR OWN CAPRICE IS MORE EXTRAVAGANT THAN THE CAPRICE OF FORTUNE.

ONE PERVERSE DISPOSITION WILL DESTROY THE PEACE OF A WHOLE FAMILY.

[OBS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OBU]

OPINION IS THE GREAT PILLAR THAT UPHOLDS THE COMMONWEALTH.

Object', *v.* to urge against, to propose
 Object'able, *a.* that may be opposed
 Object-glass, *s.* the glass of a telescope nearest the object
 Objec'tion, *s.* an adverse argument; a charge
 Objec'tionable, *a.* liable to objection
 Objec'tive, *a.* relating to the object
 Objec'tively, *ad.* in manner of an object
 Objec'tiveness, *s.* the state of being an object
 Objec'tor, *s.* one who objects or opposes
 Objur'ation, *s.* act of binding by oath
 Objur'gate, *v. a.* to chide, rebuke, reprove
 Objur'gation, *s.* a chiding, reprehension
 Objur'gatory, *a.* reprehensive
 Obla'te, *s.* flattened at the poles
 Obla'teness, *s.* the state of being oblate
 Obla'tion, *s.* an offering, a sacrifice
 Oblac'tation, *s.* recreation, delight
 Obliga'te, *v. a.* to bind by contract or duty
 Obliga'tion, *s.* engagement, contract, bond
 Obliga'to, *a.* [Ital.] a musical term, signifying necessary for the instrument named
 Obliga'tory, *a.* binding, imposing obligation
 Oblige, *v. a.* to bind, to compel, to gratify
 Oblige'e, *s.* one bound by a contract
 Obliger, *s.* one that obliges
 Obliging, *a.* complaisant, binding
 Obligingly, *ad.* civilly; complaisantly
 Obligingness, *s.* civility; complaisance
 Obligor, *s.* he that gives his bond to another
 Obliqua'tion, *s.* declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity
 Oblique, *a.* not direct, not perpendicular
 Oblique'ly, *ad.* indirectly; not perpendicularly
 Obliv'ness, Obliv'uity, *s.* deviation from moral rectitude; crookedness
 Obliv'erate, *v. a.* to efface, to destroy
 Oblitera'tion, *s.* effacement; extinction
 Obliv'ion, *s.* forgetfulness; amnesty
 Obliv'ial, Obliv'ious, *a.* causing forgetfulness
 Oblong, *s.* a figure longer than broad
 Oblong, *a.* longer than broad
 Oblongness, *s.* state of being longer than broad
 Oblong-ovate, *a.* between oblong and oval
 Obl'o'quious, *a.* reproachful; slanderous
 Obl'o'quy, *s.* blame, slander, disgrace
 Obluc'tation, *s.* opposition; resistance
 Obmutes'cence, *s.* loss of speech
 Obnox'ious, *a.* offensive; liable; exposed
 Obnox'iously, *ad.* in an offensive manner
 Obnox'iousness, *s.* objection; offensiveness
 Obnu'bilate, *v. a.* to cloud, to obscure
 Obnu'bilation, *s.* the act of making obscure
 O'boe, *s.* a wind instrument; the hautboy
 Ob'ole, *s.* in pharmacy, twelve grains
 Ob'olus, *s.* a silver coin of Athens value $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 Ob'o'vate, *a.* inversely oval
 Obrep'tion, *s.* the act of creeping on
 Obrep'titious, *a.* secretly obtained; done with secrecy
 Obsc'e'nc, *a.* immodest, disgusting, offensive
 Obsc'e'nely, *ad.* in an immodest manner
 Obsc'e'nity, *s.* lewdness, unchastity
 Obsc'uration, *s.* the act of darkening
 Obsc'ure, *a.* dark, gloomy, abstruse, difficult
 Obsc'ure, *v. a.* to darken, to perplex
 Obsc'urely, *ad.* darkly, privately
 Obsc'ureness, Obsc'urity, *s.* darkness, want of light; unnoticed state, privacy
 Obs'ecrate, *v. a.* to beseech; to entreat
 Obs'ecration, *s.* a supplication, an entreaty
 Obs'equent, *a.* obedient; submitting
 Obs'equience, Obs'equiousness, *s.* obedience; compliance; interested concern for another
 Obs'equies, *s.* funeral solemnities
 Obs'equious, *a.* compliant, obedient

Obs'equiously, *ad.* obediently; complying
 Obs'er'v'able, *a.* remarkable, eminent
 Obs'er'vably, *ad.* in a manner worthy of note
 Obs'er'vance, *s.* respect, attention
 Obs'er'v'anda, *s. pl.* things to be observed
 Obs'er'vant, *a.* attentive, diligent, watchful
 Obs'er'vation, *s.* a noting, a remark, a note
 Obs'er'vator, Obs'er've'r, *s.* a remarker
 Obs'er'vatory, *s.* a place adapted for making astronomical observations
 Obs'er've, *v.* to watch, note, regard, obey
 Obs'er'vingly, *ad.* attentively; carefully
 Obs'es'sion, *s.* the art of besieging
 Obs'id'ian, *s.* a mineral
 Obs'id'ional, *a.* belonging to a siege
 Obs'igilation, *s.* the act of scaling up
 Obs'ig'itate, *v. a.* to ratify; to seal up
 Obs'ignation, *s.* ratification by scaling
 Obs'ig'atory, *a.* ratifying
 Obs'oles'cence, *s.* the state of being obsolete
 Obs'oles'cent, *a.* growing out of use
 Obs'ole'te, *a.* disused, grown out of use
 Obs'ole'teness, *s.* state of being out of use
 Obs'tacle, *s.* a let, hindrance, obstruction
 Obs'tancy, *s.* opposition; impediment
 Obs'tetric, *a.* doing a midwife's office
 Obs'tricate, *v. a.* to assist as a midwife
 Obs'tetrication, *s.* the act of midwifery
 Obs'tric's, *s. pl.* midwifery
 Obs'tinacy, *s.* stubbornness, persistence
 Obs'tinate, *a.* stubborn, contumacious, fixed
 Obs'tinately, *ad.* stubbornly, resolutely
 Obs'tinateness, *s.* stubbornness; pertinacity
 Obs'tipation, *s.* act of topping chunks, &c.
 Obs'treper'ous, *a.* noisy, loud, vociferous
 Obs'treper'ously, *ad.* clamorously; noisily
 Obs'treper'ousness, *s.* noise; turbulence
 Obs'tric'tion, *s.* an obligation, a bond
 Obs'truct, *v. a.* to hinder, block up, bar
 Obs'truct'er, *s.* one that hinders or opposes
 Obs'truction, *s.* a hindrance, an obstacle
 Obs'tructive, *a.* hindering—*s.* an impediment
 Obs'trument, *a.* blocking up, hindering
 Obs'trument, *s.* that which obstructs the natural passages through the body
 Obs'tr'usively, *ad.* by way of obtrusion
 Obs'trufac'tion, *s.* act of inducing stupidity
 Obs'trufac'tive, *a.* stupifying
 Obtai'n, *v.* to gain, to acquire; to prevail
 Obtai'n'able, *a.* that may be obtained
 Obtai'n'er, *s.* he who obtains
 Obtai'n'ment, *s.* the act of obtaining
 Obtend, *v. a.* to oppose; pretend; offer
 Obtenebra'tion, *s.* darkness; a making dark
 Obt'en'sion, *s.* opposition, denial
 Obtest', *v.* to beseech, to supplicate
 Obtest'a'tion, *s.* supplication, entreaty
 Obtrac'tion, *s.* slander, detraction [tion
 Obtri'tion, *s.* the act of wearing away by friction
 Obtru'de, *v. a.* to thrust into a place by force; to offer with unreasonable impertunity
 Obtru'der, *s.* one who obtrudes
 Obtru'cate, *v. a.* to lop off
 Obtrunca'tion, *s.* the act of lopping off
 Obtru'sion, *s.* forcing in or upon
 Obtru'sive, *a.* inclined to obtrude on others
 Obtund, *v. a.* to blunt; quell; deaden
 Obtura'tion, *s.* a stopping by covering over
 Ob'turator, *s.* the muscles, rotators of the thigh [right angles
 Obtus'angular, *a.* having angles larger than
 Obt'u'se, *a.* not pointed; dull; obscure
 Obt'u'sely, *ad.* without a point, dully
 Obt'u'seness, *s.* bluntness, stupidity, dullness
 Obt'u'sion, *s.* the act of dulling
 Obumbra'tion, *s.* the art of darkening

ONE GENERAL MARK OF AN IMPOSTOR IS, THAT HE OUTDOES THE ORIGINAL.

[oct]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OF

ONE FAULT CAN NEVER JUSTIFY THE COMMISSION OF ANOTHER.

Obuncous, *a.* very crooked
 Obundation, *s.* the act of flowing against
 Obverse, *a.* having the base narrower than
 Obverse, *s.* the face of a coin [the top
 Obvert, *v. a.* to turn towards, &c.
 Obviate, *v. a.* to prevent, hinder, oppose
 Obvious, *a.* easily discovered, plain, open
 Obviously, *ad.* evidently, plainly
 Obviousness, *s.* the state of being evident
 Obvolute, *a.* (in botany) rolling up
 Occasion, *s.* a casualty, an opportunity, an
 incident; a casual exigency
 Occasion, *v. a.* to cause, to influence
 Occasionable, *a.* that may be occasioned
 Occasional, *a.* incidental, casual
 Occasionally, *ad.* casually; incidentally
 Occasioner, *s.* one that causes or produces
 Occasion, *a.* falling; descending; western
 Occaetion, *s.* act of blinding or making
 blind; state of being blind
 Occident, *s.* the west—a. western
 Occidental, Occiduous, *a.* western
 Occipital, *a.* in the hinder part of the head
 Occiput, *s.* the hinder part of the head
 Occision, *s.* the act of killing
 Occlude, *v. a.* to shut up
 Occlude, *a.* shut up, closed
 Occlusion, *s.* the act of shutting up
 Occult, *a.* unknown, hidden, secret
 Occultation, *s.* the act of hiding; in astro-
 nomy, the time that a star or planet is
 hid from sight in an eclipse
 Occultness, *s.* state of being secret
 Occupancy, *s.* the act of taking possession
 Occupant, *s.* he that takes possession
 Occupate, *v. a.* to possess, hold; to take up
 Occupation, *s.* a taking possession; trade
 Occupier, *s.* a possessor; one who occupies
 Occupy, *v. a.* to possess; to employ; to use
 Occur, *v. n.* to happen; to appear
 Occurrence, *s.* incident, casual event
 Occursion, *s.* a clash, a mutual blow
 Ocean, *s.* the main; any immense expanse
 Oceanic, Ocean, *a.* pertaining to the ocean
 Ocellated, *a.* resembling the eyes
 Ocelot, *s.* an animal of the tiger kind
 Ocellum, *s.* a mixed base metal
 Ochlocracy, *s.* government by the people
 Ochre, *s.* a rough, yellow, or blue earth
 Ochreous, Ochrey, *a.* consisting of ochre
 Ocre, *s.* a viscous vegetable substance
 Octachord, *s.* an instrument of eight sounds
 Octagon, *s.* a figure of eight sides and angles
 Octagonal, *a.* having eight angles and sides
 Octahedral, *a.* with eight equal sides
 Octahedrite, *s.* pyramidal ore of titanium
 Octahedron, *s.* a solid of eight equal equi-
 lateral triangles
 Octander, *s.* a plant with eight stamens
 Octandrian, *a.* having eight stamens
 Octangular, *a.* having eight angles
 Octant, Octile, *a.* distant an eighth part of
 a circle or forty-five degrees
 Octave, *s.* the eighth day after some festi-
 val; the interval of an eighth in music
 Octave, *a.* denoting eight
 Octavo, *s.* a sheet folded into eight leaves
 Octennial, *a.* happening every eighth year
 October, *s.* the tenth month of the year
 Octodecimal, *s.* a crystal whose middle has
 eight faces, and whose summits have ten
 Octodentate, *a.* having eight teeth
 Octoedrical, *a.* having eight sides
 Octoid, *a.* separated into eight segments
 Octogenarian, *s.* one who has attained his
 eightieth year

Octogenary, *a.* eighty years of age
 Octonary, *a.* belonging to the number eight
 Octonocular, *a.* having eight eyes
 Octopetalous, *a.* having eight flower-leaves
 Octoradate, *a.* having eight rays
 Octospermous, *a.* containing eight seeds
 Octostyle, *s.* an edifice with eight columns
 in front
 Octosyllabic, *a.* consisting of eight syllables
 Octuple, *a.* eight-fold
 Ocular, *a.* known by the eye
 Ocularly, *ad.* to the observation of the eye
 Oculate, *a.* furnished with eyes
 Oculiform, *a.* in the form of an eye
 Oculist, *s.* one who cures distempered eyes
 Odd, *a.* not even; particular, strange
 Oddity, *s.* singularity, particularity
 Oddly, *ad.* not evenly; strangely, unac-
 countably, unaccountably
 Oddness, *s.* particularity, strangeness
 Odds, *s.* inequality; more than an even wa-
 ger; advantage; superiority; dispute
 Ode, *s.* a poem to be sung to music
 Odible, *a.* hateful; detestable
 Odious, *a.* hateful; heinous; abominable
 Odiously, *ad.* hatefully; abominably
 Odiousness, *s.* hatefulness
 Odium, *s.* invidiousness; hatred; blame
 Odontalgia, *s.* the tooth-ache
 Odontalgic, *a.* pertaining to the tooth-ache
 —, *a.* a remedy for the tooth-ache
 Odontology, *s.* the breeding of the teeth
 Odorant, *s.* a perfume; any strong scent
 Odorate, *a.* having a strong scent
 Odorating, *a.* diffusing odour; fragrant
 Odoriferous, *a.* fragrant, perfumed, sweet
 Odoriferousness, *s.* fragrance
 Odorous, *a.* fragrant, perfumed [scent
 Odorousness, *s.* fragrance; sweetness of
 Odour, *s.* scent, good or bad; fragrance
 Oecumenical, *a.* general, universal
 Oedema, *s.* a tumour; a swelling
 Oedematous, *a.* pertaining to an
 oedema or tumour
 Oeiliad, *s.* a wink, token of the eye
 Oer, *ad.* contracted from *over*
 Oesophagotomy, *s.* the art of opening the
 oesophagus, a surgical operation
 Oesophagus, *s.* the gullet; the canal through
 which the food passes
 Of, *prep.* concerning; relating to; out of
 Off, *ad.* at a distance; from, not toward—
interj. a command to depart
 Offal, *s.* waste meat, refuse, carrion
 Offence, *s.* a transgression; injury, anger
 Offencetial, *a.* giving displeasure; injurious
 Offenceless, *a.* unoffending, innocent
 Offend, *v.* to make angry, injure, attack
 Offender, *s.* one who commits an offence
 Offensive, *s.* the part of attacking
 Offensive, *a.* displeasing, injurious, hurtful
 Offensively, *ad.* displeasingly, injuriously
 Offensiveness, *s.* injuriousness; mischief
 Offer, *v.* to present; attempt; sacrifice
 Offer, *s.* a proposal; endeavour; price bid
 Offerable, *a.* that may be offered
 Offerer, *s.* one that offers
 Offering, *s.* sacrifice or oblation
 Offertory, *s.* a place where offerings are
 kept; part of the Roman-Catholic mass
 Office, *s.* public employment, agency
 Officer, *s.* a commander, one in office
 Officer, *v. a.* to furnish with officers
 Officered, *a.* supplied with commanders
 Official, *a.* pertaining to an office
 Official, *s.* an archdeacon's deputy

OF ALL POVERTY, THAT OF THE MIND IS THE MOST DEPLORABLE.

Officially, *ad.* by virtue of an office
 Officiality, *s.* the charge of an official
 Officiate, *v.* to perform another's duty
 Officinal, *a.* used in or relating to shops
 Officious, *a.* importunately forward; kind
 Officiously, *ad.* with unasked kindness
 Officiousness, *s.* over-forwardness; service
 Offing, *s.* the act of steering to a distance from the land; deep water out at sea
 Offscouring, *s.* the refuse
 Offset, *s.* a sprout; the shoot of a plant
 Offset, *v. a.* to set one account against another
 Offspring, *s.* children; production of any kind
 Offuscate, *v. a.* to darken, to cloud, to dim
 Offuscation, *s.* the act of darkening
 Offward, *ad.* leaning off (as a ship)
 Oft, Often, Oftentimes, Offtimes, *ad.* frequently, many times, not rarely
 Ogee, *s.* a sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow
 Ogham, *s.* the stenography of the Irish
 Ogive, *s.* a sort of Gothic arch
 Ogle, *v. a.* to view with side glances
 Ogle, *s.* a side glance; a leer
 Ogler, *s.* one who slyly views
 O'gling, *s.* a viewing slyly or obliquely
 O'glio, *s.* a dish of mixed meats, a medley
 O'gre, O'gress, *s.* imaginary monsters of the east, male and female
 Oh! *interj.* denoting sorrow or surprise
 Oil, *s.* the expressed juice of olives, &c.
 Oil, *v. a.* to smear or lubricate with oil
 Oilcloth, *s.* painted cloth to cover floors
 Oilcolour, *s.* colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil
 Oilet, Oilet-hole, *s.* the hole in a garment into which a point is to be put
 Oil-gas, *s.* inflammable gas from oil
 Oiliness, *s.* unctuousness, greasiness
 Oilman, *s.* one who sells oils, pickles, &c.
 Oilshop, *s.* a shop where oils, &c. are sold
 Oily, *a.* consisting of oil; fat, greasy
 Ointment, *s.* an unguent; a salve
 Old, Old'en, *a.* not new; ancient; long used
 Oldfashioned, *a.* obsolete, out of fashion
 Old'ish, *a.* somewhat old
 Old'ness, *s.* old age; antiquity
 Oleaginous, Oleose, O'leous, *a.* oily
 Oleaginousness, *s.* oiliness
 Oleander, *s.* a kind of shrub
 Oleaster, *s.* the wild olive plant [gas
 Olefiant, *a.* applied to carburetted hydrogen
 O'leic, *a.* applied to the acid obtained from soap
 Oleosaccharum, *s.* a mixture of oil and sugar
 Oleraceous, *a.* pertaining to pot-herbs
 Olfactory, *a.* having the sense of smelling
 Olibanum, *s.* a sweet-scented gum
 Oligarch, *s.* one of a small number who have the supreme power
 Oligarchal, Oligarchical, *a.* relating to an oligarchy
 Oligarchy, *s.* a form of government which places the supreme power in the hands of few; an aristocracy
 Oligist, Oligistic, *a.* applied to the crystallized tritoyd of iron
 Olio, *s.* a mixture; a medley
 Olfitory, *a.* belonging to a kitchen-garden
 Olivaceous, *a.* of the colour of olive
 Olivaster, *a.* darkly brown; tawny
 Olive, *s.* a plant; its fruit; emblem of peace
 Oived, *a.* decorated with olive-trees
 Olivemite, *s.* an ore of copper
 Olive-yard, *s.* a garden for olives

Olympiad, *s.* the space of four years, whereby the Greeks reckoned their time, so named from the games celebrated every fourth year in honour of Jupiter Olympus
 Olympian, *a.* pertaining to Olympus
 Ombre, *s.* a game at cards played by three
 Ombrometer, *s.* a machine for measuring the rain that falls [phabet
 Ome'ga, *s.* the last letter of the Greek Alphabet
 Omelet, *s.* a pancake made with eggs
 Omen, *s.* a good or bad sign, a prognostic
 Omenal, *a.* containing prognostics
 Omenum, *s.* the caul; the double membrane over the entrails
 Omer, *s.* a Hebrew measure, containing about three pints and a half English
 Ominate, *v.* to foretoken
 Ominous, *a.* foreshowing ill, inauspicious
 Ominously, *ad.* with good or bad omen
 Ominousness, *s.* the quality of being ominous
 Omissible, *a.* that may be omitted
 Omission, Omitance, *s.* a neglect of duty
 Omissive, *a.* leaving out
 Omit, *v. a.* to leave out; to neglect
 Omnibus, *s.* the name given to a particular kind of vehicle (of recent introduction), capable of carrying numerous passengers all inside [tinction
 Omnicide, *s.* one who slays all without distinction
 Omnifarious, *a.* of all kinds and sorts
 Omniferous, *a.* all-bearing; all-producing
 Omnific, *a.* all-creating
 Omniform, *a.* having every shape [form
 Omniformity, *s.* the quality of having every
 Omnigenous, *a.* consisting of all kinds
 Omniparity, *s.* general equality
 Omnipercipience, Omnipercipieny, *s.* perception of every thing
 Omnipercipient, *a.* perceiving every thing
 Omnipotence, Omnipotency, *s.* almighty power, unlimited power
 Omnipotent, *s.* one of the appellations of the Godhead—*a.* almighty, all-powerful
 Omnipotently, *ad.* powerfully, without limit
 Omnipresence, *s.* the quality of being everywhere present; ubiquity
 Omnipresent, *a.* present in every place
 Omnipresential, *a.* implying universal presence
 Omnis'cience, *s.* infinite knowledge [sence
 Omnis'cient, *a.* infinitely wise, all-knowing
 Omnium, *s.* the aggregate of stocks in the public funds
 Omnivagant, *a.* wandering every where
 Omnivorous, *a.* all-devouring
 Omology, *s.* likeness; agreeableness
 Omphacine, *a.* pertaining to unripe fruit
 Omphacite, *s.* a mineral of a pale green
 Omphalic, *a.* pertaining to the navel
 Omphaloc'ele, *s.* a rupture of the navel
 Omphalotomy, *s.* the dividing the navel
 Om'oplate, *s.* the shoulder-blade [string
 On, *prep.* upon—*ad.* forward, not off—*interj.* a word of incitement to lead on
 On'ager, *s.* the wild ass
 Onanism, *s.* the crime of self-pollution
 Once, *s.* a quadruple of the genus Felis
 Once, *ad.* at one time, a single time; formerly
 One, *a.* one of two, single—*s.* a single person; concord, agreement
 One-eyed, *a.* having only one eye
 Oneirocritic, *s.* an interpreter of dreams
 Oneirocritical, *a.* interpretative of dreams
 Oneirocritics, *s.* interpretation of dreams
 Oneirocrancy, *s.* divination by dreams
 Oneiroscopist, *s.* one who inquires into the meaning of dreams

Onceiroscopy, *s.* the art of interpreting dreams
 One'ness, *s.* unity; the quality of being one
 On'erary, *a.* fitted for carriage or burdens
 On'erate, *v. a.* to load; to burden
 On'eration, *s.* the act of burdening
 On'erous, *a.* burdensome, oppressive
 Onkoto'my, *s.* the opening of an abscess
 On'ion, *s.* a plant with a bulbous root
 Ono'logy, *s.* a foolish way of talking
 O'ny, *ad.* simply, barely—*a.* single; this and no other; alone
 On'omancy, *s.* divination by names
 Onoman'tical, *a.* predicting by names
 Onomatoc'h'ny, *s.* the supposed art of prognostication from the letters of a name
 Onomatop'ious, *a.* having a sound corresponding to the thing expressed
 On'omatope, On'omatopy, Onomatop'ia, *s.* a rhetorical figure in which the sound corresponds with the thing spoken of
 On'set, *s.* an attack; an assault; the beginning
 On'slaughter, *s.* an attack; storm; the beginning
 Ontolo'gic, Ontolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to Ontology
 Onto'logist, *s.* a metaphysician [ontology
 Onto'logy, *s.* metaphysics; the science of beings or ideas in general
 On'ward, *ad.* forward; in a state of advance
 On'yeha, *s.* the shell of the onyx
 On'yehites, *s.* the alabaster; a kind of marble
 Onychom'ancy, *s.* divination by the nails
 O'nyx, *s.* a clear, elegant, and valuable gem
 O'olite, *s.* a fine kind of limestone, of which the Portland stone is a species
 Oolitic, *a.* formed of or resembling oolite
 Oo'miack, *s.* a large Esquimaux boat
 Oos'copy, *s.* the supposed art of predicting events from the insertion of an egg
 Ooze, *s.* soft mud; slime; soft flow; spring
 Ooze, *v. n.* to run gently, flow by stealth
 Oo'ze, *a.* miry, muddy, slaty
 Opa'cate, *v. a.* to shade, cloud, darken
 Opa'city, *s.* darkness, obscurity
 Opa'cous, Opa'que, *a.* dark, not transparent
 Opa'cousness, Opa'keness, Opa'queness, *s.* impenetrableness to light
 O'pah, *s.* a large kind of fish
 O'pal, *s.* a precious stone
 Opales'cence, *s.* similarity to an opal
 Opales'cent, *a.* resembling opal
 O'paline, *a.* resembling an opal
 O'pallize, *v. a.* to make to resemble opal
 Ope, *a.* open—*v. a.* to open
 O'pen, *v.* to uncloze, unlock; divide; begin
 O'pen, *a.* unclosed, plain, clear, exposed
 O'pener, *s.* one that opens; an explainer
 Openeyed, *a.* watchful, vigilant, attentive
 Openhand'ed, *a.* generous, liberal, bountiful
 Openheart'ed, *a.* generous, candid
 Openheart'edness, *s.* liberality, munificence
 O'pening, *s.* a breach, an aperture
 O'penly, *ad.* publicly, evidently, plainly
 Opennouth'ed, *a.* greedy, clamorous
 O'penness, *s.* freedom from disguise
 O'pera, *s.* a musical entertainment
 O'perable, *a.* to be done; practicable
 O'perant, *a.* able to produce effects
 O'perate, *v. n.* to act; to produce effects
 Operat'ical, *a.* relating to an opera
 Operat'ion, *s.* agency, influence, effect
 O'perative, *s.* a labourer; an artisan
 O'perative, *a.* having the power of acting; active, vigorous, efficacious
 O'perator, *s.* one that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect
 Oper'ulate, *a.* covered; closely shut up
 Oper'culiform, *a.* having the form of a lid

Oper'culum, *s.* a cover; a lid
 Opero'se, *a.* laborious; full of trouble
 Opero'seness, *s.* the state of being laborious
 Operos'ity, *s.* great labour
 O'perta'neous, *a.* secret, done in secret
 O'phid'ian, *a.* pertaining to serpents
 O'phid'ion, *s.* an eel-like sea fish [ophiology
 O'philo'gic, O'philo'gical, *a.* pertaining to
 O'phio'logist, *s.* one versed in ophiology
 O'phio'logy, *s.* a treatise on serpents
 O'phiom'ancy, *s.* divination by serpents
 O'phiomorph'ous, *a.* having the form of a serpent
 O'phiu'chus, *s.* a northern constellation
 O'phioph'agous, *a.* feeding on serpents
 O'phite, *s.* porphyry marble; serpentine
 O'phthal'mia, O'phthal'my, *s.* a disease of the eye
 O'phthal'mic, *a.* relating to the eye [eyes
 O'phthal'mography, *s.* a minute description of the eye
 O'phthal'mos'copy, *s.* the knowledge of a person's temper deduced from the eye
 O'piate, *s.* a medicine that causes sleep
 O'piv'ous, *a.* bringing help
 O'pif'ice, *s.* workmanship; handwork
 O'pif'ical, *s.* one who performs any work
 O'pif'able, *a.* which may be thought
 O'pine, *v. n.* to think; to be of opinion
 O'piner, *s.* one who holds an opinion
 O'pin'iate, *v. a.* to maintain obstinately
 O'pin'iative, *a.* wedded to an opinion
 O'pin'iatively, *ad.* stubbornly, obstinately
 O'pin'iativeness, *s.* obstinacy in opinion
 O'pin'iativeness, *s.* inflexibility of opinion
 O'pin'ion, *s.* a sentiment; notion
 O'pin'ionate, O'pin'ionated, O'pin'ionative, *a.* obstinate; inflexible in opinion [inions
 O'pin'ionated, *a.* attached to one's own opi
 O'pin'ionately, *ad.* obstinately; conceitedly
 O'pin'ioned, *a.* attached to particular opin
 ions; conceited
 O'pin'ionist, *s.* one fond of his own notions
 O'pif'arous, *a.* sumptuous
 O'pif'ulation, *s.* an aiding, a helping
 O'pium, *s.* the juice of Turkish poppies
 O'pie'tree, *s.* the witch-hazel
 O'pobal'sam, *s.* the balm of Gilead
 O'pode'ldoc, *s.* a popular ointment
 O'pofanax, *s.* a gum resin of a strong disagreeable smell and acrid and bitter taste
 O'pos'sum, *s.* an American animal that has a skin or bag in which it carries its young
 O'p'pidan, *s.* a townsman; an inhabitant of a town—a relating to a town
 O'p'pinate, *v. a.* to pledge, to pawn
 O'p'pilate, *v. a.* to heap up obstructions
 O'p'pilation, *s.* an obstruction or stoppage
 O'p'pilate, *a.* obstructive, apt to obstruct
 O'p'p'le, *a.* full; crowded
 O'p'p'le'ty, *s.* the state of being full
 O'p'p'osity, *s.* the proposition of objections to any matter in an academical disputation
 O'p'p'onent, *a.* opposite, adverse
 O'p'p'onent, *s.* an adversary, an antagonist
 O'p'p'ortu'ne, *a.* seasonable, convenient, fit
 O'p'p'ortu'ne, *ad.* seasonably; conveniently
 O'p'p'ortu'ness, *s.* fitness as to time
 O'p'p'ortu'ntly, *s.* fitness of place or time; convenience, suitability
 O'p'p'ose, *v.* to act against, resist, hinder
 O'p'p'oseless, *a.* irresistible, not to be opposed
 O'p'p'oser, *s.* one that opposes; antagonist
 O'p'p'osite, *a.* placed in front; adverse
 O'p'p'osite, *s.* an adversary; an antagonist
 O'p'p'ositely, *ad.* as to face each other
 O'p'p'ositeness, *s.* the state of being opposite

ORB]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ORG

Oppositional, *a.* opposite to the leaf
 Opposition, *s.* hostile resistance; contrariety of interest, conduct, or meaning
 Oppositionist, *s.* one belonging to the party opposing the administration
 Opposite, *a.* that may be put in opposition
 Oppress, *v. a.* to crush by hardships, subdue
 Oppression, *s.* cruelty, severity; dullness
 Oppressive, *a.* cruel, inhuman; heavy
 Oppressively, *ad.* in an oppressive manner
 Oppressiveness, *s.* the quality of being oppressive
 Oppressor, *s.* one who harasses others
 Opprobrious, *a.* reproachful, disgraceful
 Opprobriously, *ad.* reproachfully
 Opprobriousness, *s.* scurrility, abuse
 Opprobrium, *s.* disgrace, infamy
 Oppugn, *v. a.* to oppose, attack, refute
 Oppugnancy, *s.* opposition, resistance
 Oppugnation, *s.* resistance
 Oppugner, *s.* one who opposes or attacks
 Opimathly, *s.* late education; late erudition
 Opiable, *a.* desirable; to be wished
 Opitate, *v. a.* to choose; to wish for
 Optation, *s.* the expression of a wish
 Optative, *a.* expressive of desire
 Optic, *a.* visual, relating to vision
 Optic, *s.* an instrument or organ of sight
 Optical, *a.* relating to the science of optics
 Optician, *s.* one skilled in optics
 Optics, *s.* the science of vision
 Optimacy, *s.* nobility, the body of nobles
 Optimism, *s.* the doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best
 Optimist, *s.* one who believes that every thing in nature is ordered for the best
 Optimity, *s.* the state of being best
 Option, *s.* a choice, power of choosing
 Optional, *a.* leaving somewhat to choice
 Opulence, Opulency, *s.* wealth, affluence
 Opulent, *a.* rich, wealthy, affluent
 Opulently, *ad.* richly; with splendour
 Opuscule, *s.* a small work
 Or, *s.* (in heraldry) gold—*conj.* a conjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition
 Orach, Orach, *s.* a plant; a kind of spinach
 Oracle, *s.* something delivered by supernatural wisdom; one famed for wisdom
 Oracle, *v. a.* to utter oracles
 Oracular, Oraculous, *a.* uttering oracles
 Oracularly, Oraculously, *ad.* authoritatively
 Oraculousness, *s.* the state of being oracular
 Or'al, *a.* delivered verbally; not written
 Orally, *ad.* by mouth; without writing
 Orange, Orangetawny, *a.* of a colour resembling an orange; nearly red
 Orange-musk, *s.* a species of pear
 Orange'ade, *s.* sherbet, an agreeable liquor
 Orange-peel, *s.* the rind of an orange
 Orangery, *s.* a plantation of orange trees
 Orang-outang, *s.* a large species of ape greatly resembling the human form
 Or'ation, *s.* a public discourse or speech
 Or'ator, *s.* an eloquent public speaker [torio
 Orator'ial, Orator'ious, *a.* relating to an orator
 Orator'ical, *a.* rhetorical; befitting an orator
 Orator'ically, Orator'ially, *ad.* rhetorically
 Orator'io, *s.* a kind of sacred musical drama
 Or'atory, *s.* rhetorical skill; eloquence
 Or'atrix, Or'atrix, *s.* an eloquent woman
 Orb, *s.* a sphere; a circle; a wheel; the eye
 Or'bate, *a.* childless; fatherless; poor
 Or'bat'ion, *s.* the act of deprivation
 Or'bed, *a.* circular; formed in a circle
 Or'bie, Or'bie'lar, *a.* spherical; circular

Or'bie'ularly, *ad.* spherically; circularly
 Or'bie'ularness, *s.* state of being orbicular
 Or'bie'ulate, *a.* moulded into an orb
 Or'bie'ulation, *s.* state of being moulded into an orb or circle
 Or'bis, Or'bis-fish, *s.* a fish of a circular form
 Or'bit, *s.* the path in which a planet moves
 Or'bit'al, Or'bit'ual, *a.* pertaining to the orbit
 Or'bit'ude, Or'bit'ity, *s.* any privation
 Or'by, *a.* resembling an orb
 Ore, *s.* a sea-fish; a species of whale
 Ore'ad'ian, *a.* belonging to the Orkney Isles
 Or'chal, *s.* a stone from which a blue colour
 Or'ch'ane't, *s.* a plant [is made
 Or'ch'ard, *s.* a garden of fruit-trees
 Or'chestra, Or'ch'estre, *s.* a gallery or place for musicians to play in
 Or'ch'estr'al, *a.* pertaining to an orchestra
 Or'ch'is, *s.* a plant, the flowers of which have some resemblance to insects
 Ord, *s.* an edge or point; a beginning
 Or'dain', *v. a.* to appoint, establish, invest
 Or'dain'able, *a.* that may be appointed
 Or'dain'er, *s.* he who ordains
 Or'dain'ing, *a.* that ordains
 Or'd'nal, *s.* a trial by fire or water
 Or'd'er, *s.* a method, a mandate, a rule
 Or'd'er, *v. a.* to regulate, command, ordain
 Or'd'er'er, *s.* one who orders, or methodises
 Or'd'ering, *s.* disposition; distribution
 Or'd'erless, *a.* disorderly; out of rule
 Or'd'erliness, *s.* regularity; methodicalness
 Or'd'erly, *a.* methodical, regular
 Or'd'ers, *s.* admission to the priesthood
 Or'd'in'able, *a.* such as may be appointed
 Or'd'in'ability, *s.* capability of being appointed
 Or'd'in'al, *s.* a ritual—a. noting order
 Or'd'in'ance, *s.* a law; rule; appointment
 Or'd'in'ant, *a.* ordaining; decreeing
 Or'd'in'arily, *ad.* commonly; usually
 Or'd'in'ary, *s.* a judge; a stated chaplain; a place for eating, where a certain price is paid for each meal; settled establishment
 Or'd'in'ary, *a.* common, usual; mean; ugly
 Or'd'in'ate, *s.* the diameter of an ellipsis
 Or'd'in'ate, *a.* methodical—*v. a.* to appoint
 Or'd'in'ately, *ad.* in a regular manner
 Or'd'in'ation, *s.* the act of ordaining
 Or'd'in'ative, *a.* directing; giving orders
 Or'd'in'ance, *s.* cannon, heavy artillery
 Or'd'onnanee, *s.* the disposition of figures in
 Or'd'ure, *s.* animal dung, filth [a picture
 Ore, *s.* metal yet in its mineral state
 O'read, *s.* a nymph of the mountains
 Or'gal, *s.* the lees of wine, &c.
 Or'gan, *s.* a natural or musical instrument
 Or'gan-builder, *s.* a constructor of organs
 Or'gan'ic, Or'gan'ical, *a.* instrumental; produced by or possessing organs
 Or'gan'ically, *ad.* by means of organs
 Or'gan'icalness, *s.* state of being organical
 Or'gan'ism, *s.* organical structure
 Or'ganist, *s.* one who plays on the organ
 Or'ganiza'tion, *s.* a due construction of parts
 Or'ganize, *v. a.* to form organically
 Or'gan'loft, *s.* the loft where the organ stands
 Or'ganographic, Or'ganographic'al, *a.* pertaining to organography [gans of plants
 Or'ganog'raphy, *s.* a description of the or-
 Or'gan-pipe, *s.* the pipe of a musical organ
 Or'gan-stop, *s.* the stop of an organ
 Or'ganzine, *s.* silk twisted into threads
 Or'gasm, *s.* a sudden vehemence
 Or'geat, *s.* [Fr.] a liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds
 Or'gies, *s.* frantic revels; rites of Bacchus

OUR ACTIONS ARE IN OUR OWN POWER; OUR DESTINY IN THAT OF PROVIDENCE.

OF ALL THE ENEMIES OF IDLENESS, WANT IS THE MOST FORMIDABLE.

Orgil'ious, *a.* proud, haughty, lofty
 Orgues, *s.* a military engine of defence
 Ori'haleh, Ori'haleum, *s.* metal of the colour of gold
 O'riency, *s.* brightness of colour
 O'rient, *a.* rising as the sun; eastern; bright
 —*s.* the east; the part where the sun rises
 Oriental, *a.* eastern, placed in the east—*s.* an inhabitant of the east
 Orientalism, *s.* an eastern mode of speech
 Orientalist, *s.* an inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world
 Orientality, *s.* the state of being eastern
 Orifice, *s.* an opening or perforation
 Oriflamb, *s.* a golden standard
 Origan, *s.* wild marjoram
 Origin, *s.* beginning, source, descent
 Original, *s.* first copy—*a.* pristine
 Originality, *s.* quality of being original
 Originally, *ad.* primarily, at first [ginal
 Originalness, *s.* the quality of being ori-
 ginary, *a.* productive, primitive
 Originate, *v. a.* to bring into existence
 Origination, *s.* the act or mode of bringing into existence
 Oril'on, *s.* a species of fortification
 Ori'on, *s.* [Lat.] one of the constellations of the southern hemisphere
 Or'ison, Or'aison, *s.* a prayer; verbal supplication; oral worship [shield
 Orle, *s.* a kind of fillet round an heraldic
 Orlet, Or'lo, *s.* an architectural fillet under the ovolo of a capital
 Or'lop, *s.* the middle deck of a ship
 Or'molu', *s.* [Fr.] a mixed metal resembling gold; water-gold
 Ornament, *s.* decoration, embellishment
 Ornament, *v. a.* to adorn, to embellish
 Ornamental, *a.* giving embellishment
 Ornamentally, *ad.* in an ornamental manner
 Ornamented, *a.* embellished, decorated
 Ornate, *a.* decorated, fine—*v. a.* to adorn
 Or'nately, *ad.* with decoration
 Or'nateness, *s.* state of being adorned
 Ornature, *s.* decoration; embellishment
 Orni'scopist, *s.* omens or predictions drawn from the observation of birds
 Orni'scopist, *s.* one who pretends to foretell event-by the appearances of birds
 Ornitho'lithus, *s.* a petrification of a bird or of any of its parts
 Ornitholo'gical, *a.* relating to the natural history of birds
 Ornithologist, *s.* one who understands the nature of birds; a describer of birds
 Ornithology, *s.* a discourse on birds
 Ornithomancy, *s.* divination by birds
 Orolo'gical, *a.* descriptive of mountains
 Orol'ogist, *s.* a describer of mountains
 Orology, *s.* a treatise on mountains
 Orphan, *s.* a child bereaved of father or mother, or both—*a.* bereft of parents
 Orphanage, Orphanism, *s.* state of an orphan
 Orphaned, *a.* bereft of parents or friends
 Orphanotrophy, *s.* a hospital for orphans
 Orphean, Or'phic, *a.* pertaining to Orpheus
 Orpiment, *s.* a mineral, yellow arsenic
 Or'fery, *s.* an instrument which represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies
 Or'ris, *s.* gold and silver lace; a plant
 Or'talon, *s.* a small and delicate bird
 Or'thite, *s.* a mineral like gadolinite
 Orthoceratite, *s.* a kind of fossil shell
 Or'thodox, *a.* sound in opinion and doctrine
 Or'thodoxy, *ad.* with soundness of opinion
 Or'thodoxy, *s.* soundness in doctrine, &c.

Orthodrom'ic, *a.* pertaining to orthodromy
 Orthodrom'ics, Or'thodromy, *s.* the art of sailing in a straight course
 Ortho'pical, *a.* pertaining to orthoepy
 Ortho'pist, *s.* an instructor in pronunciation
 Ortho'epy, *s.* the art of pronouncing words
 Or'thognon, *s.* a rectangled figure [properly
 Orthog'onal, *a.* having right angles
 Orthog'raper, *s.* one who spells rightly
 Orthog'raphic, Orthog'raphical, *a.* rightly spelled
 Orthog'raphically, *ad.* according to rule
 Orthog'raphy, *s.* the part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled; the elevation of a building delineated
 Orthology, *s.* right description of things
 Orthom'e'try, *s.* the laws of versification
 Oithop'e'ia, *s.* the art of curing natural deformities
 Or'tive, *a.* relating to the rising of a star
 Or'tolan, *s.* a delicate small bird
 Or'ts, *s.* fragments, mere refuse
 Oryctog'nic, *a.* pertaining to oryctognosy
 Oryctog'nosy, *s.* the classification of minerals
 Oryctog'r'aphy, *s.* a description of fossils
 Oryctology, *s.* the natural history of fossils
 Os'checele, *s.* a rupture in the scrotum
 Os'cillate, *v. n.* to move backward and forward; to change from side to side
 Oscilla'tion, *s.* the moving like a pendulum
 Oscillatory, *a.* moving to and fro
 Os'citant, Oscita'tion, *s.* the act of yawning; unusual sleepiness carelessness
 Os'citant, *a.* yawning, sleepy, sluggish
 Os'citate, *v. n.* to yawn [curves
 Oscula'tion, *s.* the contact between given
 Os'culatory, *a.* having similarity of curvature—*s.* an image of devotion in the Catholic church
 O'sier, *s.* a tree of the willow kind
 Os'mazome, *s.* an aromatic substance obtained from the flesh of the ox
 Os'mium, *s.* a kind of dark gray mineral
 Os'mund, *s.* a genus of plants
 Os'pray, *s.* a large sea-hawk
 Os'selet, *s.* the callus inside a horse's knee
 Os'seous, *a.* bony, like bone; hard
 Os'sicle, *s.* a small bone
 Ossif'erous, *a.* producing bones
 Ossif'ic, *a.* having the power of changing any substance to bone
 Ossifica'tion, *s.* the change of any cartilaginous into a bony substance
 Ossif'rage, *s.* a kind of eagle, so called because it breaks the bones of animals to get at the marrow
 Ossif'ragous, *a.* breaking the bones
 Os'sify, *v. a.* to change to bone
 Ossiv'orous, *a.* devouring bones
 Os'suary, *a.* a charnel-house
 Os'tensibility, *s.* the state of being shown
 Os'tensible, *a.* that may be shown, apparent
 Os'tensibly, *ad.* in appearance
 Os'tensive, *a.* showing, betokening
 Os'tent, *s.* air, manner, show; a portent
 Os'tentat', *v. a.* to display boastfully
 Os'tenta'tion, *s.* an outward or vain show
 Os'tenta'tious, *a.* boastful, vain, fond of show, fond to expose to view
 Os'tenta'tiously, *ad.* vainly; boastfully
 Os'tenta'tiousness, *s.* vain display; boastfulness
 Os'tenta'tor, *s.* one who vainly shows; a boaster
 Osteoco'la, *s.* a kind of spar, used for bringing on a callus in fractured bones

[OUT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OUT]

Os'teocope, *s.* pain in the bones
 Os'teofogor, Os'teofogist, *s.* one who describes the bones
 Os'teolo'gic, Os'teolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to a description of bones
 Os'teolo'gically, *ad.* according to osteology
 Os'teofogist, *s.* one skilled in anatomy
 Os'teology, *s.* a description of the bones
 Os'tiary, *s.* the mouth of a river
 Os'tler, *s.* one who takes care of horses
 Os'tlery, *s.* the place or apartment belonging to the ostler
 Os'tracism, *s.* a passing sentence by ballot; banishment; public censure by shells
 Os'tractor, *s.* the oyster in its fossil state
 Os'tractor, *v. a.* to banish by the popular voice
 Os'trich, *s.* a very large African fowl
 Os'trogoths, *s.* the Eastern Goths
 Otacou'stic, *a.* belonging to the sense of hearing—*s.* an instrument to facilitate or improve the sense of hearing
 Otal'gia, *s.* the ear-ache
 Oth'er, *pron.* not the same; different
 Oth'erwhere, *ad.* in some other place
 Oth'erwhile, Oth'erwhiles, *ad.* at other times
 Oth'erwise, *ad.* in a different manner
 Otio'se, *a.* free from business or toil
 Ot'ar (of roses), *s.* the fine essential oil; the flower; a perfume
 Ot'ter, *s.* an amphibious animal; a colouring substance
 Ot'toman, *a.* belonging to the Turks—*s.* a native of Turkey; the Grand Seigneur; an elegant kind of hassock
 Ouch, Ouche, *s.* a collar of gold
 Ought, *v. imp.* to be fit; to be necessary
 Ounce, *s.* a weight; a small animal of the leopard or panther kind
 Ouphe, *s.* a fairy; a goblin
 Our, *pron. poss.* pertaining to us
 Ouranog'raphy, *s.* description of the heavens
 Ourology, *s.* a treatise on wine
 Ourselves, *pron. recip.* we, us, not other
 Ouse, *s.* tanner's bark
 Ousel, *s.* the blackbird
 Oust, *v. a.* to vacate; take away; cast out
 Ouster, *s.* dispossession
 Out, *ad.* not within, not at home; not in office; to the end; loudly
 Out, *interj.* a word of abhorrence or expulsion
 Outact', *v. a.* to do beyond, to exceed
 Outbal'ance, *v. a.* to overweigh, preponderate
 Outbid', *v. a.* to bid more than another
 Outbid'der, *s.* one that outbids
 Outblush', *v. a.* to exceed in rosy colour
 Outborn, *a.* foreign; not native
 Outbound, *a.* destined to a distant voyage
 Outbra've, *v. a.* to silence or outdo by a more splendid or insolent appearance
 Outbra'zen, *v. a.* to bear down by the force of superior impudence
 Out'break, Out'breaking, *s.* a breaking out
 Outbud', *v. n.* to sprout forth
 Outbuild', *v. a.* to exceed in building
 Outcast, *s.* an exile—a. rejected
 Outcom'pass, *v. a.* to exceed due bounds
 Outcraft', *v. a.* to exceed in cunning
 Outcry, *s.* a cry of distress, noise, clamour
 Outda're, *v. a.* to venture or dare beyond
 Outdo', *v. a.* to excel, surpass, go beyond
 Outdo'ing, *s.* excess in performance
 Outdrink', *v. a.* to exceed in drinking
 Out'er, *a.* that is without, outward
 Out'erly, *ad.* towards the outside
 Out'ermost, *a.* remotest from the midst
 Outfa'ce, *v. a.* to brave or stare down

Out'fall, *s.* a fall of water; a canal
 Out'fit, *s.* a naval term, signifying the equipment of a ship for her voyage [army
 Out'land', *v. a.* to outreach the wing of an
 Outly', *v. a.* to leave behind; fly beyond
 Outlool', *v. a.* to exceed in folly
 Out'gate, *s.* an outlet, a passage outward
 Outgen'eral, *v. a.* to exceed in manoeuvring
 Outgiv'e, *v. a.* to surpass in giving
 Outgo', *v. a.* to surpass, excel, circumvent
 Outgoing, *s.* the state of going out; utmost
 Outgo'ings, *s. pl.* outlay; expenditure [limit
 Outgrow', *v. a.* to surpass in growth
 Out'guard, *s.* the advanced guard
 Outher'do, *v. a.* to surpass in enormity or cruelty
 Out'house, *s.* a barn, stable, or other building attached to a dwelling-house
 Outjest, *v. a.* to overpower by jesting
 Outjugg'le, *v. a.* to exceed in juggling
 Outkn've, *v. a.* to surpass in knavery
 Out'lander, *s.* a foreigner; not a native
 Outland'ish, *a.* foreign, not native
 Outlast', *v. a.* to surpass in duration
 Out'law, *s.* one excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer—*v. a.* to proscribe
 Out'lawry, *s.* a decree by which a man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law
 Out'lay, *s.* a laying out; expenditure
 Outleap', *v. a.* to surpass in leaping
 Out'let, *s.* a passage or discharge outward
 Outlie', *v. a.* to surpass in lying
 Out'line, *s.* the line by which any figure is defined; contour; extremity
 Out'line, *v. a.* to delineate, to sketch
 Outlive', *v. a.* to survive, to live beyond
 Outliv'er, *s.* a survivor
 Outlook', *v. a.* to face down, to browbeat
 Out'lying, *part. a.* not in the course of order
 Outmarch', *v. a.* to march quicker than
 Outmeas'ure, *v. a.* to exceed in measure
 Outmost, *a.* the most outward
 Outnumber', *v. a.* to exceed in number
 Outpa'ce, *v. a.* to outgo, to leave behind
 Out'parish, *s.* a parish without the walls
 Out'part, *s.* a part remote
 Out'pore, *s.* an entrance
 Out'port, *s.* a port at some distance from the capital or chief port
 Outpost, *s.* a military station beyond the limits of the camp, or men so placed
 Outpour', *v. a.* to send forth in a stream
 Outpour'ing, *s.* a pouring out; effusion
 Outpray', *v. a.* to exceed in prayer
 Outpreach', *v. a.* to exceed in preaching
 Outprize', *v. a.* to prize or value too highly
 Outrage, *s.* violence; tumultuous mischief
 Outrage, *v. a.* to commit exorbitances; to insult roughly and contumeliously
 Outra'geous, *a.* violent, furious, excessive
 Outra'geously, *ad.* violently; furiously
 Outra'geousness, *s.* fury; violence
 Outre', *a.* [Fr.] extravagant; overstrained
 Outreach', *v. a.* to go beyond, exceed; cheat
 Outreason', *v. a.* to excel in reasoning
 Outreck'on, *v. a.* to exceed in computation
 Outride', *v. a.* to pass by riding
 Outri'der, *s.* an attendant on horseback
 Outright', *ad.* immediately, completely
 Outri'val, *v. a.* to surpass in excellence
 Out'road, *s.* an excursion
 Outroar', *v. a.* to exceed in roaring
 Outroot', *v. a.* to root up, to eradicate
 Outrun', *v. a.* to leave behind in running
 Outsail', *v. a.* to leave behind in sailing

OUR VIRTUES WOULD BE PROUD, IF OUR VICES WHIPPED THEM NOT.

OF ALL PARTS OF WISDOM, THE PRACTICE OF IT IS THE BEST.

ONE SHINING QUALITY LENDS LUSTRE TO ANOTHER, OR HIDES SOME GLARING DEFECT.

OUR OWN EVILS WE THINK WORSE THAN OTHER PEOPLE'S.

Outscorn', *v. a.* to bear down by contempt
 Outscourings, *s.* substances scoured out
 Outsell', *v. a.* to sell for a higher price
 Outset, *s.* beginning; entrance
 Outshin'e, *v. a.* to emit lustre, excel in lustre
 Outshoot', *v. a.* to exceed in shooting
 Out'side, *s.* external part, outer part
 Outsit', *v. a.* to sit beyond the due time
 Outskip', *v. a.* to avoid by flight
 Outskirt, *s.* a suburb; outpart
 Outsleep', *v.* to sleep beyond proper time
 Outsoar', *v. a.* to soar beyond
 Out'speak, *v. a.* to speak beyond; exceed
 Outspread', *v. a.* to extend, to diffuse
 Out-standing, *a.* unpaid; projecting forward
 Out'stare, *v. a.* to browbeat, to face down
 Out'step, *v. a.* to go beyond; to exceed
 Out'storm, *v. a.* to overbear by storming
 Outstretch', *v. a.* to extend, to spread out
 Outstride, *v. a.* to surpass in striding
 Outstrip', *v. a.* to outgo, to leave behind
 Outswear', *v. a.* to overpower by swearing
 Outtalk', *v. a.* to overpower by talk
 Outtoug'ne, *v. a.* to bear down by noise
 Outval'ue, *v. a.* to transcend in price
 Outvie', *v. a.* to exceed, to surpass, to excel
 Outvo'ice, *v. a.* to exceed in clamour
 Outvote', *v. a.* to conquer by plurality of votes; to obtain the majority
 Outwalk', *v. a.* to leave one in walking
 Out'wall, *s.* outward part of a building
 Out'ward, *a.* external, foreign, apparent
 Out'ward, *ad.* to foreign or outer parts
 Outward-bound', *a.* proceeding from a port
 Out'wardly, *ad.* in appearance, not sincerely; externally, opposed to inwardly
 Outwards, *ad.* towards the out parts
 Outwatch', *v. a.* to surpass in watching
 Outwear', *v. a.* to pass tediously
 Outweep', *v. a.* to exceed in weeping
 Outweigh', *v. a.* to exceed in weight, &c.
 Outwit', *v. a.* to overcome by stratagem
 Outworks, *s.* externals of a fortification
 Oval, *s.* a figure shaped like an egg
 O'val, *a.* oblong, shaped like an egg
 O'various, *a.* consisting of, or like eggs
 O'vary, *s.* the seat of eggs or impregnation
 O'vate, *a.* of an oval figure
 Ova'tion, *s.* a minor kind of Roman triumph
 Ovale-oblong, *a.* oblong with the end lengthened
 O'ven, *s.* an arched place for baking in
 O'ver, *prep.* and *ad.* above; across
 Overabound', *v. n.* to abound too much
 Overact', *v. a.* to act more than enough
 Overagitate', *v. a.* to agitate beyond expediency
 Overalls, *s.* a kind of loose trousers
 Overanxious, *a.* too careful
 Overarch', *v. a.* to cover as with an arch
 Overawe', *v. a.* to keep in awe, to terrify
 Overbalance', *v. a.* to preponderate
 Overbear', *v. a.* to subdue, to bear down
 Overbearing, *a.* carrying things with a high hand; despotical
 Overbid', *v. a.* to offer more than the value
 Overboard, *ad.* off or out of the ship
 Overboil', *v. a.* to boil too much
 Overburden', *v. a.* to load too much
 Overburn', *v. a.* to burn too much
 Overbus'y, *a.* too busy; officious
 Overbuy', *v. a.* to buy too dear
 Overcare, *s.* excessive care or anxiety
 Overcareful, *a.* careful to excess
 Overcarry', *v. a.* to hurry too far
 Overcast', *a.* clouded—*v. a.* to darken

Overcaut'ious, *a.* prudent to excess
 Overcharge, *s.* an excessive charge
 Overcharge', *v. a.* to charge too high; to cloy; to crowd too much; to burden
 Overcloud', *v. a.* to cover with clouds
 Overcloy', *v. a.* to fill beyond satiety
 Overcon'ce, *v. a.* to subdue, to vanquish
 Overcount', *v. a.* to rate above the true value
 Overdo', *v. a.* to do more than enough
 O'verdose, *s.* too great a dose
 Overdraw', *v. a.* to draw more than is due
 O'v'edress', *v. a.* to adorn lavishly
 Overdrink', *v. a.* to drink to excess
 O'v'edrive', *v. a.* to drive too hard or fast
 Overdr'eger, *a.* too vehement in desire
 Overearn'ness, *s.* excess of earnestness
 O'v'er'eat, *v. a.* to eat to excess
 O'v'er'ey, *v. a.* to superintend; to remark
 O'v'er'fatigue, *s.* excessive fatigue—*v. a.* to fatigue to excess
 O'v'er'feed', *v. a.* to feed too much, to cram
 O'v'er'fill', *v. a.* to fill to excess; to surcharge
 O'v'er'flow', *v. a.* to be full; to deluge—*s.* inundation; such a quantity as runs over
 O'v'er'flowing, *s.* exuberance, copiousness
 O'v'er'flowing, *a.* abundant; copious
 O'v'er'fr'ight, *v. a.* to load too heavily
 O'v'er'fruitful, *a.* too rich; too exuberant
 O'v'er'go', *v. a.* to exceed; to surpass
 O'v'er'grow', *v.* to cover with growth; to grow beyond the natural size
 O'v'er'grown', *part. a.* grown too big
 O'v'er'growth', *s.* exuberant growth
 O'v'er'ha'le, *v. a.* to spread over; to re-examine
 O'v'er'ha'dle, *v. a.* to mention too often
 O'v'er'hang', *v. a.* to jut over; to impend
 O'v'er'hast'ly, *ad.* in too great a hurry
 O'v'er'hast'iness, *s.* precipitation
 O'v'er'hast'y, *a.* too quick; in too great haste
 O'v'er'haul', *v. a.* to examine over again
 O'v'er'head, *ad.* aloft, above in the zenith
 O'v'er'hear', *v. a.* to hear privately that which it is not intended one should hear
 O'v'er'heat', *v. a.* to heat too much
 O'v'er'hend', *v. a.* to overtake; to reach
 O'v'er'joy', *v. a.* to transport—*s.* ecstasy
 O'v'er'l'abour, *v. a.* to take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil
 O'v'er'la'de, *v. a.* to overburden, to overload
 O'v'er'l'ap, *v. n.* to fold or wrap over
 O'v'er'l'arge, *a.* larger than enough
 O'v'er'l'ay', *v. a.* to smother, to cover over
 O'v'er'l'aying, *s.* a superficial covering
 O'v'er'l'ap', *v. a.* to leap or jump over
 O'v'er'l'ib'eral, *a.* abundant to excess; too free
 O'v'er'l'oad', *v. a.* to burden with too much
 O'v'er'l'ong, *a.* too long, longer than is meet
 O'v'er'l'ook', *v. a.* to superintend; to view from a higher place; to pass by indulgently; to pass by negligently; to peruse
 O'v'er'l'ook'er, *s.* one who superintends
 O'v'er'l'ove', *v. a.* to value too much
 O'v'er'mas't'ed, *a.* having too much mast
 O'v'er'mas't'ed, *v. a.* to be too powerful for
 O'v'er'mas'u'ry, *s.* excess of measure—*v. a.* to estimate too largely
 O'v'er'mo'd'est, *a.* bashful; affectedly modest
 O'v'er'mo'st, *a.* over the rest in authority
 O'v'er'much', *a.* too much, more than enough—*ad.* in too great a degree
 O'v'er'n'ight, *s.* the night before
 O'v'er'o'ff'icious, *a.* too busy or importunate
 O'v'er'p'aint', *v. a.* to colour too strongly
 O'v'er'pass', *v. a.* to omit, overlook, cross
 O'v'er'pay', *v. a.* to pay more than the price
 O'v'er'peer', *v. a.* to overlook; hover above

Overpe'ople, *v. a.* to overstock with inhabitants
 Overpersuade, *v. a.* to persuade or influence beyond one's inclination
 O'verplus, *s.* what is more than sufficient
 O'verply, *v. a.* to exert with too much vigour
 Overpoise, *v. to* outweigh, preponderate
 Overpolish, *v. a.* to finish too nicely
 Overponderous, *a.* too weighty
 Overpower, *v. a.* to oppress by power
 Overpress, *v. a.* to crush, to overwhelm
 Overprize, *v. a.* to value at too high a price
 Overprompt, *a.* too ready or eager
 Overproportion, *v. a.* to make too large
 Overrank, *a.* too rank or luxuriant
 Overrate, *v. a.* to rate too much
 Overreach, *v. a.* to deceive; to go beyond
 Overreacher, *s.* a cheat; a deceiver [for
 Overreaching, *s.* deception; a reaching too
 Override, *v. a.* to ride to exhaustion
 Overripe, *a.* too ripe; past maturity
 Overripen, *v. a.* to make too ripe
 Overroast, *v. a.* to roast too much
 Overrule, *v. a.* to superintend, supersede
 Overruler, *s.* a director; a governor
 Overrun, *v. a.* to ravage; outrun; overspread
 Overrunner, *s.* one that overruns
 Overscrupulous, *a.* scrupulous to excess
 O'versea, *a.* foreign—*ad.* from beyond seas
 Oversee, *v. a.* to superintend, to overlook
 Overseer, *s.* one who overlooks; a parish-officer who has the care of the poor
 Overset, *v.* to turn the bottom upwards, throw off the basis, overturn, subvert
 Overshade, *v. a.* to cover with darkness
 Overshad'ow, *v. a.* to shelter, cover, protect
 Overshoot, *v. to* fly beyond the mark
 O'versight, *s.* mistake; superintendance
 Oversize, *v. a.* to surpass in bulk; to plaster
 Overskip, *v. a.* to pass by leaping; neglect
 Oversleep, *v. a.* to sleep too long
 Overslip, *v. a.* to pass undone, to neglect
 Overseak, *v. a.* to use too many words
 Overspread, *v. a.* to cover over, scatter over
 Overstand, *v. a.* to stand too much upon terms; to stand too long
 Overstep, *v. a.* to step beyond; to exceed
 Overstock, *v. a.* to fill too full; to crowd
 Overstock, *s.* a superabundance
 Overstrain, *v.* to stretch too far
 Overstay, *v. a.* to overrule; to bear down
 Overwell, *v. a.* to rise above
 O'vert, *a.* open, manifest, public, apparent
 Overtake, *v. a.* to come up with in a pursuit
 Overtask, *v. a.* to burden too heavily
 Overtax, *v. a.* to tax too heavily
 Overthrow, *v. a.* to ruin, defeat, overturn
 Overthrow, *s.* discomfiture, destruction
 Overthrower, *s.* he who overthrows
 O'verthwart, *a.* opposite, perverse, adverse
 Overthwart'ness, *s.* perversity, perverseness
 Overtire, *v. a.* to subdue with fatigue
 Overtly, *ad.* openly, publicly, manifestly
 Overtop, *v. a.* to rise above; excel, surpass
 Overtower, *v. n.* to soar too high
 Overtrip, *v. a.* to walk lightly over
 Overture, *s.* an opening, disclosure, discovery, proposal; a flourish of music before the scenes are opened in a play
 Overturn, *v. a.* to throw down; overpower
 Overturnable, *a.* that may be overturned
 Overvalue, *v. a.* to rate at too high a price
 Overveil, *v. a.* to veil or cover over
 Overweak, *a.* too weak, too feeble
 Overween, *v. n.* to think too highly
 Overweening, *a.* presumptuous; opinionated

Overweeningly, *ad.* with too high an opinion
 Overweight, *v. a.* to exceed in weight
 Overweight, *s.* more than weight
 Overwhelm, *v. to* crush; to fill too much
 Overwise, *a.* wise to afflictation
 Overwrought, *part.* laboured too much
 Overzealous, *a.* zealous or eager to excess
 O'viform, *a.* having the shape of an egg
 O'vine, *a.* pertaining to sheep
 Oviparous, *a.* bringing forth eggs
 O'volo, *s.* a kind of moulding, so called from its resemblance to a string of eggs
 Owe, *v. a.* to be indebted; to be obliged
 Owl, *s.* a bird that flies by night
 O'wler, *s.* one who sells goods contrary to law; a dealer in contraband goods
 Owing, *s.* an offence against public trade; the exporting of wool or sheep
 Owl'ish, *a.* resembling an owl
 Owl' light, *s.* glimmering or imperfect light
 Owl'-like, *a.* like an owl in look or habits
 Own, *a.* belonging to; mine, his, &c.
 Own, *v. a.* to acknowledge, to avow
 Owner, *s.* one to whom a thing belongs
 Ownership, *s.* property, rightful possession
 Owse, *s.* bark of young oak beaten small
 O'wser, *s.* bark and water mixed in a tanpit
 Ox, *s. pl.* Ox'en, a castrated bull or bulls
 Ox'ale, *s.* oxalic acid with a base
 Oxalic, *a.* of the nature of or pertaining to the wood-sorrel
 Oxalic-acid, *s.* an acid extracted from wood-sorrel, or from sugar combined with potash, and which is in a high degree poisonous
 Oxalis, *s.* a plant, the sorrel
 Ox'eyed, *a.* having large full eyes
 Ox'gang of land, *s.* fifteen acres
 Ox'lip, *s.* the cowslip, a vernal flower
 Ox'stall, *s.* the place where oxen are kept
 Ox'yerate, *s.* mixture of vinegar and water
 Oxydability, *s.* the capacity of being converted into an oxyde
 Oxydable, *a.* capable of conversion into oxyde
 Oxy'date, Ox'y'dise, *v.* to impart oxygen; to rust; to absorb oxygen
 Oxydation, *s.* absorption of oxygen
 Oxy'de, *s.* a compound of oxygen and some other body, in such proportions as not to produce an acid
 Oxy'gen, *s.* the most important principle in nature, existing in the air, of which it forms the respirable part
 Oxy'genate, Oxy'genize, *v. n.* to combine with oxygen
 Oxy'genation, *s.* a combining with oxygen
 Oxy'genizable, *a.* capable of oxygenization
 Oxy'genous, *a.* of the nature of oxygen
 Oxy'gon, *s.* a triangle, having three angles
 Oxy'gonial, *a.* having three acute angles
 Oxy'mel, *s.* mixture of vinegar and honey
 Oxy'moron, *s.* a rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of quite a contrary signification is added to any word
 Oxy'r'hodine, Oxy'r'odon, *s.* a mixture of oil of roses with vinegar of roses
 Oxy'tone, *a.* having an acute sound
 O'yer and terminer [See Dict. of Law-Terms]
 Oyez' [See Dict. of Law-Terms]
 Oyster, *s.* a bivalve shell-fish
 Oyster-shell, *s.* the covering of the oyster
 Oys'terwench, Oys'terwoman, *s.* a woman whose business is to sell oysters
 Oza'na, *s.* an ulcer in the nostrils

P.

P, a labial consonant, is formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips; as, *pull*, *pell*. It has an uniform sound; though the Germans and Welsh confound it with *b*. In some words it is mute before *t*; as, *receipt*.

Pa'bular, **Pa'bulous**, *a.* affording provender or aliment; alimental

Pa'bulation, *s.* the act of feeding or procuring provender

Pa'bulum, *s.* aliment; food; support

Pa'ca, *s.* a small animal; the spotted cavy

Pa'ceat, *a.* appeased; made placable

Pa'ca'tion, *s.* the act of appeasing

Pa'cau, *s.* a tree and its nut

Pa'ce, *s.* step, gait; measure of five feet

Pa'ce, *v.* to move slowly; measure by steps

Pa'cel, *a.* having a particular gait

Pa'cer, *s.* one who paces, a pacing horse

Pa'cha, **Pa'shaw'**, *s.* the governor of a Turkish province, district, or city

Pa'chalic, **Pa'shaw'lic**, *s.* the jurisdiction of Pachydermatous, *a.* having a thick skin

Pa'cific, **Pa'cifical**, *a.* mild; peace-making

Pa'cifica'tion, *s.* the act of making peace

Pa'cifica'tor, *s.* a mediator or peacemaker

Pa'cifica'tory, *a.* tending to make peace

Pa'cifier, *s.* one who pacifies or appeases

Pa'cify, *v. a.* to appease, to compose

Pa'ck, *s.* a bundle tied up for carriage; a set of cards; a number of hounds, &c.

Pa'ck, *v.* to bind or tie up goods; to sort cards; to concert bad measures

Pa'ck'age, *s.* a charge or wrapper for packing

Pa'ck'cloth, *s.* cloth in which goods are tied

Pa'ck'er, *s.* one who binds up bales, &c.

Pa'ck'et, *s.* a small pack; a mail of letters

Pa'ck'et-boat, *s.* a vessel appointed to carry letters, &c. from one place to another

Pa'ck'et-ship, *s.* a ship for the conveyance of dispatches, letters, passengers, &c.

Pa'ck-horse, *s.* a horse of burden

Pa'ck'saddle, *s.* a saddle to carry burdens

Pa'ck'staff, *s.* a staff by which a pedlar occasionally supports his pack

Pa'ck'thread, *s.* a thread used in packing

Pa'ck'wax, *s.* a white, tough substance, attached to the muscles of the neck in brutes

Pa'co, **Pa'cos**, **Alpa'ca**, *s.* a South-American animal, resembling a small camel

Pa'ct, **Pa'ction**, *s.* a bargain, a covenant

Pa'ctional, *a.* pertaining to bargain

Pa'ction'ous, *a.* settled by covenant

Pa'd, *s.* an easy-paced horse; a foot robber

Pa'd, *v. n.* to travel gently; to rob on foot

Pa'd'ar, *s.* grouts; coarse flour

Pa'd'dle, *v. n.* to play in the water; to row

Pa'd'dle, *s.* an oar used by a single rower

Pa'd'dler, *s.* one who paddles

Pa'd'dock, *s.* a small enclosure for deer, &c. adjoining a house; a toad or frog

Pa'd'dock-stool, *s.* the fungus called toad-

Pa'd'dy, *s.* rice in the husk; a word of ridicule to denote an Irishman

Pa'dell'ion, *s.* an herb

Pa'desoy, **Pa'duasoy**, *s.* a kind of silk

Pa'd'lock, *s.* a pendent or hanging lock

Pa'd'lock, *v. a.* to fasten with a padlock

Pa'd'lockpipe, **Pa'd'owpipe**, *s.* an herb

Pa'dra', *s.* a fine-flavoured black tea

Pa'd'an, *s.* a song of triumph or praise

Pa'dobap'tism, *s.* infant baptism

Pa'e'ony. [See *Peony*.]

Pa'gan, *s.* a heathen—*a.* heat' enish

Pa'gana'lian, *a.* belonging to country wakes

Pa'ganish, *a.* heathenish

Pa'ganism, *s.* heathenism

Pa'ganize, *v. a.* to render heathenish

Pa'ge, *s.* one side of the leaf of a book; a boy attending on a great person

Pa'ge, *v. a.* to mark the pages of a book

Pa'geant, *s.* any show; a spectacle of entertainment; a statue in a show

Pa'geant, *a.* showy, pompous, ostentatious

Pa'geantry, *s.* pomp, ostentation, show

Pa'ginal, *a.* consisting of pages

Pa'goda, *s.* an Indian idol, or its temple

Pa'goda, *s.* an Indian idol or temple; an Indian coin, both of gold and silver

Pa'id, *pret. and part. pass. of pay* [children

Pa'idophil'ean, *a.* philanthropic towards

Pa'il, *s.* a wooden vessel for water, &c.

Pa'il'ful, *s.* the quantity that a pail will hold

Pain, *s.* a sensation of uneasiness, punishment

Pain, *v. a.* to afflict, torment, make uneasy

Pain'ful, *a.* full of pain, afflictive, difficult

Pain'fully, *ad.* with great pain, laboriously

Pain'fulness, *s.* affliction, laboriousness

Pai'nim, **Pa'y'nim**, *s.* a pagan, an infidel

Pain'less, *a.* free from pain or trouble

Pains, *s. pl.* labour, trouble

Pains'taker, *s.* a laborious person

Pains'taking, *a.* industrious—*s.* great industry

Pa'int, *s.* colours for painting

Pa'int, *v. a.* to represent, colour, describe

Pa'inter, *s.* one who professes painting

Pa'inting, *s.* the art of representing objects by delineation and colours; a picture

Pa'inture, *s.* the art of painting

Pa'ir, *s.* two things suiting one another

Pa'ir, *v. a.* to join in couples, suit, unite

Pa'lace, *s.* a royal or splendid house

Pa'lace-court, *s.* a court of legal jurisdiction, now held once a week in the borough of Southwark

Pa'la'cious, *a.* royal, noble, grand

Pa'ladin, *s.* a knight-errant

Pa'la'stra, *s.* a place for wrestling and other athletic exercises

Pa'lan'leu', **Pa'lan'quin**, *s.* an Indian sedan or chair borne on men's shoulders

Pa'latable, *a.* pleasing to the taste

Pa'lat'al, *a.* pertaining to the palate—*s.* a letter pronounced by the aid of the palate

Pa'late, *s.* instrument of taste, mental relish

Pa'lat'ial, *a.* befitting a palace; magnificent

Pa'lat'ic, *a.* belonging to the palate

Pa'lat'inate, *s.* the county wherein is the seat of a count palatine

Pa'latine, *a.* possessing royal privileges—*s.* one invested with legal privileges

Pa'lat'ive, *a.* pleasing to the taste

Pa'lat'iver, *s.* superfluous talk—*v. a.* to flatter

Pale, *a.* wan, whitish—*s.* a jurisdiction; an enclosure; a flat stake stuck in the ground; the middle part of a sentcheon

Pale, *v. a.* to enclose with pales, encompass, to make pale

Pale'aceous, *a.* chaffy; having chaff

Pale'ecyed, *a.* having the eyes dimmed

Pale'efaced, *a.* having the face wan, pale

Pale'ely, *ad.* waully; not fleshy; not ruddily

Pale'endar, *s.* a kind of coasting vessel

Pale'eness, *s.* want of colour

Pale'ologist, *s.* one who writes on antiquity

Pale'ography, *s.* the art of explaining ancient writings

Paleology, *s.* a treatise on antiquity
 Paleous, *a.* husky, chafy
 Pales'trian, Pales'tric, Pales'trical, *a.* belong-
 ing to the exercise of wrestling
 Pal'ette, *s.* a light board for holding painters'
 colours when mixed
 Pal'frey, *s.* a small horse trained for ladies
 Pal'freyed, *a.* riding on a pal'frey
 Pal'gle, *s.* a kind of cowslip
 Pal'idity, Pal'itness, *s.* paleness
 Pal'ification, *s.* the practice of driving posts
 into the ground to make it firm
 Pal'indrome, *s.* a word or sentence which is
 the same read backwards or forwards
 Pal'ing, *s.* a fence made of boards
 Pal'inode, Pal'inody, *s.* a recantation
 Palisade, Palisado, *s.* pales set for enclosure
 Palisade, *v. a.* to enclose with palisades
 Pal'ish, *a.* somewhat pale, sickly
 Pall, *s.* a cloak or mantle of state; a covering
 thrown over the dead [cloak
 Pall, *v.* to become luscious; to weaken; to
 Palladium, *s.* a security or protection
 Pal'let, *s.* a small or mean bed
 Pal'lament, *s.* a robe, a dress, a garment
 Pal'lard, *s.* a libidinous fellow; a lecher
 Pal'liate, *v. a.* to excuse, extenuate, ease
 Palliation, *s.* a mitigation, imperfect cure
 Pal'liative, *a.* extenuating, mitigating—*s.*
 anything that will mitigate
 Pal'lid, *a.* pale, not high-coloured
 Pallmall, *s.* a game with a ball and mallet
 Palm, *s.* a tree; triumph; part of the hand
 Palm, *v. a.* to hide in the hand; to cheat
 Pal'mar, *a.* of the breadth of the hand
 Pal'mary, *a.* principal; capital
 Pal'mated, *a.* resembling the hand
 Pal'mer, *s.* a pilgrim who had no settled ha-
 bitation; part of the head of a deer
 Pal'merworm, *s.* a hairy caterpillar
 Pal'meto, *s.* a species of the palm-tree
 Palmiferous, *a.* bearing palms
 Pal'miped, *s.* any web-footed fowl
 Pal'mipede, Pal'mipedous, *a.* webfooted
 Pal'mister, *s.* one who deals in palmistry
 Pal'mistry, *s.* the cheat of fortune-telling
 by lines in the palm of the hand
 Palm-Sunday, *s.* the Sunday next before Easter
 Pal'm'y, *a.* bearing or having palms
 Palpability, *s.* the quality of being palpable
 Pal'pable, *a.* that may be felt; plain; gross
 Pal'pableness, *s.* plainness of perception
 Pal'pably, *ad.* plainly, evidently
 Pal'pation, *s.* the act of feeling
 Pal'pitate, *v. a.* to beat as the heart, flutter
 Pal'pitation, *s.* a throbbing of the heart
 Pal'sgrave, *s.* a German title of honour
 Pal'sical, Pal'sied, *a.* afflicted with the palsy
 Pal'sy, *s.* a privation of the sense of feeling
 Pal'sy, *v. a.* to paralyze, to destroy action
 Pal'ter, *v.* to shift; to dodge; to squander
 Pal'terer, *s.* an insincere dealer
 Pal'triness, *s.* meanness; worthlessness
 Paludamentum, *s.* a military cloak
 Pal'y, *a.* pale (used only in poetry)
 Pam, *s.* the knave of clubs
 Pam'per, *v. a.* to feed luxuriously, to glut
 Pam'phlet, *s.* a small stitched book
 Pamphleteer, *s.* a writer of pamphlets
 Pampiniform, *a.* shaped like a vine-leaf
 Pan, *s.* a vessel of various metals, &c.
 Panacea, *s.* a universal medicine; an herb
 Pana'da, Pana'do, *s.* bread boiled in water
 Panarmonium, *s.* an ancient musical in-
 strument
 Pan'cake, *s.* thin batter fried in a pan

Panera'tic, Panera'tical, *a.* excelling in all
 the gymnastic exercises [ercises
 Panera'tist, *s.* one skilled in gymnastic ex-
 Pan'creas, *s.* the sweetbread of an animal
 Pan'creatic, *a.* contained in or relating to
 the pancreas or sweetbread
 Pan'darism, *s.* the employment of a pander
 Pan'darize, *v. n.* to act as a pimp or pander
 Pan'dect, *s.* a complete treatise on any
 science; a digest of the civil law
 Pandem'ic, *a.* incident to a whole people
 Pandem'onium, *s.* the great hall or coun-
 cil-chamber of the fallen angels; hell
 Pan'der, *s.* a pimp, a male bawd, a procurer
 —, *v.* to be subservient to lust or passion
 Pan'derism, *s.* the employment of a pimp
 Pandic'ulated, *a.* stretched out; extended
 Pandicula'tion, *s.* a yawning and stretching
 Pan'durated, *a.* having furrowed stalks
 Pape, *s.* a square of glass, wain-cot, &c.
 Pa'ned, *a.* composed of small squares
 Panegyric, *s.* an eulogy, encomium, praise
 Panegyric'al, *a.* bestowing praise
 Panegyrist, *s.* a writer of panegyrics
 Pan'egyryze, *v. a.* to commend highly
 Pan'el, *s.* a square of wain-cot, &c.; a roll
 of jurors' names provided by the sheriff
 Pan'el, *v. a.* to form into panels
 Pang, *s.* violent and sudden pain
 Pan'ic, *a.* violent without cause
 Pan'ic, *s.* sudden causeless consternation
 Pan'icle, *s.* the soft woolly beard of plants
 Pan'icled, *a.* furnished with panicles
 Pan'iculate, *a.* having flowers on long foot-
 stalks issuing on all sides from the middle
 stalk
 Panification, *s.* the act of making bread
 Pan'ivorous, *a.* subsisting on bread
 Panna'de, *s.* the curvet of a horse
 Pan'nage, *s.* mast of beech, acorns, &c.
 Pan'nel, *s.* a kind of rustic saddle
 Pan'nier, *s.* a basket carried on horses
 Pan'oply, *s.* a complete armour or harness
 Panora'ma, *s.* a large circular painting,
 from the centre of which the beholder
 views distinctly the several objects of the
 representation [dom
 Panosoph'ical, *a.* pretending to universal wis-
 Pan'sophy, *s.* universal wisdom
 Pan'sy, *s.* the garden violet
 Pant, *v. n.* to beat as the heart; to wish
 earnestly; to palpitate; to long for
 Pantaloon, *s.* a man's garment; a buffon
 Pantamor'phic, *a.* assuming all shapes
 Pan'ter, *s.* one who pants; a net
 Pan'theism, *s.* the doctrine which teaches
 that the universe is the supreme God
 Pan'theist, *s.* one who confounds God with
 the universe
 Pantheis'tic, *a.* confounding God with his works
 Pan'theon, *s.* a temple of all the gods
 Pan'ther, *s.* a spotted wild beast, a pard
 Pan'tile, Pen'tile, *s.* a gutter tile
 Pan'ting, *s.* a short and quick breathing
 Pan'tingly, *ad.* with palpitation or rapid
 breathing
 Pan'tler, *s.* one who, in a great family,
 keeps the bread
 Pan'tofe, *s.* a slipper, a shoe [ings
 Pan'tograph, *s.* an instrument to copy draw-
 Pantograph'ic, *a.* performed by a pantograph
 Pantography, *s.* view of an entire thing
 Pantolo'gia, *s.* a work of universal science
 Pantom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring
 angles, elevations, and distances
 Pantom'etry, *s.* universal measurement

[PAR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PAR]

Par'tonime, *s.* a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb show; a scene
 Pantomim'ic, Pantomim'ical, *a.* representing only by gesture or dumb-show
 Pau'ton, *s.* a horse-shoe used by farriers to improve a hoof-bound heel
 Pantometrical, *a.* pertaining to a pantometer
 Pan'try, *s.* a room, &c. for provisions
 Par'turgy, *s.* skill in all kinds of business
 Pap, *s.* the nipple; food for infants; pulp
 Papa', *s.* a fond name for father; the pope
 Pa'pacy, *s.* the popedom, popish dignity
 Pa'pal, *a.* belonging to the pope, popish
 Papav'rous, *a.* resembling poppies
 Papaw', *s.* an American tree and its fruit, the latter an excellent vegetable
 Pa'per, *s.* a substance made from rags
 Pa'per, *v. a.* to hang a place with paper
 Papercred'it, *s.* credit obtained by means of any written paper obligation
 Pa'permaker, *s.* one who makes paper
 Pa'permill, *s.* a mill to make paper in
 Pa'permoney, *s.* bills of exchange; bank and promissory notes
 Pa'perstainer, *s.* one who colours paper
 Papes'cent, *a.* containing or like pap
 Pa'pian, *a.* pertaining to the rites of Venus
 Papier-maché [Fr. *pron.* pap'-pe-ay mash'-ay], *s.* a substance made of paper reduced to a paste, and then boiled withsize, from which various domestic utensils are made
 Papi'fio, *s.* a moth of various colours
 Papilion'aceous, *a.* resembling a butterfly, with its wings displayed
 Papi'fic, *v. pl.* the nipples of the breast
 Pap'illary, Pap'illary, *a.* resembling paps
 Pap'illate, *v. n.* to grow into a nipple
 Pap'illose, *a.* covered with tubercles; warty
 Pa'pist, *s.* one who adheres to popery
 Papi'stical, *a.* popish, adhering to popery
 Pa'pistry, *s.* doctrine of the Romish church
 Pap'pous, *a.* having soft light down
 Pap'pus, *s.* the down of plants
 Pap'py, *a.* soft, succulent, easily divided
 Pap'ular, *s.* eruptions upon the skin
 Pap'ulous, *a.* full of pustules or pimples
 Papy'rus, *s.* a rush, the leaves of which formerly served for paper
 Par, *s.* a state of equality, equivalence
 Par'able, *s.* a similitude; figurative speech
 Parab'ola, *s.* one of the conic sections
 Parab'ole, *s.* (in rhetoric) a comparison
 Parabolical, *a.* expressed by a parable, &c.
 Parabolically, *ad.* allusively
 Paraboliform, *a.* formed like a parabola
 Parabolism, *s.* in algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity involved or multiplied in the first term
 Paraboloid, *s.* a geometrical curve
 Paracente'sis, *s.* in surgery, a perforation of the chest or abdomen
 Paracen'trical, *a.* deviating from circularity
 Parach'ronism, *s.* an error in chronology
 Parach'ute, *s.* a kind of large umbrella, contrived to break a person's fall from an air balloon, in case of accident
 Paraclete, *s.* a comforter, an Intercessor
 Par'ade, *s.* military order, guard, show
 Par'ade, *v. a.* to exhibit ostentatiously
 Par'adigm, *s.* an example, a model
 Paradigmat'ical, *a.* exemplary
 Par'adise, *s.* the blissful regions; heaven
 Paradi'sean, Paradi'sian, *a.* paradisiacal
 Paradi'siacal, *a.* relating to paradise

Par'adox, *s.* a proposition seemingly wrong or absurd, but not really so; an assertion contrary to appearance
 Paradox'ical, *a.* seemingly contradictory
 Paradox'ically, *ad.* in a paradoxical manner
 Paradoxology, *s.* the use of paradoxes
 Par'adrome, *s.* an open gallery or passage
 Par'agon, *s.* something supremely excellent; a model, pattern; companion, fellow
 Par'agram, *s.* a play upon words
 Paragram'matist, *s.* a punster
 Par'agraph, *s.* a distinct part of a discourse
 Paragraph'ic, Paragraph'ical, *a.* divided into paragraphs or distinct sections
 Paragraph'ically, *ad.* by paragraphs
 Paralep'sis, Paralepsy, *s.* (in rhetoric) an apparent or pretended omission
 Parallax'ic, *a.* pertaining to a parallax
 Par'allax, *s.* the distance between the true and the apparent place of any star, &c.
 Par'allel, *s.* lines continuing their course and still preserving the same distance from each other; resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars
 Par'allel, *a.* in the same direction, equal
 Par'allel, *v. a.* to correspond to; to compare
 Par'allelable, *a.* that may be equalled
 Par'allelism, *s.* state of being parallel
 Par'allelogram, *s.* a right lined quadrilateral figure, of which the opposite sides are parallel and equal [of a parallelogram]
 Parallelogram'mical, *a.* having the properties
 Parallelopip'ed, *s.* a prism, of which the base is a parallelogram [ment
 Parapom'ena, *s.* things omitted; a supplement
 Paralogism, Paralog'y, *s.* false argument
 Paralogize, *v. n.* to reason sophistically
 Par'alyse, *v. a.* to strike as it were with the palsy; to deprive of motion
 Par'alysis, *s.* a palsy
 Paraly'tic, Paralytical, *a.* struck by palsy; palsied; inclined to palsy
 Par'amount, *s.* the chief—*a.* superior
 Par'apet, *s.* a lover or mistress
 Paranoia'sia, *s.* a play upon words
 Paranoma'stic, *a.* consisting of puns
 Par'anymph, *s.* a bridegroom; a supporter
 Par'apegn, *s.* a table of astronomical observations; a brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws were anciently engraven
 Par'apet, *s.* a wall breast high
 Par'aph, *s.* a particular flourish or mark at the end of a person's signature
 Parapher'nal, *a.* pertaining to paraphernalia
 Parapherna'lia, *s.* goods in a wife's disposal; ornamental decorations
 Par'aphrase, *s.* an explanation in many words—*v. a.* to translate loosely
 Paraphra'st, *s.* lax or loose interpreter
 Paraphras'tic, Paraphras'tical, *a.* not literal, not verbal [manner
 Paraphras'tically, *ad.* in a paraphractical
 Paraphren'itis, *s.* an inflammation of the diaphragm
 Par'aplegy, *s.* palsy of the lower parts
 Par'asang, *s.* a Persian measure of length
 Parascen'ium, *s.* the back part of a stage
 Parasc'eve, *s.* the Jewish sabbath-even
 Parasc'ene, *s.* a mock moon
 Par'asite, *s.* a flatterer of rich men
 Parasit'ic, *a.* (in botany), growing to and supported by other plants
 Parasit'ical, *a.* flattering, wheedling
 Parasit'ically, *ad.* in a flattering manner
 Parasol, *s.* a small canopy carried over the head to guard against the sun

PUNISHMENT DEFERRED COMMONLY FALLS THE HEAVIER.

PRaise NOT THE UNWORTHY, THOUGH THEY ROLL IN RICHES.

Parasynexis, *s.* an unlawful meeting
 Par'at, *s.* a fish of the mullet kind
 Par'boil, *v. a.* to half boil
 Par'cel, *s.* a small bundle, lot, quantity
 Par'cel, *v. a.* to divide into portions
 Par'cener, *s.* one who has an equal share in the inheritance of an ancestor
 Par'cenary, *s.* a joint tenure or inheritance
 Parch, *v.* to burn slightly, scorch, dry up
 Parch'edness, *s.* state of being dried up
 Parch'ment, *s.* skins dressed for writing on
 Par'city, *s.* sparingness
 Pard, Par'dale, *s.* a leopard, a spotted beast
 Par'don, *s.* forgiveness, remission
 Par'don, *v. a.* to excuse, forgive, remit
 Par'donable, *a.* that may be pardoned
 Par'donableness, *s.* susceptibility of pardon
 Par'donably, *ad.* excusably, venially
 Par'doner, *s.* one who forgives another
 Pare, *v. a.* to cut off the surface; to cut off by little and little; to diminish
 Paregoric, *a.* having the power to mollify, assuage, &c.—*s.* an anodyne medicine
 Paren'chyma, *s.* spongy or porous flesh
 Parenchymatous, *a.* spongy, soft
 Paren'esis, *s.* persuasion; exhortation
 Parenetic, Parenetical, *a.* encouraging
 Pa'rent, *s.* a father or mother
 Par'entage, *s.* birth, extraction, descent
 Parental, *a.* pertaining to parents
 Parenta'tion, *s.* something done or said in honour of the dead
 Paren'thesis, *s.* the marks thus (), that include a clause that is put into a sentence, which may be left out in reading, and the sense remain entire
 Parenthetical, *a.* using parentheses
 Parenthetically, *ad.* in a parenthesis
 Parenticide, *s.* a killing a father or mother
 Pa'rentless, *a.* deprived of parents
 Pa'rer, *s.* a tool to cut away the surface
 Pa'ergy, *s.* something unimportant
 Pa'rgasite, *s.* a mineral of a bluish-green colour
 Pa'rgel, *s.* a plaster—*v. a.* to plaster
 Par'hellion, *s.* a mock sun [of cards
 Par'ial, *s.* three of a sort at certain games
 Pa'rian-marble, *s.* an excellent white marble
 Par'ietal, *a.* constituting sides or walls
 Par'ity, *s.* resemblance, proportion
 Pa'ring, *s.* that which is pared off; the rind
 Pa'rish, *s.* a district or division of land under a priest having the cure of souls
 Parish'oner, *s.* one that belongs to the parish
 Pa'rish'an, *s.* a native or inhabitant of Paris
 Par'isyllabic, *a.* having equal syllables
 Pa'rior, *s.* a beadle; a summoner
 Pa'rity, *s.* equality, resemblance, likeness
 Park, *s.* an enclosure for beasts of chase
 Par'lance, *s.* conversation; talk
 Pa'rley, *s.* conversation, oral treaty
 Pa'rley, *v. n.* to treat by word of mouth
 Pa'rliament, *s.* the assembly of the three estates, the King, Lords, and Commons
 Parliamen'tarian, *s.* one of those who in the time of Charles I. adhered to the parliament—a. attached to the parliament
 Parliamen'tary, *a.* enacted by parliament, suiting or pertaining to parliament
 Pa'r'lour, *s.* a lower sitting-room
 Pa'r'lous, *a.* shrewd, subtle, waggish
 Pa'r'ochial, *a.* pertaining to a parish
 Pa'r'ochiality, *s.* state of being parochial
 Pa'r'ochially, *ad.* in a parish; by parishes
 Pa'r'ochian, *s.* a parishioner
 Pa'r'odical, *a.* after the manner of parody

Pa'r'ody, *s.* change of another's words
 Pa'r'ody, *v. a.* to copy by way of parody
 Pa'r'ol, Pa'r'ole, *s.* oral declaration—a. given by word of mouth
 Pa'r'onymous, *a.* resembling another word
 Pa'r'ouet', *s.* a small species of parrot
 Pa'r'oid, *a.* salivary; near the ears
 Pa'r'oxysm, *s.* periodical return of a fit, &c.
 Pa'r'oxysmal, *a.* subject to paroxysms
 Pa'r'el, *s.* a machine to fasten the yards to the mast, so as to raise or lower them
 Pa'r'icidal, *a.* relating to parricide
 Pa'r'icide, *s.* one who murders his father
 Pa'r'ot, *s.* a well-known bird
 Pa'r'ry, *v. a.* to put by thrusts; to ward off
 Pa'rse, *v. a.* to resolve by grammar rules
 Pa'r'simonious, *a.* covetous, saving, frugal
 Pa'r'simoniously, *ad.* frugally, covetously
 Pa'r'simoniousness, *s.* a disposition to save
 Pa'r'simony, *s.* niggardliness, covetousness
 Pa'r'sley, *s.* a well-known herb
 Pa'r'snep, Pa'r'snip, *s.* an edible root
 Pa'r'son, *s.* a clergyman, priest, minister
 Pa'r'sonage, *s.* a parson's benefice or house
 Pa'rt, *s.* a portion, something less than the whole; to share, concern, party, member
 Pa'rt, *v.* to separate, keep-asunder; to go away
 Pa'r'tage, *s.* division, act of sharing
 Pa'r'take, *v.* to participate, have part in
 Pa'r'taker, *s.* an associate, a sharer
 Pa'r'ter're, *s.* a level ground; a flower-garden
 Pa'r'tial, *a.* inclined to favour one party more than the other; affecting only one part; not universal
 Pa'r'tialist, *s.* one who is partial
 Pa'r'tiality, *s.* an unequal judgment
 Pa'r'tialize, *v. a.* to make partial
 Pa'r'tially, *ad.* with unjust favour
 Pa'r'tibility, *s.* divisibility; separability
 Pa'r'tible, *a.* divisible, separable
 Pa'r'ticipable, *a.* that may be shared
 Pa'r'ticipant, *a.* having share or part
 Pa'r'ticipate, *v.* to partake, to share
 Pa'r'ticipation, *s.* a sharing of something
 Pa'r'ticipative, *a.* capable of partaking
 Pa'r'ticipal, *a.* of the nature of a participle
 Pa'r'ticipally, *ad.* in manner of a participle
 Pa'r'ticiple, *s.* a word partaking both of the qualities of a verb and an adjective
 Pa'r'ticle, *s.* a small portion of a great substance; a small indeclinable word
 Pa'r'ticular, *a.* individual, singular, odd
 Pa'r'ticular, *s.* a single instance or point
 Pa'r'ticularize, *s.* something particular
 Pa'r'ticularize, *v. a.* to mention distinctly
 Pa'r'ticularly, *ad.* distinctly, peculiarly
 Pa'r'ting, *s.* a division; an opening; the ceremony of taking leave
 Pa'r'tisan, *s.* an adherent to a party; a pike
 Pa'r'tition, *s.* the act of dividing, division
 Pa'r'tition, *v. a.* to divide into distinct parts
 Pa'r'titive, *a.* distributive (a term in grammar)
 Pa'r'titively, *ad.* distributively
 Pa'r'tlet, *s.* a hen; a ruff or band
 Pa'r'tly, *ad.* in part; in some measure
 Pa'r'tner, *s.* a sharer; a dauncing-mate, &c.
 Pa'r'tnership, *s.* joint interest or property
 Pa'r'tridge, *s.* a bird of game
 Pa'r'ts, *s.* qualities, faculties, districts
 Pa'r'turient, *a.* about to bring forth
 Pa'r'turition, *s.* a parturient state
 Pa'r'ty, *s.* an assembly; cause; detachment
 Pa'r'ty-coloured, *a.* having different colours
 Pa'r'ty-jury, *s.* a jury in some trials, half foreigners and half natives
 Pa'r'ty-man, *s.* an abettor of a party

[PAT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PAU

PRIDE IS EASILY SEEN IN OTHERS, BUT WE CAN RARELY SEE IT IN OURSELVES.

PASSION MAKES FOOLS OF THE WISE, AND SHOWS THE FOLLY OF THE FOOLISH.

Par'ty-wall, *s.* a wall that separates houses
 Par'vitude, Par'vity, *s.* minuteness
 Paru'lis, *s.* a swelling of the gums
 Pas, *s.* the right of precedence or priority
 Pasch, *s.* the passover; the feast of Easter
 Pas'chal, *a.* relating to the pas-
 over
 Pasque-flower, *s.* a species of anemone
 Pasquin, Pasquina'de, *s.* a lampoon
 Pass, *v.* to go beyond; to vanish; to enact
 a law; to omit; to thrust; to be current
 Pass, *s.* a narrow entrance; license to go
 Passable, *a.* possible to be passed; tolerable
 Passably, *ad.* tolerably; moderately
 Passa'de, Passa'do, *s.* a push; a thrust
 Pass'age, *s.* act of passing; journey; incident;
 road; narrow street; part of a book;
 single place in a writing
 Passant, *a.* [Fr.] cursory; careless—*En Pas-*
sant, by the way; in haste
 Pass'enger, *s.* a traveller, a wayfarer, one
 who hires a place in a carriage
 Pass'er, *s.* one who passes
 Pass'erine, *a.* having a conic and strong beak
 Passibility, *s.* the quality of receiving im-
 pressions from external agents
 Passible, *a.* that may be impressed
 Pass'ing, *part. a.* supreme, eminent
 Pass'ing-bell, *s.* the death-bell for a person
 Pass'ion, *s.* anger, love, ardour, suffering
 Pass'ionate, *a.* easily moved to anger
 Pass'ionately, *ad.* with desire; angrily
 Pass'ionateness, *s.* state of being subject to
 passion; vehemence of mind
 Pass'ioned, *a.* disordered; violently affected
 Pass'ionless, *a.* not easily moved; cool
 Pass'ion-dower, *s.* a flower of the genus
Passiflora
 Pass'ion-week, *s.* the week before Easter
 Pass'ive, *a.* unresisting; suffering
 Pass'ively, *ad.* in a passive manner
 Pass'iveness, Pass'ivity, *s.* passibility
 Pass'less, *a.* having no passage
 Pass'over, *s.* a solemn festival of the Jews
 Pass'port, *s.* permission in writing to pass
 Past, *part. a.* not present, undergone
 Past, *s.* used elliptically for past time
 Paste, *s.* any viscous tenacious mixture
 Pasteboard, *s.* a thick kind of paper
 Pastel, *s.* woad, a colouring substance
 Pastern, *s.* the space between the joint next
 to the foot and the hoof
 Past'e'cio, *s.* [Ital.] an olio; a medley
 Past'il, *s.* a roll of paste, a crayon
 Pastime, *s.* sport, recreation, diversion
 Past'inate, *v. n.* to dig in a garden
 Pas'tor, *s.* a shepherd, a clergyman who
 has the care of a flock
 Pas'toral, *a.* rural, rustic, like shepherds
 Pas'toral, *s.* a rural poem, a bucolic
 Pas'torate, *s.* the office of a spiritual pastor
 Pas'torly, *a.* becoming a pastor
 Pas'torship, *s.* the office of a pastor
 Pa'stry, *s.* pies or baked paste
 Pa'strycook, *s.* one who makes pastry
 Pas'turable, *a.* fit for pasture
 Pas'turage, *s.* grounds grazed by cattle
 Pas'ture, *s.* land on which cattle feed; food
 Pas'ture, *v.* to place in a pasture; to graze
 Pa'sty, *s.* a pie of crust raised without a dish
 Pa'sty, *a.* made of or covered with paste
 Pat, *a.* fit, convenient, exactly suitable
 Pat, *v. a.* to strike lightly—*s.* a light blow
 Patacon, *s.* a Spanish coin, value 4s. 8d.
 Patavinity, *s.* the use of local words
 Patch, *v.* to mend, piece, put on patches
 Patch, *s.* a piece sewed on a garment

Patch'er, *s.* one who patches; a butcher
 Patch'ery, *s.* bungling work
 Patch'work, *s.* small pieces of different col-
 ours sewed interchangeably together
 Pate, *s.* the head (used in droilery)
 Patefac'tion, *s.* the act or state of opening
 Patel'la, *s.* the cap of the knee
 Pat'ellite, *s.* fossil remains of the patella
 Pat'en, Pat'in, *s.* the cover of a chalice
 Pa'tent, *a.* open to the perusal of all
 Pa'tent, *s.* an exclusive right or privilege
 Pa'tentee, *s.* one who has a patent
 Pa'tera, *s.* a goblet; a broad bowl
 Pa'ternal, *a.* fatherly; hereditary
 Pa'ternity, *s.* the relation of a father
 Pa'ter-noster, *s.* the Lord's prayer
 Path, Pathway, *s.* way, road, tract
 Path'etic, Path'etical, *a.* moving the pas-
 sions or affections, passionate
 Path'etically, *ad.* in a moving manner
 Path'eticness, *s.* quality of being pathetic
 Path'less, *a.* untrodden, not known
 Patho'gnom'ic, *a.* indicating an insep-
 arable and certain sign, not symptomatic
 Patho'gnomy, *s.* expression of the passions
 Patholo'gical, *a.* relating to the tokens or
 discoverable effects of a distemper
 Patho'logist, *s.* one who treats of patho'logy
 Patho'logy, *s.* that part of physic which con-
 siders diseases, their nature, causes, &c.
 Pa'thos, *s.* warmth, passion, feeling
 Pat'ible, *a.* sufferable, tolerable
 Patil'ulary, *a.* belonging to the gallows
 Patil'ulated, *a.* hung on a gibbet
 Pa'tience, *s.* calmness of mind, endurance
 Pa'tient, *a.* not easily moved or provoked
 Pa'tient, *s.* a diseased person under the
 care of another
 Pa'tiently, *ad.* with patience, quietly
 Pat'ly, *ad.* fitly, opportunely, suitably
 Pat'ness, *s.* fitness; suitability
 Pa'triarch, *s.* a head of a family or church
 Patriar'chal, *a.* pertaining to patriarchs
 Patriar'chate, *s.* jurisdiction of a patriarch
 Patriar'chial, *s.* jurisdiction of a patriarch
 Patri'cian, *a.* senatorial—*s.* a nobleman
 Patrimo'nial, *a.* possessed by inheritance
 Patrimo'nially, *ad.* by inheritance
 Pat'rimony, *s.* an estate, &c. possessed by
 inheritance from a father or mother
 Pa'triot, *s.* a real lover of his country
 Patrio'tic, *a.* having patriotism
 Pa'triotism, *s.* love or zeal for one's country
 Patro'cinat'e, *v. a.* to patronise, to protect
 Patro'cinat'ion, *s.* countenance; support
 Patro'l, *s.* a guard who has a particular dis-
 trict to watch—*v. n.* to walk as a guard
 Pa'tron, *s.* an advocate, a supporter
 Pa'tronage, *s.* protection, support, defence
 Pa'tronal, *a.* protecting, supporting
 Pa'troness, *s.* a female patron
 Pa'tronise, *v. a.* to support, to defend
 Pa'troniser, *s.* one who countenances
 Pa'tronless, *a.* not having a patron
 Patronym'ic, Patronym'ical, *a.* expressing
 the name of the father or ancestor [tors
 Patronym'ic, *s.* a name derived from ances-
 Pate'iform, *a.* of the form of a dish
 Pat'ten, *s.* a clog shod with an iron ring
 Pat'ter, *v. n.* to make a noise like hail
 Pat'tern, *s.* a specimen, archetype, model
 Pat'ty, Pate, *s.* a little pie
 Pat'typan, *s.* a pan to bake small pies in
 Pa'tyous, *a.* having an expanded flower
 Pauciflo'ent, *a.* using few words
 Pauciflo'ous, *s.* unfrequent speech

PEDANTRY IS A VICE IN ALL PROFESSIONS.

Pea'city, *s.* smallness of number, &c.
Paunch, *s.* the belly, abdominal regions
Paunch, *v. a.* to rip the belly: to eviscerate
Pauper, *s.* a poor person who receives alms
Pauperism, *s.* the state of poverty
Pause, *s.* a stop, a break—*v. n.* to consider
Pauser, *s.* one who pauses or deliberates
Pausingly, *ad.* after a pause; by breaks
Pavan, *Pavin*, *s.* a kind of light dance
Pave, *v. a.* to floor with stones, &c.
Pavement, *s.* a stone or brick floor, &c.
Paver, *Pavier*, *s.* one who lays stones
Pavise, *s.* a large kind of shield
Pavid, *a.* timorous, fearful
Pavidity, *s.* timorousness
Pavilion, *s.* a tent, a temporary house
Paving, *s.* pavement of stone, brick, &c.
Pavi-ado, *s.* a kind of defence to cover the towers of a galley
Pavonine, *a.* resembling a peacock's tail
Paw, *s.* the foot of a beast; hand
Paw, *v. a.* to handle roughly, fawn, flatter
Pawing, *s.* the act of striking with the fore-
Pawky, *a.* arch; cunning; artful [foot
Pawle, *s.* a piece of iron to prevent the re-
 coil of a windlass or capstan
Pawn, *s.* something given to pledge
Pawn, *v. a.* to pledge, to give in pledge
Pawnbroker, *s.* one who lends money on
 goods which he receives upon pledge
Pawnee, *s.* one to whom something is en-
 trusted as a security for money borrowed
Pay, *s.* wages, hire, money for services
Pay, *v. a.* to discharge a debt, to reward
Payable, *a.* due, that ought to be paid
Payday, *s.* day on which debts are to be paid
Payee, *s.* one to whom a bill of exchange is
 made payable
Payer, *s.* one who makes payment
Paymaster, *s.* one from whom wages are re-
 ceived; an officer that pays troops
Payment, *s.* the act of payment; a reward
Pea, *s.* a well-known kind of pulse
Peace, *s.* respite from war; rest; silence
Peace, *interj.* silence! stop!
Peaceable, *a.* not turbulent, free from war
Peaceableness, *s.* a quiet disposition
Peaceably, *ad.* without tumult or war
Peaceful, *a.* pacific, mild, undisturbed
Peacefully, *ad.* quietly, mildly, gently
Peacefulness, *s.* quiet; freedom from war
Peaceless, *a.* wanting peace; disturbed
Peacemaker, *s.* one who reconciles differences
Peace-offering, *s.* a sacrifice offered to God
 as an atonement for a crime or offence
Peach, *s.* a delicious fruit—*v. a.* to accuse
Peach-coloured, *a.* of the colour of a peach
Pea'chick, *s.* the chicken of a peacock
Pea'cock, *s.* a fowl of beautiful plumage
Pea'hen, *s.* the female of the peacock
Peak, *s.* the top of a hill; any thing point-
 ed; the fore part of a head-dress
Peak, *v. n.* to look sickly or weakly; to sneak
Peak'ing, *a.* sickly, poorly; sneaking
Peal, *s.* a loud noise, as of bells, &c.
Peal, *v. n.* to play solemnly and loudly
Peal, *s.* a well-known and pleasant fruit
Pearl, *s.* a precious gem; a film on the eye
Pearl'ash, *s.* an alkali from wood ashes
Pearl'ed, *a.* adorned or set with pearls
Pearl'eyed, *a.* having a speck in the eye
Pearl'oyster, *s.* the testaceous fish remark-
 able for producing pearls
Pearl'stone, *s.* a volcanic mineral
Pearl'wort, *Pearl'grass*, *s.* a plant
Pearly, *a.* abound'g with or like pearls

Pear'main, *s.* a kind of apple
Pear'tree, *s.* the tree that bears pears
Peas'ant, *s.* one who lives by rural labour
Peas'antlike, *Peas'antly*, *a.* rustic; illiterate
Peas'antry, *s.* peasants, country people
Peas'cod, *Peas'hell*, *s.* the husk of peas
Pease, *s.* peas collectively, or as food
Peat, *s.* a species of turf for firing
Peaty, *a.* of the quality of peat
Pebble, *Peblestone*, *s.* a smooth stone
Pebbled, *Peb'bly*, *a.* full of pebbles
Pecc'able, *s.* a being subject to sin
Pecc'able, *a.* incident or liable to sin
Peccadillo, *s.* a slight offence or fault
Pecc'ancy, *s.* bad quality
Pecc'ant, *a.* criminal, ill-disposed, bad
Peck, *s.* the fourth part of a bushel
Peck, *v. a.* to pick up food with the beak
Pecker, *s.* one that pecks; a bird
Pecc'ial, *a.* resembling a comb
Pecc'inated, *a.* formed like a comb
Pectina'tion, *s.* resemblance to a comb
Pecc'itute, *s.* a petrified scallop-shell
Pecc'toral, *a.* pertaining to the breast—*s.* a me-
 dicine proper to strengthen the stomach
Pectoriloquism, *s.* the act of emitting sounds
 from the breast
Pecc'ulate, *v. n.* to defraud the public
Pecculation, *s.* theft of public money
Pecc'ulator, *s.* a robber of the public
Pecc'uliar, *s.* the exclusive property
Pecc'uliar, *a.* particular, proper, appropriate
Peculiar'ity, *s.* particularity, oddness
Peculiar'ize, *v. a.* to make peculiar
Peculiarly, *ad.* particularly, singly
Pecuni'ary, *a.* pertaining to money
Pecuni'ous, *a.* abounding with money
Ped, *s.* a small pack-saddle, hamper, basket
Pedago'gical, *a.* pertaining to a schoolmaster
Ped'agogism, *s.* character of a pedagogue
Ped'agogue, *s.* a schoolmaster, a pedant
Ped'al, *a.* pertaining to a foot
Ped'al, *s.* a board connected with certain
 musical instruments on which the per-
 former occasionally places his foot
Peda'lian, *a.* pertaining to the feet
Peda'li'ity, *s.* act of measuring by paces
Peda'neous, *a.* being on foot
Ped'ant, *s.* one vainly ostentations of his
 learning; a conceited fellow who affects
 to be critical
Pedan'tic, *a.* like a pedant, conceited
Pedan'tically, *ad.* with show of literature
Ped'antry, *v. n.* to play the pedant
Ped'antry, *s.* ostentation of showing need-
Ped'ate, *a.* divided like toes [less literature
Ped'dle, *v. n.* to be busy about trifles
Ped'dling, *a.* petty; trifling; unimportant
Pedere'ro, *Patero'ro*, *s.* a small ship gun
Ped'estal, *s.* the basis or foot of a statue
Ped'es'trial, *Ped'es'trious*, *a.* going on foot
Ped'es'trian, *s.* one who makes a journey on
 foot; a good walker—*a.* on foot
Ped'icle, *s.* the footstalk of fruit, &c.
Ped'icular, *Ped'iculous*, *a.* lousy
Ped'igree, *s.* genealogy, lineage, descent
Ped'im'ent, *s.* an ornamental projection to a
 building, a door, or window
Ped'ler, *s.* one who travels about the country
 to sell petty commodities
Ped'lery, *s.* wares sold by pedlers
Ped'ling, *s.* trifling, petty or paltry dealing
Pedobap'tism, *s.* infant baptism [tism
Pedobap'tist, *s.* one who practises infant bap-
Ped'oman'cy, *s.* divination by the lines on the
 soles of the feet

PERSECUTION MAY MAKE MARTYRS OR HYPOCRITES, BUT CAN NEVER PRODUCE CONVICTION.

POLITENESS IS THE JUST MEDIUM BETWEEN CEREMONY AND RUDENESS.

[PEN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PEN]

Pedometer, *s.* an instrument to measure roads
 Pedometrical, *a.* measured by a pedometer
 Peduncle, *s.* a pedicle; the small stem supporting the fruit
 Peduncular, *a.* pertaining to a peduncle
 Pedunculate, *a.* growing on a peduncle
 Peel, *v. a.* to pare, take the rind off; to rob
 Peel, *s.* the rind; a board used by bakers
 Peeler, *s.* one who strips; a robber
 Peep, *s.* a sly look; first falut appearance
 Peep, *v. n.* to look slyly, closely, or curiously
 Peep'er, *s.* one who looks cautiously or slyly
 Peep'hole, *s.* a hole through which one may look without being discovered
 Peer, *s.* an equal, fellow; nobleman
 Peer, *v. a.* to come just in sight, to peep
 Peerage, Peer'dom, *s.* dignity of a peer
 Peeress, *s.* wife of a peer; a lady ennobled
 Peerless, *a.* unequalled, having no peer
 Peerlessly, *ad.* without an equal; matchlessly
 Peerlessness, *s.* universal superiority
 Peevish, *a.* irritable, easily offended
 Peevishly, *ad.* petulantly, morosely
 Peevishness, *s.* irascibility, fretfulness
 Peg, *s.* a wooden pin or fastener
 Peg, *v. a.* to fasten with a peg
 Peiras'tic, *a.* attempting; making trial
 Pe'koe, *s.* a species of fine black tea
 Pelagian, *s.* one who denies the doctrine of original sin, and trusts to good works
 Pelf, *s.* money, riches, paltry stuff
 Pelican, *s.* a large bird, of which it is absurdly said that its young are supported by sucking blood from the parent's breast
 Pelisse, *s.* a kind of coat or robe
 Pellet, *s.* a little ball, a bullet
 Pelleted, *a.* consisting of balls or bullets
 Pellicle, *s.* a thin skin, a film
 Peflitory, *s.* an herb
 Pellmell', *ad.* confusedly, tumultuously
 Pells, *s.* an office in the Exchequer
 Pello'id, *a.* transparent, clear, bright
 Pellucid'ity, Pello'idness, *s.* transparency
 Pelt, *s.* a skin, a hide—*v. a.* to throw at
 Pel'ta, *s.* a small kind of ancient buckler
 Pel'tate, *a.* having the shape of a target
 Pel'ter, *s.* one who pelts or throws at
 Pelting, *part. a.* throwing stones, &c.
 Pel'tonger, *s.* a dealer in new hides
 Pelt'ry, *s.* furs or skins in general
 Pel'wool, *s.* wool pulled off the skin
 Pel'vis, *s.* [Lat.] the lower part of the belly
 Pen, *s.* an instrument for writing; a fold
 Pen, *v. a.* to coop, to shut up; to write
 Pen'al, *a.* enacting punishment, vindictive
 Pen'al'ty, *s.* a punishment, forfeiture
 Pen'ance, *s.* an atonement, a mortification
 Pence, *s.* the plural of penny
 Pen'cil, *s.* a tool for drawing and painting
 Pen'cil, *v. a.* to paint; to form with a pencil
 Pen'dant, *s.* an earring; an ornament; a flag
 Pen'dence, *s.* inclination
 Pen'dency, *s.* suspense; delay of decision
 Pen'dent, *a.* hanging, jutting over
 Pen'd'ing, *a.* depending, undecided
 Pendulous'ity, Pen'dulousness, *s.* suspension
 Pen'dulous, *a.* hanging, not supported below
 Pen'dulum, *s.* any weight hung to swing backwards and forwards, &c.
 Pen'etrable, *a.* that may be penetrated
 Pen'etrability, *s.* susceptibility of impression from another body
 Pen'etrancy, *s.* the power of penetrating
 Pen'etrant, *a.* having power to pierce
 Pen'etrate, *v.* to pierce, affect, understand
 Pen'etration, *s.* sagacity; a piercing through

Pen'etrative, *a.* piercing; acute; discerning
 Pen'etrativeness, *s.* the quality of being able to penetrate
 Pen'guin, *s.* an aquatic fowl with short legs and small wings; a fruit
 Pen'insula, *s.* land almost surrounded by water, but joined by a neck of land to the continent
 Pen'insular, *a.* pertaining to a peninsula
 Pen'insulate, *v. a.* to form a peninsula
 Pen'insulated, *a.* almost surrounded by water
 Pen'itence, *s.* repentance, sorrow for sin
 Pen'itent, *a.* repentant, contrite for sin
 Pen'itent, *s.* one sorrowful for sin
 Pen'itential, *a.* expressing penitence
 Pen'itential, *s.* a book directing penance
 Pen'itentiary, *s.* one who does penance; a place of penance—*a.* relating to penance
 Pen'itently, *ad.* with sorrow for sin
 Pen'knife, *s.* a knife used to cut pens
 Pen'man, *s.* an author, a writer
 Pen'manship, *s.* the act or art of writing
 Pen'rated, *a.* having wings
 Pen'rant, *s.* a rope to which a tackle is attached to hoist up boats, &c.; a flag
 Pen'rad, *a.* winged; plumed
 Pen'numform, *a.* of the form of a feather
 Pen'nyless, *a.* moneyless, poor, distressed
 Pen'non, *s.* a small flag or banner
 Pen'ny, *s.* the 12th part of a shilling
 Pennyroyal, *s.* a plant
 Pen'nyweight, *s.* 24 grains troy weight
 Pen'nywise, *a.* niggardly; parsimonious
 Pen'nyworth, *s.* a good purchase, &c.
 Pen'sile, *a.* hanging, supported above ground
 Pen'silenes, *s.* the state of hanging
 Pen'sion, *s.* a settled annual allowance
 Pen'sion, *v. a.* to support by an allowance
 Pen'sionary, *s.* a magistrate in Dutch cities
 Pen'sionary, *a.* maintained by a pension
 Pen'siour, *s.* one who receives a pension
 Pen'sive, *a.* sorrowful, thoughtful, serious
 Pen'sively, *ad.* with gloomy seriousness
 Pen'siveness, *s.* gloomy thoughtfulness
 Pentac'ular, *a.* having five cavities
 Pen'tachord, *s.* a five-string'd instrument
 Pen'tagon, *s.* a figure with five angles
 Pentagonal, *a.* having five angles
 Pen'tagraph, *s.* an instrument for copying designs, which can be used by persons unskilled in the art of drawing
 Pentagraph'ic, *a.* performed by a pentagraph
 Pentah'e'dron, *s.* a pillar with five sides
 Pentah'e'drous, *a.* having five sides
 Pentam'eter, *s.* a verse of five feet
 Pentan'dria, *s.* a class of plants comprehending all that have hermaphrodite flowers with five stamens
 Pentan'drian, *a.* having five stamens
 Pentan'gular, *a.* five-cornered
 Pentapetalous, *a.* having five petals or leaves
 Pentaph'yllous, *a.* having five leaves
 Pen'tarchy, *s.* government exercised by five
 Pen'tastast, *s.* an engine with five pulleys
 Pentasperm'ous, *a.* containing five seeds
 Pentastyle, *s.* a composition of five verses
 Pen'tastyle, *s.* in architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns
 Pen'tateuch, *s.* the five books of Moses
 Pen'tecost, *s.* a feast of the Jews, so called from its being 50 days after Easter, transferred among Christians to the festival of Whitsuntide
 Pentecost'al, *a.* belonging to Whitsuntide
 Pen'thouse, *s.* a sloping shed or roof
 Pen'tremite, *s.* a genus of fossil shells

POVERTY AND SHAME ATTEND THOSE WHO REFUSE INSTRUCTION.

PAST TIME IS IRRECOVERABLE, AND THE LOSS OF IT IRREPARABLE.

PRY NOT INTO THE AFFAIRS OF OTHERS.

[PER]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PER]

Penult'ma, the last syllable but one
 Penultimate, *a.* placed last but one
 Pennumbra, *s.* an imperfect shadow
 Pennurious, *a.* sordidly mean; scanty
 Pennuriously, *ad.* sparingly; not plentifully
 Pennuriousness, *s.* niggardliness, parsimony
 Penury, *s.* poverty, indigence
 Pe'on, *s.* a foot soldier in India
 Pe'ony, Pe'ony, *s.* a flower
 Peo'ple, *s.* a nation; persons in general
 Peo'ple, *v. a.* to stock with inhabitants
 Pepsas'te, *s.* a medicine to help digestion
 Pepp'er, *s.* an aromatic warm spice
 Pepp'er, *v. a.* to sprinkle with pepper; to
 beat; to mangle with shot or blows
 Pepp'erbox, *s.* a box for holding pepper
 Pepp'ercorn, *s.* any thing of trifling value
 Peppermint, *s.* mint eminentl'y hot
 Peptic, *a.* promoting digestion; dietetic
 Percu'te, *a.* very sharp, very violent
 Peradventure, *ad.* perhaps, may be
 Per'agate, *v. a.* to wander over
 Per'agation, *s.* act of passing through
 Perambulate, *v. a.* to walk through
 Perambulation, *s.* a wandering survey
 Perambulator, *s.* a wheel for measuring
 roads; one who perambulates
 Per'ecant, *a.* piercing; penetrating
 Perceiv'able, *a.* that may be perceived
 Perceiv'ably, *ad.* so as to be perceived
 Perceiv'e, *v. a.* to discover, know, observe
 Perceiv'er, *s.* one who perceives or observes
 Perceptibility, *s.* the power of perceiving
 Perceptible, *a.* that may be observed
 Perceptibly, *ad.* so as to be perceived
 Perception, *s.* the power of perceiving, idea
 Perceptive, *a.* able or tending to perceive
 Perceptivity, *s.* the power of perceiving
 Perch, *s.* a fish; a measure of five yards
 and a half; a bird's roost
 Perch, *v.* to sit or roost, as a bird
 Perchance, *ad.* perhaps, peradventure
 Percep't, *a.* perceiving; having the fac-
 ulty or power of perception
 Percolate, *v. a.* to strain through a sieve
 Percolation, *s.* the act of straining
 Percuss', *v. a.* to strike
 Percussion, *s.* the act of striking; stroke;
 effect of sound upon the ear
 Percu'tient, *a.* striking, able to strike
 Per'dofoil, *s.* any plant that sheds its leaves
 Perd'ition, *s.* destruction, ruin, death
 Perdue', *ad.* close; lying in ambush
 Per'dulous, *a.* lost, thrown away
 Perdur'able, *a.* lasting; long-continued
 Perdur'ation, *s.* long continuance
 Peregrinate, *v. n.* to travel to distant lands
 Peregrination, *s.* a travel to foreign lands
 Peregrinator, *s.* a traveller
 Peregrine, *a.* foreign, not domestic
 Perempt', *v. a.* to kill, to crush
 Per'm'ption, *s.* a crush, extinction
 Peremptorily, *ad.* absolutely, positively
 Peremptoriness, *s.* absolute decision
 Peremptory, *a.* dogmatical, absolute [years
 Perennial, *s.* any plant that lives above two
 Perennial, *a.* lasting a year; perpetual
 Perennially, *a.* continually; without ceasing
 Perennity, *s.* perpetuity, lastingness
 Pererra'tion, *s.* travel; act of rambling
 through various places
 Per'fect, *a.* complete, pure, immaculate
 Per'fect, *v. a.* to finish, complete, instruct
 Per'fecter, *s.* one that makes perfect
 Per'fectibility, *s.* ideal perfection
 Per'fection, *s.* the state of being perfect

Perfectional, *a.* making perfect
 Perfectionate, *v. a.* to make perfect
 Perfectionist, *s.* one pretending to perfection
 Perfec'tive, *a.* conducing to perfection
 Perfec'tly, *ad.* totally, exactly, accurately
 Perfec'tness, *s.* completeness, goodness
 Perfec'tor, *s.* one who endows a charity
 Perf'idious, *a.* treacherous; false to trust
 Perf'idiously, *ad.* by breach of faith [of faith
 Perf'idiousness, Perf'idly, *s.* treachery; want
 Perf'ible, *a.* having the wind driven through
 Perf'late, *v. a.* to blow through
 Perf'lation, *s.* the act of blowing through
 Perf'orate, *v. a.* to pierce through, to bore
 Perf'orator, Perf'orator, *s.* one who bores or
 pierces through; a boring instrument
 Perf'oration, *s.* the act of piercing; a hole
 Perf'orative, *a.* having power to pierce
 Perf'ore, *ad.* by force, violently
 Perf'orm', *v.* to execute, to do, to achieve an
 undertaking, to succeed in an attempt
 Perf'ormable, *a.* that may be done
 Perf'ormance, *s.* completion of something
 designed; composition, action
 Perf'ormer, *s.* one who performs or plays
 Perf'orate, *v. a.* to rub over
 Perf'ication, Perf'ic'ion, *s.* the act of rub-
 bing thoroughly all over
 Perf'u'matory, *a.* sending forth a perfume
 Perf'ume, *s.* sweet odour, fragrance
 Perf'ume, *v. a.* to impregnate with scent
 Perf'umer, *s.* one who sells perfumes
 Perf'umery, *s.* perfumes in general
 Perf'umitorily, *ad.* carelessly; negligently
 Perf'umitoriness, *s.* negligence, carelessness
 Perf'umitory, *a.* slight, careless, negligent
 Perf'use, *v. a.* to tincture, to overspread
 Perf'usion, *s.* the act of pouring out upon
 Perhaps', *ad.* peradventure, it may be
 Peri, *s.* an Eastern fairy or nymph
 Perianth, *s.* the calyx of a flower
 Peribolous, *s.* an area; an outer court
 Pericardium, *s.* a thin membrane resem-
 bling a purse, which contains the heart
 Pericarp, Pericarpium, *s.* a pellicle or thin
 membrane encompassing the fruit-seed
 Perich'it'ion, *s.* the state of being in dan-
 ger; trial; experiment
 Pericranium, *s.* the membrane that covers
 the skull; the periosteum
 Peric'ulous, *a.* dangerous; hazardous
 Perie'cian, *s.* an inhabitant of the opposite
 side of the globe, in the same latitude
 Perige'e', Perige'um, *s.* that point of the
 heavens wherein the sun or any planet is
 nearest the centre of the earth [ganese
 Perigord-stone, *s.* a dark grey ore of man-
 Perigraph, *s.* an inaccurate delineation
 Per'ignuous, *a.* inserted round the pistil
 Perihelion, Perihelium, *s.* that point of a
 planet's orbit wherein it is nearest the sun
 Per'il, *s.* danger, hazard, denunciation
 Per'ilous, *a.* hazardous, dangerous
 Per'ilously, *ad.* dangerously
 Per'ilousness, *s.* dangerousness; hazard
 Perim'eter, *s.* circumference of a figure
 Peri'od, *s.* a circuit; epocha; full stop
 Period'ical, *a.* regular, at stated times
 Period'ically, *ad.* at stated periods
 Perios'teum, *s.* a nervous vascular mem-
 brane round the bones of animals
 Peripat'etic, *a.* relating to the Peripatetics
 Peripat'etic, *s.* one of the followers of Aris-
 totle; so called, because they used to
 teach and dispute in the Lyceum at
 Athens, walking about

POSITIVENESS IS ONE OF THE MOST CERTAIN MARKS OF A WEAK JUDGMENT.

PASSION IS A FEVER, THAT LEAVES US WEAKER THAN IT FINDS US.

[PER]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PER]

Peripateticism, *s.* the notions of the Peripatetics
 Periph'eral, Peripher'ic, Peripher'ical, *a.* pertaining to periphery
 Periph'ery, *s.* the circumference
 Periph'rase, *v. a.* to express one word by many
 Periph'asis, *s.* circumlocution; the use of many words to express the sense of one
 Periph'ras'ic, Periph'ras'tical, *a.* circumlocutory
 Periph'ras'tically, *ad.* with circumlocution
 Perip'hus, *s.* a voyage round a sea or coast
 Peripneumon'ic, Peripneumon'ical, *a.* belonging or subject to peripneumony
 Peripneum'ic, *s.* inflammation of the lungs
 Peripoly'gonal, *a.* having many sides
 Perip'etal, *a.* surrounded with battlements
 Peris'cian, *a.* having shadows all round
 Peris'ci, *s. pl.* those who live within the polar circles, where, by the sun appearing to move round them, their shadows, in the space of one of their days, project in all directions
 Periscope, *s.* a general view
 Perish, *v.* to die; to be destroyed; to decay
 Perishable, *a.* subject to decay or perish
 Perishableness, *s.* liability to decay
 Perisperm, *s.* the thick fleshy part round the seed of plants
 Perispher'ic, *a.* globular; formed like a ball
 Perissolo'gical, *a.* redundant in words
 Perissology, *s.* use of superfluous words
 Peristaltic, *a.* worm-like, spiral; belonging to the spiral motion of the intestines
 Peristrep'hic, *s.* an epithet applied to panoramic paintings, exhibited in parts, by being fixed on two cylinders
 Peristyle, *s.* a circular range of pillars
 Perisystole, *s.* the pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse
 Periton'ial, *a.* pertaining to the peritoneum
 Periton'eum, *s.* a membrane which encloses the lower intestines
 Peritro'chium, *s.* a wheel concentric with a cylinder; the wheel of a pulley
 Periwig, *s.* a wig, a covering for the head
 Periwinkle, *s.* a kind of fish-mail
 Perjure, *v. a.* to forswear; to swear falsely
 Perjurer, *s.* one that swears falsely
 Perjur'ious, *a.* guilty of perjury
 Perjury, *s.* the act of swearing falsely
 Perk, *v.* to hold up the head affectedly
 Perlu'stration, *s.* a viewing all over
 Per'mag, *s.* a small Turkish boat
 Per'mance, Per'manency, *s.* duration
 Per'manent, *a.* lasting, unchanged
 Per'manently, *ad.* durably, lastingly [able
 Per'meability, *s.* the quality of being permeable, *a.* that may be passed through
 Per'meant, *a.* passing through
 Per'meate, *v. a.* to pass through
 Per'meation, *s.* the act of passing through
 Per'miscible, *a.* that may be mingled
 Per'missible, *a.* that may be permitted
 Per'mission, *s.* grant of leave or liberty
 Per'missive, *a.* granting leave
 Per'missively, *ad.* without hinderance
 Permit, *v. a.* to allow, suffer, give up
 Per'mit, *s.* a warrant from officers of excise for the removal of tea, spirits, &c.; leave
 Per'mittance, *s.* allowance; permission
 Per'mission, *s.* the act of mingling
 Per'mutation, *s.* an exchange, a barter
 Per'mute, *v. a.* to exchange
 Per'muter, *s.* an exchanger
 Per'micious, *a.* destructive, very hurtful
 Per'miciously, *ad.* hurtfully, destructively

Pern'iciousness, *s.* the being pernicious
 Pern'icity, *s.* swiftness, celerity
 Pernoc'tation, *s.* act of watching all night
 Perora'tion, *s.* the close of an oration, &c.
 Peroxy'dize, *v. a.* to oxydize to the utmost
 Perpend, *v. a.* to consider attentively
 Perpend'iclar, *s.* any thing hanging down by a straight line [directly downwards
 Perpend'iclar, *a.* that falls, hangs, or is Perpend'iclar, *s.* a level or plumb-line
 Perpendicular'ity, *s.* the state of being perpendicular [down
 Perpend'iclarly, *ad.* in a straight line up and
 Perpen'sion, *s.* consideration
 Perpetrate, *v. a.* to commit a crime
 Perpetra'tion, *s.* the commission of a crime
 Perpetrator, *s.* one that commits a crime
 Perpet'ual, *a.* never ceasing, continual
 Perpet'ually, *ad.* continually, incessantly
 Perpet'uate, *v. a.* to make perpetual
 Perpetua'tion, *s.* incessant continuance
 Perpet'uity, *s.* duration to all futurity
 Perplex, *v. a.* to disturb with doubts; to vex
 Perplex'ed, *part. a.* confused; difficult
 Perplex'edly, *ad.* intricately; with involution
 Perplex'edness, *s.* embarrassment
 Perplex'ity, *s.* anxiety, intricacy
 Perpotation, *s.* the act of drinking largely
 Perquisite, *s.* a gift free of office, &c.
 Perquisited, *a.* supplied with perquisites
 Perquisition, *s.* a diligent inquiry
 Perry, *s.* wine or drink made of pears
 Persecuta'tion, *s.* a searching thoroughly
 Persecute, *v. a.* to oppress, vex, trouble
 Persecu'tion, *s.* the act of persecuting
 Persecutor, *s.* an oppressor
 Perseve'rance, *s.* firmness; resolution
 Perseve'rant, *a.* persisting; constant
 Perseve're, *v. n.* to be steadfast; to persist
 Perseve'ringly, *ad.* with perseverance
 Persian, *a. of, from, or like Persia*
 Per'sidage, *s.* jeering; ridicule
 Persim'mon, *s.* a tree and its fruit; a plum
 Persist, *v. n.* to persevere, continue firm
 Persistence, *s.* obstinacy, contumacy
 Persist'ent, *a.* continuing without withering
 Persis'tive, *a.* steady; persevering
 Person, *s.* an individual; human being; the shape of the body; exterior appearance
 Personable, *a.* handsome, graceful
 Personage, *s.* a considerable person
 Personal, *a.* pertaining to a person---*s.* in the *pl.* goods, in opposition to lands, &c.
 Personal'ity, *s.* individuality of any one
 Personally, *ad.* in person, particularly
 Personalty, *s.* any movable property
 Personate, *v. a.* to counterfeit, represent
 Personation, *s.* the counterfeiting another
 Personator, *s.* one who personates a character
 Personification, *s.* prosopopoeia, the change of things to persons [a person
 Personify, *v. a.* to change from a thing to
 Perspective, *a.* relating to vision, optical
 Perspect'ive, *s.* a spying glass, view, vista
 Perspect'ively, *ad.* as through a glass
 Perspicable, *a.* discernible
 Perspicac'ious, *a.* quick-sighted, sharp
 Perspicac'ity, Perspicac'iousness, *s.* discernment; quickness of sight
 Perspic'ience, *s.* the act of looking sharply
 Perspic'it, *s.* a glass through which things are viewed; an optic glass
 Perspicuity, *s.* clearness, transparency
 Perspicuous, *a.* transparent, not ambiguous
 Perspicuously, *ad.* clearly; not obscurely
 Perspicuousness, *s.* freedom from obscurity

PASSION IS LIKE AN UNRULY HORSE, AND PREJUDICE ITS BLIND DRIVER.

PRIDE IS AS LOUD A BEGGAR AS WANT, AND A GREAT DEAL MORE SAUCY.

PLEASURES OVER-PURCHASED ARE REAL TORMENTS.

Perspirable, *a.* capable of being emitted by the pores of the skin [spirable]

Perspirability, *s.* the quality of being perspirable

Perspiration, *s.* excretion by the pores

Perspirative, Perspiratory, *a.* performing the act of perspiration

Perspire, *v.* to emit by the pores

Perstridge, *v. a.* to graze, or touch

Persuadable, *a.* that may be persuaded

Persuadably, *ad.* so as to be persuaded

Persuade, *v. a.* to bring to an opinion

Persuader, *s.* an importunate adviser

Persuasibility, *s.* capability of persuasion

Persuasive, *a.* that may be persuaded

Persuasiveness, *s.* the quality of being persuasive

Persuasion, *s.* the act of persuading [sua]

Persuasive, Persuatory, *a.* able to persuade

Persuasive, *s.* exhortation; importunity

Persuasively, *ad.* so as to persuade

Persuasiveness, *s.* influence on the passions

Persulphate, *s.* sulphuric acid with Iron

Persultation, *s.* an eruption of the blood through the vessels

Pert, *a.* brisk, lively, saucy, petulant

Pertain, *v. n.* to belong, to relate

Perturbation, *s.* the act of boring through

Pertinacious, *a.* obstinate, stubborn, wilful

Pertinaciously, *ad.* obstinately, stubbornly

Pertinacity, Pertinaciousness, *s.* obstinacy

Pertinence, *s.* fitness; appositeness

Pertinent, *a.* apt to the purpose; fit

Pertinently, *ad.* aptly, appositely

Pertinentness, *s.* appositeness

Pertin'gent, *a.* relating to; touching

Pertly, *ad.* briskly, petulantly, saucily

Pertness, *s.* brisk folly, sauciness, petulance

Pertransient, *a.* passing over

Perturb, Perturbate, *v. a.* to disturb

Perturbation, *s.* a disquiet of mind

Perturbator, Perturber, *s.* a disturber

Perturbed, *a.* disturbed, disquieted

Pertused, *a.* punched, pierced with holes

Pertusion, *s.* the act of piercing

Peruke, *s.* a cap of false hair, a wig

Perukemaker, *s.* a wig-maker

Perusal, *s.* the act of reading over

Peruse, *v. a.* to read over; to observe

Peruser, *s.* a reader; an examiner

Peruvian, *a.* pertaining to Peru, in S. America—*s.* an inhabitant of Peru

Pervade, *v. a.* to pass through, permeate

Pervasion, *s.* the act of passing through

Pervasive, *a.* having power to pervade

Perverse, *a.* obstinate, stubborn, petulant

Perversely, *ad.* vexatiously, crossly

Perverseness, Perversity, *s.* petulance

Perversion, *s.* the turning to a wrong sense

Perversive, *a.* having power to corrupt

Pervert, *v. a.* to distort, corrupt, mislead

Pervert'er, *s.* one who distorts any thing from the right purpose; a corrupter

Pervertible, *a.* that may be perverted

Pervigilate, *v. a.* to find out by searching

Pervigilation, *s.* a diligent inquiry

Pervicacious, *a.* spitefully obstinate

Pervicaciously, *ad.* with spiteful obstinacy

Pervicaciousness, Pervicacity, Per'vicacy, *s.* spiteful obstinacy

Pervigilation, *s.* a careful watching

Pervious, *a.* admitting passage

Perviousness, *s.* quality of admitting a passage

Pesade, *s.* motion of a horse in rearing

P'eso, *s.* a Spanish coin; a plaster

Pessary, *s.* an instrument used in midwifery

Pessimist, *s.* a universal complainer

Pest, *s.* a plague, pestilence, mischief

Pester, *v. a.* to plague, disturb, harass

Pesterer, *s.* one that pesters or disturbs

Pesterous, *a.* encumbering; cumbersome

Pesthouse, *s.* a plague-hospital

Pestiferous, *a.* deadly, malignant, infectious

Pestilence, *s.* plague, contagious distemper

Pestilent, *a.* producing plagues, malignant

Pestilential, *a.* infectious, contagious

Pestilently, *ad.* mischievously; destructively

Pestillation, *s.* the act of pounding in a mortar with a pestle

Pestle, *s.* a tool to beat in a mortar

Pet, *s.* a slight displeasure; a fondling lamb

--*v. a.* to treat as a pet; to fuddle

Petal, *s.* a flower-leaf

Petaline, *a.* pertaining to a petal [tion]

Petalism, *s.* a kind of temporary proscript

Petalite, *s.* a foliated mineral of great rarity

Petaloid, Petal-shaped, *a.* having the form of petals

Petalous, *a.* having petals or flower-leaves

Petard, *s.* an engine to blow up places

Petasus, *s.* Mercury's winged cap

Petechia, *s.* [Lat.] pestilential spots

Petechial, *a.* pestilentially spotted

Peterel, *s.* a kind of sea-bird

Peterence, *s.* a tribute or tax formerly paid by this country to the pope

Petiole, Petiolar, *a.* pertaining to a petiole

Petiolate, Petioloid, *a.* growing on a petiole

Petiole, *s.* a leaf-stalk or foot-stalk

Petit, *a.* [Fr.] small, inconsiderable

Petition, *s.* a request, prayer, entreaty

Petition, *v. a.* to supplicate, to solicit

Petitionary, *a.* supplicatory, petitioning

Petitionarily, *ad.* by way of begging the question [petition]

Petitioner, *s.* one who defends against a Petitioner, *s.* one who offers a petition

Petitioning, *s.* the act of asking; solicitation

Petit-maitre, *s.* [Fr.] a fop; a conceit

Petitory, *a.* petitioning, claiming

Petong, *s.* a kind of white copper

Petrean, *a.* pertaining to rock or stone

Petrescence, *s.* the act of changing into stone

Petrescent, *a.* becoming stone, hardening

Petrifaction, *s.* act of turning to stone

Petrifactive, *a.* able to turn to stone

Petrific, *a.* having power to change to stone

Petrification, *s.* the process of petrifying

Petrify, *v.* to change to or become stone

Petrol, Petroleum, *s.* a liquid bitumen

Petroler, *s.* a pistol or small gun

Petrosilex, *s.* rock stone; compact felspar

Petrosilicious, *a.* consisting of petrosilex

Petrous, *a.* like stone; hard; stony

Pettah, *s.* a town adjoining a fort

Petticoat, *s.* a woman's lower vestment

Pettifogger, *s.* a petty small-rate lawyer

Pettifoggery, *s.* the practice of a pettifogger

Pettifogging, *a.* low, mean

Pettish, *s.* littleness, unimportance

Pettish, *a.* apt to be peevish, froward

Pettishly, *ad.* in a pet; fretfully

Pettishness, *s.* fretfulness, peevishness

Pettitoes, *s.* the feet of a sucking pig

Petto, *s.* the breast; figuratively, privacy

Petty, *a.* small, inconsiderable, little

Pettulance, *s.* sauciness, peevishness

Pettulant, *a.* saucy, perverse, wanton

Pettulantly, *ad.* with petulance [clay]

Petunse, Petun'tze, Petun'tze, *s.* porcelain

Peur'mican, *s.* potted beef

Pew, *s.* a seat enclosed in a church

Pewet, *s.* a water-fowl, the lap-wing

Pewter, *s.* a compound of tin, lead, and brass

POWER SHOULD NOT BE EMPLOYED TO DO WRONG, BUT TO PUNISH THE DOERS OF WRONG.

PUBLIC MEN SHOULD HAVE PUBLIC MINDS, OR PRIVATE ENDS WILL BE SERVED AT THE PUBLIC COST.

Pewterer, *s.* one who works in pewter
 Pevity, *s.* the nap or shag of cloth
 Phaeton, *s.* a high open carriage
 Phagedæna, *s.* an ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh
 Phagedænic, *a.* eating or corroding flesh—a medicine to eat away proud flesh
 Phalanx, *s.* pertaining to the class of spiders Phalangium
 Phalangite, *s.* a soldier of a phalanx
 Phalanx, *s.* a troop of men closely embodied; a square battalion
 Phalarope, *s.* a species of water-fowl
 Phantasm, *s.* vain imagination, a vision
 Phantasmagoria, *s.* an optical illusion, by which phantoms are represented
 Phantasmagoric, *a.* pertaining to a phantasmagoria
 Phantom, *s.* a spectre; a fancied vision
 Pharisaic, Pharisaical, *a.* ostentatious in religion
 Pharisaicalness, *s.* devotion to external rites
 Pharisaism, *s.* the doctrines of the Pharisees as a sect [Pharisees
 Pharisean, *a.* following the practice of the Pharisee, *s.* a sect among the Jews pretending to great holiness
 Pharmaceutical, Pharmaceutic, *a.* relating to the preparation of medicines
 Pharmaceutically, *ad.* in the manner of pharmacy [medicines
 Pharmaceutics, *s.* the science of preparing
 Pharmacologist, *s.* a writer on drugs
 Pharmacology, *s.* the knowledge of drugs
 Pharmacoelite, *s.* the white arseniate of lime
 Pharmacopœia, *s.* a dispensary
 Pharmacopœist, *s.* an apothecary
 Pharmacy, *s.* the trade of an apothecary
 Pharos, *s.* a lighthouse, a watch-tower
 Pharyngotomy, *s.* the act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when any tumour in the throat hinders respiration
 Phase, Phasis, *s.* appearance of the moon, &c.
 Phasels, *s.* French beans
 Phasma, Phasma, *s.* appearance; phantom
 Phasachate, *s.* the lead-coloured agate
 Pheasant, *s.* a kind of wild cock or hen
 Pheasantry, *s.* an enclosure for pheasants
 Pheuce, *v. a.* to comb, to fleece, to curry
 Phenite, *s.* a fine species of alabaster
 Phenicopter, *s.* a fowl, the flamingo
 Phenogamian, *a.* having the organs of fructification visible
 Phenomenon, *s.* any extraordinary appearance in the works of nature [of a dart
 Phœon, *s.* (in heraldry) the barbed iron head
 Phial, *s.* a small bottle—*v. a.* to put in a phial
 Philanthropic, Philanthropical, *a.* desirous of doing good; loving mankind
 Philanthropist, *s.* one who loves, and wishes to serve, mankind
 Philanthropy, *s.* love of mankind; kindness; universal good will
 Philharmonie, *a.* loving harmony
 Philhellenes, *s.* a name given to the friends and supporters of the modern Greeks
 Philhellenic, *a.* relating to those who espouse the Greek cause
 Philibeg, *s.* a kind of short petticoat worn by Scotch Highlanders
 Philippic, *s.* any invective declamation
 Philippize, *v. n.* to declaim against
 Phillyrea, *s.* an evergreen plant
 Philologist, Philologist, *s.* a grammarian
 Philological, *a.* critical; grammatical
 Philologise, *v. n.* to offer criticisms

Philology, *s.* grammatical learning; criticism; the study of language
 Philomath, *s.* a lover of learning
 Philomatic, *a.* having a love of letters
 Philonathy, *s.* the love of learning
 Philomel, *s.* the nightingale
 Philomort, *a.* of the colour of a dead leaf
 Philomusical, *a.* loving music
 Philopolemic, *a.* ruling over opposite nature
 Philosopate, *v. a.* to play the philosophers
 Philosopheic, *s.* a principle of reasoning
 Philosopher, *s.* a man deep in knowledge
 Philosopher's-stone, *s.* a stone dreamed of by alchymists, which, it is pretended, by its touch transmutes metals into gold
 Philosophic, Philosophical, *a.* belonging to or skilled in philosophy
 Philosophically, *ad.* rationally; wisely
 Philosophism, *s.* the practice of sophistry
 Philosphist, *s.* a lover of sophistry
 Philosophist, Philosophist, *a.* pertaining to the love of sophistry
 Philosphize, *v. n.* to moralize
 Philosphy, *s.* knowledge natural or moral; the hypothesis upon which natural effects are explained
 Philostorgy, *s.* natural affection
 Philote'lic, *a.* loving the arts
 Philter, *s.* something to cause love
 Philtr, *v. a.* to charm to love
 Phiz, *s.* the face, the countenance
 Phlebotomise, *v. a.* to let blood
 Phlebotomist, *s.* one who lets blood
 Phlebotomy, *s.* the act of blood-letting
 Phlegm, *s.* a watery humour of the body
 Phlegmatic, *a.* troubled with phlegm; dull
 Phlegmatically, *ad.* coldly; heavily
 Phlegmon, *s.* a tumour, an inflammation
 Phlegmonous, *a.* inflammatory; burning
 Phlegme, *s.* an instrument to bleed cattle
 Phlogistic, *a.* inflammatory, hot
 Phlogisticate, *v. a.* to combine phlogiston with [with phlogiston
 Phlogistication, *s.* the act of combining
 Phlogiston, *s.* chymical liquor very inflammable; the inflammable part of the body
 Phoenix, *s.* the bird which is fabulously represented to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes
 Phosadite, *s.* a petrified shell
 Phonic, *a.* capable of sound
 Phonic, *a.* pertaining to sound
 Phonics, *s.* the doctrine of sounds
 Phonocampic, *a.* able to alter sounds
 Phonolite, *s.* sounding stone
 Phonological, *a.* pertaining to phonology
 Phonology, *s.* a treatise on sounds
 Phosgene, *a.* generating light
 Phosphate, *s.* a kind of mineral; also a salt
 Phosphite, *s.* a salt of phosphoric acid
 Phospholite, *s.* an earth with phosphoric acid
 Phosphorate, *v. a.* to impregnate with phosphorus [phorus
 Phosphorated, *a.* impregnated with phosphorus
 Phosphoresce, *v. n.* to emit phosphoric light
 Phosphorescence, *s.* light emitted from substances which at the same time emit but little heat
 Phosphorescent, *a.* shining with a faint light
 Phosphoric, *a.* pertaining to phosphorus
 Phosphorite, *s.* a species of calcareous earth
 Phosphoric, *a.* pertaining to phosphoric
 Phosphorus, *s.* a chymical substance which, exposed to air, takes fire; morning star
 Phosphuret, *s.* phosphorus not oxygenated with a base

Phosphureted, *a.* combined with a phosphuret
 Pho'tizite, *s.* a mineral, oxide of manganese
 Photolo'gic, Photolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to photology
 Photology, *s.* the doctrine of light
 Photometer, *s.* an instrument which measures light
 [to a photometer
 Photometric, Photometrical, *a.* pertaining
 Phrase, *s.* an idiom or mode of speech
 Phrase, *v. n.* to employ peculiar expressions
 Phraseolo'gical, *a.* peculiar to a language
 Phraseology, *s.* style, diction, phrase-book
 Phrenetic, *a.* inflamed in the brain, frantic
 Phrenetic, *s.* one who is wild and erratic in his imagination
 Phren'ic, *a.* belonging to the diaphragm
 Phrenitis, *s.* inflammation of the brain
 Phrenology, *s.* that science by which the disposition and propensities of a person are said to be determined by the form of the skull; craniology
 Phrenolo'gical, *a.* relating to phrenology
 Phrenologist, *s.* one skilled in phrenology
 Phren'sy, *s.* madness, trantiness
 Phry'gian, *a.* denoting a sprightly and animating kind of music
 Phtisic, *s.* a consumption of the body
 Phtisical, *a.* wasting by disease
 Phtisicky, *a.* subject to a cough
 Phtisis, *s.* a consumption
 Phylacterical, *a.* relating to phylacterics
 Phylactery, *s.* a bandage on which is inscribed some memorable sentence
 Phyllite, *s.* a petrified leaf
 Phyllo'rous, *a.* leaf-bearing
 Phys'alite, *s.* a mineral, a subspecies of topaz
 Physian'tropy, *s.* the doctrine of human life
 Physic, *s.* the art of curing diseases; medicines—*v. a.* to treat with medicine
 Physical, *a.* relating to natural philosophy; not moral; medicinal
 Physically, *ad.* by natural operation
 Physi'cian, *s.* one who professes physic
 Physico-lo'gic, *s.* logic illustrated by natural philosophy
 Physicotheology, *s.* divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy
 Physic's, *s.* natural philosophy
 Physiognomic, Physiognomical, Physiognomonic, *a.* relating to or drawn from the contemplation of the face
 Physiognomist, *s.* a judge of faces
 Physiognomy, *s.* the art of discovering the temper, &c. by the features of the face; the face, the cast of the look [objects
 Physiography, *s.* the science of natural
 Physiolo'gical, *a.* relating to physiology
 Physiolo'gically, *ad.* according to the principles of physiology [osophy
 Physiologist, *s.* one versed in natural physiology
 Physiology, *s.* the doctrine of nature
 Phytiv'orous, *a.* that eats grass or vegetables
 Phytographical, *a.* pertaining to phytography
 Phytography, *s.* a description of plants
 Phytolite, *s.* a petrified plant
 Phytolithus, *s.* a vegetable fossil
 Phytologist, *s.* one skilled in phytology
 Phytology, *s.* the doctrine of plants
 Pia'ba, *s.* a small fresh-water fish of Brazil
 P'acle, *s.* an enormous crime
 Piac'ular, *a.* expiatory, criminal
 Pifa'm'ater, *s.* a skin covering the brain
 P'fauct, *s.* a magpie; the little woodpecker
 Pia'nist, *s.* a player on the piano-forte

Pia'no-forte, *s.* a musical instrument
 Plas'ter, *s.* a foreign coin, value about 5s.
 Pia'za, *s.* a walk under a roof supported by pillars; a portico [trial music
 P'braeh, P'broeh, *s.* a kind of Scotch marble
 P'ica, *s.* a kind of printing-letter
 Piccadilly, *s.* a high collar or ruff
 Pic'ceage, *s.* money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths
 Picaroon', *s.* a robber, a plunderer
 Pick, *v.* to choose, select, take up, clean, peck, rob, open a lock, eat slowly
 Pick, *s.* a sharp-pointed mining-tool; choice; foulness in printing-types
 Pick'apack, *ad.* in manner of a pack
 Pick'axe, *s.* an axe with a sharp point
 Pick'back, *a.* being on the back
 Pick'ed, P'ked, *a.* sharp, smart, pointed
 Pick'edness, *s.* state of being pointed
 Pick'er, *v. n.* to skirmish; to rob
 Pick'er, *s.* one who picks; a pickaxe
 Pick'ere!, *s.* a small pike
 Pick'ere!-weed, *s.* an aquatic plant
 Pick'et, *s.* a sharp stake; a guard
 Pick'et, *v. a.* to fasten to a picket
 Pick'ing, *s.* the act of plucking
 Pick'le, *s.* a salt liquor; a thing pickled
 Pick'le, *v. a.* to preserve in pickle
 Pick'le-herring, *s.* a jack-pudding; a zany
 Pick'lock, *s.* a tool to pick locks with
 Pick'pocket, *s.* one that steals from pockets
 Pick'purse, *s.* one that steals from the purse
 Pick'thank, *s.* a tale-bearer; a flatterer
 Pic'nic, *s.* an assembly where each person contributes to the general entertainment
 Pic'rolite, Pik'rolite, *s.* a green-coloured mineral
 Pic'romel's, *s.* the characteristic principle of bile
 Pic'rotoxin, *s.* the bitter and poison of the cocculus indicus
 Pict'o'rial, *a.* produced by a painter; relating to the art of painting
 Picts, *s.* a colony of Seythians or Germans who formerly settled in Scotland
 Pict'ural, *a.* resembling a picture
 Pict'ure, *s.* resemblance of things in colours
 Pict'ure, *v. a.* to represent by painting
 Pict'urelike, *a.* after the manner of a picture
 Pict'ures'que, *a.* like a picture
 Pict'ures'quely, *ad.* in a picturesque manner
 Pict'ures'queness, *s.* state of being picturesque
 Pid'dle, *v. n.* to feed squamishly; to trifle
 Pid'dler, *s.* one who is busy about trifles
 Pie, *s.* a crust baked with something in it; printers' types unsorted or mixed
 Pie'bald, *a.* of various colours; diversified
 Piece, *s.* a patch, a fragment; gun, coin, &c.
 Piece, *v.* to engage, to join, to unite
 Pie'celess, *a.* whole; compact
 Pie'cemeal, *a.* separate—*ad.* in pieces
 Pie'cer, *s.* one that pieces; a patcher
 P'fed, *a.* party-coloured; variegated
 P'fededness, *s.* diversity of colour
 Piep, *v. n.* to cry like a young bird
 Piepou'dre-court, *s.* a court held in fairs for the redress of all disorders committed therein
 Pier, *s.* the column or support of an arch
 Pier'age, *s.* a toll for using a pier
 Pierce, *v.* to penetrate, to affect; to bore
 Pier'ceable, *a.* that may be penetrated
 Pier'cer, *s.* that which perforates
 Pier'cingly, *ad.* sharply
 Pier'cingness, *s.* penetration, sharpness
 Pier'-glass, *s.* a large looking-glass fixed against the wall of a room between windows

PERSONAL BEAUTY WILL FADE, BUT THE BEAUTY OF THE MIND ENDURES FOR EVER.

PERSPICUITY IS THE GARMENT WHICH GOOD THOUGHTS SHOULD WEAR.

Pier-table, *s.* a table between windows
 Pietism, *s.* an affectation of piety
 Pietist, *s.* one of a sect professing great pu-
 rity of life and despising learning
 Pietistic, *a.* pertaining to the pietists
 Piety, *s.* discharge of duty to God
 Piezometer, *s.* an instrument for finding
 the compressibility of water
 Pig, *s.* a young sow or boar; mass of lead
 or unforged iron
 Pig, *v. n.* to follow; to bring pigs
 Pigeon, *s.* a well-known bird
 Pigeon-foot, *s.* a plant
 Pigeon-hearted, *a.* timid; frightened
 Pigeonholes, *s.* small cavities or divisions
 made in shelves, &c.
 Pigeon-livered, *a.* mild, gentle, soft
 Pigeon-pea, *s.* a plant of the genus *cytiscus*
 Piggin, *s.* a small wooden vessel
 Pig-headed, *a.* headstrong; stupid
 Pigmean, *a.* very small; like a pigmy
 Pigment, *s.* paint; colours for painting
 Pigmy, Pygmy, *s.* a dwarf
 Pigmy, *a.* dwarfish; very inconsiderable
 Pignora'tion, *s.* the act of pledging
 Pignorative, *a.* pledging; pawning
 Pig-nut, *s.* an earth nut
 Pigritude, *s.* laziness, slothfulness
 Pigsty, *s.* a hovel for pigs
 Pigtail, *s.* a cue; twisted tobacco
 Pig-wid-geon, *s.* any thing petty or small
 Pike, *s.* a fish; a lance used by soldiers
 Piked, *a.* sharp; ending in a point
 Pikelet, *s.* a light cake or muffin
 Pikeman, *s.* a soldier armed with a pike
 Pike-staff, *s.* the wooden handle of a pike
 Pilaster, *s.* a small square column
 Pilch, *s.* a cloak or coat of skins; a part of
 an infant's under clothing
 Pilchard, *s.* a fish, the same as Pilcher
 Pilcher, *s.* a cloak lined with fur; a fish
 Pile, *s.* a heap; an edifice; a piece of wood
 driven into the ground to secure the founda-
 tion; the nap of cloth
 Pile, *v. a.* to heap or lay upon
 Pile, *s.* head of an arrow
 Pileate, Pileated, *a.* having the form of a cap
 Piler, *s.* he who accumulates
 Piles, *s. pl.* a disease, the hemorrhoids
 Pileworm, *s.* a worm found in the piles
 Pilwort, *s.* a plant
 Piffer, *v. a.* to steal, practise petty theft
 Pifferer, *s.* one who steals petty things
 Piffery, *s.* a petty theft
 Pifferyingly, *ad.* with petty larceny
 Pilgrarlic, *s.* a poor forsaken wretch
 Pilgrim, *s.* a traveller, wanderer, one who
 travels to sacred places for devotion
 Pilgrimage, *s.* a journey for devotion
 Pilgrimage, *v. n.* to roam about like a pilgrim
 Pill, *s.* a small round ball of physic
 Pill, *v. a.* to pillage; to plunder
 Pill, *v. n.* to come off in flakes or scorie
 Pillage, *s.* plunder—*v. a.* to plunder, spoil
 Pillager, *s.* a plunderer; a spoiler
 Pillar, *s.* a column, supporter, maintainer
 Pillared, *a.* supported by or like pillars
 Pillau', Pillaw', *s.* a dish common in Turkey,
 made of boiled rice and mutton fat
 Pillion, *s.* a woman's saddle, a pad
 Pillory, *s.* an instrument of punishment
 Pillory, *v. a.* to punish with the pillory
 Pillow, *s.* a cushion of feathers to rest the
 head on—*v. a.* to rest any thing, as on a
 pillow
 Pillowcase, *s.* the cover of a pillow

Pilose, Pilous, *a.* hairy; full of hairs
 Pilosity, *s.* hairiness; roughness
 Pilot, *s.* one who directs a ship's course
 Pilot, *v. a.* to steer; to direct in
 Pilotage, *s.* the pay or office of a pilot
 Pilot-fish, *s.* an oblong-shaped fish that fol-
 lows ships
 Piloting, *s.* the act of steering a ship
 Pilotry, *s.* skill of a pilot
 Pilifer, *s.* the moth that flies into a flame
 Pilum, *s.* a shaft or dart; a javelin
 Pimelite, *s.* a greenish-coloured earth
 Piment, *s.* wine mixed with spice or honey
 Piment, *s.* all-spice; Jamaica pepper
 Pimp, *s.* a procurer, a he-bawd
 Pimp, *v. n.* to pander; to procure
 Pimping, *a.* little, small, petty
 Pimpernel, *s.* the name of several plants
 Pimpernel, *s.* a genus of plants
 Pimple, *s.* a small red pustule on the skin
 Pimpled, *a.* having pustules; full of pimples
 Pimplelike, *a.* like a pimp; vile; mean
 Pin, *s.* a short pointed wire, a peg, a bolt
 Pin, *v. a.* to fasten with pins; to fix
 Pinaster, *s.* the wild pine
 Pin-case, *s.* a case to keep pins in [nails, &c.
 Pinchers, Pinchers, *s.* a instrument to draw
 Pinch, *v.* to squeeze, gripe, be frugal
 Pinch, *s.* a painful squeeze with the fingers
 Pinchbeck, *s.* a kind of yellow metal
 Pincher, *s.* he that pinches
 Pinch'fast, Pinch'penny, *s.* a miser
 Pin-cushion, *s.* a stuffed bag to stick pins in
 Pin-daric, *a.* like Pindar, lofty, sublime—
s. an irregular kind of ode [pins
 Pin-dust, *s.* the dust of the metal in making
 Pine, *v.* to languish, grieve for—*s.* a tree
 Pineal (gland), *a.* a part of the brain
 Pineapple, *s.* a fruit, the ananas
 Pineful, *a.* full of woe and lamentation
 Pinery, *s.* a place where pine-apples are
 raised by artificial heat [shoot
 Pin-feather, *s.* a feather just as it begins to
 Pin-feathered, *a.* not fully fledged
 Pin-fold, *s.* a place to pen cattle in
 Pin-gle, *s.* a small close; an enclosure
 Pin-gueto, *s.* the fat lying next to the skin
 Pin-guid, *a.* fat, unctuous, greasy, plump
 Pinguidity, *s.* fatness
 Pinguitude, *s.* the quality of growing fat
 Pin-hole, *s.* a small hole or puncture
 Pin-ion, *s.* the wing of a fowl; fetters
 Pin-ion, *v. a.* to bind the wings, to shackle
 Pin-ioned, *a.* furnished with wings
 Pin-ro'lo, *s.* a bird found in Italy
 Pin-rite, *s.* a kind of mineral
 Pink, *s.* a flower; any thing supremely
 eminent; a fish, the minnow; a colour
 Pink, *v.* to pierce in small holes; to stab;
 to wink with the eyes
 Pink-eyed, *a.* having little eyes
 Pink-maker, *s.* one who makes pins
 Pin-money, *s.* a wife's pocket money
 Pin-nace, *s.* a man of war's boat
 Pin-nacle, *s.* a turret, a high spring point
 Pin-nacled, *a.* furnished with pinnacles
 Pin-nate, Pin-nated, *a.* formed like a wing
 Pin-ner, *s.* part of a head-dress; a pinmaker
 Pin-rite, *s.* fossil remains of the Pinna, a
 genus of shells
 Pint, *s.* half a quart, twelve ounces
 Pinta'do, *s.* a kind of wild fowl
 Pin-tle, *s.* a little pin
 Piny, *a.* abounding with pine-trees
 Pioneer, *s.* a soldier employed to hew down
 woods, clear roads, &c.

Pious, *a.* devout, godly, religious
Piously, *ad.* in a pious manner
Pip, *s.* a spot on cards; a disease of fowls
Pip, *v. n.* to chirp or cry as a bird
Pipe, *s.* a musical instrument; a tube; a liquid measure containing two hogs-heads; the key of the voice, &c.
Pipe, *v. n.* to play on a pipe; to whine
Pipper, *s.* one who plays on a pipe
Piped, *a.* formed like a pipe
Pipe-fish, *s.* a fish of the genus *Syngnathus*
Piperidge, *s.* a shrub, the barberry
Pip'erin, *s.* a concretion of volcanic ashes
Pipping, *a.* weak, sickly, feeble; hot
Pip'strel, *s.* the smallest species of bat
Pip'kin, *s.* a small earthen boiler
Pip'pin, *s.* a small apple
Piquancy, *s.* sharpness; tartness; severity
Piquant, *a.* stimulating; sharp, pungent
Piquantly, *ad.* sharply; tartly
Pique, *s.* ill-will, petty malice, grudge
Pique, *v. a.* to offend, to irritate
Piquet, *s.* a game at cards
Piracy, *s.* the act of robbing on the sea
Pirate, *s.* a sea robber; a plagiarist
Pirate, *v. a.* to take by robbery
Piratical, *a.* predatory; robbing
Piratically, *ad.* by piracy; by robbery
Pirogue, *Piragua*, *s.* a canoe made out of a tree, or two united
Pirouette, *s.* a twirling round on the toe in dancing; the circumvolution which a horse makes on the same ground
Pirouette, *v. n.* to turn round on one foot
Pis'cary, *s.* a privilege of fishing
Piscation, *s.* the act or practice of fishing
Piscatory, *a.* relating to fish or fishing
Pis'ces, *s. pl.* the fishes, the 12th sign of the zodiac
Piscinal, *a.* belonging to a fishpond [zodiac
Pis'cine, *a.* pertaining to fishes
Piscivorous, *a.* fish-eating, living on fish
Pish! *interj.* a contemptuous exclamation
Pisiform, *a.* of the form of a pea
Pis'mire, *s.* an ant or ennet
Pis'olite, *s.* the mineral peastone
Pis'ophalt, *s.* pea-mineral, a bitumen
Piss, *s.* urine—*v. a.* to pass urine
Pis'sasphalt, *s.* pitch mixed with bitumen
Pista'chio, *s.* a fragrant Syrian nut
Pistareen, *s.* a silver coin, value 9d.
Pis'til, *s.* that part of a plant by which the gender is marked
Pistilla'ceous, *a.* growing on the germ of a flower
Pistillate, *a.* consisting in a pistil
Pistillation, *s.* the act of pounding in a mortar [stamens
Pistilliferous, *a.* having a pistil without
Pis'tol, *s.* the smallest of fire-arms
Pis'tol, *v. a.* to shoot with a pistol
Pisto'le, *s.* a foreign coin, value 17s.
Pistolet, *s.* [Fr.] a little pistol
Pis ton, *s.* part of a pump or a syringe
Pit, *s.* a hole; abyss; the grave; hollow part
Pit, *v. a.* to press into hollows; to set in competition
Pit'apat, *s.* a flutter, a palpitation
Pitch, *s.* the resin of the pine
Pitch, *s.* highest rise; descent, slope; degree of elevation—*v. a.* to throw; set in array; fall headlong; plunge; fix
Pitch'er, *s.* an earthen pot; an iron bar
Pitch'fork, *s.* a fork to load dung, &c.
Pitch'ing, *s.* the motion of a ship when her head and stern alternately plunge into a rough sea; a road laid with stones endwise

Pitch'pipe, *s.* an instrument to regulate the voice, or set the key note
Pitch-stone, *s.* a mineral; a kind of quartz
Pitch'y, *a.* black, dark, dismal; smeared
Pit'coal, *s.* fossil coal dug out of a pit
Pit'eous, *a.* sorrowful; tender; mean
Pit'cously, *ad.* after a piteous manner
Pit'cousness, *s.* sorrowfulness; tenderness
Pit'fall, *s.* a pit dug and covered over
Pith, *s.* the marrow of a plant; energy
Pith'ily, *ad.* with strength; with cogency
Pith'iness, *s.* energy, strength, force
Pith'less, *a.* wanting pith, wanting energy
Pith'y, *a.* consisting of pith; forcible
Pit'iable, *a.* deserving pity
Pit'iableness, *s.* state of deserving pity
Pit'iful, *a.* tender, melancholy; mean, pally
Pit'ifully, *ad.* mournfully; despicably
Pit'ifulness, *s.* compassion; despicableness
Pit'iless, *a.* wanting compassion, merciless
Pit'ilessly, *ad.* without mercy
Pit'ilessness, *s.* unmercifulness
Pit'man, *s.* one who works in a pit
Pit'saw, *s.* a large saw for two men
Pit'tance, *s.* an allowance, a small portion
Pit'uite, *s.* taucus or phlegm
Pit'uitary, *a.* conducting phlegm or mucus
Pit'uitous, *a.* consisting of phlegm or mucus
Pit'y, *s.* sympathy with misery or pain
Pit'y, *v. a.* to compassionate misery
Piv'ot, *s.* a pin on which any thing turns
Pix, *s.* the box for the consecrated host
Placability, *Plac'ableness*, *s.* willingness or possibility to be appeased
Plac'able, *a.* that may be appeased
Plac'ard, *s.* an edict; a manifesto; a notice
Plac'ard, *v. a.* to notify publicly; to post
Placate, *v. a.* to appease, to reconcile
Place, *s.* locality, space in general; a mansion, existence, rank, priority, office
Place, *v. a.* to put in a place, fix, settle
Placeman, *s.* one who exercises a public employment, or fills a public station
Pla'cid, *a.* gentle, quiet, kind, mild, soft
Plac'idity, *s.* mildness; gentleness
Plac'idly, *ad.* mildly; gently; with quietness
Plac'idness, *s.* quietness, peaceableness
Plac'it, *s.* a decree; determination
Plack'et, *Plaq'uet*, *s.* a petticoat
Plagiarism, *s.* literary theft, adoption of the thoughts or works of another
Plagiarist, *s.* one that purloins the writings of another
Plag'iary, *a.* practising literary theft
Plag'iary, *s.* a theft in literature
Plague, *s.* a pestilence, trouble, vexation
Plague, *v. a.* to infect with pestilence; tease
Plag'ueful, *a.* infected with plagues
Plag'uiely, *ad.* vexatiously; horribly
Plag'uy, *a.* vexatious, troublesome, harassing
Plaice, *s.* a common kind of flat fish
Plaid, *s.* a variegated stuff, a Scotch dress
Plain, *a.* smooth; artless; clear; simple
Plain, *s.* level ground; a flat expanse
Plain, *v. n.* to lament; to wail
Plain, *ad.* not obscurely; artlessly; bluntly
Plain-dealing, *s.* an acting without art
Plain-dealing, *a.* dealing with frankness and sincerity; honest; open
Plain-hearted, *a.* having a sincere heart
Plainheart'edness, *s.* sincerity
Plain'ly, *ad.* not subtly; evidently
Plain'ness, *s.* levelness; want of show
Plainspo'ken, *a.* speaking with rough sincerity
Plaint, *s.* a lamentation, a complaint
Plaint'ful, *a.* complaining; audibly grieving

[PLA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PLE]

Plain'tiff, *s.* he that commences a suit
 Plain'tive, *a.* expressive of sorrow, lamenting
 Plain'tively, *ad.* in a manner expressive of
 grief or sorrow

Plain'tiveness, *s.* state of being plaintive
 Plain'tless, *a.* uncomplaining; unrepeating
 Plat'work, *s.* common needle-work

Plait, *s.* a fold, a double—*v. a.* to fold
 Plan, *s.* a scheme, form, draught, model
 Plan, *v. a.* to scheme, to form in design

Planetary, *a.* pertaining to a plain
 Planch, *v. a.* to cover with boards
 Planch'ed, *a.* made of boards

Planch'et, *s.* a piece of metal ready for the die
 Planch'ing, *s.* the laying of the floors
 Plane, *s.* a level, a tool—*v.* to level

Plan'et, *s.* an erratic or wandering star
 Planeta'r'ium, *s.* an orrery, an instrument
 by which the appearances and motions of
 the heavenly bodies are shown

Plan'etary, *a.* pertaining to the planets
 Plaine-tree, *s.* a very high tree, with a
 straight smooth stem and large leaves

Plan'et-struck, *a.* affected by the influence
 of the planets; lunatic

Planifol'ious, *a.* made up of plain leaves, set
 together in circular rows round the centre
 Planime'trical, *a.* pertaining to the mensu-
 ration of plain surfaces

Planim'e'try, *s.* mensuration of plain surfaces
 Planip'e'talous, *a.* flat-leaved

Plan'ish, *v. a.* to polish, to smoothe
 Plan'isphere, *s.* a sphere projected on a plane
 Plank, *s.* a board—*v. a.* to lay with planks

Plan'ner, *s.* one who forms any design
 Piano-con'cave, *a.* flat on one side and con-
 cave on the other

Plano-con'ical, *a.* flat on one side and conical
 on the other [vex on the other
 Plano-con'vex, *a.* flat on one side and con-
 Plant, *s.* any vegetable production

Plant, *v. a.* to set, cultivate, fix, settle
 Plan'tain, *s.* an herb; a tree and its fruit
 Plan'tal, *a.* pertaining to plants

Plan'tation, *s.* colony, a place planted
 Plan'ter, *s.* one who sows, sets, or cultivates
 Plan'ticle, *s.* a plant in embryo

Plan'ting, *s.* the operation of putting seeds,
 roots, &c. into the earth
 Plant'house, *s.* an insect infecting plants

Plan'tule, *s.* the embryo of a plant as it lies
 Plan'ty, *s.* an Irish dance [in the seed
 Plash, *s.* a small puddle of water

Plash, *v. a.* to dash with water; to inter-
 weave branches

Plash'ing, *s.* the act of interweaving plants
 Plash'y, *a.* watery, filled with puddles
 Plasm, *s.* a mould, a matrix for metals

Plasma, *s.* a greenish silicious mineral
 Plasmatic, Plasmatic'al, *a.* giving shape
 Plaster, *s.* lime to cover walls; a salve

Plaster, *v. a.* to cover with plaster, &c.
 Plasterer, *s.* one who plasters walls, &c.
 Plastering, *s.* work done in plaster

Plastic, *a.* having power to give form
 Plasti'city, *s.* the power of giving form to
 matter

Plastography, *s.* the art of forming figures
 in plaster; counterfeit writing
 Plastron, *s.* a piece of stuffed leather

Plat, *s.* a small piece of ground—*v.* to inter-
 weave; to make by texture
 Plat, Plat'ing, *s.* work performed by plating

Plat'anc, *s.* the plane-tree
 Plate, *s.* wrought metal; a dish to eat on
 Plate, *v. a.* to cover with plates

Plateau', *s.* [Fr.] a large ornamented tray for
 the centre of a dinner-table

Plat'en, *s.* the flat part of a printing-press
 by which the impression is made

Plat'form, *s.* a horizontal plane, a level
 Plat'ina, *s.* the name of a metal [with metal
 Plat'ing, *s.* the art of covering any thing

Platon'ic, *a.* relating to the opinions of
 Plato; pure; not sensual

Platon'ically, *ad.* after the manner of Plato
 Platon'ism, *s.* the philosophy of Plato
 Platon'ist, *s.* one who follows the opinions
 and manner of Plato

Plat'onzie, *v. n.* to reason like Plato
 Platoon', *s.* a square body of musketeers
 Plat'fer, *s.* a large earthen or wooden dish

Plat'fer-faced, *a.* having a broad face
 Plat'ypos, *s.* a quadruped of New Holland
 Plaud'it, *s.* applause, approbation

Plaud'itory, *a.* praising, commending
 Plausibility, *s.* appearance of right
 Plaus'ible, *a.* superficially pleasing; specious

Plaus'ibleness, *s.* speciousness; show of right
 Plaus'ibly, *ad.* speciously
 Plaus'ive, *a.* applauding, plausible

Play, *s.* amusement, sport, game; a drama
 Play, *v.* to sport, game, trifle, perform
 Play-bill, *s.* a printed advertisement of a
 play and the actors

Playbook, *s.* book of dramatic compositions
 Play'day, *s.* day exempt from tasks or work
 Play'debt, *s.* debt contracted by gaming

Play'er, *s.* one who plays or performs
 Play'fellow, *s.* a companion in youth
 Play'ful, *a.* sportive, full of levity

Play'fully, *ad.* in a sporting manner
 Play'fulness, *s.* sportiveness
 Play'game, *s.* play of children

Play'house, *s.* a house for acting plays in
 Play'mate, *s.* a playfellow
 Play'one, *a.* playful; wanton

Play'someness, *s.* playfulness; wantonness
 Play'thing, *s.* a toy, a thing to play with
 Play'wright, *s.* a maker or writer of plays

Plea, *s.* a form of pleading; an apology
 Pleach, *v. a.* to bend; to interweave
 Plead, *v. a.* to defend, to dispute, to argue

Plead'able, *a.* that may be pleaded
 Plead'er, *s.* one who speaks for or against
 Plead'ing, *s.* the act or form of pleading

Pleas'ant, *a.* delightful, cheerful, merry
 Pleas'antly, *ad.* merrily, in good humour
 Pleas'antness, *s.* delightfulness, gayety

Pleas'antry, *s.* gayety, merriment, lively talk
 Please, *v.* to delight, content, like, choose
 Pleas'ing, *p. a.* adapted to please

Pleas'ingly, *ad.* so as to give delight
 Pleas'ingness, *s.* quality of giving delight
 Pleas'urable, *a.* delightful, pleasant

Pleas'urableness, *s.* quality of affording plea-
 sure; a state of delight
 Pleas'urably, *ad.* with pleasure; with delight

Pleas'ure, *s.* delight, gratification, choice
 Pleas'ure, *v. a.* to please; to gratify
 Pleas'ure-boat, *s.* a boat for amusement

Pleas'ure-ground, *s.* ground laid out in an
 ornamental manner, near a mansion
 Pleas'urist, *s.* a person devoted to pleasure

Plebe'ian, *a.* popular, vulgar, low, common
 Plebe'ian, *s.* one of the lower people
 Plebe'ianism, *s.* vulgarity; low-breeding

Plebe'ity, *s.* the commonalty; the vulgar
 Pledge, *s.* a pawn—*v. a.* to invite to drink
 Pledge', *s.* the person to whom any thing
 is pledged

Pledg'er, *s.* one who offers a pledge

PROSPERITY IS NO JUST SCALE; ADVERSITY IS THE ONLY BALANCE TO WEIGH FRIENDS IN.

PRUDENCE IS COMMENDABLE, BUT PRIDE IS ALWAYS AROMINABLE.

Plie'get, *s.* a small mass of lint
 Ple'iades, *s.* a northern constellation
 Ple'narily, *ad.* fully, entirely, perfectly
 Ple'nariness, *s.* fulness; completeness
 Ple'nary, *s.* state of an occupied benefice
 Ple'nary, *a.* full, entire, perfect
 Plenib'ary, *a.* relating to the full moon
 Plenipotence, *s.* fulness of power
 Plenipotent, *a.* invested with full power
 Plenipotentiary, *s.* a negotiator for a prince
 or state—*a.* containing full power
 Ple'nist, *s.* a philosopher who holds that all
 space is full of matter
 Plenitude, *s.* fulness, repletion, abundance
 Plenoph'ory, *s.* full persuasion or confidence
 Plen'tous, *a.* copious, abundant, fruitful
 Plen'tously, *ad.* copiously, abundantly
 Ple'n'tousness, *s.* abundance; plenty
 Ple'n'tiful, *a.* copious, exuberant, fruitful
 Ple'n'tifully, *ad.* copiously; abundantly
 Ple'n'tifulness, *s.* state of being plentiful
 Plenty, *a.* plentiful; being in abundance
 Plen'ity, *s.* abundance; fruitfulness
 Ple'nium, *s.* fulness of matter in space
 Ple'onasm, *s.* a redundancy of words
 Ple'onaste, *s.* a mineral, a kind of ruby
 Pleonastic, Pleonastic'al, *a.* redundant
 Pleonastically, *ad.* redundantly
 Plesh, *s.* a puddle; a boggy marsh
 Pleth'ora, Pleth'ory, *s.* a fulne-s of habit
 Pleth'oric, *a.* having a full habit
 Pleth'ra, *s.* a skin that covers the chest
 Pleur'isy, *s.* an inflammation of the pleura
 Pleuritic, *a.* diseased with a pleurisy
 Plex'in, *s.* (in law) a warrant or assurance
 Plex'iform, *a.* in the form of network
 Plex'us, *s.* any union of nerves or fibres in
 the form of network
 Plia'bility, *s.* flexibility; pliability
 Plia'ble, *a.* flexible, apt to bend
 Plia'bleness, *s.* easiness to be bent
 Plia'ncy, *s.* easiness to be bent
 Plia'nt, *a.* flexible; easily persuaded
 Plia'ntness, *s.* flexibility, toughness
 Plic'a, *s.* [Lat.] a disease of the hair
 Plic'ate, Plic'ated, *a.* folded; plaited
 Plica'tion, Plica'ture, *s.* a fold; a doubling
 Plic'ers, *s.* a kind of small pinces
 Plic'iform, *a.* in the form of a fold or doubling
 Plight, *s.* condition, state, good case
 Plight, *v. a.* to pledge, give assurance, weave
 Plight'er, *s.* one that pledges
 Plim, *v. n.* to swell; to increase in bulk
 Plin'th, *s.* the lowermost part of a pillar
 Plod, *v. n.* to toil; to drudge; to study dully
 Plod'der, *s.* a dull, heavy, laborious man
 Plod'ding, *s.* close drudgery or study
 Plot, *s.* a small extent of ground; a scheme,
 conspiracy, stratagem, contrivance
 Plot, *v.* to scheme mischief, plan, contrive
 Plot'ter, *s.* a conspirator; a contriver
 Plough, *s.* an instrument of husbandry
 Plough, *v. a.* to turn up with a plough
 Plough'boy, *s.* a boy that follows the plough
 Plough'ber, *s.* one who ploughs the ground
 Plough'ing, *s.* operation by the plough
 Plough'land, *s.* a farm for corn
 Plough'man, *s.* one that attends the plough
 Plough-mon'day, *s.* the Monday after
 Twelfth Day
 Ploughshare, *s.* the iron of a plough
 Plou'yer, *s.* the name of a bird, the lapwing
 Pluck, *s.* a pull; the liver and lights, &c.
 Pluck, *v. a.* to snatch, draw, strip feathers
 Plug, *s.* a stopple—*v. a.* to stop with a plug
 Plum, *s.* a fruit; dried grapes; 100,000.

PRUDENCE GUIDES THE WISE, BUT PASSION GOVERNS THE FOOLISH.

Plum'age, *s.* feathers, a suit of feathers
 Plumb, *s.* a leaden weight on a line
 Plumb, *v. a.* to sound, to regulate
 Plumb, *ad.* perpendicularly to the horizon
 Plumb'a'ginous, *a.* resembling plumbago
 Plumb'ago, *s.* black-lead
 Plumb'eum, Plumb'eous, *a.* dull; heavy
 Plumb'eous, *a.* consisting of lead
 Plumb'er, *s.* one who works upon lead
 Plumb'ery, *s.* the manufactures of a plumber
 Plumb'rous, *a.* producing lead
 Plumb'line, *s.* a line perpendicular to the
 plane of the horizon
 Plum'cake, *s.* a cake made with currants, &c.
 Plum'e, *s.* a feather; pride; towering men
 Plum'e, *v. a.* to pick and adjust feathers, to
 adorn, to make proud; to strip
 Plum'e, Plum'ule, *s.* the ascending scaly
 part of the coracium or axill
 Plum'e-alum, *s.* a kind of asbestos
 Plum'elless, *a.* void of feathers
 Plum'igerous, *a.* having feathers
 Plum'iped, *a.* having feathers on the feet
 Plum'ipede, *s.* a fowl that has feathered feet
 Plum'met, *s.* a leaden weight or pencil
 Plum'ing, *s.* (in mining), the finding where
 to sink an air-shaft
 Plum'osity, *s.* the state of having feathers
 Plum'ous, *a.* feathery, like feathers
 Plump, *ad.* suddenly; heavily; at once
 Plump, *a.* somewhat fat—*ad.* suddenly
 Plump, *v.* to fall like a stone in water; to
 fatten, to swell, to make large
 Plump'er, *v.* sudden stroke; what plumps out
 Plump'pie, *s.* a pie with plums in it
 Plump'ly, *ad.* roundly; fully
 Plump'ness, *s.* fulness; comeliness
 Plum-por'dige, *s.* porridge with plums
 Plum-pudd'ing, *s.* pudding made with plums
 Plum'tree, *s.* a tree producing plums
 Plum'y, *a.* covered with or like feathers
 Plun'd'er, *s.* pillage, spoils gotten in war
 Plun'd'er, *v. a.* to pillage, to rob by force
 Plun'derer, *s.* a hostile pillager, a thief
 Plunge, *v.* to put or sink suddenly under
 water; to fall into any hazard or distress
 Plunge, *s.* the act of putting under water
 Plun'geon, *s.* a sea-bird
 Plun'ger, *s.* one that plunges; a diver
 Plun'ket, *s.* a kind of blue colour
 Plur'al, *a.* implying more than one
 Plur'alist, *s.* a clergyman who holds more
 benefices than one, with cure of souls
 Plural'ity, *s.* a number more than one
 Plur'ally, *ad.* implying more than one
 Plurili'eral, *a.* containing more than three
 letters—*s.* a word of more than three letters
 Plus, *s.* (in algebra) the mark +, signifying
 Plus, *s.* a kind of shaggy cloth [addition
 Pluton'ian, Pluton'ic, *a.* pertaining to the
 theory of the Plutonists
 Plu'tonist, *s.* one who believes the world to
 be formed from igneous fusion
 Plu'vial, Plu'vius, *a.* rainy, wet
 Plu'vial, *s.* a priest's vestment or cope
 Pluviam'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring
 the quantity of rain that falls
 Pluviame'trical, *a.* pertaining to pluviometer
 Ply, *v.* to work closely; to solicit; to bend
 Ply, *s.* bent, turn, form, bias, fold
 Plying, *s.* importunate solicitation; an en-
 deavour to sail against the wind
 Pneumatic, *a.* relating to wind
 Pneumatics, *s.* the doctrine of the air
 Pneumatolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to phen-
 matology

PASSIONATE PEOPLE, LIKE FLEET HORSES, OVERRUN THE SCENT.

[POL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[POL]

Pneumatologist, *s.* one versed in pneumatology
 Pneumatology, *s.* the doctrine of spiritual existence
 Pneumonic, *a.* pertaining to the lungs
 Pneumonics, *s.* medicines for diseases of the lungs
 Poach, *v.* to boil slightly; to steal game
 Poacher, *s.* one who steals game
 Poach'y, *a.* damp, marshy, moist
 Pock, *s.* a pustule of the smallpox
 Pock'et, *s.* a small bag inserted into clothes
 —*v.* *a.* to put in the pocket
 Pock'et-book, *s.* a paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes
 Pock'et-glass, *s.* a glass for the pocket
 Pock'fretten, *a.* pitted with the smallpox
 Pock'hole, *s.* a scar made by the smallpox
 Pock'wood, *s.* lignum vitae, a very hard wood
 Pock'y, *a.* infected with the smallpox
 Po'e'nt, *a.* fit for drink, drinkable
 Pod, *s.* the husk or shell of pulse, seeds, &c.
 Pod, *v.* *n.* to swell; to fill; to produce pods
 Podag'rical, *a.* afflicted with the gout
 Pod'ded, *a.* having its pods formed
 Pod'der, *s.* a gatherer of peasecods
 Podge, *s.* a puddle, a splash, a watery place
 Po'eni, *s.* a composition in verse
 Po'es'y, *s.* the art of writing poems
 Po'et, *s.* a writer of poems, an inventor
 Poetas'ter, *s.* a vile petty poet
 Po'etess, *s.* a female poet
 Po'et'ic, Po'et'ical, *a.* pertaining to poetry
 Poet'ically, *ad.* by the fiction of poetry
 Poet'ics, *s.* the theory of poetry
 Po'etize, *v.* *n.* to write like a poet
 Poet-laureat, *s.* a poet employed to compose poems for great national occasions
 Po'etry, *s.* metrical composition, poems
 Poh, *interj.* an exclamation of contempt
 Poign'ancy, *s.* sharpness, asperity
 Poign'ant, *a.* sharp, irritating, satirical
 Poign'antly, *ad.* in a stimulating manner
 Point, *s.* a sharp end; indivisible part of time or space; punctilio; degree; aim; a particular instance; a stop
 Point, *v.* to sharpen, direct, note, level
 Point'al, *s.* the pistil of a plant
 Pointblank', *a.* horizontal—*ad.* horizontally; at the very point
 Point'ed, *part. a.* sharp, epigrammatical
 Point'edly, *ad.* in a pointed manner
 Point'edness, *s.* sharpness; smartness
 Point'el, *s.* any thing on a point
 Point'er, *s.* any thing that points; a dog
 Point'ing, *s.* a sharpening; punctuation
 Point'ing-stock, *s.* an object of ridicule
 Point'less, *a.* blunt, not sharp, obtuse
 Poise, *s.* a weight, balance, equipoise
 Poise, *v.* *a.* to balance, to weigh mentally
 Pois'on, *s.* what destroys life, venom
 Pois'on, *v.* *a.* to infect with poison, corrupt
 Pois'oner, *s.* one who poisons; a corrupter
 Pois'oning, *s.* the act of killing by poison
 Pois'ono'us, *a.* venomous, destructive
 Pois'ono'usly, *ad.* with injurious effects
 Poit'rel, *s.* a graving-tool; a breastplate
 Poke, *s.* a small bag or pocket
 Poke, *v.* *a.* to feel in the dark, search out
 Po'ker, *s.* an iron bar used to stir the fire
 Po'la'ere, Po'la'que, *s.* a Levantine vessel
 Po'lar, *a.* pertaining to the poles
 Po'lar'chy, *s.* a government by many
 Po'lar'ity, *s.* tendency to the pole
 Polariza'tion, *s.* the act of giving polarity to a body
 Po'larize, *v.* *a.* to communicate polarity

Pole, *s.* a native of Poland; either extremity of the axis of the earth; a staff; a measure of five yards and a half; a piece of timber erected
 Pole, *v.* *a.* to furnish with poles
 Po'lease, *s.* an axe fixed to a long pole
 Po'lecat, *s.* a stinking animal, the fitchew
 Pole-da'y, *s.* a sort of coarse canvas
 Po'len'arch, *s.* the general of an army
 Polem'ic, Polem'ical, *a.* controversial
 Polem'ic, *s.* a disputant, a controvertist
 Polem'oscope, *s.* a glass for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye
 Po'le-star, *s.* a fixed star near the pole, by which sailors compute the latitude
 Poli'ce, *s.* the body of men appointed to preserve order, &c. in large towns
 Poli'ceman, *s.* one of the police
 Poli'cy, *s.* art of government; prudence
 Poli'h, *a.* pertaining to Poland
 Polish, *s.* artificial gloss; elegance
 Polish, *v.* to smoothe, brighten; to civilize
 Polish'able, *a.* capable of being polished
 Polish'er, *s.* what refines or polishes
 Polish'ing, *s.* brightness given by attrition; refinement
 Poli'te, *a.* elegant of manners; refined
 Poli'tely, *ad.* with refinement; genteelly
 Poli'teness, *s.* gentility, good breeding
 Poli'tic, Poli'tical, *a.* relating to politics, prudent, cunning, artful, skilful
 Poli'tically, *ad.* with policy; artfully
 Politicas'ter, *s.* a petty pretender to politics
 Poli'tic'ian, *s.* one skilled in politics
 Poli'tics, *s.* the science of government
 Poli'ture, *s.* the gloss given by polishing
 Poli'ty, *s.* form of government of any city or commonwealth; civil constitution
 Poll, *s.* the head; list of those that vote
 Poll, *v.* *a.* to lop the tops of trees; mow; take a list of voters; shear, clip short
 Poll'ard, *s.* a tree lopped; a fine sort of bran
 Poll'en, *s.* a fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina
 Pollen'ar'ious, *a.* consisting of meal
 Poll'enger, *s.* brushwood; a pollard
 Poll'er, *s.* one that lops trees; a voter
 Poll'icita'tion, *s.* a voluntary engagement
 Poll'inc'tor, *s.* one who prepares materials for embalming the dead
 Pollinif'erous, *a.* producing pollen
 Poll'tax, *s.* a tax levied on heads
 Poll'ute, *v.* *a.* to defile, to taint, to corrupt
 Poll'ute, *a.* polluted, defiled
 Poll'utedness, *s.* the state of being polluted
 Poll'uter, *s.* a defiler; corrupter
 Poll'ution, *s.* act of defiling, defilement
 Pol'lux, *s.* a fixed star in the constellation Gemini
 Polona'ise, *s.* a long robe edged with fur
 Polone'se, *s.* the Polish language
 Polone'se, *s.* a kind of movement in music
 Pol'troon', *s.* a coward, dastard, scoundrel
 —*a.* base; vile; contemptible
 Pol'troon'ery, *s.* cowardice; baseness
 Pol'verin, *s.* the calcined ashes of a plant used in making glass
 Polyacous'tic, *a.* multiplying sounds
 Polyacous'tics, *s.* the art of, or instruments for multiplying sounds
 Polyadelp'hia, *s.* genus of plants distinguished by having the stamens connected in several divisions at the base
 Polyadelp'hian, *a.* having its stamens united in three or more bundles
 Polyand'rian, *a.* having many stamens

PLEASURES, WHILE THEY FLATTER A MAN, STING HIM TO DEATH.

PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW.

Polyan'dry, *s.* plurality of husbands
 Polyan'thus, *s.* the name of a flower
 Polyantog'raphy, *s.* the multiplying of the copies of manuscripts
 Polycar'pous, *a.* bearing much fruit [from Polycar'pote, *s.* the colouring matter of saff-Polycotyled'oneous, *a.* having many seed-lobes
 Polyc'e'ras, *s.* a government by many
 Polyc'e'dron, *s.* [See Polyhedron.]
 Polyc'e'drous, *a.* [See Polyhedrous.]
 Polygamist, *s.* one that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time
 Polygam'y, *s.* the having more than one wife or husband at one time
 Polygar, *s.* a small tributary landholder in the south of India
 Polygarchy, *s.* that kind of government which is in the hands of many
 Polygen'ous, *a.* consisting of many kinds
 Polygn'ian, *a.* having many pistils
 Polyglot, *s.* a book written in many languages—a. containing many languages
 Polygon, *s.* a figure of many angles
 Polygonal, *a.* having many angles
 Polygram, *s.* a figure of many lines
 Polygraph, *s.* a machine for making several transcripts of letters, &c. at one time
 Polygraphic, Polygraphical, *a.* pertaining to polygraphy
 Polygraphy, *s.* art of writing in ciphers
 Polyha'lite, *a.* a reddish kind of mineral or salt
 Polyh'e'dral, Polyh'e'drous, *a.* having many Polyh'e'dron, *s.* a solid of many sides [sides
 Polylog'y, *s.* talkativeness
 Polyloquent, *a.* very talkative
 Polymath'ic, *a.* pertaining to polymathy
 Polymathy, *s.* the knowledge of many arts, sciences, or subjects
 Polymor'phous, *a.* having many forms
 Polyno'mial, *a.* containing many names
 Polyo'mous, *a.* having many names
 Polyo'my, *s.* variety of different names
 Polyop'trum, *s.* a glass which multiplies objects
 Polype, *s.* a water worm; the polyus
 Polypet'alous, *a.* having many petals
 Polyphonic, *a.* having many sounds
 Polyph'yllous, *a.* many-leaved
 Polyph'ousm, *s.* multiplicity of sound
 Polypite, *s.* fossil polyus
 Polypode, *s.* an animal with many feet
 Polypous, *a.* having many feet or roots
 Polypus, *s.* a marine insect with many feet; a disease or swelling in the nostrils
 Polyscope, *s.* a multiplying-glass
 Polysperm, *s.* a tree of which the fruit has many seeds
 Polysper'mous, *a.* having many seeds
 Polysyllabic, Polysyllab'ical, *a.* having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable
 Polysyllable, *s.* a word of many syllables
 Polysyndeton, *s.* a mode of expression in which the copulative conjunction is very often repeated
 Polytect'onic, *a.* universal as respects the arts
 Polytect'onic-school, *s.* a school in which all the liberal arts are taught, but generally applied to a school for forming engineers, surveyors, &c.
 Polythe'ism, *s.* the doctrine or belief of a plurality of gods
 Polythe'ist, *s.* one that holds plurality of gods
 Polytheis'tic, Polytheis'tical, *a.* holding plurality of gods
 Pomace, *s.* the ground pulp of fruit
 Pomace'ous, *a.* consisting of apples

Pomade, *s.* a fragrant ointment
 Pomander, *s.* a perfumed ball or powder
 Pomatum, *s.* an ointment made of hog's lard, s'wep'a suet, &c. scented
 Pomatou, *v. a.* to apply pomatum to the hair
 Pome, *s.* the pulpy pericarp without valves
 Pomegran'ate, *s.* a tree and its fruit
 Pomero'y, *s.* a large kind of apple
 Po'ne-water, *s.* a sort of apple
 Pomiferous, *a.* bearing fruit like apples
 Pom'nel, *s.* a knob on a sword or saddle
 Pom'nel, *v. a.* to beat, to bruise, to punch
 Pomology, *s.* the art of cultivating fruit-trees
 Pomp, *s.* splendour, pride, ostentation
 Pompholyx, *s.* the oxyde flowers of zinc
 Pom'pion, Pump'kin, *s.* a kind of melon
 Pomposity, *s.* ostentatiousness
 Pom'pous, *a.* stately, magnificent, grand
 Pom'pously, *ad.* magnificently; splendidly
 Pom'pousness, *s.* magnificence; splendour
 Pond, *s.* a small pool or lake of water
 Ponder, *v.* to weigh mentally; to muse
 Ponderable, *a.* capable of being weighed
 Ponderal, *a.* estimated by weight
 Ponderer, *s.* one who ponders
 Ponderingly, *ad.* with due estimation
 Ponderosity, *s.* weight, gravity, heaviness
 Ponderous, *a.* heavy, momentous, forcible
 Ponderously, *ad.* with great weight
 Ponderousness, *s.* heaviness; weight
 Poment, *a.* westero
 Pong'o, *s.* the oran-oufag
 Poniard, *s.* a small pointed dagger
 Poniard, *v. a.* to stab with a poniard
 Pontac', *s.* the best sort of claret
 Pontage, *s.* bridge-duties for repairs
 Pontec', *s.* an instrument in glass-making
 Pontiff, *s.* a high priest, the Pope
 Pontifical, *a.* relative to priests; Popish
 Pontifical, *a.* belonging to a high priest
 Pontifical, *s.* a book of ecclesiastical rites
 Pontificality, *s.* the state and government of the pope of Rome; the papacy
 Pontificaly, *ad.* in a pontifical manner
 Pontificals, *s. pl.* the dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop
 Pontificate, *s.* papacy, the popedom
 Pontif'cial, Pontif'cian, *a.* papistical
 Pontif'ice, *s.* bridge-work, edifice of a bridge
 Pontonier, *s.* a constructor of pontoons
 Pontoon', *s.* a floating bridge of boats
 Po'ny, *s.* a small horse
 Pool, *s.* a standing water; a term at cards
 Poop, *s.* the hindmost part of a ship
 Poor, *a.* not rich; trifling; mean; dejected
 Poorly, *ad.* without spirit
 Poor'ness, *s.* poverty; want; sterility
 Pop, *s.* a smart, quick sound—*ad.* suddenly
 Pop, *v.* to move or enter quickly or silly
 Pope, *s.* the bishop of Rome; a fish
 Popedom, *s.* jurisdiction of the Pope
 Pop'e-juan, *s.* a game of cards
 Pop'ery, Pa'pistry, *s.* the popish religion
 Pop'eseye, *s.* a part of the thigh
 Pop'gun, Po'gun, *s.* a child's gun
 Popina'tion, *s.* a frequenting of taverns
 Pop'jay, *s.* a parrot, woodpecker; a top
 Po'rish, *a.* taught by the Pope, Romish
 Po'rishly, *ad.* with tendency to popery
 Pop'lar, *s.* a tree—a. made of poplar
 Pop'lin, *s.* a kind of stuff made of silk and worsted, and used for ladies' dresses
 Pop'lic, Pop'hic, *a.* pertaining to the
 Pop'py, *s.* the name of a plant [knee-joint
 Pop'ulace, *s.* the multitude, the vulgar
 Pop'ular, *a.* pleasing to the people, vulgar

Popularity, *s.* the favour of the people
 Popularize, *v. a.* to make popular or common
 Popularly, *ad.* in a popular manner
 Populate, *v. n.* to breed people
 Population, *s.* the number of people
 Populous, *a.* full of people, well inhabited
 Populously, *ad.* with much people [*ple*]
 Populousness, *s.* state of abounding with people
 Porcelain, *s.* China ware; an herb
 Porcellaneous, *a.* pertaining to or like por-
 Porcellanite, *s.* a silicious mineral [*celain*]
 Porch, *s.* a portico, an entrance with a roof
 Porcine, *a.* pertaining to swine
 Porcupine, *s.* a sort of large hedgehog
 Porcupine-fish, *s.* a fish covered with prickles
 Pore, *v. n.* to look close to, or intensely
 Pore, *s.* a spracle of the skin. The pores
 are imperceptible holes in the body, where
 the hairs grow, and through which sweat
 and humours evaporate
 Porser, *s.* one who studies diligently
 Pork, *s.* swine's flesh unsalted
 Porker, Porkling, *s.* a young pig
 Porosity, *s.* quality of having pores
 Porous, Pory, *a.* full of pores
 Porousness, *s.* the quality of having pores
 Porphyritic, *a.* composed of porphyry
 Porphyryze, *v. a.* to make like porphyry
 Porphyry, *s.* marble of a particular kind
 Porpoise, Porpus, *s.* the sea-hog
 Porraceous, *a.* greenish, like a leek
 Porret, *s.* a scallion, a leek
 Porridge, Potage, *s.* a kind of broth
 Porridgepot, *s.* a pot in which meat is boiled
 Portruger, *s.* a vessel for spoon meat
 Port, *s.* a harbour, aperture; air, mica; the
 name of Portugal wine
 Portable, *a.* that may be carried
 Portableness, *s.* quality of being portable
 Portability, *s.* fitness for being carried
 Portage, *s.* price of carriage; a porthole
 Portal, *s.* a gate; the arch of a gate
 Portance, *s.* air, mien, port, demeanour
 Portcrayon, *s.* a pencil-case
 Portcullis, *s.* a sort of drawbridge
 Portcullised, *a.* having a portcullis
 Porte, *s.* the court of the Turkish emperor
 Ported, *a.* borne in a regular order
 Portend, *v. a.* to forebode, to foreshow
 Portension, *s.* the act of foretoking
 Portent, *s.* an omen, or foretoking of ill
 Portentous, *a.* monstrous; ominous
 Porter, *s.* one who has charge of a gate; a
 carrier; a kind of strong beer
 Portorage, *s.* the hire of a porter
 Portrite, *s.* a composition for setting fire to
 powder [*prints* in
 Portfolio, *s.* a case to keep loose papers or
 Portglove, Portglove, *s.* a swordbearer
 Porthole, *s.* a hole to point cannon through
 Portico, *s.* a covered walk, a piazza
 Portion, *v. a.* to divide; to parcel; to endow
 with a fortune—*s.* an allotment
 Portioner, *s.* one that divides
 Portionist, *s.* one who has a certain acad-
 emical allowance or portion
 Portliness, *s.* grandeur of demeanour
 Portly, *a.* majestic, grand of mien
 Portmantle, *s.* a bag to carry clothes in
 Portnote, *s.* a court held in port towns
 Portrait, *s.* a picture drawn from the life
 Portrait, *v. a.* to draw; to portray
 Portraiture, *s.* painted resemblance
 Portray, *v. a.* to paint, to adorn
 Portray'er, *s.* one who draws to life

Portress, *s.* the female guardian of a gate
 Portreve, *s.* the bailiff of a port town
 Pose, *v. a.* to puzzle, appose, interrogate
 Poser, *s.* one who interrogates closely;
 something difficult to be solved
 Posited, *a.* placed, ranged, put
 Position, *s.* situation, an assertion
 Positional, *a.* respecting position
 Positive, *a.* absolute, assured, certain
 Positive, *s.* reality; that which is capable
 of being affirmed
 Positively, *ad.* certainly, peremptorily
 Positiveness, *s.* peremptoriness; confidence
 Posture, *s.* the manner in which any thing
 is placed
 Posnet, *s.* a little basin; a porringer
 Posological, *a.* pertaining to posology
 Posology, *s.* the science of preparing doses
 for medicine
 Posse, *s.* an armed power, a large body of
 people collected together
 Posse's, *v. a.* to have as an owner, to obtain
 Possession, *s.* a having in one's own power
 Possessions, *s. pl.* this world's goods
 Possessive, Possessory, *a.* having possession
 Possessor, *s.* an owner, master, proprietor
 Posset, *s.* milk curdled with wine, &c.
 Posset, *v. a.* to curdle; to turn
 Possibility, *s.* the power of being or doing
 Possible, *a.* having the power to be or do
 Possibly, *ad.* by any power; perhaps
 Post, *s.* a messenger, piece of timber, office
 Post, *v.* to travel with speed, to place, to fix
 Postage, *s.* money paid for letters
 Postboy, *s.* a courier; a boy that rides post
 Postchaise, *s.* a light body-carriage
 Postdate, *v. a.* to date later than the time
 Postdiluvian, *a.* living since the flood
 Poster, *s.* a courier; one that travels hastily
 Posterior, *a.* happening after; backward
 Posteriority, *s.* the state of being after
 Posteriors, *s.* the hinder parts, the breech
 Posterity, *s.* succeeding generations
 Postern, *s.* a small gate, a little door
 Postern, *a.* back; behind
 Postexistence, *s.* a future existence
 Posthaste, *s.* haste or speed in travelling
 Posthaste, *ad.* very fast or quick
 Posthorse, *s.* a horse stationed for the use of
 couriers, or used in travelling post
 Posthouse, *s.* a house to take in letters
 Posthumous, *a.* done, had, or published
 after one's decease
 Posthumously, *ad.* after one's death
 Postil, *s.* a marginal note—*v. a.* to write
 marginal notes; to gloss
 Postilion, *s.* one who guides a chaise, or
 who guides the first pair of a set of six
 horses in a coach
 Postliminar, Postliminious, *a.* contrived
 or done subsequently
 Postliminium, Postliminuy, *s.* the return of
 an expatriated person; restoration
 Postman, *s.* a coarier; a letter carrier
 Post-mark, *s.* the stamp of a post-office on
 a letter
 Postmaster, *s.* one who has charge of public
 conveyance of letters
 Postmaster-general, *s.* he who presides over
 the posts or letter-carriers
 Postmeridian, *a.* being in the afternoon
 Post-note, *s.* a kind of bank note
 Post-nuptial, *a.* happening after marriage
 Post-obit, *s.* a bond payable after the death
 of the person therein named
 Post-office, *s.* a posthouse, place for letters

Post-paid, *a.* having the postage paid
 Postpone, *v. a.* to put off, delay, undervalue
 Postponement, *s.* delay; a putting-off
 Postposition, *s.* state of being put back
 Postscript, *s.* a writing added to a letter
 Post-town, *s.* a town where posthorses are kept, or in which there is a post-office
 Postulant, *s.* one who makes demand
 Postulate, *s.* a position assumed or supposed without proof--*v. a.* to assume
 Postulation, *s.* a supposing without proof
 Postulatory, *a.* assumed without proof
 Postulatium, *s.* an assumed position
 Posture, *s.* position, place, disposition
 Posture, *v. a.* to place in a particular manner
 Posturemaster, *s.* one who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body
 Pot'sy, *s.* a motto on a ring; a nosegay
 Pot, *s.* a vessel to hold liquids or meat
 Pot, *v.* to preserve seasoned meats in pots
 Pot'able, Pot'ulent, *a.* fit to be drunk
 Pot'ableness, *s.* capability of being drunk
 Pot'age, *s.* a kind of food of boiled meat, &c.
 Potar'go, *s.* a West-Indian pickle
 Pot'ash, *s.* ashes from burnt vegetables
 Potas'sa, *s.* vegetable alkali; potash [alkali
 Potas'sium, *s.* the metallic basis of vegetable
 Potat'ion, *s.* a drinking-bout; a draught
 Potat'o, *s.* an esculent root
 Pot'bellied, *a.* having a swollen paunch
 Pot'belly, *s.* a swelling paunch
 Pot'boy, *s.* a servant in a public-house
 Potch, *v. a.* to thrust, to push, to poach
 Pot-compan'ion, *s.* a fellow-drinker
 Pot'elat, *s.* the sulphuret of molybden
 Pot'ency, *s.* power, influence, efficacy
 Pot'ent, *a.* powerful, efficacious, mighty
 Pot'entacy, *s.* sovereignty
 Pot'entate, *s.* a monarch, sovereign, prince
 Potent'ial, *a.* existing in possibility, not in act; powerful, efficacious
 Potential'ity, *s.* possibility; not actuality
 Potential'ly, *ad.* in power; in efficacy
 Pot'ently, *ad.* powerfully, forcibly
 Pot'entness, *s.* powerfulness; might
 Pot'estative, *a.* authoritative
 Pot'hanger, *s.* hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire
 Pot'her, *s.* a bustle, stir, tumult
 Pot'her, *v. n.* to make a blustering effort
 Pot'herb, *s.* an herb fit for the pot
 Pot'hook, *s.* a hook to hang pots on
 Pot'house, *s.* a low alehouse
 Pot'ion, *s.* a draught, commonly in physic
 Pot'lid, *s.* the cover of a pot
 Pot'sherd, *s.* a fragment of a broken pot
 Pot'ter, *s.* a maker of earthen vessels
 Pot'tery, *s.* the work of a potter
 Pot'tle, *s.* a measure of four pints
 Pot'valiant, *a.* heated to courage by liquor
 Pouch, *s.* a small bag, pocket, purse
 Pouch, *v. a.* to pocket; to save; to swallow
 Pouch'mouthed, *a.* blabber-tongued
 Ponce, Pool, *s.* the stakes played for at some
 Ponce, *s.* a young chicken [games of cards
 Poul'ter, *s.* one who sells fowls
 Poul'tice, *s.* a mollifying application
 Poul'tice, *v. a.* to apply a poultice to
 Poul'try, *s.* all kinds of domestic fowls
 Poul'try-yard, *s.* a place to keep fowls in
 Pounce, *s.* the talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum-sandarach for paper
 Pounce, *v. a.* to pierce; to seize on
 Pounce-box, *s.* a small box perforated
 Pound, *s.* a weight; 20 shillings; a pinfold
 Pound, *v.* to beat with a pestle; to shut up

Pound'age, *s.* an allowance of so much in the pound; payment rated by weight
 Pound'er, *s.* a cannon of a certain bore
 Poup'ies, *s.* a dish of fried veal and bacon
 Pour, *v.* to empty liquids out of any vessel; to flow; to rush tumultuously
 Pout, *s.* a kind of fish; a kind of bird
 Pout, *v. n.* to look sullen, to frown
 Pout'ing, *s.* a fit of childish sullenness
 Pov'erty, *s.* indigence, meanness, defect
 Pow'der, *s.* dust; dust of starch; gunpowder
 Pow'der, *v. a.* to pound or grind small
 Pow'der-box, *s.* a box for hair-powder
 Pow'der-chest, *s.* a shell filled with combustibles for defending ships
 Pow'der-flask, *s.* a flask for gunpowder
 Pow'der-horn, *s.* a horn for gunpowder
 Pow'dering-tub, *s.* a vessel for salting meat
 Pow'der-mill, *s.* a mill in which gunpowder is manufactured
 Pow'der-mine, *s.* a cavern in which powder is placed, so as to be fired at a proper time
 Pow'der-room, *s.* the part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept
 Pow'dery, *a.* dusty, friable, soft
 Pow'r, *s.* command, authority, ability, strength, force, influence, military force
 Pow'rful, *a.* potent, mighty, efficacious
 Pow'rfully, *ad.* potently, efficaciously
 Pow'rfulness, *s.* efficacy; might; force
 Pow'rless, *a.* weak, impotent, helpless
 Pow'r-loom, *s.* a loom worked by steam
 Pow'dron, *s.* (in heraldry) the armour of the shoulders
 Pow'ter, Pout'er, *s.* a variety of pigeon
 Pow'wow, Paw'waw, *s.* an Indian dance; a Pox, *s.* pustules of any kind [priest
 Poy, *s.* a rope-dancer's or waterman's pole
 Practicable, *a.* performable; assailable
 Practicableness, Practicability, *s.* possibility to be performed
 Practicably, *ad.* so as to be put in practice
 Pract'ical, *a.* relating to action
 Pract'ically, *ad.* by practice; in real fact
 Pract'icalness, *s.* quality of being practical
 Pract'ice, *s.* habit, use, dexterity, method
 Pract'ise, *v. a.* to do, to exercise, to transact
 Pract'iser, *s.* one that practises anything
 Pract'itioner, *s.* one engaged in any art
 Pra'cipe, *s.* a writ; a command
 Pra'ecog'nita, *s.* things previously known
 Pragmat'ical, *a.* meddling, impertinent
 Pragmat'ically, *ad.* impertinently
 Pragmat'icalness, *s.* the quality of intermeddling without right or call
 Prag'matist, *s.* one who is impertinently busy
 Pra'free, *s.* a large extent of meadow ground
 Praise, *s.* renown, laud, commendation
 Praise, *v. a.* to commend, to applaud
 Pra'iseful, *a.* laudable; commendable
 Pra'iseless, *a.* void of praise
 Pra'iser, *s.* an applauder; a commender
 Pra'isewor'thily, *ad.* in a manner worthy of praise [dation
 Pra'isewor'thiness, *s.* a deserving of commendation
 Pra'iseworthy, *a.* deserving praise
 Pranc, *s.* a flat-bottomed boat
 Prance, *v. n.* to spring or bound
 Pranc'ing, *s.* act of bounding, as a horse
 Prank, *s.* a frolic, trick, wicked act
 Prank, *v. a.* to dress ostentatiously
 Prank'ing, *s.* ostentatious decoration
 Prate, *s.* tattle; unmeaning loquacity
 Prate, *v. n.* to talk carelessly, to chatter
 Prater, *s.* an idle talker; a chatterer
 Pra'ting, *s.* chatter; idle | rate

[PRE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRE]

Pra^{nt}ingly, *ad.* with idle loquacity
 Pra^{ti}que, *s.* a license for a ship to traffic in the ports of Italy, &c. upon a certificate that the place she sailed from is free from any infectious disease
 Pra^{tt}le, *s.* empty talk; tridling loquacity
 Pra^{tt}le, *v. n.* to talk lightly, to chatter
 Pra^{tt}ler, *s.* a trifling talker, a chatterer
 Pra^vity, *s.* corruption, badness, malignity
 Pra^wn, *s.* a shell-fish like a shrimp
 Pra^x'is, *s.* use, practice
 Pra^y, *v.* to entreat, supplicate, implore
 Pra^yer, *s.* a petition to Heaven; entreaty
 Pra^yerbook, *s.* a book of prayers
 Pra^yerless, *a.* not using prayer
 Pra^yingly, *ad.* with supplication to God
 Pra^ech, *v. n.* to pronounce a public discourse on religious subjects
 Pra^echer, *s.* one who preaches, a minister
 Pra^ech'ership, *s.* the office of a preacher
 Pra^ech'ing, *s.* a public discourse upon sacred subjects
 Pra^ech'ment, *s.* a discourse affectedly solemn
 Pra^eacquaintance, *s.* previous knowledge
 Pra^eacquaint'ed, *a.* previously acquainted
 Pra^eamite, *s.* one living before Adam
 Pra^eadamitic, *a.* applied to what existed before Adam
 Pra^eadmin'stra'tion, *s.* previous administration
 Pra^eadmon'ish, *v. a.* to caution beforehand
 Pra^eadmon'ition, *s.* previous warning
 Pra^eamble, *s.* an introduction, a preface
 Pra^eamble, *v. a.* to preface
 Pra^eambulatory, *a.* previous, introductory
 Pra^eambulate, *v. n.* to walk before
 Pra^eambula'tion, *s.* a walking or going before
 Pra^eambulatory, *a.* going before
 Pra^eap'rehen'sion, *s.* an opinion formed beforehand
 Pra^eben'd, *s.* a stipend in cathedrals
 Pra^eben'dal, *a.* of or belonging to a prebend
 Pra^eben'dary, *s.* a stipendiary of a cathedral
 Pra^eben'daryship, *s.* the office of a prebendary
 Pra^eca'rious, *a.* dependant; uncertain
 Pra^eca'riously, *ad.* uncertainly; by dependence; at the plea ure of others
 Pra^eca'riousness, *s.* uncertainty
 Pra^eca'tive, pra^eca'tory, *a.* suppliant, submissive, beseeching
 Pra^ecau'tion, *s.* a preservative caution
 Pra^ecau'tion, *v. a.* to warn beforehand
 Pra^ecau'tional, Pra^ecau'tionary, *a.* preservative; preventive
 Pra^ecau'tious, *a.* taking preventive measures
 Pra^eceda'neous, *a.* previous, antecedent
 Pra^ecede, *v. a.* to go before
 Pra^ecedence, Pra^ecedency, *s.* the state of going or being before
 Pra^ecedent, *a.* going before; former
 Pra^ecedent, *s.* example; thing done before
 Pra^ecedented, *a.* having a precedent
 Pra^eceptor, *s.* he that leads the choir
 Pra^ecept, *s.* a rule, command, injunction
 Pra^ecept'al, *a.* consisting of precepts
 Pra^eceptive, *a.* containing or giving precepts
 Pra^eceptor, *s.* a teacher, a tutor
 Pra^ecepto'rial, *a.* relating to a preceptor
 Pra^eceptory, *a.* giving precepts
 Pra^eces'sion, *s.* the act of going before
 Pra^ecl'inct, *s.* an outward limit, boundary
 Pra^ecl'ous, *a.* valuable, costly, of great price
 Pra^ecl'iously, *ad.* valuable; to a great price
 Pra^ecl'iousness, *s.* valuableness; worth
 Pra^ecl'ipice, *s.* a perpendicular declivity
 Pra^ecl'ipient, *a.* commanding; directing
 Pra^ecl'ipitability, *s.* the state of being precipitable

Pra^ecl'ipitable, *a.* capable of precipitation
 Pra^ecl'ip'itance, Pra^ecl'ip'itancy, *s.* rash haste, headlong hurry
 Pra^ecl'ip'itant, *s.* a liquor to precipitate the ingredients in a solution
 Pra^ecl'ip'itant, *a.* falling headlong, hasty
 Pra^ecl'ip'itantly, *ad.* in headlong haste
 Pra^ecl'ip'itate, *s.* a corrosive mercurial medicine—*v. a.* to cast down; to hurry
 Pra^ecl'ip'itate, *a.* headlong, hasty, violent
 Pra^ecl'ip'itately, *ad.* hastily, in blind fury
 Pra^ecl'ip'itation, *s.* hurry, blind rash haste
 Pra^ecl'ip'itator, *s.* he that urges on rashly
 Pra^ecl'ip'itous, *a.* headlong; steep; hasty
 Pra^ecl'ip'itously, *ad.* in violent haste
 Pra^ecl'ip'itousness, *s.* steepness of ascent
 Pra^ecl'ise, *a.* formal, affected, fustical, exact
 Pra^ecl'isely, *ad.* exactly, nicely, formally
 Pra^ecl'iseness, *s.* exactness; rigid nicety
 Pra^ecl'is'ian, *s.* one who limits or restrains
 Pra^ecl'is'ianism, *s.* excessive exactness
 Pra^ecl'is'ion, *s.* exact limitation, nicety
 Pra^ecl'is'ive, *a.* exactly limiting [anticipation
 Pra^ecl'ude, *v. a.* to shut out or hinder by some
 Pra^ecl'usion, *s.* the act of precluding
 Pra^ecl'usive, *a.* hindering by anticipation
 Pra^ecl'usively, *ad.* with hinderance by anticipation
 Pra^eco'cious, *a.* ripe before the time
 Pra^eco'city, Pra^eco'clousness, *s.* ripeness before the time; early maturity
 Pra^eco'gitate, *v. a.* to consider beforehand
 Pra^eco'gitation, *s.* previous consideration
 Pra^eco'gnition, *s.* previous knowledge
 Pra^eco'lection, *s.* a collection previously made
 Pra^eco'mpose, *v. a.* to compose beforehand
 Pra^eco'ncel', *s.* opinion antecedently formed
 Pra^eco'ncel've, *v. a.* to form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand
 Pra^eco'ncert'ion, *s.* a previous opinion
 Pra^eco'ncert', *v. a.* to concert beforehand
 Pra^eco'ncert'ed, *a.* settled beforehand
 Pra^eco'ncization, *s.* proclamation
 Pra^eco'nsign, *v. a.* to consign beforehand
 Pra^eco'ns'itute, *v. a.* to constitute beforehand
 Pra^eco'nt'act, *s.* a previous contract
 Pra^eco'nt'act', *v. a.* to bind by a contract beforehand
 Pra^ecu'rs'e, *s.* a forerunning; going before
 Pra^ecu'rsor, *s.* a forerunner; a harbinger
 Pra^ecu'rsory, *a.* introductory, previous
 Pra^eda'ceous, *a.* living by prey or plunder
 Pra^eda'l, *a.* robbing; practising robbery
 Pra^eda'tion, *s.* the act of plundering
 Pra^eda'tious, *a.* plundering, rapacious
 Pra^eda'tory, *a.* practising rapine; ravennus
 Pra^ede'cease, *v. a.* to die before
 Pra^ede'ceased, *a.* dead before [the
 Pra^ede'cessor, *s.* one who has preceded another
 Pra^ede'sign', *v. a.* to design beforehand
 Pra^ede'stina'rian, Pra^ede'stina'tor, *s.* one who maintains the doctrine of predestination
 Pra^ede'stina'rian, *a.* relating to predestination
 Pra^ede'stinate, *v.* to decree beforehand
 Pra^ede'stinate, *part. a.* predestinated
 Pra^ede'stina'tion, *s.* supposed decree of Providence, by means whereof things are brought to pass by a fatal necessity
 Pra^ede'stine, *v. a.* to decree beforehand
 Pra^ede'ter'minate, *a.* before determined
 Pra^ede'ter'mination, *s.* previous resolution
 Pra^ede'ter'mine, *v. a.* to doom or confine by previous decree
 Pra^ede'rial, *a.* consisting of farms
 Pra^ede'cabil'ity, *s.* capacity of being affirmed

PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE DISTINGUISH THE GOOD FROM DISSEMBLERS.

POVERTY OF MIND IS OFTEN CONCEALED UNDER THE GARB OF SPLENDOUR.

[PRE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRE]

Predicable, *s.* a logical term of affirmation
 Predicable, *a.* that may be affirmed
 Predicament, *s.* a class, condition, kind
 Predicamental, *a.* relating to predicaments
 Predicant, *s.* one that affirms any thing
 Predicate, *s.* what is affirmed of a subject
 Predicate, *v. a.* to affirm or declare
 Predication, *s.* affirmation, declaration
 Predicatory, *a.* affirmative; positive; decisive
 Predict, *v. a.* to foretell; to foreshow
 Prediction, *s.* a prophecy; a foretelling
 Predictive, *a.* prophetic, foretelling
 Predictor, *s.* one who foretels
 Predigestion, *s.* digestion too soon performed
 Predilection, *s.* a prepossession in favour of any particular person or thing
 Predisponent, *a.* disposing by prior influence
 Predispose, *v. a.* to dispose beforehand
 Predisposition, *s.* previous adaptation
 Predomance, *s.* prevalence, superiority
 Predominant, *a.* prevalent, ascendant
 Predominantly, *ad.* with superior influence
 Predominate, *v. n.* to prevail in or over
 Predominance, *s.* superior influence
 Pre-elect, *v. a.* to choose beforehand
 Pre-election, *s.* previous choice or election
 Pre-eminence, *s.* superiority, precedence
 Pre-eminent, *a.* excellent above others
 Pre-eminently, *ad.* in a superior manner
 Pre-emption, *s.* the right of buying any commodity before other persons
 Preen, *v. a.* to trim the feathers---*s.* an instrument used by clothiers
 Pre-engage, *v. a.* to engage beforehand
 Pre-engagement, *s.* precedent obligation
 Pre-establish, *v. a.* to engage beforehand
 Pre-establishment, *s.* settlement beforehand
 Pre-examination, *s.* previous examination
 Pre-examine, *v. a.* to examine beforehand
 Pre-exist, *v. a.* to exist beforehand
 Pre-existence, *s.* existence beforehand
 Pre-existent, *a.* preceding in existence
 Pre-estimation, *s.* esteem beforehand
 Preface, *s.* an introduction to a book, &c.
 Preface, *v.* to say something introductory
 Prefacer, *s.* the writer of a preface
 Prefatory, *a.* introductory
 Prefect, *s.* a governor, a commander
 Prefecture, *s.* the office of government
 Prefer, *v. a.* to regard more; advance, raise
 Preferable, *a.* eligible above another
 Preferableness, *s.* state of being preferable
 Preferably, *ad.* in preference
 Preference, *s.* estimation before another
 Preferment, *s.* advancement, preference
 Preferer, *s.* one who prefers
 Prefigure, *v. a.* to show beforehand
 Prefiguration, *s.* antecedent representation
 Prefigurative, *a.* exhibiting by antecedent representation
 Prefigure, *v. a.* to exhibit beforehand
 Prehene, *v. a.* to limit beforehand
 Prehension, *s.* previous limitation
 Prefix, *v. a.* to appoint beforehand; settle
 Prefix, *s.* a particle placed before a word
 Prefixion, *s.* the act of prefixing
 Preform, *v. a.* to form beforehand
 Prefulgency, *s.* superior brightness
 Pregnable, *a.* that may be overcome
 Pregnancy, *s.* state of being impregnated
 Pregnancy, *s.* the state of being with young; fertility; power; acuteness
 Pregnant, *a.* breeding, teeming, fruitful
 Pregnantly, *ad.* fruitfully; fully; plainly
 Pregravate, *v. a.* to bear down; to depress
 Pregravitate, *v. n.* to descend by gravity

POWER DISCOVERS THE REAL DISPOSITION OF A MAN.

Pregustation, *s.* the act of tasting first
 Prehensile, *a.* coiling round; applied to the tails of certain animals which fasten themselves by them to trees, &c.
 Prehension, *s.* a taking hold; a seizing
 Prehite, *s.* a greenish silicious mineral
 Pre-instruct, *v. a.* to instruct previously
 Pre-intimation, *s.* previous intimation
 Prejudge, *v. a.* to judge beforehand; generally, to condemn beforehand
 Prejudgment, *s.* judgment without examination
 Prejudicacy, *s.* prepossession; prejudice
 Prejudicate, *v. n.* to form a judgment without examination
 Prejudicate, *a.* formed before due examination
 Prejudicial, *s.* a judging beforehand
 Prejudicative, *a.* forming an opinion or decision without examination
 Prejudice, *s.* prepossession, mischief, hurt
 Prejudice, *v.* to fill with prejudice; hurt
 Prejudiced, *a.* prepossessed by unexamined opinions
 Prejudicial, *a.* hurtful, injurious; opposite
 Prejudicially, *ad.* in a manner so as to pre-
 Prejudicialness, *s.* mischievousness [justice
 Prelacy, *s.* the dignity or office of a prelate
 Prelate, *s.* a bishop, a high ecclesiastic
 Prelatship, *s.* office of a prelate
 Prelatical, *a.* relating to prelates or prelacy
 Prelatally, *ad.* with reference to prelates
 Prelation, *s.* a preference; a setting above
 Prelatist, *s.* an advocate for prelacy
 Prelature, Prelatship, *s.* the state or dignity of a prelate
 Prelect, *v. n.* to discourse; to read a lecture
 Prelection, *s.* reading; lecture
 Prelector, *s.* a reader; a lecturer
 Prelibation, *s.* taste beforehand
 Preliminary, *s.* a preparatory act
 Preliminary, *a.* previous, introductory, antecedent, preparatory
 Preliminarily, *ad.* previously, antecedently
 Prelude, *s.* a flourish of music before a full concert; something introductory
 Prelude, *v. n.* to serve as an introduction
 Pre luder, *s.* one who plays an extemporary introduction to a piece of music
 Preludious, *a.* previous; introductory
 Prelusive, *a.* introductory, proemial
 Prelusory, *a.* introductory; previous
 Premature, *a.* ripe too soon; too soon said or done; too early; too hasty
 Prematurely, *ad.* too early; too soon
 Prematurity, *s.* too great haste; unseasonable earliness
 Premeditate, *v. n.* to think beforehand
 Premeditated, *a.* contrived beforehand
 Premeditately, *ad.* with premeditation
 Premeditation, *s.* a meditating beforehand
 Premierit, *v. a.* to deserve before another
 Premises, *s.* first fruits
 Premier, *s.* a chief person; a first minister
 Premier, *a.* first, chief, principal
 Premierism, *s.* the office of the first minister of state
 Premious, *a.* rich in gifts
 Premise, *v. n.* to make antecedent propositions; to explain previously
 Premises, *s.* in logic, the two first propositions of a syllogism; in law-language, houses or lands
 Premium, *s.* something given to invite a loan or a bargain
 Premonish, *v. a.* to warn beforehand
 Premonishment, *s.* previous information
 Premonition, *s.* previous intelligence

PREFER THAT GLORY WHICH ENDURES TO ALL ETERNITY.

[PRE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRE]

Premonitory, *a.* previously advising
 Premonstrants, *s.* monks of Premontrè, in the Isle of France
 Premonstrate, *v. a.* to show beforehand
 Premonstration, *s.* the showing beforehand
 Premonition, *s.* previous motion
 Premonitory, *s.* a writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable
 Premonition, *s.* anticipation of objection
 Premonition, *s.* a name among the Romans answering to our Christian name
 Premoninate, *v. a.* to forename
 Premonination, *s.* the being named first
 Premonition, *s.* foreknowledge; presence
 Premonition, *s.* act of seizing with violence
 Premonition, [See Apprentice.]
 Premonition, *v. a.* to declare beforehand
 Premonition, *s.* act of telling before
 Premonition, *v. a.* to obtain beforehand
 Premonition, *s.* a taking possession before
 Premonition, *v. a.* to anticipate, prepossess
 Premonition, *s.* prepossession
 Premonition, *v. a.* to seize before another
 Premonition, *v. a.* to prognosticate
 Premonition, *s.* prepossession, prejudice
 Premonition, *s.* the right of first choice
 Premonition, *v. a.* to ordain beforehand
 Premonition, *s.* antecedent decree
 Premonition, *part. a.* preordained
 Premonition, *s.* the act of preordaining
 Premonition, *a.* that may be prepared
 Preparation, *s.* act of preparing any thing to any purpose; previous measures; any thing made by process; accomplishment
 Preparative, *s.* that which is done in order to something else
 Preparative, *a.* serving to prepare
 Preparatively, *ad.* by way of preparation
 Preparatory, *a.* introductory, antecedent
 Prepare, *v.* to make ready, qualify, form
 Prepare, *s.* preparation, previous measures
 Preparedly, *ad.* in a manner prepared
 Preparedness, *s.* state of being prepared
 Preparer, *s.* one that prepares
 Preparent, *a.* preconceived; contrived beforehand, as, malice *preparente*
 Preparent, *v. n.* to deliberate beforehand
 Preparent, Preparent, *s.* prevalence; superiority of power
 Preparent, *a.* having superior power
 Preparent, *s.* superiority of weight
 Preparent, *a.* outweighing
 Preparent, *v. a.* to outweigh; to exceed in influence
 Preparentation, *s.* the act or state of outweighing anything
 Preparent, *v. a.* to put before
 Preparentation, *s.* in grammar, a particle set before a noun, and governing a case
 Preparentation, *a.* pertaining to a preposition
 Preparent, *a.* put before — *s.* a word put before another word
 Preparent, *s.* a scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest
 Preparent, *s.* a provostship
 Preparent, *v. a.* to prejudice, to bias
 Preparentation, *s.* first possession; prejudice; preconceived opinion
 Preparent, *s.* a previous possessor
 Preparent, *a.* wrong, absurd, perverted
 Preparently, *ad.* absurdly, strangely, &c.
 Preparentness, *s.* absurdity
 Preparent, *s.* predominance; superiority
 Preparent, *a.* mighty; very powerful
 Preparent, *s.* the foreskin [time or order
 Preparent, *a.* more remote in previous

Preparent, *v. a.* to demand beforehand
 Preparent, *a.* that is previously necessary
 Preparent, *v. n.* to determine beforehand
 Preparent, *s.* exclusive privilege or right
 Preparent-court, *s.* a court for the trial of testamentary causes
 Preparent, *a.* having an exclusive privilege or right; having prerogative
 Preparent, Preparent, *s.* a prognostic
 Preparent, *v. a.* to forebode; to foreshow
 Preparent, *a.* foreboding; full of presage
 Preparent, *s.* a foreteller; foreshower
 Preparent, *s.* a defect of sight occasioned by the flatness of the eye
 Preparent, *s.* an elder; a presbyterian
 Preparent, *a.* pertaining to a presbyter
 Preparent, *s.* a follower of Calvin—a pertaining to one particular denomination of dissenters from the established church
 Preparentism, *s.* the principles and discipline of presbyterians
 Preparent, *s.* eldership; priesthood; also church government by lay elders
 Preparent, *s.* a knowledge of futurity
 Preparent, *a.* foreknowing; prophetic
 Preparent, *v. a.* to cut off; to abstract
 Preparent, *a.* abstracting; cutting off
 Preparent, *a.* having foreknowledge
 Preparent, *v. a.* to order; to influence arbitrarily; to direct medically
 Preparent, *s.* one who gives directions
 Preparent, *s.* a direction, precept, order—a laid down in a precept
 Preparent, *a.* that may be prescribed for
 Preparent, *s.* a rule produced and authorized by long custom till it has the force of law; a medical receipt
 Preparent, *a.* pleading the continuance and authority of custom
 Preparent, *s.* priority of place in sitting
 Preparent, *s.* state of being present; mien; demeanour; quickness at expedients
 Preparent-chamber, *s.* the room in which a great person receives company
 Preparentation, *s.* previous notion or idea
 Preparent, *s.* perception beforehand
 Present, *a.* not absent; not past; ready
 Present, *s.* a gift, a donation; a mandate
 Present, *v. a.* to exhibit, to give, to prefer, to offer, to favour with gifts
 Presentable, *a.* that may be presented
 Presentaneous, *a.* ready, immediate
 Presentation, *s.* the act of presenting; the gift of an ecclesiastical benefice
 Presentative, *a.* capable of being presented
 Presentee, *s.* one presented to a benefice
 Presentee, *s.* one that presents
 Presential, *a.* supposing actual presence
 Presentiality, *s.* state of being present
 Presentiate, *v. a.* to make present
 Presentment, *s.* notion previously formed
 Presently, *ad.* at present; immediately
 Presentment, *s.* the act of presenting
 Presentness, *s.* quickness at emergencies
 Presentable, *a.* fit to be preserved
 Preservation, *s.* the act of preserving
 Preservative, *a.* having power to preserve
 Preservative, *s.* that which has the power of preserving; something preservative
 Preservative, *a.* that may tend to preserve—
s. that which has the power of preserving
 Preserve, *v.* to save, keep, season fruits, &c.
 Preserve, *s.* fruit preserved in sugar
 Preserver, *s.* one who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief
 Preses, *s.* a president

PRIDE MAY CLIMB HIGH, BUT ITS FALL WILL BE THE GREATER.

PASSION EVAPORATES BY WORDS, AS GRIEF DOES BY TEARS.

Pres'ide, *v. n.* to be set over, direct, manage
 Pres'idency, *s.* superintendence
 Pres'ident, *s.* one at the head of a society
 Pres'idential, *a.* presiding
 Pres'identship, *s.* the office of president
 Pres'idial, Pres'idary, *a.* relating to a gar-
 rison; having a garrison
 Pres'ignific'ation, *s.* act of showing beforehand
 Pres'ignify, *v. a.* to show beforehand
 Press, *v.* to squeeze; distress; urge, force
 Press, *s.* an instrument for pressing; a
 crowd; case for clothes; the machine by
 which printing is performed
 Press'bed, *s.* a bed so formed as to be shut up
 Press'er, *s.* one that presses or works at a press
 Press'gang, *s.* a gang of sailors that go about
 to press men into naval service
 Press'ing, *part. a.* very urgent; squeezing
 Press'ing, *s.* the act of applying force to
 Press'ingly, *ad.* with force; urgently [bodies
 Press'ion, *s.* the act of pressing
 Pres'tant, *a.* gravitating; heavy
 Press'man, *s.* a printer who works at a press;
 one who forces men into the navy
 Press'money, *s.* money for pressed soldiers
 Press'ure, *s.* force; affliction; an impression
 Prest, *a.* ready; neat, tight--*s.* a loan
 Presta'tion (*money*), a sum paid annually by
 archdeacons to their bishops
 Presta'tion, *s.* pervurance
 Prest'er, *s.* a fiery meteor: the external
 part of the neck
 Prest'iges, *s. pl.* illusions; impostures
 Prest'igation, *s.* a deceiving; a juggling
 Prest'igiator, *s.* a juggler; a cheat
 Prest'igious, Prest'igious, *a.* juggling;
 practising tricks; imposing upon [priest
 Pres'timony, *s.* a fund for the support of a
 Prest'o, *ad.* [Ital.] quick (a musical term)
 Prestric'tion, *s.* dimness
 Presum'able, *a.* that may be presumed
 Presum'ably, *ad.* without examination
 Presu'me, *v. n.* to suppose; affirm; venture
 Presu'mer, *s.* one that presumes
 Presu'ming, *part. a.* supposing; confident
 Presump'tion, *s.* a conjecture; supposition
 previously formed; arrogance; pride
 Presump'tive, *a.* presumed; supposed, as the
presumptive heir; confident, arrogant
 Presump'tively, *ad.* by previous supposition
 Presump'tuous, *a.* haughty; irreverent
 Presump'tuously, *ad.* haughtily; proudly
 Presump'tuousness, *s.* irreverence
 Presup'posal, *s.* supposal previously formed
 Presup'pose, *v. a.* to suppose beforehand
 Presup'position, *s.* previous supposition
 Presur'mise, *s.* surmise previously formed
 Preten'ce, *s.* a pretext; an assumption
 Pretend', *v.* to allege falsely; to show hy-
 pocritically; to claim; to presume
 Pretend'edly, *ad.* by false representation
 Pretend'er, *s.* one who claims or arrogates
 to himself what does not belong to him
 Pretend'ingly, *ad.* falsely; arrogantly
 Preten'sion, *s.* a claim; a false appearance
 Preterim'perfect, *a.* in grammar, the tense
 not perfectly past
 Pre'terite, *a.* in grammar, the past tense
 Pre'teriti'ous, *s.* the act of going past
 Preterit'apsed, *a.* past and gone
 Preterit'ial, *a.* not agreeable to law
 Pretermis'sion, *s.* the act of omitting
 Pretermi't, *v. a.* to pass by, omit, neglect
 Preternat'ural, *a.* not natural; irregular
 Preternatural'ity, Preternatural'ness, *s.* man-
 ner different from the order of nature

Preternat'urally, *ad.* in a manner different
 from the common order of nature
 Preterper'fect, *a.* absolutely past
 Preterplu'perfect, *a.* time relatively past, or
 past before some other past time
 Pretext', *s.* a pretence; false allegation
 Pret'or, *s.* a Roman judge; a mayor
 Preto'rial, *a.* judicial; pronounced by, or
 pertaining to the pretor
 Preto'rian, *a.* belonging to the pretor
 Preto'rium, *s.* the judgment-hall; the gen-
 eral's tent in a camp
 Pretor'ship, *s.* the office of pretor
 Pret'ity, *ad.* neatly, elegantly, agreeably
 Pret'iness, *s.* beauty without dignity
 Pret'y, *a.* neat, elegant, handsome
 Pret'y, *ad.* in some degree, nearly
 Prety'pity, *v. a.* to prefigure
 Prevail', *v.* to be in force, overcome, per-
 suade; to have influence; to have power
 Prevail'ing, *a.* having most influence
 Preval'ence, Preval'ency, *s.* superiority;
 influence; great predominance
 Preval'ent, *a.* powerful, predominant
 Preval'ently, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly
 Prevar'iate, *v. n.* to cavil; to quibble
 Prevarica'tion, *s.* double dealing; shuffling
 Prevaricator, *s.* a caviller, a shuffler
 Preve'ne, *v. o.* to hinder; to come between
 Prevent'ant, *a.* preceding; preventive
 Prevent', *v.* to hinder, obstruct; to guide
 Prevent'able, *a.* capable of being prevented
 Prevent'er, *s.* one that hinders; an obstructer
 Prevent'ingly, *ad.* so as to stop
 Prevent'ion, *s.* act of going before; antici-
 pation, hindrance, prejudice
 Prevent'ional, *a.* tending to prevention
 Prevent'ive, *s.* an antidote previously taken
 Prevent'ive, *a.* preservative; hindering
 Prevent'ively, *ad.* in such a manner as tends
 to prevention
 Pre'vious, *a.* antecedent; going before
 Pre'viously, *ad.* beforehand; antecedently
 Pre'viousness, *s.* antecedence
 Previs'ion, *s.* a seeing beforehand
 Prewarn', *v. n.* to give previous notice of ill
 Prey, *s.* something to be devoured; spoil
 Prey, *v.* to feed by violence; to plunder
 Preyer, *s.* a robber; devourer; plunderer
 Priap'ism, *s.* a preternatural tension
 Price, *s.* value; estimation; rate; reward
 Price, *v. a.* to value; to estimate
 Price'less, *a.* invaluable; without price
 Prick, *v.* to pierce, to goad--*s.* a puncture
 Prick'er, *s.* a sharp-pointed instrument
 Prick'et, *s.* a buck in his second year
 Prick'ing, *s.* sensation of being pricked
 Prick'le, *s.* a small sharp point; a thorn
 Prick'leback, *s.* a small fish
 Prick'liness, *s.* fulness of sharp points
 Prick'louse, *s.* a word of contempt for a tailor
 Prick'y, *a.* full of sharp points
 Prick'song, *s.* song set to music
 Pride, *s.* inordinate self-esteem; haughti-
 ness; insolent exultation; ostentation
 Pride, *v. a.* to rate one's self too high
 Pride'ful, *a.* insolent; full of scorn
 Pride'less, *a.* void of pride
 Pride'ingly, *ad.* in pride of heart
 Prifer, *s.* one who inquires too narrowly
 Priest, *s.* one who officiates at the altar
 Priest'craft, *s.* religious fraud
 Priest'ess, *s.* a female priest
 Priest'hood, *s.* the office of a priest
 Priest'like, *a.* resembling a priest
 Priest'liness, *s.* the manner, &c. of a priest

Priest'ly, *a.* belonging to a priest; sacerdotal
 Priest'ridden, *a.* governed by priests
 Prig, *s.* a pert, conceited, little fellow
 Prig, *v. n.* to steal; to fitch
 Prill, *s.* a bril or turbot
 Prim, *a.* formal, precise, affectedly nice
 Prim, *v. a.* to deck with affected nicety
 Primacy, *s.* dignity or office of a primate
 Primage, *s.* a duty paid to a master of a ship for the use of his stores, &c.
 Primal, *a.* first; original
 Primarily, *ad.* in the first intention
 Primariness, *s.* the state of being first
 Primary, *a.* first in order, chief, principal
 Primacy, *s.* the chief ecclesiastic
 Primateship, *s.* the office of a primate
 Primate, *a.* pertaining to a primate
 Prime, *a.* early; first-rate; first
 Prime, *s.* the dawn; the morning; best part; spring of life; the flower or choice; height of health, beauty, or perfection
 Prime, *v. a.* to put powder into the touch-hole or pan of a gun, &c.; to lay the first colours on in painting
 Primely, *ad.* originally, excellently, well
 Primeness, *s.* excellence
 Primer, *s.* the first book for children
 Prime'ro, *s.* an ancient game at cards
 Prime'val, *a.* original; such as was at first
 Primigenial, Prim'genous, *a.* first born; original; primogenial
 Priming, *s.* the powder in the pan of a gun; among painters, the first colour
 Primip'lar, *a.* pertaining to the captain of the vanguard
 Prim'ital, *a.* of the first production
 Prim'itive, *s.* a primitive word
 Prim'itive, *a.* ancient, original, former
 Prim'itively, *ad.* originally, primarily, at first, according to ancient practice
 Prim'itiveness, *s.* state of being original
 Prim'ness, *s.* formality; demureness
 Primogenial, *a.* first-born; original [father
 Primogen'itor, *s.* the first father or fore-
 Primogen'iture, *s.* state of being first born
 Primogen'itureship, *s.* right of eldership
 Primor'dial, *a.* existing from the beginning
 Primor'dial, *s.* origin; first principle
 Primor'dian, *s.* a kind of plum
 Primor'diate, *a.* existing from the first
 Primp, *v. n.* to behave in a ridiculously formal or affected manner
 Prim'rose, *s.* the name of a spring flower
 Primum-mob'ile, *s.* [Lat.] a first mover; the highest sphere in the Ptolemaic system
 Pr'iny, *a.* blooming
 Prince, *s.* a sovereign; a king's son; chief
 Princes'edom, *s.* the rank, estate, &c. of a prince; sovereignty
 Prin'celike, *a.* becoming a prince
 Prin'celiness, *s.* the state of a prince
 Prin'celly, *a.* royal, august, generous
 Prin'celly, *ad.* in a princelike manner
 Prin'ces-leath'er, *s.* the herb amaranth
 Prin'cess, *s.* a sovereign lady; the daughter of a king; a prince's consort
 Prin'cipal, *a.* chief, capital, essential
 Prin'cipal, *s.* a head, a chief; one primarily engaged; a sum placed out at interest
 Prin'cipality, *s.* a prince's domain
 Prin'cipally, *ad.* chiefly; above the rest
 Prin'cipalness, *s.* the state of being chief
 Prin'cipate, *s.* 1. principality; supreme rule
 Prin'cip'ia, *s. pl.* first principles
 Prin'cipia'tion, *s.* analysis into constituent or elemental parts

Pri'nciple, *s.* a constituent part; original cause; motive; tenet; a settled opinion
 Prin'ciple, *v. a.* to establish or fix in any tenet
 Prink, *v. n.* to prank; to deck for show
 Print, *s.* mark made by impression; form, size &c. of the types used in printing; formal method---*v.* to mark by impression
 Print'er, *s.* one who prints books, &c.
 Print'ing, *s.* the art or process of imprinting letters or words; typography
 Print'less, *a.* void of any impression
 Pri'or, *a.* former, antecedent, anterior
 Pri'or, *s.* the head of a priory of monks
 Pri'orate, *s.* government by a prior
 Pri'ores, *s.* superior of a convent of nuns
 Pri'ority, *s.* precedence in time or place
 Pri'or'ly, *ad.* antecedently
 Pri'orship, *s.* office or dignity of a prior
 Pri'ory, *s.* a convent inferior to an abbey
 Pri'sage, *s.* a kind of duty or custom
 Prism, *s.* a kind of mathematical glass, triangularly formed, by the oblique action of which the refracted light assumes different colours
 Prismatic, *a.* formed like a prism
 Prismatic'ly, *ad.* in the form of a prism
 Prismaticoid'al, *a.* having a prismatic form
 Prismoid, *s.* a solid body like a prism
 Prism'y, *a.* pertaining to a prism
 Pris'on, *s.* a goal, place of confinement
 Pris'on, *v. a.* to shut up; to confine
 Pris'onbase, *s.* a kind of rural play
 Pris'oner, *s.* a captive, one under arrest
 Pris'onhouse, *s.* a place of confinement
 Pris'onnement, *s.* imprisonment; captivity
 Pris'tine, *a.* first, ancient, original
 Pri'th'ee, *abbreviation for I pray thee*
 Pri'vacy, *s.* secrecy, retreat, taciturnity
 Pri'vado, *s.* a secret or intimate friend
 Pri'vate, *a.* secret, alone, particular, not relating to the public, not open
 Pri'vate, *s.* a common soldier
 Pri'vateer, *s.* a private ship of war
 Pri'vateer, *v. a.* to fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private subjects
 Pri'vately, *ad.* secretly, not openly
 Pri'vateness, *s.* secrecy; privacy; retirement
 Pri'vation, *s.* absence or loss of any thing; obstruction, &c.
 Pri'vative, *s.* that of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound
 Pri'vative, *a.* causing privation, negative
 Pri'vatively, *ad.* by the absence of something necessary to be present
 Pri'vativeness, *s.* notation of absence of something that should be present
 Pri'vet, *s.* an evergreen; a plant
 Pri'vilege, *s.* immunity, public right
 Pri'vilege, *v. a.* to grant a privilege, exempt
 Pri'vily, *ad.* privately, secretly
 Pri'vity, *s.* private concurrence
 Pri'v'y, *s.* place of retirement; necessary-house
 Pri'v'y, *a.* private, secret, acquainted with
 Pri'vy-coun'sellor, *s.* a member of the privy council
 Pri'vy-seal, Pri'vy-sig'net, *s.* the seal used by the king previous to the great seal
 Prize, *s.* a reward gained; booty
 Prize, *v. a.* to rate, esteem, value highly
 Pri'zefighter, *s.* one who fights for a reward
 Pri'zer, *s.* one that values
 Pro'a, or Pro'e, *s.* an Indian sailing vessel
 Probabil'ity, *s.* likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence of argument
 Prob'able, *a.* likely, or like to be

Probably, *ad.* likely, in all likelihood
 Pro'bang, *s.* a piece of whalebone with a sponge affixed to it, used in surgery
 Pro'bate, *s.* the proof of wills, &c.
 Proba'tion, *s.* a proof, trial, noviciate
 Probation'al, Proba'tionary, Pro'bativ'e, *a.* serving for trial or proof
 Proba'tioner, *s.* one upon trial; a novice
 Proba'tionship, *s.* state of probation
 Proba'tor, *s.* an examiner; an approver
 Probe, *s.* a surgeon's instrument
 Probe, *v. a.* to search, to try with a probe
 Pro'be-scissors, *s.* scissors for opening wounds
 Pro'bit'y, *s.* uprightness, honesty, veracity
 Pro'blem, *s.* a question proposed for solution
 Problema'tical, *a.* uncertain, disputable
 Problema'tically, *ad.* uncertainly
 Problema'tize, *v. n.* to propose problems
 Probosc'is, *s.* the trunk of an elephant, &c.
 Pro'brous, *a.* infamous; full of dishonesty
 Proca'clous, *a.* petulant; saucy; loose
 Proca'city, *s.* sauciness, petulance
 Proca'taric, *a.* forerunning, antecedent
 Proca'tar'is, *s.* the pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent
 Proce'dure, *s.* manner of proceeding
 Proceed, *v. n.* to go on; to arise; to prosecute; to make progress, to advance
 Proceed'er, *s.* one who goes forward
 Proceed'ing, *s.* a transaction; legal process
 Proceed's, *s. pl.* the produce; the sum obtained; as, the proceeds of an estate
 Proce'usmatic, *a.* exhorting by songs or
 Proce'lous, *a.* tempestuous [speeches
 Procep'tion, *s.* preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another
 Proce're, *a.* tall; of lofty stature
 Proce'rity, *s.* tallness, height of stature
 Proce'ss, *s.* course of law; order of things
 Proce'ssion, *s.* a train marching in solemnity
 Proce'ssion, *v. n.* to go in procession
 Proce'ssional, *a.* relating to a procession—*s.* a book relating to Popish processions
 Proce'ssionary, *a.* going in procession
 Pro'chem, *a.* (in law) next; nearest
 Proch'ronism, *s.* an error in chronology, by dating an event before it happened
 Pro'evidence, *s.* a sinking or falling-down
 Proci'duous, *a.* that falls from its place
 Proci'net, *s.* complete preparation
 Procla'ir, *v.* to publish solemnly; to tell openly, to outlaw by public denunciation
 Procla'irer, *s.* one publishing by authority
 Procla'ma'tion, *s.* a public notice given by authority; a declaration of the king's will
 Procliv'e, *a.* inclination to a thing
 Procliv'ity, *s.* propensity, readiness
 Procliv'ous, *a.* inclined, tending
 Procon'sul, *s.* a Roman governor
 Procon'sular, *a.* belonging to a proconsul
 Procon'sulate, *s.* the office of a proconsul
 Procon'sulship, *s.* the office of a proconsul
 Proce'stinate, *v.* to defer, delay, put off
 Proce'stina'tion, *s.* delay, dilatoriness
 Proce'stinator, *s.* a dilatory person
 Pro'creant, *a.* productive, pregnant
 Pro'create, *v. a.* to generate, to produce
 Procrea'tion, *s.* generation, production
 Pro'creative, *a.* generative, productive
 Pro'creativeness, *s.* power of generation
 Pro'creator, *s.* a generator, begetter
 Pro'ctor, *s.* an advocate in the civil law; an attorney in the spiritual court; the magistrate of the university

Pro'ctorage, *s.* management
 Pro'ctorical, *a.* of or belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial
 Pro'ctorship, *s.* the office of a proctor
 Procu'm'ent, *a.* lying down, prone
 Procure'ble, *a.* obtainable, acquirable
 Procuration, *s.* the management of any thing
 Procura'tion, *s.* the act of procuring; money paid to a bishop by incumbents on account of the expense attending his visitation
 Procura'tor, *s.* a manager, agent, factor
 Procura'torial, *a.* done by procurator
 Procura'torship, *s.* office of a procurator
 Procura'tory, *a.* tending to procuration
 Procure, *v.* to obtain, to manage, to pimp
 Procurement, *s.* the act of procuring
 Procur'er, *s.* an obtainer, pimp, pander
 Procure'ss, *s.* a bawd, a seducing woman
 Prodi'gal, *a.* profuse, wasteful, lavish
 Prodi'gal, *s.* a spendthrift, a waster
 Prodi'gality, *s.* extravagance, profusion
 Prodi'galize, *v. n.* to be extravagant
 Prodi'gally, *ad.* profusely; wastefully
 Prodi'gious, *a.* amazing, monstrous, vast
 Prodi'giously, *ad.* amazingly, enormously
 Prodi'giousness, *s.* amazing qualities
 Prodi'gy, *s.* a preternatural thing; a monster; any thing astonishing
 Prodi'tion, *s.* treason, treachery
 Prodi'torious, *a.* traitorous; treacherous
 Prodi'tory, *s.* treacherous; perfidious
 Prodi'tome, *s.* a forerunner
 Produce, *v. a.* to bring forth, yield, cause
 Produce, *s.* amount, profit, product
 Producent, *s.* one who exhibits or offers
 Produ'cer, *s.* one that generates or produces
 Produci'bility, *s.* power of producing
 Produci'ble, *a.* that may be exhibited
 Produci'bleness, *s.* state of being producible
 Produ'ct, *s.* the thing produced, work, effect
 Produci'tible, *a.* capable of being produced
 Produ'ction, *s.* whatever is produced
 Produ'ctive, *a.* fertile, generative, efficient
 Produ'ctiveness, *s.* state of being productive; fertility
 Pro'em, *s.* a preface; an introduction
 Pro'em, *v. a.* to preface; to introduce
 Pro'emial, *a.* introductory
 Pro'emium, *s.* the preface to a discourse
 Proem'p'tosis, *s.* the lunar equation
 Profana'tion, *s.* the act of profaning, polluting, or violating any thing sacred
 Profane, *a.* not sacred; irreverent; polluted
 Profane, *v. a.* to violate, to pollute, to put to wrong use, to misapply
 Profan'ely, *ad.* irreverently, wickedly
 Profan'eness, *s.* irreverence, impiety
 Profaner, *s.* one who profanes or pollutes
 Profan'ity, *s.* profaneness; impiety
 Profec'tion, *s.* advance; progression
 Profess, *v.* to declare openly and plainly
 Profess'edly, *ad.* openly, avowedly
 Profession, *s.* a vocation, known employment, calling; declaration, opinion
 Professional, *a.* relating to a particular profession or employment [city
 Professionally, *ad.* in a professional capacity
 Profes'sor, *s.* a public teacher of some art
 Profess'orial, *a.* relating to a professor
 Profes'sorship, *s.* the office of a public teacher of any art or science
 Prof'fer, *v. a.* to propose, offer, attempt
 Prof'fer, *s.* an offer made, essay, attempt
 Prof'ferer, *s.* he that offers
 Prof'ficiency, Prof'ficiency, *s.* advancement in any thing; improvement gained

[PRO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRO

Profi"cient, *s.* one who has made good advancement in any study or business
 Profic'uons, *a.* advantageous; useful
 Profile, *s.* the side-face, a half face
 Prof'itist, *s.* one who takes profiles
 Profit, *s.* gain, advantage, improvement
 Profit, *v.* to gain advantage, improve
 Profitable, *a.* lucrative, beneficial
 Profitableness, *s.* gainfulness, usefulness
 Profit'ably, *ad.* advantageously, gainfully
 Profitless, *a.* void of gain or advantage
 Profligacy, *s.* profligate behaviour
 Profligate, *a.* wicked, abandoned, debauched, lost to virtue and decency, shameless
 Profligate, *s.* an abandoned wretch
 Profligately, *ad.* shamelessly
 Profligateness, *s.* extreme viciousness;
 Profligation, *s.* defeat; rout [prodigacy
 Prof'luence, *s.* progress, course
 Prof'luent, *a.* flowing forwards
 Prof'luvium, *s.* a flux; a liquid evacuation
 Profound, *s.* the deep; the sea; the abyss
 Profound, *v. n.* to dive; to penetrate
 Profound, *a.* deep, learned, humble, lowly
 Profoundly, *ad.* deeply; with deep insight
 Profoundness, *s.* depth of knowledge
 Profundity, *s.* depth of place or knowledge
 Profuse, *a.* lavish, wasteful, overabounding
 Profusely, *ad.* lavishly; prodigally
 Profuseness, *s.* lavishness, prodigality
 Profusion, *s.* prodigality, exuberance
 plenty, abundance
 Prog, *s.* victuals, provisions of any kind
 Prog, *v. n.* to shift meanly for provisions
 Progen'erate, *v. a.* to beget; to propagate
 Progen'eration, *s.* the act of begetting
 Progen'itor, *s.* an ancestor in a direct line
 Pro'geny, *s.* offspring, issue, generation
 Prognosis, *s.* judgment, formed from symptoms, of the event of a disease
 Prognostic, *s.* a prediction, a token foretelling a disease or recovery
 Prognostic, *a.* foretelling
 Prognosticable, *a.* that may be foretold
 Prognosticate, *v. a.* to foretel, to foreshow
 Prognostication, *s.* the act of foretelling
 Prognosticator, *s.* one who foretels
 Program'ma, Programm'e, *s.* a proclamation; an advertisement; a preface
 Progress, *s.* a course; improvement
 Progress, *v. n.* to move forward; to pass
 Progression, *s.* regular advance, course
 Progressional, *a.* advancing, increasing
 Progress'ive, *a.* going forward, advancing
 Progressively, *ad.* by a regular course
 Progressiveness, *s.* the state of advancing
 Prohibit, *v. a.* to forbid, debar, hinder
 Prohib'itor, *s.* forbiddor; interdictor
 Prohib'ition, *s.* an interdiction, &c.
 Prohib'itive, *a.* implying prohibition
 Prohib'itory, *a.* containing a prohibition
 Prone, *v. a.* to lop; to cut; to prune
 Project, *s.* a scheme, contrivance, design
 Project, *v.* to scheme, contrive; jut out
 Project'ile, *a.* impelled forward
 Project'ile, *s.* a body put in motion
 Projection, *s.* act of shooting forwards; delineation; scheme, plan
 Projectment, *s.* design; contrivance
 Projector, *s.* one who forms schemes, &c.
 Projecture, *s.* a jutting-out
 Prolap'se, *v. a.* to extend out too much
 Pro'late, *v. a.* to pronounce, to utter
 Pro'late, *a.* oblate, flatted at the poles
 Pro'lation, *s.* pronunciation, delay
 Prolegom'ena, *s.* an introductory discourse

Prolep'sis, *s.* an anticipation of objections
 Prolep'tical, *a.* previous, antecedent
 Prolep'tically, *ad.* by way of anticipation
 Proleta'neous, *a.* having a numerous offspring
 Proleta'rian, *a.* wretched, vile, vulgar
 Pro'fetary, *s.* one of the lowest order
 Prolif'eros, *a.* (in botany) prolific
 Prolif'ic, Prolif'ical, *a.* fruitful, generative
 Prolif'icacy, *s.* extreme fruitfulness; great productiveness
 Prolif'ically, *ad.* fruitfully; pregnantly
 Prolif'ication, *s.* generation of children
 Prolif'icness, *s.* the state of being prolific
 Prolix, *a.* tedious, not concise, dilatory
 Prolixity, *s.* tediousness; want of brevity
 Prolixly, *ad.* at great length; tediously
 Proloc'utor, *s.* the speaker of a convocation
 Proloc'utorship, *s.* the office of prolocutor
 Prolog'ize, *v. n.* to deliver a prologue
 Pro'logue, *s.* a speech before a stage play
 Pro'logue, *v. a.* to introduce with a prologue
 Prolong, *v. a.* to lengthen out, to put off
 Prolong'ate, *v. a.* to extend or lengthen
 Prolong'a'tion, *s.* a delay to a later time
 Prolong'er, *s.* that which lengthens out, continues, or delays
 Pro'logue, *s.* a prelude; an essay
 Promena'de, *s.* a walk, walking—*v. a.* to walk in a public situation
 Prom'e'than, *a.* pertaining to Promethes
 Prom'inence, *s.* a jutting-out, protuberance
 Prom'inent, *a.* jutting or standing out
 Prom'inently, *ad.* so as to stand out beyond the other parts
 Promis'cuons, *a.* mingled, confused
 Promis'cuously, *ad.* with confused mixture
 Promis'cuonsness, *s.* the state of being promiscuous [conferred
 Promise, *s.* declaration of some benefit to be
 Promise, *v.* to give one's word, to assure
 Promise'breach, *s.* violation of a promise
 Promise'breaker, *s.* a violator of promises
 Promise'r, *s.* the person to whom a promise
 Promise'r, *s.* one who promises [is made
 Prom'ising, *part. a.* giving hopes
 Prom'isingly, *ad.* by way of promise
 Prom'issory, *a.* containing a promise
 Prom'ontory, *s.* a headland, a cape
 Promote, *v. a.* to forward, advance, exalt
 Promo'ter, *s.* an advancer, encourager
 Promo'tion, *s.* encouragement, preferment
 Promo'tive, *a.* tending to promote
 Promo've, *v. a.* to forward, to promote
 Prompt, *a.* quick, ready, propense, acute
 Prompt, *v. a.* to assist, to incite, to remind
 Promp'ter, *s.* one who helps a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him, &c.
 Promp'titude, *s.* readiness, quickness
 Promp'tly, *ad.* readily; expeditiously
 Promp'tness, *s.* readiness; quickness
 Promp'tuary, *s.* a magazine, a repository
 Promp'ture, *s.* suggestion; instigation
 Promul'gate, Promul'ge, *v. a.* to publish, to teach openly; to assert publicly
 Promulga'tion, *s.* publication; exhibition
 Promul'gator, *s.* a publisher; open teacher
 Promul'ger, *s.* a publisher; promulgator
 Prona'os, Prona'os, Prona'os, *s.* the porch or vestibule of a building
 Prona'tion, *s.* that position of the hand in which the palm is turned downward
 Prona'tor, *s.* a muscle of the radius that helps to turn the palm downwards
 Prone, *a.* bending downward, inclined
 Pro'neness, *s.* an inclination; a descent
 Prong, *s.* a fork, a pitch-fork

PITY THE FRAILTY OF A MAN, BUT PROPAGATE NOT AN EVIL REPORT OF HIM.

PRIDE, LIKE A SHEPHERD, DRIVE THOSE MEN WHITHER IT PLEASES.

Pronominal, *a.* belonging to a pronoun
 Pronoun, *s.* a word used for a noun
 Pronounce, *v.* to speak, to utter, to pass judgment, to utter sentence
 Pronounceable, *a.* that may be pronounced
 Pronouncer, *s.* one who pronounces
 Pronounical, *a.* pertaining to pronunciation
 Pronunciation, *s.* the mode of utterance
 Pronunciative, *a.* uttering confidently
 Pronunciatory, *a.* giving the pronunciation
 Proof, *s.* trial, test, evidence; impenetrability; a rough sheet of print to be corrected; firmness, hardness
 Proof, *a.* impenetrable, able to resist
 Proofless, *a.* wanting evidence, unproved
 Prop, *s.* a support, that which holds up
 Prop, *v.* to support, to sustain, to keep up
 Propagable, *a.* that may be propagated
 Propagandism, *s.* the propagating of tenets or principles
 Propagandist, *s.* one who propagates any
 Propagate, *v.* to generate, increase, extend
 Propagation, *s.* a generation, production
 Propagator, *s.* one who continues by successive production; a spreader
 Propel, *v.* to drive forward
 Propend, *v.* to incline to any part or side
 Propensity, *s.* tendency of desire
 Propense, *a.* inclined, disposed, prone
 Propenseness, *s.* natural tendency [dency
 Propension, Propensity, *s.* inclination, ten-
 Prop'er, *a.* peculiar, fit, exact; one's own
 Prop'erate, *v.* to hasten
 Proportion, *s.* the act of hastening
 Properly, *ad.* fitly; in a strict sense
 Properness, *s.* the quality of being proper
 Property, *s.* peculiar quality; possession
 Pro'ph'asis, *s.* a foreknowledge of diseases
 Proph'esy, *s.* a prediction, declaration
 Proph'esier, *s.* one who prophesies
 Proph'esy, *v.* to predict, to foretel
 Proph'esying, *s.* the act of foretelling
 Proph'et, *s.* a foreteller of events
 Proph'etess, *s.* a female prophet [events
 Proph'etic, Proph'etical, *a.* foretelling future
 Proph'etically, *ad.* with knowledge of futu-
 rity; in manner of a prophecy
 Prophylactic, *a.* preventive; preservative
 —*s.* a preventive; a preservative [seat
 Prop'itiatory, *s.* among the Jews, the mercy
 Propination, *s.* the act of pledging
 Prop'ine, *v.* to offer in kindness [near
 Propin'quate, *v.* to approach; to draw
 Propin'quity, *s.* proximity, kindred
 Prop'itiable, *a.* that may be propitiated
 Prop'itiate, *v.* to induce to favour
 Propitiation, *s.* an atonement for a crime
 Prop'itiator, *s.* one that propitiates
 Prop'itiatory, *a.* serving to propitiate
 Prop'itious, *a.* favourable, kind, merciful
 Prop'itiously, *ad.* favourably, kindly
 Prop'itiousness, *s.* favourableness
 Pro'plasm, *s.* a mould, a matrix
 Proplastic, *s.* the art of making moulds
 Propolis, *s.* a glutinous substance, with which bees close the holes of their hives
 Prop'onent, *s.* one who makes a proposal
 Proportion, *s.* an equal part, ratio, size
 Proportion, *v.* to adjust parts, to fit
 Proportionable, *a.* adjusted, such as is fit
 Proportionableness, *s.* state or quality of being proportionable
 Proportionably, *ad.* according to proportion
 Proportional, *a.* having due proportion
 Proportionality, *s.* the quality of being proportional

Proportionally, *ad.* in a stated degree
 Proportionate, *a.* adjusted to something else that is according to a certain rate
 Proportionate, *v.* to adjust according to settled rates to something else
 Proportionately, *ad.* according to a certain rate or comparative relation
 Proportionateness, *s.* the state of being by comparison adjusted
 Proportionless, *a.* wanting proportion
 Prop'osal, *s.* a proposition or design propounded to consideration or acceptance
 Prop'ose, *v.* to offer to the consideration
 Prop'oser, *s.* one that offers any thing to consideration
 Prop'osition, *s.* a thing proposed; a sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed
 Prop'ositional, *a.* considered as a proposition
 Prop'ound, *v.* to propose, offer, exhibit
 Prop'ounder, *s.* he that offers; a proposer
 Prop'rofect, *s.* (among the Romans) a prefect's lieutenant
 Prop'rietary, *s.* a possessor in his own right
 Prop'rietary, *a.* belonging to a certain owner
 Prop'rietary, *s.* a possessor in his own right
 Prop'rietary, *s.* a female possessor
 Prop'riety, *s.* accuracy; justness; proper state
 Prop'ugn, *v.* to defend, to vindicate
 Propuzation, *s.* a defence
 Prop'ugner, *s.* a defender; one who vindicates
 Propulsation, *s.* the act of repelling
 Prop'ulse, *v.* to keep off; to repel
 Propulsion, *s.* the act of driving forward
 Propul'sor, *a.* serving to drive back
 Propyla'um, Prop'ylon, *s.* a porch, a portal
 Prore, *s.* the prow or fore part of a ship
 Prore'ption, *s.* the act of creeping on
 Pro'rogation, *s.* a prolongation; state of lengthening out to distant time
 Pro'ro'gne, *v.* to protract, put off, delay
 Pro'rup'tion, *s.* the act of bursting out
 Prosa'ic, *a.* belonging to or like prose
 Prosa'ist, *s.* a writer of prose
 Prosa'num, *s.* the fore part of a stage
 Prosenneahedral, *a.* with nine faces on two adjacent parts of a crystal
 Proscri'be, *v.* to censure capitally
 Proscri'ber, *s.* one that interdicts
 Proscript, *s.* a person sentenced for death, or whose property is to be confiscated
 Proscri'ption, *s.* a doom to destruction; outlawry; confiscation of property
 Proscri'p'tive, *a.* proscribing
 Prose, *s.* the usual way of speaking or writing, in opposition to verse
 Prose, *v.* to make a tedious relation
 Prose'cute, *v.* to pursue, continue, sue
 Prose'cution, *s.* a pursuit; a criminal suit
 Prose'cutor, *s.* one who pursues any purpose, or pursues another by law
 Prose'lyte, *s.* a convert to a new opinion
 Prose'lyte, Prose'lytize, *v.* to convert
 Prose'lytism, *s.* desire to make converts
 Prosemination, *s.* propagation by seed
 Pro'ser, *s.* one who makes a tiresome relation of uninteresting matters [pro'sody
 Proso'dial, Proso'dical, *a.* of or relating to
 Proso'dian, Proso'dist, *s.* one skilled in pro'sody or metre
 Pro'sody, *s.* that part of grammar that teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measure of verse
 Proso'poe'p'sy, *s.* respect for persons
 Proso'poe'ia, *s.* a figure in rhetoric, by which things are spoken of in language suited to persons; personification

PROLIX DISCOURSES ARE SELDOM EITHER PROLIFIC OR PROFITABLE.

PEOPLE WHO ARE INSOLENT TO THOSE BENEATH THEM, CROUCH TO THOSE ABOVE THEM.

[PRO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRU]

Prospect, *s.* a view, an object of view
 Prospection, *s.* act of looking forward
 Prospective, *a.* viewing at a distance
 Prospectively, *ad.* with reference to the
 Prospectus, *s.* the plan proposed [future
 Prosper, *v.* to be successful, to thrive
 Prosperity, *s.* good success, good fortune
 Prosperous, *a.* successful, fortunate
 Prosperously, *ad.* successfully; fortunately
 Prosperousness, *s.* prosperity
 Prosci'ence, *s.* the act of looking forward
 Prostatae-gland, *s.* a gland situate near the
 neck of the bladder
 Prostration, *s.* dejection, depression
 Prosthes'is, Proth'esis, *s.* any artificial part
 of the body, as a wooden leg, &c.
 Prosthetic, *a.* prefixed, as a letter
 Prostitute, *a.* vicious for hire
 Prostitute, *s.* a public strumpet, a hireling
 Prostitute, *v. a.* to sell upon vile terms
 Prostitution, *s.* the act of prostituting
 Prostitute, *s.* one who abuses or disgraces
 Prostrate, *a.* laid flat along, lying at mercy
 Prostrate, *v. a.* to throw down, to lay flat,
 to cast one's self at the feet of another
 Prostration, *s.* the act of falling down in
 adoration; dejection, depression
 Pro'style, *s.* a building that has only pillars
 in the front [more syllogisms
 Prosy'logism, *s.* the connexion of two or
 Pro'fasis, *s.* a maxim or proposition
 Protatic, *a.* placed in the beginning
 Pro'tean, *a.* pertaining to Proteus
 Protect, *v. a.* to defend, to save, to shield
 Protection, *s.* a defence, a shelter
 Protective, *a.* defensive, sheltering
 Protector, *s.* a defender, supporter, regent
 Protectorate, *s.* government by a protector
 Protectorship, *s.* office of a protector
 Protectress, *s.* a female defender
 Pro'tend, *v. a.* to hold out, to stretch forth
 P.oter'vity, *s.* peevishness, petulance
 Pro'test, *v.* to give a solemn declaration of
 opinion or resolution
 Pro'test, *s.* a declaration against a thing
 Pro'testant, *s.* one of the reformed religion,
 who protests against popery
 Pro'testant, *a.* belonging to Pro'testants
 Pro'testantism, *s.* the Protestant religion
 Pro'testation, *s.* a solemn declaration, a vow
 Pro'tester, *s.* one who protests
 Pro'teus, *s.* [Lat.] one who assumes any shape
 Prothono'tarship, *s.* the office or dignity of
 the principal register
 Prothono'tary, *s.* a head register or notary
 Pro'tocol, *s.* the original copy of a writing
 Pro'tocolist, *s.* a Russian clerk; a registrar
 Pro'tomartyr, *s.* the first martyr, St. Stephen
 Pro'toplast, *s.* an original; a model
 Protoplas'tic, *a.* first formed [toxyde
 Protoplas'plate, *s.* sulphuric acid with a pro-
 totype, *s.* the original of a copy
 Protoxyde, *s.* a substance combined with
 oxygen in the first degree [degree
 Protoxydize, *v. a.* to oxydize in the first
 Protract, *v. a.* to draw out, delay, lengthen
 Protracter, *s.* one who protracts; a delayer
 Protraction, *s.* a delay; a lengthening out
 Protract'ive, *a.* dilatory, delaying
 Protrept'ical, *a.* hortatory; persuasive
 Protract'or, *s.* an instrument for delineating
 angles on paper
 Protru'de, *v.* to thrust forward
 Protru'sion, *s.* the act of thrusting forward
 Protru'sive, *a.* thrusting or pushing forward
 Protuberance, *s.* a swelling above the rest

Protuberant, Protuberous, *a.* prominent
 Protuberate, *v. n.* to swell out [swelling
 Protuberation, *s.* act of swelling out
 Proud, *a.* elated, arrogant, lofty, grand
 Proudly, *ad.* arrogantly, ostentatiously
 Pro'vable, *a.* that may be proved
 Pro'vably, *ad.* in a manner capable of proof
 Prove, *v.* to evince; to try; to experience
 Proved'itor, Provedo're, *s.* one who under-
 takes to procure supplies for an army
 Pro'vender, *s.* food for brutes, hay, corn, &c.
 Pro'ver, *s.* one who shows by argument
 Pro'verb, *s.* an adage; a short pithy sen-
 tence in common use
 Pro'verb, *v. a.* to speak proverbially
 Pro'verbial, *a.* mentioned in a proverb
 Pro'verbialist, *s.* one who speaks in proverbs
 Pro'verbially, *ad.* in a proverb
 Provide, *v.* to prepare; supply; stipulate
 Provided, *a.* on these terms; on condition
 Providence, *s.* divine superintendence;
 prudence, frugality, foresight
 Provident, *a.* forecasting; cautious; pru-
 dent with respect to futurity
 Providential, *a.* effected by Providence
 Providentially, *ad.* by the care or interven-
 tion of Providence
 Providently, *ad.* with wise precaution
 Provider, *s.* one who provides or procures
 Pro'vince, *s.* a conquered country; a coun-
 try governed by a delegate; office; busi-
 ness; region; tract
 Provincial, *a.* relating to a province; rude
 Provincial, *s.* a spiritual or chief governor
 Provincialism, *s.* manner of speaking pecu-
 liar to a certain district of a country
 Provinciality, *s.* peculiarity of provincial
 language; unpolished phraseology
 Pro'vinciate, *v. a.* to turn to a province
 Pro'vine, *v. a.* to propagate vines by laying
 a branch in the ground
 Pro'vision, *s.* a providing beforehand; vic-
 tuals, food; measures taken; terms settled
 Provision, *v. a.* to supply with provisions
 Provisional, *a.* temporarily established
 Provisionally, *a.* provisional—*ad.* by way
 of provision, temporarily
 Provisionary, *a.* making provision [sions
 Provisionment, *s.* act of supplying provi-
 Pro'viso, *s.* a stipulation; a caution
 Pro'visor, *s.* a purveyor [tion
 Pro'visory, *a.* conditional; implying limita-
 Provo'cation, *s.* a cause of anger
 Provo'cative, *s.* any thing which revives a
 decayed or cloyed appetite
 Provo'cative, *a.* stimulating; inciting
 Provo'cativeness, *s.* the quality of being pro-
 Provo'catory, *s.* a challenge [vocative
 Provo'cke, *v. a.* to rouse, enrage, challenge
 Provo'cker, *s.* one that raises anger
 Provo'kingly, *ad.* so as to raise anger
 Pro'vost, *s.* the chief of any corporate body
 Pro'vostship, *s.* the office of a provost
 Prow, *s.* the head or fore part of a ship
 Prow'ess, *s.* bravery, military courage
 Prowl, *v.* to rove over; wander for prey
 Prowl, *s.* a roving for prey
 Prowler, *s.* one that roves about for prey
 Prox'imate, *a.* next, near; immediate
 Prox'imately, *ad.* without intervention
 Prox'ime, *a.* immediate, next
 Prox'imity, *s.* nearness; neighbourhood
 Prox'y, *s.* a substitute or agent for another
 Prox'yship, *s.* office of a proxy
 Pruce, *s.* Prussian leather
 Prude, *s.* a woman over nice and scrupulous

POVERTY IS THE TEST OF CIVILITY AND THE TOUCHSTONE OF FRIENDSHIP.

POLITICS IS THE FOOD OF SENSE EXPOSED TO THE HUNGER OF FOLLY.

PSY]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PUG

PRAYER IS THE WING WHEREWITH THE SOUL FLIES TO HEAVEN.

Prudence, *s.* wisdom applied to practice
 Prudent, *a.* practically wise, discreet
 Prudential, *a.* consistent with prudence
 Prudentiality, *s.* eligibility on principles of prudence
 Prudentially, *ad.* according to prudence
 Prudentials, *s. pl.* maxims of prudence
 Prudently, *ad.* wisely, discreetly
 Prudery, *s.* overmuch nicety in conduct
 Prudish, *a.* adroitly grave
 Prudna, *s.* the hoar frost
 Pruduous, *a.* belonging to the hoar frost
 Prune, *s.* a dried plum—*v.* to lop trees, &c.
 Prunella, *s.* pruned saltpetre; the dryness of the throat and tongue in fevers
 Prunello, *s.* a kind of silken stuff; a plum
 Pruner, *s.* one that crops trees
 Pruniferous, *a.* bearing plums
 Pruning, *s.* the topping off the superfluous branches of fruit-trees
 Pruning-hook, Pruning-knife, *s.* a hook or knife used in lopping trees
 Prurience, Prurieny, *s.* an itching for, or great desire
 Prurient, *a.* itching, hot, eager
 Pruriginous, *a.* having a tendency to itch
 Prurigo, *s.* an itching
 Prussian, *a.* pertaining to Prussia
 Prussiate, *s.* a salt of prussic acid with a salifiable base
 Prussic-acid, *s.* one of the strongest poisons known. It is a compound, and sometimes called hydrocyanic acid
 Pry, *s.* narrow inspection
 Pry, *v. n.* to inspect officiously, &c.
 Prying, *part. a.* uneasingly active in learning the secrets of others
 Pryingly, *ad.* with impertinent curiosity
 Prytane, Prytanis, *s.* a President of the Senate of Five Hundred, in Ancient Greece
 Prytanum, *s.* a common-hall
 Psalm, *s.* a holy song, a sacred hymn [N.B. In all words beginning with *Ps*, or *Pt*, the letter *P* is silent
 Psalmist, *s.* a writer, &c. of psalms [most
 Psalmic, Psalmical, *a.* relating to psalm
 Psalmist, *s.* one who sings holy songs
 Psalmody, *s.* a singing of psalms
 Psalmographer, *s.* a writer of psalms
 Psalmography, *s.* the writing of psalms
 Psalter, *s.* a psalm-book, book of psalms
 Psaltery, *s.* a kind of harp for psalms
 Psammite, *s.* a species of sandstone
 Pseudo, *a.* false, counterfeit, pretended
 Pseudo-apostle, *s.* a false apostle
 Pseudograph, Pseudography, *s.* false writing; a counterfeit hand
 Pseudologist, *s.* a retailer of falsehood
 Pseudology, *s.* false speaking, lying
 Pseudo-metallic (lustre), *s.* the lustre perceptible only when held towards the light
 Pseudomorphous, *a.* of irregular shape
 Pseudonymous, *a.* having a fictitious signature
 Pseudo-philosopher, *s.* a pretended philosopher
 Pseudo-philosophy, *s.* false philosophy [most
 Pseudo-trinea, *s.* a species of insect like a
 Pseudo-volcanic, *a.* pertaining to a pseudo-volcano
 Pseudo-volcano, *s.* a volcano that emits no
 Pshaw! *interj.* expressing contempt, &c.
 Psittaceous, *a.* of the parrot kind
 Psosas, *s.* the two inside muscles of the hind
 Psora, *s.* [Gr.] scabbiness, mange
 Psychologic, Psychologial, *a.* of or belonging to the study of the soul

Psychologist, *s.* one who treats on the soul
 Psychology, *s.* a treatise on the soul
 Psychophobia, *s.* a dread of any thing cold
 Psittacian, *s.* a bird; the white grouse
 Ptsan, *s.* a cooling medical drink made of pearl barley, decocted with raisins, &c.
 Ptolemic, *a.* belonging to the system of Ptolemy, the astronomer; in which the earth is supposed to be fixed in the centre of the universe [then
 Ptyalism, *s.* an effusion of spittle; salivation
 Pysmagogue, *s.* a medicine producing salivation
 Puberty, *s.* ripeness of age [then
 Pubes, *s.* the hairiness of plants
 Pubescence, *s.* the state of puberty
 Pubescent, *a.* arriving at puberty
 Public, *a.* common, not private; manifest
 Public, *s.* the body of a nation; the people
 Publican, *s.* a toll-gatherer; a victualler
 Publication, *s.* the act of publishing
 Publicist, *s.* a writer on the laws of nature
 Publicity, *s.* notoriety [and nation
 Publicly, *ad.* openly, in full view [munity
 Public-spirited, *a.* interested for the common
 Public-spiritiveness, *s.* a disposition to advance the public good
 Publish, *v. a.* to make known, to set forth
 Publisher, *s.* one who gives publicity to any thing; one who publishes a book
 Puccoon, *s.* a plant; the blood-root
 Puce, *a.* of a dark-brown colour
 Pucelage, *s.* a state of virginity
 Puceron, *s.* a tribe of insects infesting the bark of trees
 Puck, *s.* a supposed sprite or fairy
 Puckball, *s.* a fungous plant full of dust
 Pucker, *s.* anything gathered into a fold
 Pucker, *v. a.* to gather into plaits or folds
 Pudder, *s.* a noise, bustle, tumult
 Pudder, *v.* to make a tumult; embarrass
 Pudding, *s.* a sort of food; a gut
 Pudding-bag, Pudding-cloth, *s.* the bag or cloth in which a pudding is boiled
 Pudding-pie, *s.* a pudding with meat baked in it; a kind of custard [clerical gown
 Pudding-sleeve, *s.* a sleeve of the full-dress
 Pudding-stone, *s.* conglomerate sandstone
 Pudding-time, *s.* the beginning of a meal
 Puddle, *s.* a small dirty lake, a dirty splash
 Puddle, *v. n.* to make a dirty stir
 Puddly, *a.* muddy; dirty; mucky
 Pudency, Pudicity, *s.* modesty, chastity
 Puden'da, *s. pl.* the parts of generation
 Puerile, *a.* childish, boyish, trifling
 Puerility, *s.* childishness, boyishness
 Puerperal, *a.* relating to childbirth
 Puerperous, *a.* bearing children; lying in
 Puff, *s.* a small blast or breath of wind; a utensil used in powdering the hair; anything light or porous; undeserved praise
 Puff, *v. a.* to swell with wind; to pant
 Puff-ball, *s.* a fungus full of dust
 Puffer, *s.* one that puffs; a boaster
 Puffin, *s.* a water-fowl; a fish
 Puffinapple, *s.* a sort of apple
 Puffiness, *s.* the quality of being turgid
 Puffingly, *ad.* tumidly; with swell
 Puffy, *a.* windy; flatulent; tumid; turgid
 Pug, *s.* a small Dutch dog; a monkey
 Pugh! *interj.* denoting contempt
 Pugil, *s.* a small quantity
 Pugilism, *s.* practice of fighting with the fists
 Pugilist, *s.* a fighter; a boxer
 Pugilistic, *a.* relating to prize-fighting
 Pugacious, *a.* inclinable to fight
 Pugacity, *s.* inclination to fight

PLENTY BEGETTETH WANT, FOR HE THAT HATH MUCH NEEDS MUCH.

Pu'isne, *a.* young, younger; later in time; petty, small, inconsiderable, puny
Pu'issance, *s.* power, force, might
Pu'issant, *a.* powerful, mighty, forcible
Pu'isantly, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly
Puke, *s.* a medicine causing a vomit
Puke, *r. n.* to vomit—*a.* of a colour between black and russet
Pu'chritude, *s.* beauty, grace, comeliness
Pule, *v. n.* to whine, to cry, to whimper
Pu'lenee, *a.* pertaining to a flea
Pu'lesse, *Pu'licous*, *a.* abounding with fleas
Pu'ling, *s.* the act of crying like a chicken; a kind of whine
Pu'lingly, *ad.* with whining; with complaint
Pu'lk'ing, *s.* a Laplander's travelling sledge
Pull, *s.* the act of pulling; pluck
Pull, *v. a.* to draw violently, to pluck, to tear
Pu'let, *s.* a young hen
Pu'licy, *s.* a small wheel for a running cord
Pu'licat, *s.* a kind of silk handkerchief
Pu'licate, *v. n.* to germinate; to bud
Pu'lut'ion, *s.* the act of budding
Pu'monary, *Pu'mon'ic*, *Pu'mon'ical*, *Pu'mo'neous*, *a.* pertaining to the lungs
Pu'monary, *s.* the plant lung-wort
Pu'mon'ic, *s.* a medicine for diseases of the
Pulp, *v. n.* to deprive of the pulp [lungs
Pulp, *s.* any soft mass; soft part of fruit
Pu'pit, *s.* an exalted place to speak in
Pu'p'osness, *s.* softness
Pu'p'y, *Pu'p'ous*, *a.* soft, pappy, full of pulp
Pu'ssatile, *a.* that may be struck or beaten, as a drum, tabor, &c.
Pu'sate, *v. n.* to beat or throb
Pu'sation, *s.* the act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing; also the beating of the pulse
Pu'sative, *a.* heating; throbbing
Pu'sator, *s.* a striker; a beater
Pu'satory, *a.* beating like the pulse
Pulse, *s.* motion of the blood; all sorts of grain contained in pods
Pulse, *v. n.* to beat as the pulse
Pu'stic, *a.* moving or exciting the pulse
Pu'ston, *s.* the act of driving forward
Pu'taceous, *a.* macerated; softened
Pu'verable, *a.* possible to be reduced to dust
Pu'verate, *v. a.* to beat into powder
Pu'verin, *Pu'verine*, *s.* ashes of barilla
Pu'verization, *s.* reduction to dust or powder
Pu'verize, *v. a.* to reduce to powder or dust
Pu'verous, *a.* consisting of dust; like powder
Pu'veruence, *s.* dustiness; abundance of dust
Pu'verulent, *a.* dusty, reduced to powder
Pu'vevil, *s.* sweet scents—*v. a.* to perfume
Pu'na, *s.* a rapacious quadruped of America
Pu'nicate, *v. a.* to smoothe with pumice
Pu'nic, *s.* a spongy stone, full of pores
Pu'nicous, *a.* pertaining to pumice
Pump, *s.* a water engine; a sort of shoe
Pump, *v. n.* to work a pump, to throw out water by a pump; to examine artfully
Pump-brake, *s.* the handle of a ship's pump
Pump-dale, *s.* a long wooden tube to receive and convey the pumped water
Pumper, *s.* the person or the instrument that pumps; an intrusive fellow
Pumpion, *Pump'kin*, *s.* a plant
Pun, *s.* an equivocation, a quibble
Pun, *v. n.* to quibble, to play upon words
Punch, *s.* a pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a mixed liquor; the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show; a short fat fellow
Punch, *v. a.* to bore a hole with a punch

Punch'-bowl, *s.* a bowl to make punch in
Pun'cheon, *s.* a tool; a cask of 84 gallons
Punch'er, *s.* an instrument to make holes
Punchinello, *s.* a buffoon; a puppet
Punch'y, *a.* short; thick; fat
Punctated, *a.* drawn to a point
Punctiform, *a.* having the form of a point
Punctilio, *s.* nicety of behaviour
Punctilious, *a.* exact, nice, ceremonious
Punctiliously, *ad.* with great exactness
Punctiliousness, *s.* exactness of behaviour
Puncto, *s.* ceremony; the point in fencing
Punctual, *a.* exact, scrupulously accurate
Punctualist, *s.* one who is very exact
Punctuality, *Punctualness*, *s.* exactness
Punctually, *ad.* exactly, scrupulously
Punctuate, *v. a.* to distinguish by points
Punctuation, *s.* the method of pointing
Punctuist, *s.* one skilled in punctuation
Punctulate, *v. n.* to mark with small spots
Puncture, *s.* a hole made with a sharp point
Pu'ndit, *s.* a learned Bramin
Pu'ngency, *s.* power of pricking; acridness
Pu'ngent, *a.* pricking, sharp, acrimonious
Pu'nic, *a.* false, faithless, treacherous
Pu'nic, *s.* the ancient language of the Car-Pu'nic'ous, *a.* purple [thagianus
Pu'inness, *s.* smallness, tenderness
Pu'nish, *v. a.* to chastise, correct, afflict
Pu'nishable, *a.* worthy of punishment
Pu'nishableness, *s.* the quality of deserving or admitting punishment
Pu'nisher, *s.* one who inflicts pains for crime
Pu'nishment, *s.* the pain or penalty inflicted for a crime; chastisement
Pu'nition, *s.* punishment
Pu'ntive, *Pu'ntory*, *a.* punishing
Pu'nt, *s.* a strumpet; a prostitute
Pu'ning, *s.* the art of playing on words
Pu'ner, *Pu'ner's*, *s.* one who is fond of puns
Punt, *s.* a flat-bottomed boat
Punt, *v. n.* to play at basset or ombre
Pu'nter, *s.* one that plays in basset
Pu'ny, *a.* young; inferior; peaking; weakly
Pup, *v.* to bring forth whelps—*s.* a puppy
Pu'pa, *s.* in natural history, the chrysalis
Pu'pil, *s.* the apple of the eye; a scholar
Pu'pillage, *s.* minority; wardship; the state of being a scholar
Pu'pilarity, *s.* nonage; state of a pupil
Pu'pillary, *a.* pertaining to a pupil [sects
Pu'p'orous, *a.* feeding on the larvae of in-Pu'p'et, *s.* a small doll; a wooden image
Pu'p'etman, *s.* the master of a puppetshow
Pu'p'et-player, *s.* one that manages the mo-Pu'p'etry, *s.* affectation [tious of a puppet
Pu'p'etshow, *s.* a mock play by images
Pu'p'y, *s.* a whelp; a saucy ignorant fellow
Pu'p'yism, *s.* extreme affectation; foppery
Pur, *s.* the gentle noise made by a cat
Pur, *v. n.* to murmur as a cat or a leopard
Puran'ic, *a.* pertaining to the sacred poems of the Hindoos [stone
Pur'beck-stone, *s.* a hard calcareous sand-
Pur'blind, *a.* short-sighted, near-sighted
Pur'blindness, *s.* shortness of sight
Pur'chaseable, *a.* that may be purchased
Pur'chase, *s.* any thing bought for a price
Pur'chase, *v. a.* to buy, to obtain at an expense; to expiate by a fine, &c.
Pur'chase-money, *s.* money laid out in the purchase of any thing
Pur'chaser, *s.* one who makes a purchase
Pure, *a.* not sullied; chaste; unmingled
Pu'rely, *ad.* in a pure manner; merely
Pu'reness, *s.* clearness; innocence

PATIENTLY SHOULD THAT BE BORNE, WHICH NO STRENGTH CAN OVERCOME, NOR COUNSEL AVOID.

PRAISE IS POISON TO AN AMBITIOUS MAN, FOR IT LEADS HIM BEYOND THE SCOPE OF HONESTY.

[PUR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PYR]

PLEASURE AMONGST VIRTUES, IS LIKE A HARLOT AMONGST THE INNOCENT—SHE DECOYS AND DESTROYS.

Pur'dle, Pur'dlew, *s.* a border of embroidery
 Pur'dle, *v. a.* to decorate with embroidery
 Purgat'ion, *s.* the act of cleansing, &c.
 Purgat'orial, *a.* relating to purgatory
 Purgative, *s.* a cathartic medicine
 Purgative, *a.* cleaning downwards
 Purgat'orial, *a.* relating to purgatory
 Pur'gatory, *s.* a place in which the Papists suppose that souls are purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven
 Purge, *s.* a medicine causing stools
 Purge, *v.* to cleanse, clear, evacuate by stool
 Purger, *s.* a cleanser; purge; cathartic
 Purging, *s.* a cleansing; a looseness
 Purificat'on, *s.* the act of purifying, &c.
 Purificative, Purificatory, *a.* having power or tendency to make pure
 Purifier, *s.* a cleanser, a refiner
 Puriform, *a.* like pus; in the form of pus
 Purify, *v.* to make or grow pure; to clear
 Purifying, *s.* the act of making clean
 Purism, *s.* immaculate morals and conduct
 Purist, *s.* one over nice in the use of words
 Puritan, *s.* a pretender to eminent sanctity
 Puritan, Puritanic, Puritanical, *a.* relating to puritans; saintly [puritans
 Puritanically, *ad.* after the manner of the
 Puritanism, *s.* the doctrine of the puritans
 Puritanize, *v. n.* to affect puritanism
 Pur'ity, *s.* cleanness, chastity, innocence
 Purl, *s.* a kind of lace; a bitter malt liquor
 Purl, *v. n.* to flow with a gentle noise
 Purlicu, *s.* an enclosure, district, border
 Purling, *s.* the continual murmur of a stream
 Pur'ling, *part. a.* running with a murmuring noise as a stream or brook does
 Pur'lins, *s.* inside braces to rafters
 Purloin, *v. a.* to steal, to pilfer, to filch
 Purloin'er, *s.* a thief; a plagiary
 Purloin'ing, *s.* theft; plagiarism
 Purparty, *s.* a share, a part in a division
 Purple, *s.* the purple colour; a purple dress
 → *v. a.* to colour with purple
 Purple, *a.* red tingured with blue
 Purples, *s. pl.* purple spots in a fever
 Purplish, *s.* somewhat purple; like purple
 Purport, *s.* a design, tendency, meaning
 Purport, *v. a.* to intend; to tend to show
 Purpose, *s.* intention, design, effect
 Purpose, *v. a.* to design, intend, resolve
 Purposeless, *a.* having no effect
 Purposely, *ad.* by design; by intention
 Purpres'ture, *s.* an encroachment on public property
 Pur'prise, *s.* the whole compass of a manor
 Pur'urate, *s.* purpuric acid with a salt
 Pur'pura, *a.* purple [fiable base
 Pur'puric (acid), *s.* the effect of nitric acid upon the litmic
 Purr, *s.* a sea lark
 Purse, *s.* a small bag to contain money, &c.
 Purse, *v. a.* to contract as a purse
 Pur'senet, *s.* a net of a purselike form
 Pur'sepride, *s.* the insolence of a purse-proud person; vulgar ostentation
 Pur'seproud, *a.* puffed up with money
 Pur'ser, *s.* an officer on board a ship who has the care of the provisions, &c.
 Pur'sness, *s.* shortness of breath
 Pur'slain, *s.* a plant
 Pursuable, *a.* that may be pursued
 Pursu'ance, *s.* process; prosecution
 Pursu'ant, *a.* done in consequence or prosecution of any thing
 Pursue, *v. a.* to chase, continue, proceed

Pursu'er, *s.* one who follows in hostility
 Pursuit, *s.* the act of following; a chase
 Pursuivant, *s.* an attendant on heralds
 Pur'sy, *a.* short-breathed and fat
 Pur'tenance, *s.* the pluck of an animal
 Pur'ulence, *s.* generation of pus or matter
 Pur'ulent, *a.* full of corrupt matter or pus
 Purvey, *v.* to buy in provisions; to procure
 Purvey'ance, *s.* procurement of victuals
 Purvey'or, *s.* one who provides victuals
 Pur'view, *s.* a proviso; a providing clause
 Pus, *s.* corruption, thick matter
 Push, *v. a.* to thrust, push forward, urge
 Push, *s.* a thrust; attack; trial; pimple
 Push'er, *s.* one that drives forward
 Push'ing, *a.* enterprising; vigorous
 Push'pin, *s.* a child's play
 Pusillanimity, *s.* cowardice, timidity
 Pusillan'itious, *a.* mean-spirited, cowardly
 Pusillan'itiously, *ad.* with pusillanimity
 Pusillan'itousness, *s.* meanness of spirit
 Puss, *s.* the term for a hare or cat
 Pus'siness, *s.* the state of being bloated
 Pus'sy, *a.* inflated; fat; swelled
 Pus'tular, *a.* covered with pustules
 Pus'tulate, *v. a.* to form into pustules
 Pus'tule, *s.* a little pimple or wheal; a push
 Pus'tulous, *a.* full of pustules, pimply
 Put, *v.* to lay; place; repose; urge; state; unite; propose; form; regulate
 Put, *s.* a rustic, a clown; a game at cards
 Put'age, *s.* (in law) prostitution on the woman's part; fornication
 Put'aunism, *s.* the life of a prostitute
 Put'ative, *a.* supposed; reputed
 Put'ed, *a.* mean, low, worthless
 Put'idious, *s.* meanness; vileness
 Putred'itious, *a.* stinking; rotten
 Putrefac'tion, *s.* rottenness
 Putrefac'tive, *a.* tending to putrefaction
 Putrefac'tiveness, *s.* a tendency to putrefaction
 Put'refy, *v.* to rot, to make rotten [tion
 Putres'cence, *s.* the state of rotting
 Putres'cent, *a.* growing rotten
 Putres'cible, *a.* susceptible of putrefaction
 Putrid, *a.* rotten, corrupt, offensive
 Putrid'ity, Putrid'ness, *s.* rottenness
 Put'ter, *s.* one who puts or places
 Put'ter-on, *s.* an inciter or instigator
 Put'tingstone, *s.* a stone to be thrown by
 Put'tock, *s.* a bird, the buzzard [hand
 Putty, *s.* a cement used by glaziers—*v. a.* to lay on a kind of cement
 Puzzle, *s.* embarrassment; perplexity
 Puzzle, *v. a.* to embarrass, to perplex
 Puzzle-headed, *a.* having the head bewildered
 Puzzler, *s.* one that perplexes
 Puz'zolan, *s.* volcanic ashes or earth
 Py'nite, *s.* a mineral; the shorlous topaz
 Pye, *s.* a confused mass; a bird
 Pye'nostyle, *s.* a building with close columns
 Py'garg, Py'gargus, *s.* a fowl of the genus
 Pyg'mean, *a.* belonging to a pygmy (Falco
 Pyg'my, *s.* a dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high; anything little
 Pyke, *s.* a foot messenger in India [Council
 Py'lagore, *s.* a member of the Amphipctonic
 Py'loric, *a.* pertaining to the pylorus
 Py'lorus, *s.* the lower orifice of the stomach
 Py'rocouth, *s.* a kind of thorn [and
 Pyral'ionite, *s.* a greenish mineral from Fin-
 Py'ramid, *s.* a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one
 Pyram'idal, Pyramid'ic, Pyramid'ical, *a.* in the form of a pyramid

PURSE IS LIKE A VAPOUR, WHICH ASCENDS HIGH, BUT SOON VANISHES AWAY IN SMOKE.

[PYX]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[QUA

Pyramidically, *ad.* in form of a pyramid
Pyramidicalness, *s.* the state or quality of
being pyramidal

Pyramoid, *s.* a solid figure
formed by the rotation of a semi-parabola

Pyre, *s.* a pile on which the dead are burnt

Pyrite, *s.* a variety of the garnet

Pyretics, *s.* medicines which cure fevers

Pyretology, *s.* a treatise on fevers

Pyritiform, *a.* having the form of a pear

Pyritaceous, *a.* pertaining to pyrites

Pyrite, *s.* a marcasite; the firestone

Pyritic, Pyritical, *a.* containing pyrites

Pyritiferous, *a.* producing pyrites

Pyritize, *v. a.* to convert into pyrite

Pyritology, *s.* a treatise on pyrites

Pyritous, *a.* of the nature of pyrites

Pyrofoli, *s. pl.* the fireworks of the ancients

Pyrofolical, *a.* relating to fireworks

Pyrogon, *s.* a variety of diopside

Pyrography, *s.* adoration of fire

Pyrologous, Pyrolognic, Pyrolog'nous, *a.*
produced or generated by the distillation
of wood (nous acid

Pyrolog'nite, *s.* a salt formed from pyrolog-

Pyrolog'nic (acid), *s.* a recently discovered
acid from the uric

Pyrologist, *s.* a believer in the doctrine of

Pyrology, *s.* a treatise on heat [latent heat

Pyromancy, *s.* a divination by fire

Pyromantic, *a.* pertaining to pyromancy—
s. one who pretends to divine by fire

Pyrometer, *s.* an instrument to measure the
alteration of the dimensions of metals,
and other solid bodies, arising from heat

Pyrophane, *s.* a mineral naturally opaque,
but when heated transparent [heat

Pyrophaneous, *a.* rendered transparent by

Pyrophorous, *a.* resembling pyrophorus

Pyrophorus, *s.* a substance which ignites
when exposed to the air

Pyrothite, *s.* a very rare mineral

Pyroscope, *s.* an instrument for measuring
the pulsation of the air

Pyrosis, *s.* a morbid redness of the face

Pyrosulphate, *s.* a mineral found in Sweden

Pyrotartric, Pyrotartrous (acid), *s.* that
distilled from the pure tartrate of potash

Pyrotartrite, *s.* a salt formed by pyrotar-

Pyrotartrous acid with another substance

Pyrotechnic, Pyrotechnical, *a.* relating to
fireworks

Pyrotechnics, *s.* the art of fireworks

Pyrotechnist, *s.* one who understands the
art of pyrotechny

Pyrotechny, *s.* the art of making fireworks

Pyrotic, *a.* caustic, burning

Pyrotics, *s. pl.* in medicine, caustics

Pyroxene, *s.* the mineral augite

Pyroxenic, *a.* pertaining to pyroxene

Pyrrhic, *s.* a poetic foot of two short syl-

lables; a kind of dance

Pyrrhon'ic, *a.* pertaining to pyrrhonism

Pyrrhonism, *s.* scepticism; universal doubt

Pyrrhonist, *s.* one who doubts every thing

Pythagorean, *s.* a follower of Pythagoras

Pythagorean, *a.* relating to the doctrines of

Pythagoras, on the transmigration of souls,
and the situation of the heavenly bodies

Pythagorism, *s.* doctrines of Pythagoras

Pythian, *a.* pertaining to the priestess of

Pythones, *s.* a sorceress, a witch [Apollo

Pythonic, *a.* pretending to foretell events

Pythont, *s.* a conjurer [lic. keep the host

Pyx, *s.* the box in which the Roman Catho-

Pyxis, *s.* the cavity of the hip-bone

Q.

Q IS a consonant borrowed from the
Latin or French, for which the Sax-
ons used *cw*. It was used as a Latin nu-
meral for 500; and, with a dash over it,
for 500,000

Quab, *s.* a sort of fish

Quachil'to, *s.* a Brazilian aquat'c fowl

Quack, *v. n.* to cry like a duck; to brag

Quack, *s.* a tricking practitioner in physic
or any other art

Quack, *a.* falsely pretending to cure diseases

Quack'ery, *s.* mean or bad acts in physic

Quack'ish, *a.* boasting like a quack

Quack'ism, *s.* the practice of quackery

Quadrage'na, *s.* a papal indulgence, multi-
plying the remission of penance by forties

Quadragesimal, *a.* pertaining to Lent

Quad'rangle, *s.* a figure that has four right
sides, and as many angles

Quadran'gular, *a.* having four right angles

Quad'rant, *s.* the fourth part; an instru-
ment with which altitudes are taken

Quadran'tal, *a.* in the fourth part of a circle

Quadran'tal, *s.* the amphora, a water-vessel

Quad'rat, *s.* a piece of metal to fill spaces be-
tween words in printing

Quad'rate, *s.* a square; an aspect of the
heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant
from each other ninety degrees

Quad'rate, *v. n.* to suit; to correspond

Quad'rate, *a.* having four equal sides

Quadra'tic, *a.* belonging to a square

Quad'atrix, *s.* a square; a kind of line in
geometry

Quad'ration, *s.* the act of squaring; the
first and last quarter of the moon [earth

Quad'ral, *s.* a square stone made of chalky

Quadren'nial, *a.* comprising four years

Quadren'nially, *ad.* once in four years

Quad'rible, *a.* that may be squared

Quadricap'sular, *a.* having the seed-vessel
divided into four partitions

Quadricor'nous, *a.* having four horns

Quadride'cimal, *a.* having ten faces, as with
some crystals

Quadriden'tate, *a.* having four teeth

Quadri'd, *a.* cloven into four divisions

Quadrigena'rous, *a.* consisting of forty

Quadru'ngous, *a.* pinnate; with four pair of
leaves

Quadriat'eral, *a.* having four sides

Quadriat'eral, *a.* consisting of four letters

Quadrille, *s.* a game at cards; a dance

Quadrilo'cular, *a.* having four cells

Quadri'nomial, *a.* having four denomination-

Quadri'nomial, *a.* consisting of four deno-

minations

Quadripartite, *a.* divided into four parts

Quadripartite, *ad.* in four divisions

Quadripartit'ion, *s.* a division by four

Quadriphyllous, *a.* having four leaves

Quadrif'one, *s.* a galley with 4 tiers of oars

Quadrif'yllable, *s.* a word of four syllables

Quadri'valve, Quadri'vular, *a.* having
four valves

Quadri'val, *a.* having four ways meeting at
one and the same point

Quadroon', *s.* the offspring of a mulatt-
woman by a white man

Quadrumanous, *a.* having four hands

Quadrune, *s.* a gritstone with a calcareous
 Quadruped, *s.* a four-footed animal (cement
 Quadruped, *a.* having four feet
 Quadripedal, Quadripedous, Quadriped-
 ant, *a.* going on four feet
 Quadruple, *a.* fourfold, four times told
 Quadruple, *v. a.* to make four times as much
 Quadruplicate, *v. a.* to make fourfold
 Quadruplication, *s.* the taking or adding a
 thing four times
 Quadruply, *ad.* in a fourfold proportion
 Quere, *v. n.* [Lat.] inquire; seek; a word put
 when anything is recommended to inquiry
 Quaff, *v.* to drink luxuriously or largely
 Quaffer, *s.* he who quaffs—*v. a.* to feel out
 Quaggy, *a.* boggy, soft, not solid
 Quagmire, *s.* a shaking marsh; a bog
 Quail, *s.* a bird of game
 Quail, *v. n.* to sink into dejection
 Quailing, *s.* act of failing in resolution
 Quailpipe, *s.* a pipe to allure quails with
 Quaint, *a.* nice, superfluously exact
 Quaintly, *ad.* nicely, exactly; artfully
 Quaintness, *s.* affected elegance
 Quake, *s.* a shudder; a tremulous agitation
 Quake, *v. n.* to shake with cold or fear
 Quaker, *s.* one of a religious sect, distin-
 guished by several particularities in op-
 inious, dress, and manners
 Quakerism, *s.* the tenets of the Quakers
 Quakerly, *a.* resembling Quakers
 Quaking, *s.* trepidation
 Quaffable, *a.* that may be qualified
 Qualification, *s.* an accomplishment, &c.
 Qualifier, *s.* that which qualifies
 Qualify, *v. a.* to make fit; soften, modify
 Quality, *s.* nature relatively considered;
 property; temper; rank; qualification
 Qualm, *s.* a sudden fit of sickness; a tem-
 porary rising of the conscience
 Qualmish, *a.* seized with sickly languor
 Qualmishness, *s.* a sensation of nausea
 Quandary, *s.* a doubt; a difficulty
 Quantitative, Quantitative, *a.* estimable ac-
 cording to quantity
 Quantity, *s.* bulk; weight; portion; mea-
 sure of time in pronouncing syllables
 Quantum, *s.* the quantity, the amount
 Quarantine, *s.* the space of 40 days, during
 which a ship, suspected of infection, is
 obliged to forbear intercourse with the
 inhabitants of the place at which it arrives
 Quarrel, *s.* a brawl, scuffle, contest
 Quarrel, *v. n.* to debate; scuffle; find fault
 Quarreller, *s.* one who quarrels
 Quarrelling, *s.* dispute; disagreement
 Quarrellous, *a.* easily provoked to anger
 Quarrelsome, *a.* inclined to quarrels
 Quarrelsome, *ad.* petulantly; cholericly
 Quarrelsome, *s.* petulance
 Quarry, *s.* an arrow; game; stone-mine
 Quarry, *v. n.* to prey upon, to feed on
 Quarryman, *s.* one who digs in a quarry
 Quart, *s.* the fourth part of a gallon
 Quartan, *a.* occurring every fourth day
 Quartan-ague, *s.* an ague in which the fit
 returns every fourth day
 Quartaion, *s.* a chymical operation
 Quarter, *s.* a fourth part; mercy; station;
 region; a measure of eight bushels
 Quarter, *v. a.* to divide into four parts; to
 station soldiers; to diet; to bear as an
 appendage to the hereditary arms
 Quarterage, *s.* a quarterly allowance
 Quarter-day, *s.* one of the four days in the
 year on which rent, &c. is paid

Quarterdeck, *s.* the short upper-deck
 Quartering, *s.* a partition of a shield con-
 taining many coats of arms
 Quarterly, *ad.* once in a quarter of a year
 Quarterly, *a.* consisting of a fourth
 Quartermaster, *s.* an officer who regulates
 the quarters for soldiers
 Quarter, *s.* the fourth part of a pint
 Quarters, *s.* the station appointed for soldiers
 Quarter-sessions, *s.* a court of law held every
 quarter of a year
 Quarterstaff, *s.* an ancient staff of defence
 Quatile, *s.* an aspect of the planets, when
 they are three signs or ninety degrees dis-
 tant from each other
 Quarto, *s.* a book, of which every leaf is a
 quarter of a sheet
 Quartz, *s.* a kind of metallic stone
 Quas, *s.* a beverage of the Russians
 Quash, *v.* to crush, to squeeze; to annul
 Quash, *s.* a pompon, a kind of melon
 Quassation, *s.* the act of shaking
 Quassia, *s.* a medicinal bitter
 Quarter-cousins, *s. pl.* those within the four
 first degrees of kindred
 Quaternary, Quaternion, Quaternity, *s.*
 the number four
 Quatorze, *s.* at piquet, four cards of the
 same denomination
 Quatrain, *s.* four lines rhyming alternately
 Quatrain, *a.* consisting of four parts
 Quave, *v. n.* to shake; to vibrate
 Quaver, *v. n.* to shake the voice; to vibrate
 --*s.* shake of the voice; a musical note
 Quaverer, *s.* a warbler; one who quavers
 Quavering, *s.* act of slaking the voice, or
 of producing a shake on an instrument
 Quay, *s.* a key for landing goods
 Quean, *s.* a strumpet, a worthless woman
 Queasiness, *s.* the sickness of a nauseated
 stomach
 Queasy, *s.* fastidious, sick, squeamish
 Queck, *v. n.* to shrink; to show pain
 Queen, *s.* the wife of a king
 Queen, *v. n.* to imitate a queen
 Queen-dowager, *s.* the widow of a king
 Queening, *s.* an apple
 Queen-like, *a.* resembling a queen
 Queenly, *a.* suitable to a queen
 Queer, *a.* odd, strange; awkward; original
 Queerly, *ad.* particularly; oddly; strangely
 Queerness, *s.* oddness; particularity
 Queest, *s.* a kind of wild pigeon
 Quell, *v. a.* to crush; appease; subdue
 Quester, *s.* one that subdues
 Quelqu'echose, *s.* [Fr.] a trifle; a kickshaw
 Quench, *v.* to extinguish, cool, allay
 Quenchable, *a.* that may be quenched
 Quencher, *s.* that which quenches
 Quenches, *a.* unextinguishable
 Quer'ele, *s.* a complaint to a court
 Querent, *s.* a complainant; an inquirer
 Querimonious, *a.* querulous; complaining
 Querimoniously, *ad.* querulously
 Querimoniousness, *s.* disposition to complain
 Querist, *s.* an asker of questions
 Quern, *s.* a hand-mill for grinding grain
 Querpo, *s.* a dress close to the body
 Querquedula, *s.* an aquatic fowl
 Quer'ry. [See *Eguary*.]
 Querulous, *a.* habitually complaining
 Querulously, *ad.* in a complaining manner
 Querulousness, *s.* the habit or quality of
 complaining mournfully
 Que'ry, *v. n.* to question; to express doubts
 Que'ry, *s.* an inquiry; a question

QUARRELS AND CONTROVERSIES ABOUT RELIGION INVARIABLY DISHONOUR IT.

Quest, *s.* a search; an impaneled jury
 Quest, *v. n.* to search for; to seek
 Question, *s.* interrogatory, doubt, dispute
 Question, *v.* to inquire, doubt, dispute
 Questionable, *a.* suspicious, doubtful
 Questionableness, *s.* the quality of being questionable
 Questionary, *a.* inquiring; questioning
 Questioner, Questionist, *s.* an inquirer
 Questionless, *ad.* without doubt, certainly
 Quest-man, *s.* a starter of lawsuits; an inquirer into misdemeanors, &c.
 Questor, *s.* a Roman public treasurer
 Questorship, *s.* office of a questor
 Questorist, *s.* a seeker; a pursuer
 Questuary, *s.* one who collects profits
 Questuary, *a.* greedy, studious of profit
 Queue, *s.* hair twisted and worn as a tail
 Quib, *s.* sarcasm, a bitter taunt
 Quibble, *v. n.* to pun, to equivocate
 Quibble, *s.* slight cavil; a pun
 Quibbler, *s.* an equivocator; a punster
 Quick, *a.* living; ready, swift, speedy
 Quick, *s.* living flesh; any sensible part
 Quick, *ad.* nimbly; speedily; readily
 Quick'en, *v.* to make or become alive; excite
 Quick'ener, *s.* that which accelerates
 Quick-eyed, *a.* having sharp sight
 Quick'lime, *s.* an earthy substance calcined
 Quick'ly, *ad.* speedily, nimbly, actively
 Quick-match, *s.* a combustible composition used by artillery-men
 Quick'ness, *s.* sharpness, activity, speed
 Quick'sand, *s.* a shifting or shaking sand
 Quick-scented, *a.* having quick perception by the nose
 Quick'set, *s.* a sort of thorn of which hedges are made; a living plant, set to grow
 Quicksighted, *a.* having a sharp sight
 Quicksightedness, *s.* sharpness of sight
 Quick'silver, *s.* mercury, a fluid mineral
 Quick'silvered, *a.* overlaid with quicksilver
 Quickwitted, *a.* having ready wit
 Quid, *s.* [probably a corruption of *quid*] something chewed; as, a *quid* of tobacco
 Quid'dany, *s.* marmalade, a confection of quinces made with sugar [thing]
 Quid'dative, *a.* constituting the essence of a
 Quid'dit, *s.* a subtily; an equivocation
 Quid'dity, *s.* a quirk, cavil; essence
 Quid'dle, *v. a.* to spend time in a trifling manner
 Quid'dler, *s.* one who spends time triflingly
 Quid'dling, *s.* the spending of time triflingly
 Quid'dum, *s.* one who knows all that occurs
 Quies'cence, Quies'cency, *s.* repose, rest
 Quies'cent, *a.* resting, lying at repose
 Quiet, *a.* still; smooth—*s.* repose, rest
 Quiet, *v. a.* to calm, pacify, put to rest
 Quies'ter, *s.* the person or thing that quiets
 Quietism, *s.* tranquillity of mind
 Quietist, *s.* one who holds that religion consists in the rest and quiet of the mind
 Quietly, *ad.* calmly, peaceably, at rest
 Quietness, *s.* tranquillity; stillness
 Quietude, *s.* tranquillity, rest, repose
 Quietus, *s.* a full discharge, rest, death
 Quill, *s.* the strong feather of the wing
 Quill, *v. a.* to form in folds, like quills
 Quillet, *s.* a subtily; nicety; quibble
 Quilt, *s.* the cover of a bed—*v. a.* to stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them
 Quilting, *s.* the act of forming a quilt
 Quinary, *a.* consisting of five
 Quinate (leaf), *s.* a sort of digitate leaf

Quince, *s.* a tree and its fruit
 Quincun'cial, *a.* In form like a quincunx
 Quin'cunx, *s.* a form of plantation in which five trees are disposed in a square, one at each corner and one in the centre, and this repeated again and again, forms a regular grove or orchard
 Quindec'agon, *s.* a plain fifteen-sided figure
 Quinde'cemvir, *s.* one of the fifteen magistrates of Rome
 Quindecem'virate, *s.* the body of fifteen magistrates or their office
 Quin'ia, Quin'ine, *s.* a powerfully tonic medicine from yellow bark
 Quinquages'ima, *s.* Shrove-Sunday
 Quinquan'gular, *a.* having five corners
 Quinquar'tic'ular, *a.* consisting of five articles
 Quinquercap'sular, *a.* having five capsules
 Quinqueden'tate, *a.* having five teeth
 Quinquif'arious, *a.* opening into five parts
 Quinquid, *a.* cloven in five parts
 Quinquifoliate, *a.* having five leaves
 Quinquell'eral, *a.* consisting of five letters
 Quinquelobate, *a.* having five lobes
 Quinqueloc'ular, *a.* having five cells
 Quinquennial, *a.* continuing five years; happening once in five years
 Quinquere'artice, *a.* divided into five parts
 Quinquere'm, *s.* a galley with five rows of oars
 Quinquere'val'vular, *a.* having five valves [oars
 Quinquina, *s.* the drug Jesuit's bark
 Quin'sy, *s.* a disease in the throat
 Quint, *s.* set or sequence of five
 Quintain, *s.* a post with a turning top
 Quintal, *s.* a hundred pound weight
 Quintes'sence, *s.* the spirit, chief force, or virtue of any thing; a fifth being [sence
 Quintes'sential, *a.* containing the quintes-
 Quint'ile, *s.* the aspect of planets when 72 degrees distant from each other
 Quin'tin, *s.* an upright post with a turning top, used for the exercise of tilting
 Quin'tuple, *a.* five-fold, five times told
 Quip, *s.* a jest, a taunt—*v. a.* to rally
 Quire, *s.* twenty-four sheets of paper
 Quire, *v. n.* to sing in concert—*s.* a chorus; a body of church singers
 Quir'ister, *s.* a chorister; a singer in concert
 Quirk, *s.* a subtily, pun, smart taunt
 Quirkish, *a.* consisting of quirks or turns
 Quir'sele, *s.* the Indian ferret
 Quis, *a.* free; clear; absolved
 Quit, *v. a.* to discharge, requite, give
 Quitch-grass, *s.* dog-grass
 Quite, *ad.* completely, perfectly
 Quir'rent, *s.* a small reserved rent
 Quits, *ad.* even in bets, upon equal terms
 Quital, *s.* return; repayment
 Quittance, *s.* a receipt, a recompense
 Quit'ance, *v. a.* to repay; to recompense
 Quifter, *s.* a deliverer; scoria of the
 Quifter-bone, *s.* a hard round swelling on the foot of a horse
 Quiver, *s.* a case for arrows—*v. n.* to quake
 Quiv'ered, *a.* furnished with a quiver [bling
 Quiv'ering, *s.* the act of shaking or trem-
 Quixot'ie, *a.* wild; absurd; extravagant
 Quixotism, *s.* romantic and absurd notions or actions (like those of Don Quixote)
 Quiz, *s.* an enigma; a riddle—*v. n.* to puzzle
 Quob, Quap, Quop, *v. n.* to throb [to ridicule
 Quodlibet, *s.* a subtily; a nice point
 Quodlibeta'rian, *s.* one who talks or disputes on any subject [ject
 Quodlibet'ical, *a.* not restrained to one sub-
 Quodlibet'ically, *ad.* so as to be debated

QUICKNESS AND PRECISION ARE THE LIFE AND ESSENCE OF BUSINESS.

[RAC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RAI

Quoif, Quoifure, *s.* a cap, a head-dress
 Quoif, *v. a.* to dress with a head-dress
 Quoil, *s.* a corrier; wedge; instrument
 Quoit, *s.* an iron to pitch at a mark
 Quoit, *v.* to throw quoits; to throw
 Quondam, *a.* having been formerly
 Quorum, *s.* a special commission of justices
 of the peace, &c. before whom all matters
 of importance must be transacted
 Quota, *s.* a share, proportion, rate
 Quotation, *s.* a citation, a passage quoted
 Quote, *v.* to cite an author; to adduce the
 words of another
 Quoter, *s.* a citer; one who quotes
 Quoth, *v. imp.* for say or said
 Quotidian, *a.* daily, happening every day
 Quotidian, *s.* an ague or a fever; any thing
 which returns every day
 Quotient, *s.* the number produced by the
 division of two given numbers

R.

R, called the canine letter, because it is
 uttered with some slight resemblance
 to the growl or snarl of a cur; has one
 constant sound in English: as *red, rose,*
more, muratic; in words derived from
 the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, as in
rhapsody

Rabate, *v. n.* to recover a hawk to the fist
 Raba'to, *s.* a kind of ruff
 Rab'bet, *s.* a joint in carpentry, a groove
 Rab'bet, *v. a.* to pare down the edges of
 boards so as to make them fit each other
 Rab'bi, Rab'bin, *s.* a Jewish doctor
 Rabbinic, *s.* the language of the Rabbins
 Rabbinical, *a.* relating to Rabbins
 Rabbinism, *s.* a rabbinic expression
 Rabbinist, *s.* one well versed in the doctrine
 of the Rabbins
 Rab'bit, *s.* a four-footed furry animal
 Rabbit-warren, *s.* an enclosure for rabbits
 Rab'ble, *s.* an assemblage of low people
 Rabblement, *s.* an assembly of mean people
 Rabbology, *s.* the performing matheua-
 tical operations with little square rods
 Rab'id, *a.* mad, raging, furious
 Rab'idness, *s.* fierceness; furiousness
 Rab'inet, *s.* a piece of small ordnance
 Race, *s.* a family, generation; particular
 breed; running match, course; train
 Race, *v. n.* to run as in a race; to run swiftly
 Race-gin'ger, *s.* ginger in the root
 Racehorse, *s.* a horse bred to run for prizes
 Racemation, *s.* cluster, like that of grapes
 Ra'ceme, *s.* a species of inflorescence
 Racemiferous, *a.* bearing clusters
 Ra'cemosus, *a.* growing in clusters
 Ra'cer, *s.* a runner; one that contends in
 speed; a racehorse
 Rachit'ic, *s.* [Lat.] the rickets [the back
 Rachitic, *a.* belonging to the muscles of
 Rachiness, *s.* the state of being racy
 Rack, *s.* an engine to torture with; ex-
 treme pain; a frame for hay, bottles, &c.
 Rack, *v. a.* to torment, harass; defecate
 Rack'er, *s.* one who torments
 Rack'et, *s.* a noise; an instrument with
 which to strike the ball at tennis
 Rack'et, *v.* to frolic; to make a noise
 Rack'ety, *a.* noisy; making a noise
 Rack'ing, *s.* torture of mind or body; act
 of draining oil liquors from lees

Rack rent, *s.* rent raised to the utmost
 Rack'renter, *s.* one who pays the utmost rent
 Raccoon, *s.* an American animal like a fox
 Ra'cy, *a.* strong, flavorful; having lost its
 in-cious quality by age
 Rad'dle, *v. a.* to twist together
 Rad'dle, *s.* a long stick used in hedging
 Rad'dock, Rad'dock, *s.* a bird; the redbreast
 Rad'dal, *a.* belonging to a spiral curve with
 ray-like points
 Rad'iance, *s.* a sparkling lustric, glitter
 Rad'iant, *a.* shining, brightly sparkling
 Rad'iantly, *ad.* with sparkling lustric
 Rad'iate, *v. n.* to emit rays; to shine
 Rad'iated, *a.* adorned with rays
 Radiation, *s.* an emission of rays
 Rad'ical, *s.* a primitive word
 Rad'ical, *a.* primitive; implanted by nature;
 a term by which certain levelling politicians
 are distinguished; as, *radical reformers*
 Radicality, Radicalness, *s.* primitiveness;
 the state of being radical
 Rad'ically, *ad.* originally, primitively
 Rad'icate, *v. a.* to root, to plant firmly
 Rad'icate, *a.* deeply inixed
 Rad'ication, *s.* the act of taking root
 Rad'icle, *s.* that part of the seed of a plant
 which becomes its root [heavenly bodies
 Rad'ometer, *s.* the instrument to measure
 Rad'ish, *s.* a root commonly eaten raw
 Rad'ius, *s.* the semidiameter of a circle
 Rad'ix, *s.* [Lat.] the root
 Rafe, *s.* a confused heap; a low fellow
 Raf'e, *v. a.* to sweep, to huddle
 Raf'le, *v. n.* to cast dice for a prize
 Raf'le, *s.* a casting dice for prizes
 Raf'le, *s.* a float of timber
 Rafter, *s.* the roof timber of a house
 Raftered, *a.* built with rafters
 Raftsman, *s.* a man who manages a raft
 Raf'ty, *a.* damp; musty; rancid
 Rag, *s.* worn-out clothes; a tatter
 Rag, *v. a.* to scold opprobriously
 Ragamuffin, *s.* a paltry mean fellow
 Rage, *s.* violent anger, passion, fury
 Rage, *v. n.* to be in a rage; to be heated with
 excessive anger
 Rag'eth, *a.* furious; violent
 Rag'ged, *a.* rent into, or dr. st in rags; rugged
 Rag'gedness, *s.* state of being dressed in tal-
 ters; unevenness
 Ra'ging, *s.* violence; impetosity
 Ra'gingly, *ad.* with vehement fury
 Rag'man, *s.* one who deals in rags
 Ragou't, *s.* meat stewed and highly seasoned
 Rag'stone, *s.* a gray stone which breaks in
 a ragged manner; a whetstone
 Rag'wort, *s.* the name of a plant
 Rai, *s.* a bird of the genus Rallus
 Rail, *s.* a sort of wooden or iron fence
 Rail, *v.* to enclose with rails; to insult
 Rail'er, *s.* one who scolds or insults
 Rail'ing, *s.* insolent reproachful language;
 rails, as the iron *railing*
 Rail'ingly, *ad.* scoffingly; like a scoffer
 Rail'ery, *s.* slight satire, satirical mirth
 Rail'leur, *s.* [Fr.] a jester; a mocker
 Railroad, Railway, *s.* rails of iron placed
 horizontally in two parallel rows on a
 road, for carriage-wheels to run on with-
 out friction, in order to facilitate the con-
 veyance of heavy goods
 Raiment, *s.* vesture, garment, dress
 Rain, *s.* water falling from the clouds—*v. n.*
 to fall in drops from the clouds
 Rain'beat, *a.* injured by rain

REASON GOVERNS THE WISE MAN, AND CUDGELS THE FOOL.

ROYALTY CONSISTS NOT IN GREAT POMP, BUT IN GREAT VIRTUES.

[RAN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RAS

Rain'bow, *s.* an arch of various colours which appears in showery weather, formed by the refraction of the sunbeams
 Rain'water, *s.* water from the clouds
 Rain'y, *a.* showery, wet
 Raip, *s.* a rod to measure ground
 Raise, *v. a.* to lift, to erect, to exalt, to levy
 Ra'iser, *s.* one that raises
 Ra'isin, *s.* a dried grape
 Ra'ising, *s.* the act of lifting or setting up
 Ra'it, *v. a.* to season hemp or flax in water
 Ra'jah, *s.* the title of a Hindoo chief
 Ra'jaship, *s.* the dignity of a Rajah
 Rake, *s.* a tool with teeth, by which light bodies are gathered up; a loose man
 Rake, *v.* to gather or clear with a rake; to scour; to heap together; to search
 Ra'kehell, *s.* a wild worthless fellow
 Ra'kehelly, *a.* wild; dissolute
 Ra'ker, *s.* one who rakes; a scavenger
 Ra'keshame, *s.* a base rascally fellow
 Ra'kish, *a.* loose, lewd, dissolute
 Ra'kishness, *s.* dissolute practices
 Ra'ly, *s.* act of putting dispersed forces into order; exercise of satirical merriment
 Ra'ly, *v.* to treat with satirical merriment; to put disordered forces into order
 Ram, *s.* a male sheep
 Ram, *v. a.* to drive with violence
 Ram'adan, *s.* a solemn season for fasting among the Mahometans
 Ram'age, *s.* boughs or branches
 Ram'ble, *s.* an irregular excursion
 Ram'ble, *v. n.* to rove loosely, to wander
 Ram'bler, *s.* a rover, a wanderer
 Ram'bling, *s.* the act of rambling
 Ram'booze, Ram'bose, *s.* a drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar
 Ram'ekin, Ram'equins, *s.* slices of bread covered with a face of cheese and eggs
 Ra'ments, *s.* scrapings; shavings
 Ra'meous, *a.* belonging to a branch
 Ramifica'tion, *s.* division or separation into branches; a branching-out
 Ramify, *v.* to separate into branches
 Ram'mer, *s.* an instrument with which any thing is driven hard, as the charge into a gun, or piles into the ground
 Ram'mish, *a.* having a strong scent
 Ramoon, *s.* a tree of America
 Ra'mous, *a.* consisting of full of branches
 Ramp, *s.* a leap, a spring
 Ramp, *v. n.* to climb; to leap about
 Ram'pancy, *s.* prevalence; exuberance
 Ram'pant, *a.* exuberant, wanton, frisky
 Ram'part, Ram'pire, *s.* the wall round fortified places; platform behind the parapet
 Ram'plon, *s.* the name of several plants
 Rances'cent, *a.* becoming rancid or sour
 Rancid, *a.* strong-scented; stinking
 Rancid'ity, Ranc'idness, *s.* a strong scent, as of old grease or oil
 Ran'corous, *a.* malignant, malicious in the utmost degree
 Ran'corously, *ad.* malignantly
 Ran'cour, *s.* inveterate malignity
 Rand, *s.* border, seam, shred
 Ran'dom, *a.* done by chance, without plan
 Ran'dom, *s.* want of direction, rule, or method; chance, hazard, roving motion
 Ran'dom-shot, *s.* a shot not directed to a particular point
 Ran'dy, *a.* riotous; obstreperous; disorderly
 Range, *s.* rank; excursion; a kitchen grate
 Range, *v.* to place in order or ranks; to rove
 Ra'nger, *s.* a rover, a forest officer

Ra'ngership, *s.* the office of keeper of a forest
 Ra'nging, *s.* the act of placing in lines
 Ra'nie, *a.* resembling a frog
 Rank, *a.* rancid; coarse; high grown
 Rank, *s.* a line of men; class; dignity
 Rank, *v.* to place in a row, to range, to class
 Rank'le, *v. n.* to fester, to be inflamed
 Rank'ly, *ad.* luxuriantly; coarsely; grossly
 Rank'ness, *s.* superfluity of growth
 Ran'ny, *s.* the shrewmouse
 Ran'sack, *v. a.* to plunder, to search
 Ran'som, *s.* a price paid for liberty
 Ran'som, *v. a.* to redeem from captivity
 Ran'somer, *s.* one that redeems
 Ran'somless, *a.* free from ransom
 Rant, *s.* an extravagant flight of words
 Rant, *v. n.* to use high-sounding language without dignity or sentiment
 Rant'er, *s.* a ranting fellow; one of a fanatical sect called ranters
 Ran'tipole, *s.* a wild giddy girl—*v. n.* to run about wildly—*a.* wild, roving, rakish
 Ran'ty, *a.* wild; noisy; boisterous
 Ra'ria, *s.* a soft swelling, possessing the salivals under the tongue
 Ran'ri'culus, *s.* a flower; the crowfoot
 Rap, *s.* a quick smart blow—*v. n.* to strike
 Rapa'cious, *a.* seizing by violence, greedy
 Rapa'ciously, *ad.* by violence; greedily
 Rapa'ciousness, *s.* the being rapacious
 Rapa'city, *s.* inordinate plunder
 Rape, *s.* a violent degradation of chastity; the act of snatching away; a plant
 Ra'peseed, *s.* the seed of the rape whence oil is expressed
 Rap'id, *a.* quick, swift, violent
 Rapid'ity, *s.* celerity, velocity, swiftness
 Rap'idly, *ad.* swiftly; with quick motion
 Rap'idness, *s.* celerity; swiftness
 Rapids, *s. pl.* the part of a river where the current is the strongest
 Ra'pier, *s.* a small sword for thrusting
 Ra'pier-fish, *s.* the fish called xiphias
 Rap'it, Rap'ito, *s.* pulverized volcanic substances
 Ra'pine, *s.* act of plundering, violence
 Ra'pine, *v. a.* to plunder
 Rap'pee, *s.* a coarse kind of snuff
 Rap'per, *s.* one that raps or knocks
 Rap'port, *s.* relation; proportion
 Rap't, *s.* enraptured; inspired
 Rap'tor, Rap'ter, *s.* a ravisher, a plunderer
 Rap'ture, *s.* ecstasy, transport; rapidity
 Rap'tured, *a.* ravished; transported
 Rap'turist, *s.* an enthusiast
 Rap'turous, *a.* ecstatic; transporting
 Rare, *a.* scarce; subtle; excellent; raw
 Ra'reeshow, *s.* a show carried in a box
 Ra'refac'tion, *s.* an extension of any thing; opposed to condensation
 Ra'refiable, *a.* admitting rarefaction
 Ra'refy, *v.* to make or become thin
 Ra'rely, *ad.* seldom; finely; accurately
 Ra'reness, Ra'ri'ty, *s.* uncommonness; thinness; subtlety
 Ras'cal, *s.* a mean fellow; a scoundrel
 Rascal'ity, *s.* the scum of the people
 Rascal'ion, *s.* one of the lowest people
 Ras'cally, *a.* worthless, mean
 Rase, *s.* a cancel; a slight wound
 Rase, *v. a.* to skim, to root up, to erase
 Rash, *a.* precipitate—*s.* a breaking-out
 Rash'er, *s.* a thin slice of bacon
 Rash'ly, *ad.* violently, without thought
 Rash'ness, *s.* foolish contempt of danger
 Rasp, *s.* a large rough file; a berry

RICH MEN DEPEND ON THE POOR, AS WELL AS THE POOR ON THEM.

RETIREMENT IS A PRISON TO THE FOOL, BUT A PARADISE TO THE WISE.

Rasp, *v. a.* to rub or file with a rasp
 Raspatory, *s.* a surgeon's rasp
 Rasp'berry, *s.* a berry of a pleasant flavour
 Rasp'berry-bush, *s.* the bramble producing
 Rasp'ber, *s.* a scraper [raspberries]
 Ra'ssure, *s.* the act of scraping; the mark of
 writing after its erasure
 Rat, *s.* an animal of the mouse kind
 Ra'table, *a.* set at a certain value
 Ra'tably, *ad.* proportionably
 Ratafia, *s.* a delicious cordial liquor
 Ratan, *s.* a small Indian cane [catch rats]
 Rat'catcher, *s.* one whose business it is to
 catch
 Ratch, *s.* a wheel in a clock which serves to
 make it strike
 Ratch'et, *s.* a stop in a watch
 Ratch'it, *s.* (with miners), fragments of stone
 Rate, *s.* a price fixed; degree, quota; parish
 tax; a standard, a proportion
 Rate, *v. a.* to value; to chide hastily
 Ra'ter, *s.* one who makes an estimate
 Rath, *a.* early, before the time—*s.* a hill
 Ra'thier, *ad.* more willingly; especially
 Ra'tification, *s.* a confirmation
 Ra'tifier, *s.* the person that ratifies
 Ra'tify, *v. a.* to confirm, settle, establish
 Ra'ting, *s.* chiding; scolding
 Ra'tio, *s.* a proportion, a rate
 Ratio'ciate, *v. n.* to reason; to argue
 Ra'tiocina'tion, *s.* a reasoning, a debate
 Ra'tio'cinative, *a.* argumentative
 Ra'tion, *s.* a certain allowance, or share of
 provisions, forage, &c.
 Ra'tional, *a.* agreeable to reason; endowed
 with reason, wise; judicious
 Ra'tionale, *s.* a detail with reasons
 Ra'tionalism, *s.* the tenets of a rationalist
 Ra'tionalist, *s.* one who argues or proceeds
 in any act wholly upon reason
 Ra'tional'ity, *s.* the power of reasoning
 Ra'tionally, *ad.* reasonably, with reason
 Ra'tionalness, *s.* the state of being rational
 Ra'tions, *s. pl.* the steps of a rope ladder
 Ra'toon, *s.* a sprout from the root of a sugar-
 Ra't'sbane, *s.* arsenic, poison for rats [cane
 Ra't'tail, *s.* a disease in the paster of a horse
 Ra'tteen, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff
 Ra'ttle, *s.* empty talk; a child's plaything
 Ra'ttle, *v. to* rail, to scold, to make a noise
 Ra'ttleheaded, *a.* giddy, not steady
 Ra'tlesnake, *s.* a venomous snake that has
 rattles at the tail
 Ra'tlesnake-root, *s.* a plant used as a re-
 medy against the bite of a rattlesnake
 Ra'ttling, *s.* the noise made by a rapid suc-
 cession of quick sounds
 Ra'ucity, *s.* hoarseness; *a.* a harsh noise
 Ra'ucous, *a.* hoarse; harsh
 Ra'vage, *s.* spoil; ruin; waste.
 Ra'vage, *v. a.* to lay waste, ransack, pillage
 Ra'vager, *s.* a plunderer; a spoiler
 Rave, *v. n.* to be mad; to be very fond of
 Ra'vel, *v. a.* to entangle; to untwist
 Ra'vel, *v. n.* to fall into perplexity or con-
 fusion; to be unwoven.
 Ra'velin, *s.* a half moon in fortification
 Ra'ven, *v. n.* to prey on with rapacity
 Ra'ven, *s.* a large black carrion fowl
 Ra'ven, Ra'v'm, *s.* prey; rapine; rapacious-
 ness; unmitigated plunder
 Ra'vener, *s.* one who plunders
 Ra'vening, *s.* propensity to plunder
 Ra'venous, *a.* voracious, hungry to rage
 Ra'venously, *ad.* with raging voracity
 Ra'venousness, *s.* furious voracity
 Ra'ver, *s.* one who raves

Rav'et, *s.* an insect of the West Indies
 Rav'ine, *s.* a deep hollow pass
 Ra'ving, *s.* a furious exclamation
 Ra'vingly, *ad.* with distraction or frenzy
 Ra'vish, *v. a.* to violate, to force; to rap-
 ture, to delight, to transport
 Ra'visher, *s.* he that violate a woman
 Ra'vishing, *s.* a seizing and carrying away
 by violence; ecstatic delight; transport
 Ra'vishingly, *ad.* to extremity of delight
 Ra'vishment, *s.* violation; transport
 Raw, *a.* not subdued by fire; sore; chill;
 immature; unripe; not concocted
 Ra'w'oned, *a.* having large or strong bones
 Ra'wish, *a.* cold with damp
 Ra'wly, *ad.* unskilfully; without experience
 Ra'wness, *s.* state of being raw; unskilfulness
 Ray, *s.* a beam of light; a fish; an herb
 Ray, *v. a.* to streak; to shoot forth
 Ray'less, *a.* dark, without a ray
 Raze, *s.* a root of ginger
 Raze, *v. a.* to overthrow; efface; extirpate
 Razer', *s.* a ship of war cut down to a smaller
 Ra'zor, *s.* a tool used in shaving [size
 Ra'zor-bill, *s.* a web-footed bird
 Ra'zor-fish, *s.* a kind of fish with a com-
 pressed body
 Re-absorb', *v. a.* to swallow up again
 Re-absorption, *s.* act of swallowing again
 Re-access', *s.* re-admittance
 Reach, *s.* power, ability, extent, fetch
 Reach, *v.* to arrive at, extend to; to vomit
 Re-act', *v. a.* to return an impulse
 Re-ac'tion, *s.* the reciprocation of any im-
 pulse, or force impressed
 Read, *v.* to peruse, to learn or know fully
 Read, *part. a.* [pro. *red*] skilful by reading
 Read'able, *a.* that may be or is fit to be read
 Re-adep'tion, *s.* act of regaining, recovery
 Rea'der, *s.* one who reads; a studious man
 Rea'dership, *s.* the office of reader in a
 church or college
 Read'ily, *ad.* with speed; expeditely
 Read'iness, *s.* promptitude; facility
 Rea'ding, *s.* study, a lecture, a public lec-
 ture, prelection; variation of copies
 Re-adjourn', *v. a.* to put off again to another
 time; to summon again
 Re-adjust', *v. a.* to put in order again what
 had been discomposed
 Re-adjustment, *s.* a second adjustment
 Re-admission, *s.* the act of admitting again
 Re-admit', *v. a.* to admit or let in again
 Re-admit'tance, *s.* allowance to enter again
 Re-adopt', *v. a.* to adopt again
 Re-adorn', *v. a.* to decorate again
 Re-adver'tency, *s.* the act of reviewing
 Rea'dy, *ad.* in a state of preparation
 Rea'dy, *a.* prompt, willing; near, at hand
 Re-affirm', *v. a.* to affirm a second time
 Re-affirm'ance, *s.* a second confirmation
 Re-a'gent, *s.* that by which re-action is pro-
 duced
 Re'al, *a.* true, genuine—*s.* a Spanish coin
 Re'algar, *s.* sulphur and arsenic combined
 Re'al'ity, *s.* truth, verity, real existence
 Realiza'tion, *s.* the act of realizing
 Re'alize, *v. a.* to bring into being or act
 Re-alle'ge, *v. a.* to allege again
 Re'al'ly, *ad.* with actual existence, truly
 Realm, *s.* a kingdom, a state
 Re'al'ty, *s.* loyalty; reality
 Ream, *s.* twenty quires of paper
 Re-animate, *v. a.* to restore to life
 Re-animat'ion, *s.* the act of reviving from ap-
 parent death

RECTITUDE OF WILL IS THE GREATEST ORNAMENT OF THE MIND.

RECREATIONS SHOULD NOT BE OUR BUSINESS, BUT FIT US FOR IT.

[REB]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REC

Re-annex', *v. a.* to annex or join again
 Re-annexation', *s.* the act of annexing again
 Reap, *v. a.* to cut down corn; to obtain
 Reaper', *s.* one who reaps and gathers corn
 Reaping-hook', *s.* a hook used to cut corn
 Re-appear', *v. a.* to clothe again
 Re-appear', *v. n.* to appear again
 Re-appearance', *s.* act of appearing again
 Re-application', *s.* act of applying anew
 Re-apply', *v. a.* to apply again
 Re-appoint', *v. a.* to appoint again
 Re-appointment', *s.* a second appointment
 Re-apportion', *v. a.* to apportion again
 Re-apportionment', *s.* a second apportionment
 Rear, *s.* the hinder troop, last class (ment
 Rear, *v. a.* to raise up, to elevate, to rouse
 Rear, *a. raw*; half roasted; half sodden
 Rear-admiral', *s.* the admiral who carries his flag at the mizen topmast head
 Rear-guard', *s.* the guard that passes last, or follows the main body
 Rear-mouse, Re'rmouse, *s.* a bat
 Rear-rank', *s.* the last rank of a battalion
 Rear-ward', *s.* the end; the latter part
 Re-ascend', *v.* to climb or mount up again
 Re-ascension', *s.* a remounting
 Re-ascent', *s.* a returning ascent
 Re-ass'gn', *v. a.* to assign back
 Re-assimilate', *v. a.* to cause to resemble anew
 Re-assimilation', *s.* a second assimilation
 Reason', *s.* a faculty or power of the soul; cause, motive, principle
 Reason', *v.* to argue or examine rationally
 Reasonable', *a.* endued with reason; just
 Reasonableness', *s.* moderation; fairness
 Reasonably', *ad.* agreeably to reason
 Reasoner', *s.* one who reasons
 Reasoning', *s.* argument
 Reasonless', *a.* void of reason [together
 Re-assembly', *s.* state of being again brought
 Re-assembly', *v. a.* to collect anew
 Re-assert', *v. a.* to assert anew
 Re-assu'me', *v. a.* to resume, to take again
 Re-assumption', *s.* act of reassuming
 Re-assurance', *s.* a second assurance
 Re-assure', *v. a.* to restore from terror
 Re-assurer', *s.* one who insures the first under-writer
 Re-attach', *v. a.* to attach a second time
 Re-attach'ment', *s.* a second attachment
 Re-attempt', *v. a.* to try again
 Reave, *v. a.* to take by stealth or violence
 Re-baptism', *s.* a second baptism
 Re-baptization', *s.* renewal of baptism
 Re-baptize', *v. a.* to baptize again
 Re-baptizer', *s.* one that baptizes again
 Re-bate, *v.* to blunt; lessen—*s.* discount
 Re-batement', *s.* diminution
 Re-bee', *s.* a three-stringed fiddle
 Re-bel', *s.* one who opposes lawful authority
 Rebel', *v. n.* to oppose lawful authority
 Rebel', *a.* guilty of rebellion
 Rebeller', *s.* one that rebels
 Re-bellion', *s.* an insurrection or taking up arms against lawful authority
 Rebellious', *a.* opposing lawful authority
 Rebelliously', *ad.* in opposition to authority
 Rebelliousness', *s.* the being rebellious
 Re-bellow, *v. n.* to echo back a loud noise
 Re-blossom', *v. n.* to blossom again
 Re-boas'tion', *s.* the return of a loud bellowing sound; loud reverberation
 Re-bolt', *v.* to take fire; to be hot
 Rebound', *s.* the act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted
 Rebound', *v.* to spring back, to reverberate

Re-brace', *v. a.* to brace again
 Re-buff', *s.* a quick and sudden resistance
 Re-but', *v. a.* to beat back, to discourage
 Re-build', *v. a.* to build again; to repair
 Re-bu'kable', *a.* worthy of reprehension
 Re-bu'ke, *s.* reprehension
 Re-bu'ke, *v. a.* to reprehend; to chide
 Re-bu'keful', *a.* reprehensive
 Re-bu'kefully', *ad.* with reprehension
 Re-bu'cker', *s.* a chider; a reproacher
 Re-bull'ition', *s.* act of boiling again
 Re-bus, *s.* a word or name represented by things; a sort of riddle
 Re-but', *v. a.* to beat back; to keep off
 Re-but'ter', *s.* an answer to a rejoinder
 Recall', *v. a.* a calling over or back again
 Recall', *v. a.* to call back; to revoke
 Recall'able', *a.* that may be recalled
 Recant', *v. a.* to retract an opinion
 Recantation', *s.* a retracting an opinion
 Recant'er', *s.* one who recants
 Re-capacitate', *v. a.* to capacitate again
 Re-capit'ulate', *v. a.* to repeat again distinctly
 Re-capitulation', *s.* a detail repeated
 Re-capit'ulatory', *a.* repeating again
 Re-capt'ion', *s.* a second distress or seizure
 Re-capt'or', *s.* one who retakes
 Re-capture', *s.* a prize retaken from those who had taken it
 Re-capture', *v. a.* to retake a prize
 Re-car'nify', *v. a.* to convert again into flesh
 Re-car'ry', *v. a.* to carry back
 Re-cast', *v. a.* to throw again; to mould anew
 Re-cede', *v. n.* to fall back, retreat, desist
 Receipt', *s.* a reception; an acquittance
 Receipt', *v. a.* to give a receipt for
 Receivable', *a.* capable of being received
 Receivableness', *s.* capability of receiving
 Receive', *v. a.* to take, to admit, to allow, to entertain; to embrace intellectually
 Receiv'edness', *s.* general allowance
 Receiver', *s.* one who receives
 Re-celebrate', *v. a.* to celebrate anew
 Re'cency, *s.* newness; new state
 Re-verse', *v. a.* to review; to revise
 Re-enum'ration', *s.* an enumeration, review
 Re'cent, *a.* new, late, not long passed
 Re'cently, *ad.* newly, lately, freshly
 Re'centness, *s.* newness; freshness
 Re-ceptacle', *s.* a place to receive things in
 Re-ceptac'ular, *a.* pertaining to the receptacle
 Re'ceptary, *s.* the thing received
 Re-ceptibility', *s.* possibility of receiving
 Re-ception', *s.* act of receiving; admission; treatment; welcome; entertainment
 Re-ceptive', *a.* capable of receiving
 Re-ceptivity', *s.* state of being receptive
 Re-ceptory', *a.* generally admitted
 Re-cess', *s.* a retirement; departure; privacy
 Re-cession', *s.* the act of retreating
 Re-change', *v. a.* to change again
 Re-char'ge, *v. a.* to accuse in return, re-attack
 Re-cheat', *s.* recalling hounds by winding a horn when they are on a wrong scent
 Re-choose', *v. a.* to choose a second time
 Re-cidivation', *s.* the act of falling back
 Re-cidiv'ous, *a.* subject to fall again
 Re'cipe, *s.* a medical prescription
 Re-cip'ient, *s.* a receiver; a vessel to receive
 Re-cip'rocal, *a.* mutual; alternate
 Re-cip'rocal, *s.* (in arithmetic) unity divided by the quantity
 Re-cip'rocally, *ad.* mutually; interchange-
 Re-cip'rocalness, *s.* mutual return [ably
 Re-cip'rocate', *v. n.* to act interchangeably
 Re-cip'rocation', *s.* action interchanged

REFRAIN NOT TO SPEAK, WHEN BY SPEAKING YOU MAY DO GOOD.

RATHER CONFESS IGNORANCE, THAN FALSELY PROFESS KNOWLEDGE.

REPENTANCE IS NOT A SINGLE ACT, BUT A HABIT, OR VIRTUE.

Reciprocity, *s.* reciprocal obligation
 Reciprocorous, *a.* horned like a ram
 Recision, *s.* a cutting off, a making void
 Recital, Recitation, *s.* rehearsal, repetition, enumeration
 Recitative, Recitativo, *s.* a kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song
 Recitative, *a.* reciting; rehearsing
 Recitatively, *ad.* in a recitative manner
 Recite, *v. a.* to repeat, to enumerate
 Reciter, *s.* one who recites
 Reck, *v.* to heed, to mind, to care for
 Reckless, *a.* heedless, careless, mindless
 Recklessness, *s.* carelessness; negligence
 Reckon, *v.* to number; esteem; compute
 Reckoner, *s.* one who computes
 Reckoning, *s.* an estimation, calculation
 Reclaim, *s.* reformation; recovery
 Reclaim, *v. a.* to reform, correct, recal
 Reclaimable, *a.* that may be reclaimed
 Reclaimant, *s.* one that opposes
 Reclaimless, *a.* not to be reclaimed
 Reclamation, *s.* a recovery
 Reclinate, *a.* (in botany) bent downwards
 Reclination, *s.* the act of reclining
 Recline, *v. n.* to lean sideways or back
 Recluse, *v. a.* to close again
 Recluse, *v. a.* to open, unlock
 Recluse, *a.* shut up, retired
 Recluse, *s.* one living in a secluded state
 Reclusely, *ad.* in retirement; like a recluse
 Recluseness, Reclusion, *s.* retirement
 Reclusive, *a.* affording concealment
 Re-coagulation, *s.* a second coagulation
 Recoct, *v. a.* to vamp up
 Recognisable, *a.* that may be acknowledged
 Recognisance, *s.* a bond of record; a badge
 Recognise, *v. a.* to acknowledge; to review
 Recognisee, *s.* one in whose favour a bond or recognisance is drawn [a recognisance
 Recognisor, *s.* one who gives or enters into
 Recognition, *s.* acknowledgment
 Recognitor, *s.* one of a jury on assize
 Recoil, *v. n.* to rush back, fall back, shrink
 Recoil, Recoiling, *s.* a falling back
 Recoilingly, *ad.* with retrocession
 Recoin, *v. a.* to coin over again
 Re-coinage, *s.* the act of coining anew
 Re-collect, *v. a.* to gather again
 Recollect, *v. a.* to recover to memory, &c.
 Recollection, *s.* a revival in the memory of former ideas; recovery of notion [lecting
 Recollective, *a.* having the power of recollecting
 Recombination, *s.* combination a second time
 Re-combine, *v. a.* to join together again
 Re-comfort, *v. a.* to comfort again
 Re-comence, *v.* to begin anew
 Recommend, *v. a.* to commend to another
 Recommendable, *a.* worthy of praise
 Recommendableness, *s.* the quality of being recommendable [mendation
 Recommendably, *ad.* so as to deserve commendation
 Recommendation, *s.* the act of recommending; the terms used to recommend
 Recommendationary, *a.* recommending
 Recommender, *s.* one who recommends
 Re-commission, *v. a.* to commission again
 Re-commit, *v. a.* to commit anew
 Re-commitment, *s.* a second commitment
 Re-communicate, *v. a.* to communicate again
 Re-compact, *v. a.* to join anew
 Re-compense, *s.* a requital, an amends
 Re-compense, *v. a.* to repay, to requite
 Re-compliment, *s.* a new compilation
 Re-compo-se, *v. a.* to settle or adjust anew

Re-composi-tion, *s.* composition renewed
 Reconcilable, *a.* that may be reconciled
 Reconcilableness, *s.* consistence; disposition to renew friendship
 Reconcile, *v. a.* to make things agree, &c.
 Reconciliation, *s.* a reconciliation
 Reconciler, *s.* one who renews friendship between others
 Reconciliation, *s.* renewal of friendship
 Reconciliatory, *a.* tending to reconcile
 Recondensation, *s.* the act of recondensing
 Recondense, *v. a.* to condense anew
 Recondite, *a.* profound, abstruse; secret
 Reconditory, *s.* a storehouse, a repository
 Re-conduct, *v. a.* to conduct back again
 Reconfirm, *v. a.* to establish again
 Re-conjoin, *v. a.* to join anew
 Reconnoitre, *v. a.* to view, to examine
 Reconquer, *v. a.* to conquer again
 Re-consecrate, *v. a.* to consecrate anew
 Re-consecration, *s.* a renewed consecration
 Reconsider, *v. a.* to turn over in the mind
 Reconsideration, *s.* a second consideration
 Reconsole, *v. a.* to comfort again
 Re-convene, *v. a.* to assemble anew
 Re-conversion, *s.* a second conversion
 Reconvert, *v. a.* to convert again
 Re-convey, *v. a.* to convey again
 Re-conveyance, *s.* transferring a title back to a former proprietor
 Record, *v. a.* to register; to celebrate
 Record, *s.* an authentic enrolment
 Recordation, *s.* remembrance
 Recorder, *s.* a law officer; a sort of flute
 Re-couch, *v. n.* to lie down again
 Re-count, *v. a.* to relate in detail
 Re-course, *s.* an application for help, &c.
 Re-cover, *v. a.* to regain; to grow well again
 Recoverable, *a.* that may be restored, &c.
 Re-coveree, *s.* a person against whom judgment is obtained [his favour
 Re-corrector, *s.* one who obtains judgment in
 Recovery, *s.* a restoration from sickness
 Re-culant, *s.* a cowardly supplicant
 Re-creant, *a.* cowardly, mean-spirited
 Re-creare, *v. a.* to refresh, o delight
 Re-creat, *v. a.* to create anew; to revive
 Re-creation, *s.* relief after toil; diversion
 Re-creation, *s.* a forming anew
 Re-creative, *a.* refreshing; diverting
 Re-creatively, *ad.* with recreation
 Re-creativity, *s.* the quality of being di-
 Re-crement, *s.* dross, filth, spume [verting
 Re-cremental, Re-crementitions, *a.* drossy
 Re-criminate, *v. a.* to accuse in return
 Re-crimination, *s.* an accusation retorted
 Re-criminator, *s.* one who retorts
 Re-criminator, *a.* retorting accusation
 Re-cross, *v. a.* to cross again
 Re-crudes-cence, Re-crudes-cency, *s.* the state of becoming painful again
 Re-crudes-cent, *a.* growing painful again
 Re-cruit, *v. a.* to repair, replace, supply
 Re-cruit, *s.* a newly enlisted soldier; supply
 Re-cruiting, *s.* the business of raising new soldiers [cond crystalizing
 Re-crystalization, *s.* the process of a se-
 Re-crystalize, *v. n.* to crystalize again
 Re-ctangle, *s.* a right angle made by the falling of one line perpendicularly upon another, and which consists of 90 degrees
 Re-ctangled, Re-ctangular, *a.* having right
 Re-ctangularly, *ad.* with right angles [angles
 Re-ctifiable, *a.* capable of being set right
 Re-ctification, *s.* the act of setting right what is wrong; superior distillation

RAISE NOT THE CREDIT OF YOUR WIT AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR JUDGMENT.

RED]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REE

RIOUS LIVERS CAN NEVER KNOW THE PLEASURES OF TEMPERANCE.

Rectifier, *s.* one who rectifies
 Rectify, *v. a.* to make right, reform; and
 and improve by repeated distillation
 Rectilinear, Rectilinear, Rectilinear, *a.*
 consisting of right lines
 Rectitude, *s.* straightness; uprightness
 Rector, *s.* a minister of a parish; a ruler
 Rectorial, *a.* belonging to a rector
 Rectorship, *s.* the office of a rector
 Rectory, *s.* a parish church, or spiritual
 living, with all its rights, glebes, &c.
 Rectress, Rectrix, *s.* a governess
 Rectum, *s.* the last of the large intestines
 Recubation, *s.* the posture of lying or lean-
 ing; rest, repose
 Recule, *v. n.* to retire; to fall backward
 Recumb, *v. n.* to lean; to repose
 Recumbence, Recumbency, *s.* a leaning
 posture
 Recumbent, *a.* lying, leaning, listless
 Recuperation, *s.* the recovery of a thing
 Recuperative, Recuperatory, *a.* belonging
 to recovery
 Recur, *v. n.* to have recourse to, &c.
 Recure, *v. a.* to recover from sickness
 Recurless, *a.* incapable of remedy
 Recurrence, Recurrence, *s.* a return
 Recurrent, *a.* returning from time to time
 Recurve, *v. a.* to bend back
 Recurve, *a.* bent outwards
 Recurvation, Recurvity, Recurvedness, *s.*
 flexure backwards
 Recurve, *v. a.* to bow or bend back
 Recurviroster, *s.* a fowl with its beak bent
 Recurvous, *a.* bent backward [upwards
 Recusancy, *s.* non-conformity
 Recusant, *s.* one who refuses any terms of
 communion or society
 Recusant, *a.* refusing to conform
 Recusation, *s.* the act by which a judge is
 restrained from trying a cause in which he
 is supposed to be personally interested
 Recuse, *v. a.* to refuse, to reject
 Recusable, *a.* capable of being beaten back
 Recusation, *s.* the act of beating back
 Red, *a.* of the colour of blood
 Redact, *v. a.* to reduce into form
 Reddique, *v. a.* to refute, to convict
 Redargution, *s.* a refutation; a conviction
 Redbreast, *s.* a small bird, a robin
 Redchalk, *s.* a kind of clay ironstone
 Redcoat, *s.* a name of contempt for a soldier
 Redden, *v.* to make or grow red; to blush
 Redden'dum, *s.* the clause reserving the rent
 Reddish, *a.* somewhat red [in leaves
 Reddishness, *s.* a tendency to redness
 Reddition, *s.* restitution
 Redditive, *a.* answering to an interrogation
 Reddle, *s.* a sort of mineral; red chalk
 Rede, *s.* counsel, advice--*v. a.* to advise
 Redem, *v. a.* to ransom, to relieve from
 any thing by paying a price; to recover
 Redeemable, *a.* capable of redemption
 Redeemableness, *s.* state of being redeem-
 able; capacity for redemption
 Redeemer, *s.* one who ransoms or redeems,
 in particular the Saviour of the world
 Redeeming, *a.* that does or may redeem
 Redeliberate, *v. a.* to reconsider
 Redeliver, *v. a.* to deliver or give back
 Redeliverance, *s.* a second deliverance
 Redelivery, *s.* the act of delivering back
 Redemand, *v. a.* to demand back
 Redemand, *s.* a demand back again
 Redemandable, *a.* that may be demanded
 back again

Redemise, *v. a.* to convey or transfer back
 --*s.* reconveyance
 Redemption, *s.* a ransom, the purchase of
 God's favour by the death of Christ
 Redemptory, *a.* paid for ransom
 Redescend, *v. n.* to descend again
 Red gum, *s.* a disease of children newly born
 Red hot, *a.* heated to redness
 Redient, *a.* returning
 Redigest, *v. a.* to digest again
 Redintegrate, *v. a.* to restore; to make new
 Redintegrated, *a.* restored; renewed
 Redintegration, *s.* renovation; restoration
 Redisburse, *v. a.* to repay
 Redispose, *v. a.* to adjust or dispose anew
 Redissolve, *v. a.* to dissolve again
 Redistribute, *v. a.* to deal back again
 Redistribution, *s.* a second distribution
 Redlead, *s.* a kind of coarse red mineral
 Redly, *ad.* with redness
 Redness, *s.* the quality of being red
 Redolence, Redolency, *s.* a sweet scent
 Redolent, *a.* sweet of scent, fragrant
 Redouble, *v. a.* to double again
 Redoubt, *s.* the outwork of a fortification
 Redoubtable, *a.* formidable, much feared
 Redoubted, *a.* much feared, awful
 Redound, *v. n.* to be sent back by reaction
 Redpoll, *s.* a bird with a red head
 Redraft, *v. a.* to draw or draft anew--*s.* a
 second draft or copy
 Redraw, *v. a.* to draw a second time
 Redress, *v. a.* to set right, relieve, amend
 Redress, *s.* amendment; relief; remedy
 Redresser, *s.* one who affords relief
 Redressive, *a.* succouring; affording remedy
 Redressless, *a.* without relief
 Redsear, *v. n.* to break or crack under the
 hammer, in consequence of being too hot
 Redshank, *s.* the name of a bird
 Redstart, Redtail, *s.* a small bird
 Redstreak, *s.* a sort of apple; also cider
 Reduce, *v. a.* to make less; subdue, degrade
 Reducement, *s.* a subduing; a diminishing
 Reducer, *s.* one that reduces
 Reducible, *a.* possible to be reduced
 Reducibleness, *s.* quality of being reducible
 Reduct, *s.* a little place taken out of a larger,
 to make it more uniform and regular; a
 place to which troops may retire when
 surprised
 Reduction, *s.* the act of reducing
 Reductive, *a.* having the power to reduce
 Reductive, *s.* that which has the power of
 reducing
 Reductively, *ad.* by reduction; by conse-
 quence [fluity
 Redundance, Redundancy, *s.* a super-
 Redundant, *a.* superfluous, overflowing
 Redundantly, *ad.* superabundantly
 Reduplicate, *v. a.* to double over again
 Reduplication, *s.* the act of doubling
 Reduplicative, *a.* doubling again
 Redwing, *s.* the name of a bird
 Ree, *v. a.* to sift, to riddle--*s.* a small coin
 Reecho, *v. n.* to echo back
 Reed, *s.* a hollow knotted stalk; a pipe
 Reeded, *a.* covered with or made like reed
 Reeden, *a.* consisting of reeds
 Reedgrass, *s.* a plant; bur-reed
 Rededication, *s.* act of rebuilding
 Rededify, *v. a.* to rebuild, to build again
 Reddless, *a.* being without reeds
 Reddy, *a.* abounding with reeds
 Reef, *s.* that part of a sail in which there is
 a row of eyelet-holes; a chain of rocks

RAGE ROBS A MAN OF HIS REASON, AND MAKES HIM A LAUGHING-STOCK.

[REF]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REF]

REVENGE MAY GRATIFY A MALIGNANT FEELING, BUT IT CANNOT REPAIR AN INJURY.

Reef, *v. a.* to reduce the sails of a ship
 Reef-band, *s.* a piece of canvass sewed on a sail to strengthen it
 Reef-tackle, *s.* ropes used in reefing sails
 Reek, *s.* smoke, vapour—*v. n.* to smoke
 Reek'y, *a.* smoked; tanned; black [dance
 Reel, *s.* a frame on which yarn is wound; a
 Reel, *v.* to wind on a reel; to stagger
 Re-elect, *v. a.* to elect again
 Re-election, *s.* a fresh or repeated election
 Re-eligible, *a.* capable of being re-elected
 Re-embark, *v. a.* to take shipping again
 Re-embarka'tion, *s.* a going on board ship again
 Re-embattle, *v. a.* to range again in battle
 Re-embod'y, *v. a.* to embody again
 Re-emerge, *v. n.* to emerge after being ob-
 Re-enact, *v. a.* to enact anew [secured
 Re-enact'ion, Re-enact'ment, *s.* the passing
 into law again
 Re-enforce, *v. a.* to send fresh forces
 Re-enforcement, *s.* fresh assistance
 Re-engage, *v. a.* to engage again
 Re-enjoy, *v. a.* to enjoy again or anew
 Re-enjoyment, *s.* a second enjoyment
 Re-enkindle, *v. a.* to enkindle anew
 Re-enlist, *v. a.* to enlist a second time
 Re-enter, *v. a.* to enter again or an w
 Re-enthro'ne, *v. a.* to replace on a throne
 Re-entrance, *s.* the act of entering again
 Re-establish, *v. a.* to establish anew
 Re-establisher, *s.* one that establishes again
 Re-establishment, *s.* the act of re-establish-
 ing; a restoration
 Reeve, Reeve, *s.* a steward; the bailiff of a
 manor [a hole or block
 Reeve, *v. a.* to pass the end of a rope through
 Re-examina'tion, *s.* a renewed examination
 Re-examine, *v. a.* to examine anew
 Re-exchange, *s.* a renewed exchange
 Re-export, *v. a.* to export again
 Re-exporta'tion, *s.* the exporting what has
 been imported
 Re-fect, *v. a.* to refresh by eating
 Re-fec'tion, *s.* refreshment after hunger, &c.
 Re-fec'tive, *a.* refreshing—*s.* that which re-
 Re-fec'tory, *s.* an eating-room [freshes
 Re-fel, *v. a.* to oppress, to refute
 Re-fert, *v. a.* to yield to another's judgment
 Re-ferable, *a.* capable of being considered,
 as in relation to something else
 Re-ferer, *s.* one to whom any thing is re-
 ferred for his decision
 Re-ference, *s.* relation; view toward; al-
 lusion to; arbitration; mark referring to
 the bottom of a page
 Re-ferendary, *s.* an officer who, formerly,
 delivered the royal answer to petitions
 Re-ferential, *a.* that may be referred to
 Re-ferment, *s.* reference for decision
 Re-ferment, *v. a.* to ferment anew
 Re-fer'able, *a.* capable of being referred
 Re-find, *v. a.* to find again
 Re-fine, *v. a.* to purify, to clear from dross
 Re-finedly, *ad.* with affected elegance
 Re-finedness, *s.* state of being purified
 Re-finement, *s.* an improvement, &c.
 Re-finer, *s.* a purifier, one who refines
 Re-finery, *s.* the place and apparatus for re-
 fining metals
 Re-fit, *v. a.* to repair, to fit up again
 Re-flect, *v. a.* to throw back; to reproach
 Re-flect'ent, *a.* bending or flying back
 Re-flec'tion, *s.* attentive consideration; cen-
 sure; the act of throwing back
 Re-flec'tible, *a.* that may be reflected

Re-flect'ing, *a.* given to consideration
 Re-flec'tingly, *ad.* with reflection; with censure
 Re-flec'tive, *a.* considering things past
 Re-flec'tor, *s.* one who reflects
 Re-flex, *s.* reflection—*a.* directed backward
 Re-flex', *v. a.* to bend back
 Re-flexibility, *s.* quality of being reflexible
 Re-flex'ible, *a.* capable of being thrown back
 Re-flex'ity, *s.* the capacity of being reflected
 Re-flex'ive, *a.* respecting something past
 Re-flex'ively, *ad.* in a backward direction
 Re-flores'cence, *s.* a blossoming anew
 Re-flour'ish, *v. n.* to flourish anew
 Re-flow', *v. n.* to flow back; to flow again
 Re-flu'entia'tion, *s.* a flowing back
 Re-flu'ence, *s.* the state of flowing back
 Re-fluent, *a.* reflowing; flowing back
 Re-flux, *s.* a flowing back; ebb of the tide
 Re-fol'licate, *v. a.* to strengthen; to refresh
 Re-fol'licia'tion, *s.* restoration of strength by
 refreshment; refection
 Re-foment, *v. a.* to foment anew
 Re-form', *v.* to change from worse to better
 Re-form', *s.* a reformation
 Re-forma'tion, *s.* change from worse to better
 Re-forma'tion, *s.* the act of forming anew
 Re-forma'tory, *a.* contributing to reformation
 Re-form'er, *s.* one who makes a change for
 the better; one concerned in bringing
 about the reformation; one who advocates
 or promotes political reforms
 Re-form'ist, *s.* one of the reformed religion
 Re-fortifica'tion, *s.* a fortifying again
 Re-for'tify, *v. a.* to fortify anew
 Re-fos'sion, *s.* the act of digging up
 Re-found', *v. a.* to cast anew
 Re-fract', *v. a.* to break the course of rays
 Re-fracta'rias, *s.* a mineral [acute angle
 Re-frac'ted, *a.* (In botany) bent back to an
 Re-fract'ing, *a.* that turns rays from a direct
 course
 Re-frac'tion, *s.* variation of a ray of light
 Re-frac'tive, *a.* having power of refraction
 Re-frac'toriness, *s.* a sullen obstinacy
 Re-frac'tory, *a.* obstinate, contumacious
 Re-frag'able, *a.* capable of confutation, &c.
 Re-frain', *v.* to hold back, forbear, abstain
 Re-fraine, *v. a.* to put together again
 Re-frangibility, *s.* in optics, rays of light re-
 fracted in passing through one transparent
 medium into another
 Re-frang'ible, *a.* capable of being refracted
 Re-fren'a'tion, *s.* the act of restraining
 Re-fresh', *v. a.* to recreate, improve, cool
 Re-fresh'er, *s.* that which refreshes
 Re-fresh'ing, *s.* relief after fatigue, &c.
 Re-fresh'ment, *s.* food, rest, relief after pain
 Re-fret', *s.* the burden of a song
 Re-frig'erant, *a.* cooling, refreshing
 Re-frig'erant, *s.* a cooling medicine
 Re-frig'erate, *v. a.* to refresh by cooling
 Re-frigera'tion, *s.* the act of cooling
 Re-frig'erative, *a.* able to make cool
 Re-frig'eratory, *s.* a part of a distilling-ves-
 sel, filled with water to cool the conden-
 sing vapours; a cooling medicine—*a.* cool-
 ing; having the power to cool
 Re-frige'rium, *s.* [Lat.] a refrigeration
 Re-ft, *s.* a chink, a crevice
 Re-fuge, *s.* shelter from danger or distress
 Re-fuge, *v.* to shelter; to take refuge
 Re-fugee, *s.* one who flies for protection
 Re-fu'gence, *s.* splendour, brightness
 Re-fu'gent, *a.* bright, shining, glittering
 Re-fu'gently, *ad.* in a shining manner
 Re-fund', *v. a.* to pour back, repay, restore

REASON WRAPPED UP IN FEW WORDS IS GENERALLY OF THE GREATEST WEIGHT.

RICHES, THOUGH HARD TO GAIN, ARE STILL MORE HARD TO KEEP.

Re-insure, *v. a.* to insure the same property a second time
 Re-integration, *s.* a making whole again
 Re-interrogate, *v. a.* to question repeatedly
 Re-introduce, Re-introduce, *v. a.* to place again upon the throne
 Re-issu'd, *s.* the title of a Turkish state
 Re-invest, *v. a.* to invest anew
 Re-investment, *s.* a second investment
 Re-invigorate, *v. a.* to reanimate
 Reit, *s.* sedge or sea-weed
 Re-iterate, *v. a.* to repeat again and again
 Re-iteration, *s.* a frequent repetition
 Reject, *v. a.* to refuse, to discard, to cast off
 Rejectable, *a.* that may be rejected
 Rejecter, *s.* one who rejects; a refuser
 Rejection, *s.* the act of casting off or aside
 Rejective, *a.* that rejects; casts off
 Rejoice, *v.* to be glad; exult; to be joyful
 Rejoicer, *s.* one that rejoices
 Rejoicing, *s.* expression of joy
 Rejoicingly, *ad.* with joy; with exultation
 Rejoin, *v.* to join again; to meet one again; to reply to an answer
 Rejoiner, *s.* reply to an answer, reply
 Rejoiner, *v. n.* to make a reply
 Rejoin't, *v. a.* to reunite the joints
 Rejour, *v. a.* to adjourn to another time
 Rejudge, *v. a.* to re-examine, to review
 Rejuvenescence, Rejuvenescency, *s.* state of being young again
 Rejuvenize, *v. a.* to make young again
 Rekindle, *v. a.* to set on fire again
 Reland, *v. a.* to land again
 Relapse, *v. n.* to fall back into sickness, &c.
 Relapse, *s.* the act of returning to vice or error once forsaken; regression from a state of recovery to sickness
 Relapsor, *s.* one who again falls into error
 Relate, *v.* to recite; to have reference
 Related, *a.* connected by birth or marriage
 Relator, *s.* a narrator; an historian
 Relating, *a.* having relation; concerning
 Relation, *s.* narration; kindred; reference
 Relational, *a.* having relation or kindred
 Relationship, *s.* state of kindred or alliance
 Relative, *s.* a relation, a kinsman
 Relative, *a.* having relation; respecting
 Relatively, *ad.* as it respects something else
 Relativeness, *s.* state of having relation
 Relator, *s.* (in law) one who informs in the nature of a *quo warranto*
 Relax, *v.* to be remiss, to slacken, to remit
 Relax, Relax'd, *a.* loosened, slackened
 Relaxable, *a.* that may be remitted
 Relaxation, *s.* remission, diminution
 Relaxative, *s.* that which has power to relax
 Relaxing, *a.* tending to relax
 Relay, *v. a.* to lay again
 Relay, *s.* a fresh set of horses to relieve others on the road, or of dogs in the chase
 Releasable, *a.* capable of being released
 Release, *s.* dismissal from confinement, pain, &c.; remission
 Release, *v. a.* to set free from restraint, &c.
 Releasement, *s.* act of discharging
 Releaser, *s.* one who releases or sets free
 Relegate, *v. a.* to banish, to exile
 Relegation, *s.* exile, judicial banishment
 Relent, *v.* to feel compassion; to mollify
 Relentless, *a.* un pitying, unmerciful
 Releasee, *s.* a person to whom a release is executed
 Releasor, *s.* the person who executes a release
 Relevant, *s.* state of being relevant
 Relevant, *a.* relieving; relative

Relevation, *s.* a raising or lifting up
 Reliance, *s.* trust, dependence, confidence
 Relic, *s.* something remaining; that which is kept with a kind of veneration
 Relics, *s. pl.* the remains of dead bodies
 Relict, *s.* a widow
 Relief, *s.* succour, alleviation; relieve
 Relier, *s.* one who places reliance
 Relievable, *a.* capable of relief
 Relieve, *v. a.* to succour; to change a guard
 Relievo, *s.* the prominence of a figure, &c. in sculpture or in painting
 Relight, *v. a.* to light anew
 Religion, *s.* a system of faith and worship
 Religious, *a.* relating to religion
 Religionist, *s.* a bigot to any religion
 Religious, *a.* pious, devout, holy, exact
 Religious, *s.* one bound by religious vows
 Religiously, *ad.* piously; reverently
 Religiousness, *s.* quality of being religious
 Relinquish, *v. a.* to forsake; to give up
 Relinquisher, *s.* one who relinquishes
 Relinquishment, *s.* the act of giving up
 Reliquary, *s.* the shrine or casket in which relics are kept
 Reliquidate, *v. a.* to liquidate anew
 Reliquidation, *s.* a renewed liquidation
 Relish, *s.* a taste; delight; liking
 Relish, *v. n.* to season; to have a flavour
 Relishable, *a.* gustable; having a taste
 Relive, *v. n.* to revive; to live anew
 Relove, *v. a.* to love in return
 Relucent, *a.* shining, transparent
 Reluctance, *s.* unwillingness, repugnance
 Reluctant, *a.* unwilling, averse to
 Reluctantly, *ad.* with unwillingness
 Reluctate, *v. n.* to struggle against
 Reluctation, *s.* repugnance; resistance
 Relume, Relumine, *v. a.* to light anew
 Rely, *v. n.* to put trust in; to depend upon
 Remain, *s.* a relic; that which is left
 Remain, *v.* to continue; await; to be left
 Remainder, *s.* what is left; remains
 Remains, *s. pl.* relics; a dead body
 Remake, *v. a.* to make anew
 Remand, *v. a.* to send or call back
 Remnant, *s.* the part remaining
 Remnant, *a.* remaining; continuing
 Remnant, *s.* a cause left untried from one assizes till another
 Remark, *s.* observation, notice
 Remark, *v. a.* to note, distinguish, mark
 Remarkable, *a.* observable, worthy of note
 Remarkableness, *s.* worthiness of observation; state of being remarkable
 Remarkably, *ad.* observably, uncommonly
 Remark'er, *s.* an observer; one that remarks
 Remark'y, *v. a.* to marry a second time
 Remasticate, *v. a.* to chew over again
 Remastication, *s.* the act of chewing again
 Remediable, *a.* capable of remedy
 Remedial, Remediate, *a.* affording remedy
 Remediless, *a.* not admitting remedy
 Remedilessly, *ad.* in a manner precluding a
 Remedilessness, *s.* incurableness [remedy
 Remedy, *s.* a medicine; reparation; cure
 Remedy, *v. a.* to cure, to heal; to repair
 Remelt, *v. a.* to melt a second time
 Remember, *v. a.* to bear in or call to mind
 Rememberer, *s.* one who remembers
 Rememberance, *s.* retention in memory
 Rememberancer, *s.* one who reminds
 Rememberate, *v. a.* to call to remembrance
 Rememoration, *s.* remembrance
 Remigrate, *v. n.* to remove back again
 Remigration, *s.* a removal back again

RELIGION IS THE BEST ARMOUR IN THE WORLD, BUT THE WORST CLOAK.

[REN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REP]

Remind, *v. a.* to put in mind
 Reminiscence, *s.* the power of recollecting
 Reminiscential, *a.* relating to reminiscence
 Remise, *v. a.* to give or grant back
 Remiss, *a.* slothful, careless, slack
 Remissible, *a.* admitting forgiveness
 Remission, *s.* abatement, cessation of Intensity; pardon, forgiveness
 Remissly, *ad.* carelessly, negligently
 Remissness, *s.* carelessness, negligence
 Remit, *v. a.* to relax; pardon a fault; send money to a distant place; slacken, abate
 Remitment, *s.* forgiveness; pardon
 Remittal, *s.* a remitting; a giving up
 Remittance, *s.* a sum sent to a distant place
 Remittent, *a.* temporarily ceasing
 Remitter, *s.* one who pardons or remits
 Remnant, *s.* a residue; what is left
 Remnant, *a.* remaining; yet left
 Remodel, *v. a.* to model anew
 Remonstrance, *s.* a strong representation
 Remonstrator, *s.* one that joins in a remonstrance; a German protestant
 Remonstrant, *a.* expostulatory
 Remonstrator, *v. n.* to show reason against
 Remoustrator, *s.* one of remoustrating
 Remoustrator, *s.* one who remoustrates
 Remora, *s.* an obstacle; a fish that sticks to the bottoms of ships; a surgical instrument
 Remorate, *v. a.* to hinder; to delay [ment
 Remord, *v.* to rebuke; to feel remorse
 Remordency, *s.* compunction
 Remorse, *s.* sorrow for a fault, tenderness
 Remorsful, *a.* compassionate, tender
 Remorsless, *a.* cruel, savage, un pitying
 Remorslessly, *ad.* without remorse
 Remorslessness, *s.* un pitying cruelty
 Remorte, *a.* distant in time, place, or kin; foreign; not closely connected
 Remotely, *ad.* distantly; not immediately
 Remoteness, *s.* distance, not nearness
 Remotion, *s.* the act of removing
 Remould, *v. a.* to mould or shape anew
 Remount, *v. n.* to mount again
 Removability, *s.* capacity of being displaced
 Removable, *a.* that may be removed
 Removal, *s.* a dismission from a post, &c.
 Remove, *s.* change of place [situation
 Remove, *v.* to put from its place; to change
 Removeness, *s.* the state of being removed
 Remover, *s.* one that removes [warded
 Remugit, *a.* rebelling
 Remunerability, *s.* capability of being remunerated
 Remunerable, *a.* fit to be rewarded
 Remunerate, *v. a.* to reward, requite, repay
 Remuneration, *s.* reward; recompense
 Remunerative, *a.* giving rewards, &c.
 Remuneratory, *a.* affording recompense
 Remurmur, *v.* to utter back in murmurs
 Renal, *a.* belonging to the reins
 Renard, *s.* the name given to a fox
 Renascency, *s.* state of being reproduced
 Renascent, *a.* rising or springing anew
 Renascible, *a.* possible to be produced again
 Renavigate, *v. a.* to navigate again
 Renouncer, *s.* a personal opposition; sudden combat; casual engagement, &c.
 Renouncer, *v.* to fight unexpectedly; to skirmish with another
 Rend, *v. a.* to tear with violence; lacerate
 Render, *v. a.* to return, repay; translate
 Render, *s.* one that tears by violence
 Renderable, *a.* that may be rendered
 Rendering, *s.* version; translation
 Rendezvous, *s.* a place of meeting according to appointment

Rendezvous, *v. n.* to meet at a place
 Rendible, *a.* that may be restored
 Rendition, *s.* the act of yielding
 Renegade, Renegado, *s.* an apostate
 Renerve, *v. a.* to give new vigour to
 Renew, *v. a.* to renovate; to repeat
 Renewable, *a.* capable of being renewed
 Renewal, *s.* act of renewing, renovation
 Renewedness, *s.* the state of being renewed
 Renewer, *s.* one who renews
 Renewing, *s.* the act of making new
 Reniform, *a.* having the form of the kidneys
 Renitency, *s.* resistance, opposition
 Renitent, *a.* resisting, opposing, repelling
 Rennet, *s.* the juice of a calf's maw. used in turning milk into curds
 Rennet, Rennetting, *s.* a kind of apple
 Renounce, *v. a.* to renounce, the act of not following the snit when it might be done
 Renounce, *v.* to disown; to abnegate
 Renouncement, *s.* act of renouncing
 Renouncer, *s.* one who disowns or denies
 Renouncing, *s.* the act of denying
 Renovate, *v. a.* to renew, to restore
 Renovation, *s.* the act of renewing
 Renown, *s.* fame, celebrity, merit
 Renown, *v. a.* to make famous
 Renowned, *a.* famous, eminent
 Renownedly, *ad.* with celebrity; with fame
 Renownless, *a.* inglorious; without renown
 Rent, *s.* a laceration; annual payment
 Rent, *v. a.* to tear; to hold by paying rent
 Rentable, *a.* that may be rented
 Rentage, *s.* money paid for any thing held of another
 Rental, *s.* schedule or account of rents
 Rentcharge, *s.* a charge on an estate
 Renter, *s.* he that holds by paying rent
 Rentroll, *s.* list of rents or revenues
 Rentrate, *v. a.* to recount
 Renunciate, *v.* to bring back intelligence
 Renunciation, *s.* the act of renouncing
 Renunciative, *a.* renouncing; annulling
 Reverse, *a.* (in heraldry) inverted
 Re-obtain, *v. a.* to obtain again
 Re-obtainable, *a.* that may be obtained again
 Re-oppose, *v. a.* to oppose again
 Re-ordain, *v. a.* to ordain again or anew
 Re-ordination, *s.* a being ordained again
 Re-organization, *s.* the act of organizing anew
 Re-organize, *v. a.* to organize anew
 Repacify, *v. a.* to pacify again
 Repack, *v. a.* to pack a second time
 Repair, *v.* to amend, to relit; to go unto
 Repair, *s.* a reparation, a supply of loss
 Repairable, Reparable, *a.* capable of being amended or retrieved
 Repairer, *s.* an amender; a restorer
 Repair'd, Repair'dous, *a.* bent upwards
 Repairably, *ad.* in a manner capable of remedy by restoration or amendment
 Reparation, *s.* act of repairing; amends
 Reparative, *a.* amending defect or loss
 Reparative, *s.* that which repairs
 Repartee, *s.* a smart or witty reply
 Repartee' v. n. to make smart replies
 Repartition, *s.* division into smaller portions
 Repass, *v.* to pass again, to pass back
 Repast, *s.* the act of taking food; a meal
 Repasture, *s.* entertainment
 Repatriate, *v. n.* to restore to one's own home or country
 Repay, *v. a.* to recompense, to requite
 Repayable, *a.* that is to be repaid
 Repayment, *s.* the act of repaying
 Repeal, *v. a.* to recall, abrogate, revoke

RULE YOUR FANCY WITH YOUR REASON, OR IT WILL OVERRULE YOU.

READY-MONEY PAYMENTS ARE THE BEST PROMOTERS OF FRUGALITY.

REPROVE MILDLY, AND CORRECT WITH CAUTION.

[REP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REP]

Repeat', *s.* revocation, recall from exile
 Repealability, *s.* the quality of being repealable
 Repealable, *a.* capable of being repealed
 Repealer, *s.* one who revokes or abrogates
 Repeat, *s.* in music, a mark denoting repetition of a preceding part
 Repeat', *v. a.* to recite; to do again
 Repeat'edly, *ad.* over and over, frequently
 Repeat'er, *s.* one who repeats; a watch
 Repeda'tion, *s.* act of going back
 Repel', *v.* to drive back; to act with force
 Repellency, *s.* the principle of repulsion
 Repellent, *s.* an application that has a repelling power—*a.* having power to repel
 Repeller, *s.* one that repels
 Repent', *v. n.* to reflect on with sorrow
 Repent'ance, *s.* a penitent sorrow for sins
 Repent'ant, *s.* one who repents of sin
 Repent'ant, *a.* sorrowful for sin
 Repent'er, *s.* one who repents
 Repent'ingly, *ad.* with repentance
 Repe'ople, *v. a.* to stock with people anew
 Repe'opling, *s.* the act of re-peopling
 Repercuss', *v. a.* to beat or drive back
 Repercus'sion, *s.* the act of driving back
 Repercus'sive, *a.* rebounding, driven back
 Repert'itious, *a.* found, gained by finding
 Repert'ory, *s.* a book of records; a treasury
 Repert'ition, *s.* a recital; a repeating
 Repert'itional, Repert'itionary. *a.* containing repetitions
 Rep'ine, *v. n.* to fret, to be discontented
 Rep'iner, *s.* one that frets or murmurs
 Rep'ining, *s.* the act of complaining [ing
 Rep'iningly, *ad.* with complaint or murmuring
 Replace', *v. a.* to put again in place
 Replac'ement, *s.* the act of replacing
 Replant', *v. a.* to plant anew
 Replantable, *a.* that may be replanted
 Replanta'tion, *s.* the act of replanting
 Replead', *v. a.* to plead again
 Replead'er, *s.* a second pleading
 Replen'ish, *v. a.* to stock, to fill; to finish
 Reple'te, *a.* full, completely filled
 Repletion, *s.* the state of being too full
 Repletive, *a.* replenishing; filling
 Repletively, *ad.* so as to be filled
 Replev'iable, *a.* that may be replevied
 Replev'in, Replev'y, *v. a.* to set at liberty any thing seized, upon security given
 Replica'tion, *s.* a repercussion; a reply
 Replic'er, *s.* one who answers
 Reply', *v. a.* to answer, to rejoin
 Reply', *s.* an answer; return to an answer
 Reply'er, *s.* he that makes answer
 Repol'ish, *v. a.* to polish again
 Repo'rt, *s.* a rumour, account; loud noise
 Repo'rt, *v. a.* to tell, relate, noise abroad
 Repo'rter, *s.* one who gives an account
 Repo'sal, *s.* the act of reposing
 Repo'se, *s.* rest, sleep, quiet, peace
 Repo'se, *v.* to lay to rest, lodge, lay up
 Repo'scdness, *s.* state of being at rest
 Repo'site, *v. a.* to lodge in a place of safety
 Reposi'tion, *s.* the act of replacing
 Reposi'tory, *s.* a storehouse, or place where any thing is safely laid up; a warehouse
 Repossess', *v. a.* to possess again
 Reposses'sion, *s.* act of possessing again
 Repour', *v. a.* to pour again
 Reprehend', *v. a.* to reprove, blame, chide
 Reprehend'er, *s.* a blamer; censurer
 Reprehensible, *a.* culpable, censurable
 Reprehens'ibleness, *s.* blameableness
 Reprehens'ibly, *ad.* blamably; culpably

Reprehen'sion, *s.* reproof, open blame
 Reprehen'sive, *a.* given to reproof
 Reprehen'sory, *a.* containing reproof
 Represent', *v. a.* to exhibit; describe; appear for another; tell respectfully
 Represent'ant, *s.* one exercising the character or power of another
 Representa'tion, *s.* an image; description
 Represent'ative, *s.* a substitute in power
 Represent'ative, *a.* bearing the character or power of another
 Represent'atively, *ad.* by delegacy
 Represent'er, *s.* one who shows or exhibits
 Represent'ment, *s.* an image; a likeness
 Repress', Repress'ion, *s.* the act of crushing
 Repress', *v. a.* to crush, subdue, compress
 Repress'er, *s.* one who represses
 Repressive, *a.* able or tending to repress
 Reprie'val, *s.* respite after condemnation
 Reprie've, *s.* a respite after sentence of death
 Reprie've, *v. a.* to respite from punishment
 Repri'mand, *s.* a rebuke, reprehension
 Repri'mand, *v. a.* to chide, check, reprove
 Re'print, *s.* a re-impression
 Reprint', *v. a.* to print a new edition
 Repris'al, *s.* a seizure by way of retaliation
 Repris'e, *v. a.* to take in retaliation
 Re'proach', *v. a.* to censure, to upbraid
 Re'proach', *s.* censure, shame, disgrace
 Re'proach'able, *a.* deserving reproach
 Re'proach'ful, *a.* scurrilous, shameful, vile
 Re'proach'fully, *ad.* opprobriously
 Re'probate, *a.* lost to virtue, abandoned
 Re'probate, *s.* one abandoned to wickedness—*v. a.* to disallow, to reject
 Re'probateness, *s.* state of being reprobate
 Re'probater, *s.* one who reprobates
 Re'probation, *s.* a condemnatory sentence
 Re'probationer, *s.* one who hastily abandons others to eternal destruction
 Re'probative, Re'probatory, *a.* condemning in strong and reproachful terms
 Repro'duce, *v. a.* to produce again or anew
 Repro'ducer, *s.* one who produces anew
 Repro'duction, *s.* the act of producing anew
 Re'proof', *s.* blame to one's face; rebuke
 Re'provable, *a.* deserving reproof or blame
 Re'prove', *v. a.* to blame, to check, to chide
 Re'prover, *s.* one that reproves
 Repru'ce, *v. a.* to prune a second time
 Rept'ile, *s.* a creeping thing; a mean person
 Rept'ile, *a.* creeping upon many feet; base
 Re'public, *s.* a commonwealth
 Re'publican, *s.* one who holds that the commonwealth without monarchy is the best form of government
 Re'publican, *a.* having the supreme power vested in more than one
 Re'publicanism, *s.* attachment to a republic
 Re'publicanize, *v. a.* to convert to republican principles
 Re'publication, *s.* re-impression of a book
 Republic of Letters, the studious and learned of all countries distinguished from the illiterate
 Re'pub'lish, *v. a.* to publish anew
 Re'pub'lisher, *s.* one who republishes
 Re'pudi'able, *a.* fit to be rejected
 Re'pudiate, *v. a.* to divorce, to put away
 Re'pudiation, *s.* a divorcee, rejection
 Re'pugn, *v.* to oppose, to withstand
 Re'pugnance, *s.* reluctance; contrary
 Re'pugnant, *a.* disobedient; contrary
 Re'pugnantly, *ad.* contradictorily
 Re'pugnulate, *v. n.* to bud again or anew
 Re'pugnulation, *s.* the act of budding again

RASH OATHS, WHETHER KEPT OR BROKEN, FREQUENTLY PRODUCE GUILT.

RECEIVE BLESSINGS WITH THANKFULNESS, AND AFFLICTIONS WITH RESIGNATION.

[RES]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RES

Repu'ise, *s.* a being driven off, or put aside
 Repu'ise, *v. a.* to beat back, to drive off
 Repu'ser, *s.* one who beats back
 Repu'sion, *s.* act of driving off from itself
 Repu'sive, *a.* having power to beat back
 Repu'siveness, *s.* the quality of being repulsive
 Repur'chase, *s.* the act of buying again
 Repur'chase, *v. a.* to buy again
 Repu'table, *a.* honourable; of good repute
 Repu'tableness, *s.* the quality of being of good repute
 Repu'tably, *ad.* without discredit
 Repu'tation, *s.* honour; character of good
 Repu'te, *v. a.* to account, to think, to hold
 Repu'te, *s.* character, reputation, credit
 Repu'tedly, *ad.* in common estimation
 Repu'tless, *a.* disreputable; disgraceful
 Request, *s.* an entreaty, demand; repute
 Request', *v. a.* to ask, solicit, entreat
 Request'er, *s.* a petitioner; a solicitor
 Requick'en, *v. a.* to reanimate
 Requiem, *s.* a hymn for the dead; rest
 Requ'itory, *s.* a sepulchre
 Requ'irable, *a.* fit to be required
 Requ'ire, *v. a.* to demand, to ask a thing as of right; to make necessary; to need
 Requ'irement, *s.* demand; requisition
 Requ'irer, *s.* one who requires
 Re'quisite, *a.* necessary, needful, proper
 Re'quisite, *s.* any thing necessary
 Re'quisitely, *ad.* in a requisite manner
 Re'quisiteuess, *s.* state of being requisite
 Requisition, *s.* a demand; application as of
 Requisition, *a.* indicating demand [right
 Requisition, *s.* a sought for; demanded
 Requ'ital, *s.* a retaliation; a recompense
 Requ'ite, *v. a.* to repay, to recompense
 Requ'iter, *s.* one who requites
 Re-resolve, *v. a.* to resolve a second time
 Resal', *v. a.* to sail back
 Resale, *s.* the second or subsequent sale
 Resalu'te, *v. a.* to salute or greet anew
 Rescind', *v. a.* to cut off; to abrogate a law
 Rescission, *s.* an abrogation, a cutting-off
 Rescis'sory, *a.* having power to abrogate
 Rescri'be, *v. a.* to write back or over again
 Rescript, *s.* the edict of an emperor
 Res'cuable, *a.* that may be rescued
 Res'cue, *v. a.* to set free from danger, violence, or confinement
 Res'cue, *s.* a deliverance from restraint, &c.
 Res'cuer, *s.* one that rescues
 Research', *s.* an inquiry, strict search
 Research', *v. a.* to examine; to inquire
 Research'er, *s.* one who makes inquiry
 Reseat', *v. a.* to seat again
 Resec'tion, *s.* act of cutting or paring off
 Resek', *v. a.* to seek again
 Reseize, *v. a.* to seize again; to reinstate
 Reseizure, *s.* seizure a second time
 Resell', *v. a.* to sell the same again
 Resem'blable, *a.* that may be compared
 Resem'blance, *s.* a similitude, a likeness
 Resem'ble, *v. a.* to be like; to compare
 Resend', *v. a.* to send back; to send again
 Resent, *v. a.* to take as an affront, &c.
 Resent'er, *s.* one who resents injuries
 Resent'ful, *a.* malignant, easily provoked
 Resent'ingly, *ad.* with continued anger
 Resent'ive, *a.* easily excited to resentment
 Resent'ment, *s.* a deep sense of injury
 Reser'vation, *s.* something kept back
 Reser'vative, *a.* reserving
 Reser'vatory, *s.* the place in which any thing is reserved or kept

Reser've, *s.* a store untouched; an exception
 Reser've, *v. a.* to keep in store, to retain, to lay up for a future time
 Reser'ved, *a.* modest, sullen, not frank
 Reser'vedly, *ad.* with reserve; coldly
 Reser'vedness, *s.* want of frankness
 Reser'ver, *s.* one that reserves
 Res'ervoir, *a.* a conservatory of water; a store
 Reser'te, *v. a.* to settle again
 Reser'tlement, *s.* the act of settling again
 Reship', *v. a.* to ship or load again
 Reship'ment, *s.* the act of loading a ship a
 Res'iance, *s.* residence; abode [second time
 Res'iant, *a.* resident—*s.* a resident
 Res'ide, *v. n.* to live in a place; to subsist
 Residence, *s.* place of abode; dwelling
 Resident, *a.* dwelling in a place
 Resident, *s.* an agent, a public minister
 Residenti'ary, *s.* an ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence
 Residenti'ary, *a.* holding residence
 Resid'er, *s.* one who resides in a place
 Resid'ual, *a.* relating to the residue
 Residu'ary, *a.* entitled to the residue of property, as, a residuary legatee
 Residue, *s.* the remaining part, what is left
 Residu'um, *s.* that which is left after distribution, &c.
 Resie'ge, *v. a.* to seat again; to reinstate
 Resig'n, *v. a.* to give or yield up, to submit
 Re-signation, *s.* a resigning; a submission
 Resig'n'd, *a.* submissive to the will of God
 Resig'n'dly, *ad.* with resignation
 Resign'er, *s.* one that resigns
 Resign'ment, *s.* the act of resigning
 Res'ilah, *s.* an ancient patriarchal coin
 Resile', *v. n.* to start or spring back
 Resilience, *s.* a starting or leaping back
 Resilient, *a.* starting or springing back
 Resil'ion, *s.* the act of springing back
 Res'in, Res'in, *s.* the fat sulphureous part of some vegetable, &c. which is either natural or procured by art
 Resiniferous, *a.* producing resin
 Resiniform, *a.* having the form of resin
 Res'ino-elec'tric, *a.* containing electricity produced by the friction of resinous substances
 Res'ino-extract'ive, *a.* denoting resin to predominate in the extractive matter
 Resinuous, *a.* containing resin, or like resin
 Resinuousness, *s.* quality of being resinous
 Resipiscence, *s.* after-wisdom; repentance
 Resist', *v. a.* to oppose, to act against
 Resistance, *s.* the act of resisting, opposition
 Resistant, *s.* that which resists
 Resister, *s.* one who makes opposition
 Resistibility, *s.* quality of being resistible
 Resistible, *a.* that may be resisted
 Resistive, *a.* having power to resist
 Resistless, *a.* that cannot be resisted
 Resistlessly, *ad.* so as not to be opposed
 Resoluble, *a.* that may be melted
 Resolute, *a.* determined, firm, steady
 Resolutely, *ad.* determinately; firmly
 Resoluteness, *s.* state of being resolute
 Resolution, *s.* a fixed determination
 Resolute, *a.* having power to dissolve
 Resolvable, *a.* that may be analyzed
 Resolve, *v. to inform; to solve; to melt; to analyze; to determine; to confirm*
 Resolve, *s.* fixed determination; to confirm
 Resolve'dly, *ad.* with firmness; decisively
 Resolve'dness, *s.* resolution; firmness
 Resol'vent, *s.* that which has the power of causing solution

REASON, LIKE POLISHED STEEL, MUST BE KEPT BRIGHT BY USE, OR IT WILL RUST.

REMEMBRANCE OF PAST PLEASURE AUGMENTS PRESENT PAIN.

[RES]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RET]

Resolvent, *a.* having power to dissolve
 Resolver, *s.* one who forms a firm resolution; that which separates parts
 Resolving, *s.* the act of determining a fixed
 Resonance, *s.* a resound; an echo [purpose
 Resonant, *a.* resounding; echoing
 Resorb', *v. a.* to swallow up
 Resorbent, *a.* swallowing up
 Resort', *v. n.* to have recourse to; to repair
 Resort, *s.* a meeting, assembly, concourse
 Resorter, *s.* one that frequents or visits
 Resound', *s.* echo; return of sound
 Resound', *v.* to echo, to sound; to celebrate
 Resource, *s.* a resort, an expedient
 Resourceless, *a.* without resource
 Resow', *v. a.* to sow again
 Respeak', *v. a.* to speak again
 Respect', *v. a.* to regard; to have relation to
 Respect', *s.* regard, reverence; motive
 Respectability, Respectableness, *s.* the state or quality of being respectable
 Respectable, *a.* deserving of respect
 Respectably, *ad.* so as to merit respect
 Respector, *s.* one that has partial regard
 Respectful, *a.* full of outward civility
 Respectfully, *ad.* with a degree of reverence
 Respectfulness, *s.* quality of being respectful
 Respective, *a.* particular, relative
 Respectively, *ad.* particularly; relatively
 Respectless, *a.* having no respect
 Resperse, *v. a.* to disperse in small drops
 Resperision, *s.* the act of sprinkling
 Respirable, *a.* that can respire
 Respiration, *s.* the act of breathing; relief
 Respiratory, *a.* having power to respire
 Respire, *v. n.* to breathe; to rest from toil
 Respite, *s.* a reprieve, pause, interval
 Respite, *v. a.* to suspend a sentence
 Resplendence, Resplendency, *s.* lustre, brightness, great effulgence
 Resplendent, *a.* shining, bright
 Resplendently, *ad.* brightly, splendidly
 Resplit', *v. a.* to split again
 Respond', *s.* a short anthem interrupting the middle of a chapter
 Respond', *v. n.* to correspond, to answer
 Respondent, *s.* one who answers in a suit
 Respondent, *a.* answering
 Response, *a.* answerable; responsible
 Response, *s.* an alternate answer, a reply
 Responsibility, Responsibleness, *s.* state of being accountable or answerable for
 Responsible, *a.* answerable, accountable
 Responion, *s.* the act of answering
 Responsive, Responsory, *a.* answering
 Responsory, *s.* an answer; a response
 Rest, *s.* sleep, repose, quiet, peace; support
 Rest, *a.* others; those not included
 Rest, *v.* to sleep; die; be still; lean; remain
 Restagant, *a.* remaining without flow, &c.
 Restagant, *v. n.* to stand without flow
 Restauration, *s.* the act of recovering to the former state
 Restem', *v. a.* to force against the current
 Restful, *a.* quiet; being at rest
 Restfully, *ad.* in a state of quiet (born
 Restful, Restive, *a.* unwilling to stir; stubborn
 Restinction, *s.* the act of extinguishing
 Resting-place, *s.* a place of rest
 Restitute, *v. a.* to recover to a former state
 Restitution, *s.* the act of restoring
 Restitutor, *s.* a restorer
 Restiveness, *s.* obstinate reluctance
 Restless, *a.* sleepless, unquiet
 Restlessly, *ad.* without rest; unquietly
 Restlessness, *s.* unquietness; agitation

Restorable, *a.* that may be restored
 Restoration, *s.* replacing in a former state
 Restorative, *s.* a medicine that has the power of recruiting life or health
 Restorative, *a.* able to recruit life, &c.
 Restore, *v. a.* to relieve; to give back
 Restorer, *s.* one that restores or repairs
 Restrain', *v. a.* to withhold, repress, limit
 Restrained, *a.* capable of being restrained
 Restrainedly, *ad.* with restraint
 Restrainer, *s.* one that restrains
 Restraint, *s.* an abridgment of liberty, &c.
 Restrict', *v. a.* to limit, to confine
 Restriction, *s.* confinement, limitation
 Restrictive, *a.* expressing limitation
 Restrictively, *ad.* with limitation
 Restrictive, *v. a.* to confine; to contract
 Restricting, *s.* the power of contracting
 Restricting, *a.* having power to bind
 Restricting, *s.* a medicine operating as an
 Restrive, *v. a.* to strive anew [astringent
 Resubjection, *s.* a second subjection
 Resublimation, *s.* a second sublimation
 Resublime, *v. a.* to sublime a second time
 Resudation, *s.* act of sweating out again
 Result', *v. n.* to fly back; to arise
 Result, *s.* an effect produced; consequence
 Resultance, *s.* the act of resulting
 Resultant, *s.* the combined effect of two or more opposite forces
 Resumable, *a.* that may be taken back
 Resume, *v. a.* to take back; to begin again
 Resumption, *v. a.* to summon again; to recall
 Resumption, *s.* the act of resuming
 Resumptive, *a.* taking back
 Resupinate, *a.* reverted; turned upside down
 Resupination, *s.* the act of lying on the back
 Resupine, *a.* lying on the back
 Resurrection, *s.* revival from the dead
 Resurvey', *v. a.* to review or survey again
 Resurvey, *s.* a second survey
 Resuscitate, *v. a.* to raise up again, renew
 Resuscitation, *s.* the act of raising up again from either sleep or death, &c.
 Resuscitative, *a.* raising from death to life
 Retail, *s.* sale by small quantities
 Retail, *v. a.* to divide into, or sell, in small quantities, or at second hand
 Retailer, *s.* one who sells by small quantities to the public at large
 Retain', *v.* to keep, to hire, to continue
 Retainer, *s.* an adherent; a dependant
 Retake, *v. a.* to take again
 Retaker, *s.* one who takes again
 Retaking, *s.* a taking again; a recapture
 Retaliate, *v. a.* to return, repay, requite
 Retaliation, *s.* return of like for like
 Retaliative, *a.* returning either a bad or good office by another
 Retaliatory, *a.* capable of retaliation
 Retard', *v.* to hinder, to delay; to stay back
 Retardation, *s.* the act of delaying
 Retardative, *a.* with power to retard
 Retarder, *s.* a hinderer; an obstructor
 Retardment, *s.* act of delaying
 Retch, *v. n.* to strain, to vomit
 Retentious, *a.* resembling network
 Retection, *s.* the act of disclosing something
 Reteulation, *s.* net-work [something
 Retention, *s.* art of retaining, memory
 Retentive, *a.* having power to retain
 Retentiveness, *s.* the faculty of retention
 Reticence, *s.* concealment by silence
 Reticle, *s.* a small net
 Reticular, Reticulate, Reticulated, *a.* resembling a net; made of network

COMPREHENSION, IF YOU ARE WISE, CAN NEVER DO YOU HARM.

REFORM THOSE THINGS IN YOURSELF THAT YOU BLAME IN OTHERS.

Reticule, *s.* a pocket, bag, or purse, to be carried in the hand
 Retiform, *a.* having the form of a net
 Retina, *s.* that part of the eye, or expansion of the optic nerve, which receives the image of the object in vision
 Retinas; half, Retinite, *s.* a kind of bituminous substance; the pitch-stone
 Retinue, *s.* a train of attendants [tification
 Retrade, *s.* a kind of retrenchment in fortification
 Retire, *v.* to retreat, to withdraw
 Retire, *s.* retreat; place of privacy
 Retired, *part. a.* secret, solitary, private
 Retiredly, *ad.* in solitude; in privacy
 Retiredness, *s.* solitude; privacy; secrecy
 Retirement, *s.* a private abode or habitation
 Retort, *s.* a glass vessel; a censure returned
 Retort, *v. a.* to throw back; to return
 Retorter, *s.* one that retorts
 Retorting, *s.* act of casting back censure
 Retorting, *s.* the act of retorting
 Retoss, *v. a.* to toss or throw back again
 Retouch, *v. a.* to improve by new touches
 Retrace, *v. a.* to trace back or over again
 Retract, *v. a.* to recall, recant, resume
 Retractible, *a.* that may be retracted
 Retractate, *v. a.* to recant; to unsay
 Retraction, *s.* a recantation; change of opinion declared
 Retractible, Retractile, *a.* that may be drawn back
 Retraction, *s.* a withdrawing a question
 Retractive, *a.* withdrawing; taking from
 Retractive, *s.* that which withdraws
 Retract, *s.* the withdrawing a suit in court
 Retreat, *s.* a place of retirement or security
 Retreat, *v. n.* to retire, to take shelter
 Retrench, *v. v.* to cut off, confine, reduce
 Retrenchment, *s.* a reduction of expense
 Retribute, *v. a.* to pay back
 Retributer, *s.* one that makes retribution
 Retribution, *s.* a repayment; a requital
 Retributive, Retributory, *a.* repaying
 Retrieve, *v. a.* to recover, repair, regain
 Retrievable, *a.* that may be retrieved
 Retriement, *s.* dregs; refuse
 Retroaction, *s.* act of forcing backwards
 Retroactive, *a.* acting or going backwards
 Retroactively, *ad.* by returned action
 Retrocede, *v. n.* to go backwards
 Retrocession, *s.* the act of going back
 Retroduction, *s.* a leading back, &c.
 Retroflex, *a.* bent in different directions
 Retrofract, Retrofract, *a.* bent back, as if broken
 Retrogradation, *s.* act of going backward
 Retrograde, *v. n.* to go backward
 Retrograde, *a.* going backwards; contrary
 Retrogression, *s.* the act of going back
 Retrogressive, *a.* going or moving backward
 Retrominent, *s.* an animal staining backwards—a voiding urine backwards
 Repulsive, *a.* driving back; repelling
 Retrosely, *ad.* in a backward direction
 Retrospect, *s.* a look on things past
 Retrospection, *s.* a looking backwards
 Retrospective, *a.* looking backwards
 Retrospectively, *ad.* by way of retrospect
 Retroversion, *s.* a turning backwards
 Revolver, *v. a.* to turn back—a turned back
 Revolve, *v. a.* to turn back
 Revolve, *v. a.* to blunt, to turn the edge of
 Return, *v.* to come or go back; to retort; to repay; to send back; to transmit
 Return, *s.* the act of coming back; profit; repayment, restitution, relapse
 Returnable, *a.* allowed to be returned

Returner, *s.* one who returns
 Returning-officer, *s.* he who makes returns of writs, &c.
 Returnless, *a.* admitting no return
 Return, *s.* (in botany) blunted
 Reunion, *s.* reuniting; a rejoining; cohesion or concord
 Reunite, *v. a.* to join again, to reconcile
 Reunion, *s.* second conjunction
 Reus'site, *s.* a kind of cry-talized salt
 Revaluation, *s.* a fresh valuation
 Reveal, *v. a.* to disclose, lay open, impart
 Revealer, *s.* one that discovers to view
 Revelation, *s.* the act of revealing
 Reveille, *s.* the military notice, by beat of drum, that it is time to rise
 Revel, *v. n.* to carouse—*s.* a noisy feast
 Revel, *v. a.* to retract, to draw back
 Revelation, *s.* a communication of sacred truths, &c. by a teacher from heaven
 Reveler, *s.* one who feasts with jollity
 Reveling, *s.* loose jollity; revelry
 Revelrout, *s.* a mob, an unlawful assembly
 Revelry, *s.* loose jollity, festive mirth
 Revenge, *s.* return of an injury or affront
 Revenge, *v. a.* to return an injury, &c.
 Revengeful, *a.* vindictive, given to revenge
 Revengefully, *ad.* vindictively
 Revengefulness, *s.* vindictiveness
 Revengeless, *a.* incapable of revenge
 Revengement, *s.* return of an injury
 Revenger, *s.* one who takes revenge
 Revenue, *s.* an income; annual profits
 Reverb, *v. a.* to reverberate, to resound
 Reverberant, *a.* resounding; beating back
 Reverberate, *v.* to bound back; to resound
 Reverberation, *s.* a heating or driving back
 Reverberatory, *a.* returning; beating back
 Reverberatory, *s.* a reverberating furnace contrived to throw back the heat of the fire
 Revere, *v. a.* to reverence, to venerate, to honour with an awful respect
 Reverence, *s.* veneration, respect; a bow
 Reverence, *v. a.* to regard with respect
 Reverencer, *s.* one who pays reverence
 Reverend, *a.* venerable; deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy
 Reverent, *a.* humble; testifying veneration
 Reverential, *a.* expressing reverence
 Reverentially, *ad.* with show of reverence
 Reverently, *ad.* respectfully; with awe
 Reverter, *s.* one who reverates or reverts
 Revertie, Revery, *s.* irregular thought
 Reversal, *s.* a change of sentence
 Reversal, *a.* intended to reverse
 Reverse, *v.* to subvert, repeal, contradict
 Reverse, *s.* the opposite side, vicissitude
 Reversed, *part. a.* repealed, inverted
 Reversedly, *ad.* in a reversed manner
 Reverseless, *a.* not to be reversed
 Reversely, *ad.* on the opposite side
 Reversible, *a.* that may be reversed
 Reversion, *s.* succession, right of succession
 Reversionary, *a.* having a right to be enjoyed in succession
 Reversioner, *s.* one who has a reversion
 Revert, *v.* to change, to return
 Revertent, *s.* a medicine that restores the natural order of inverted motions
 Revertible, *a.* that may be returned
 Revertive, *a.* changing; returning
 Revest, *v. a.* to put again in possession
 Revestiary, *s.* a place for vestments
 Revestment, *s.* the strong wall supporting the earth of a rampart
 Revibrate, *v. n.* to vibrate back

REVERENCE THE AGED, AND TREAT YOUR JUNIORS WITH KINDNESS.

APPROACH NOT THE UNHAPPY, FOR THE HAND OF GOD IS ON THEM.

[REV]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RIC]

Revivra'tion, *s.* the act of vibrating back
 Reviv'tion, *s.* a return to life
 Reviv'tual, *v. a.* to stock with victuals again
 Review', *v. a.* to look back, to survey, to
 examine, to re-examine
 Review', *s.* a survey, re-examination
 Review'er, *s.* one who reviews
 Revig'orate, *v. a.* to add new vigour
 Revile, *v. a.* to reproach, abuse, vilify
 Revil'ement, *s.* contumelious language
 Reviler, *s.* one who reviles another
 Reviv'ing, *s.* the act of reproaching
 Reviv'ingly, *ad.* in an opprobrious manner
 Reviv'sal, Reviv'sion, *s.* a re-examination
 Reviv'se, *v. a.* to review, to overlook
 Reviv'se, *s.* a proof of a sheet that has been
 previously corrected
 Reviv'ser, *s.* an examiner; superintendent
 Reviv'sion, Reviv'sionary, *a.* pertaining to
 revision
 Reviv'it, *v. a.* to visit again
 Reviv'it'ion, *s.* act of revisiting
 Reviv'it, *s.* recall from obscurity, &c.
 Reviv'e, *v.* to return to life; renew; rouse
 Reviv'er, *s.* that which invigorates or revives
 Reviv'icate, *v. a.* to recall to life
 Reviv'ification, *s.* the act of recalling to life
 Reviv'ify, *v. a.* to recall to life
 Reviv'ing, *part. a.* comforting, recovering
 Reviv'is'ence, *s.* renewal of life
 Reviv'is'ent, *a.* reviving; restoring life
 Reviv'or, *s.* the reviving of a suit at law
 Reviv'ocable, *a.* that may be recalled
 Reviv'ocableness, *s.* the quality of being re-
 vocable
 Reviv'ocate, *v. a.* to recall, to call back
 Reviv'oc'ation, *s.* act of recalling; a repeal
 Reviv'oke, *v. a.* to repeal, reverse, draw back
 Reviv'oke, *v. n.* (at whist) to play contrary
 to the leading suit when it was in your
 power to have followed it
 Reviv'oke, *s.* act of renouncing at cards
 Reviv'oc'ement, *s.* revocation; repeal; recall
 Reviv'ol', *v. n.* to fall off from one to an-
 other; to rise against a prince or state
 Reviv'ol', *s.* desertion; change of sides
 Reviv'ol'ter, *s.* a deserter; a renegade
 Reviv'ol'ble, *a.* capable of revolving
 Reviv'ol'ion, *s.* returning motion; a change
 of government in a state or country
 Reviv'ol'te, *a.* rolled back
 Reviv'ol'ut'ionary, *a.* originating in a revolu-
 tion; anarchical
 Reviv'ol'ut'ionist, *s.* a favourer of revolutions
 Reviv'ol'ut'ionize, *v. a.* to change the govern-
 ment of any state or country
 Reviv'ol'ut'ionizing, *s.* the effecting a radical
 change in the government
 Reviv'olve, *v.* to perform a revolution; to
 consider, to meditate on
 Reviv'ol'vency, *s.* constant revolution
 Reviv'ol't, *v. a.* to vomit again
 Reviv'ul'sion, *s.* the act of drawing humours
 from one part of the body to another
 Reviv'ul'sive, *a.* having the power of revulsion
 Reviv'ul'sive, *s.* that which has the power of
 withdrawing
 Reward', *v. a.* to recompense, to repay
 Reward', *s.* recompense given to merit
 Reward'able, *a.* worthy of reward
 Reward'ableness, *s.* worthiness of reward
 Reward'er, *s.* one that recompenses
 Rew'et, *s.* the lock of a gun, &c.
 Rew'ish, *a.* inclined to copulation, as doves
 Reword', *v. a.* to repeat in the same words
 Rewrit'e, *v. a.* to write a second time

Rhab'arbarate, *a.* impregnated with rhabarb
 Rhab'dol'ogy, *s.* the computing by rods
 Rhab'domancy, *s.* divination by a wand
 Rhab'sodist, *s.* one who writes rhapsodies
 Rhapsod'ical, *a.* unconnected; wild
 Rhapsody, *s.* irregular, wild, and uncon-
 nected writings or speech
 Rhen'berry, *s.* buckthorn, a plant
 Rhen'ish, *s.* a kind of German wine
 Rhet'izite, *s.* a mineral of a whitish colour
 Rhet'oric, *s.* oratory, the art of speaking
 Rhetor'ical, *a.* pertaining to rhetoric
 Rhetor'ically, *ad.* figuratively; like an orator
 Rhetor'icalness, *s.* the state or circumstance
 of being rhetorical
 Rhetor'ic'ation, *s.* an argument more florid
 in diction than substantial
 Rhetor'icate, Rhetor'ize, *v. n.* to play the
 orator; to act on the passions
 Rhetor'ic'ian, *s.* a master of rhetoric
 Rheum, *s.* a thin watery humour oozing out
 of the glands of the mouth, eyes, &c.
 Rheumat'ic, *a.* relating to the rheumatism
 Rheumat'ism, *s.* a painful disease usually affect-
 ing the joints or limbs
 Rhen'ny, *a.* full of sharp moisture
 Rhinoc'eral, *a.* like a rhinoceros
 Rhinoc'eros, *s.* a large beast in the East
 Rhinoc'eros, *s.* armed with a horn on his nose
 Rhod'dion, *a.* pertaining to the island of Rhodes
 Rhod'dites, *s.* a precious stone of a rose colour
 Rhod'dium, *s.* a newly-discovered white metal,
 found in crude platina
 Rhodod'endron, *s.* a flowering shrub
 Rhod'donte, *s.* a kind of reddish mineral
 Rhomb, *s.* a quadrangular figure
 Rhomb'us, *a.* shaped like a rhomb
 Rhomb'us, *s.* a fish of the turbot kind
 Rhomb'oid, *s.* a figure approaching to a
 rhomb; a kind of muscle fish
 Rhomb'oidal, *a.* approaching in shape to a
 rhomb or quadrangular figure
 Rhomb'spar, *s.* a grayish white mineral
 Rhin'barb, *s.* a medicinal purgative root
 Rhabarb'ine, *s.* a vegetable substance ob-
 tained from rhabarb
 Rhomb, *s.* a kind of spiral line
 Rhomb'line, *s.* a kind of compass line
 Rhyme, *s.* the consonance of verses, poetry
 Rhyme, *v. n.* to agree in sound; make verses
 Rhy'meless, *a.* not having consonance of
 verses; terminating discordantly
 Rhy'mer, Rhy'muster, *s.* a versifier
 Rhy'mic, *a.* pertaining to rhyme
 Rhythm, *s.* metre, verse, numbers; in mu-
 sic, the proportion of the movements to
 each other
 Rhyth'mical, *a.* harmonical, musical
 Ri'al, *s.* an old gold coin, value 10s.
 Ri'ant, *a.* laughing, exciting laughter
 Rib, *s.* a bone; a piece of timber in ships
 Rib, *v. a.* to enclose as by ribs
 Rib'ald, *s.* a loose, rough, mean wretch—a
 coarse and scurrilous
 Rib'aldr'y, *s.* mean, brutal, obscene talk
 Rib'and, Rib'bon, *s.* a fillet of silk
 Rib'bed, *a.* furnished or marked with ribs
 Rice, *s.* a kind of esulent grain
 Rice-bird, *s.* a bird of North America
 Rich, *a.* wealthy; precious; fertile; copious
 Rich'es, *s. pl.* plenty of money or possessions
 Rich'ly, *ad.* wealthily, splendidly
 Rich'ness, *s.* opulence, splendour; fertility
 Rick, *s.* a pile or heap of corn, hay, &c.
 Rick'ets, *s.* a disease in children
 Rick'ety, *a.* diseased with the rickets

RISE EARLY, LIVE SOBERLY, AND APPLY THYSELF WITH INDUSTRY.

REMEMBER THAT YOUR THOUGHTS AS WELL AS DEEDS ARE RECORDED IN HEAVEN.

Ricochet, *s.* [Fr.] the firing of a piece of ordnance at such an elevation as shall cause the shot or shell to bound along the opposite rampart

Rid, *v. a.* to set free, clear, drive away
Rid'dance, *s.* deliverance, disencumbrance
Rideau', *s.* [Fr.] a small mound of earth extending along a plain, and serving to cover a camp, &c.

Riddle, *s.* an enigma, any thing puzzling; a dark problem; a coarse or open sieve
Rid'die, *v.* to solve; to sift by a coarse sieve
Rid'dier, *s.* one who speaks ambiguously
Rid'dingly, *ad.* in the manner of a riddle

Ride, *s.* an excursion in a vehicle or on horseback; a road or place to ride in
Ride, *v. a.* to travel on horseback, &c.

Rider, *s.* one who rides a horse, &c.; an after-clause added to a bill while pending in Parliament

Ridge, *s.* the upper part of a slope, &c.
Ridge, *v. a.* to form a ridge; to wrinkle
Rid'gel, Rid'geling, *s.* a beast half-castrated
Rid'gy, *a.* rising in a ridge

Rid'icule, *s.* wit that provokes laughter
Rid'icule, *v. a.* to expose to laughter
Rid'iculer, *s.* one that ridicules
Rid'iculous, *a.* fit to be laughed at

Rid'iculously, *ad.* in a manner worthy of laughter or contempt
Rid'iculousness, *s.* the quality of being rid-
Rid'ing, *s.* a district; one of the three divisions of Yorkshire

Rid'inghabit, *s.* a dress worn by women when they ride on horseback
Rid'inghood, *s.* a hood to bear off rain
Rid'ing-house, Rid'ing-school, *s.* a place in which the art of riding is taught

Ridot'to, *s.* a sort of public assembly
Rie, *s.* an esculent grain

Rife, *a.* prevalent; abounding
Rif'ely, *ad.* prevalently; abundantly
Rif'eness, *s.* prevalence; abundance

Rif'raff, *s.* the refuse of anything [red lines]
Rif'le, *s.* a gun having within its barrel indent-
Rif'le, *v. a.* to rob, to pillage, to plunder
Rif'leman, *s.* a soldier armed with a rifle

Rif'fer, *s.* a robber, plunderer, pillager
Rift, *s.* a cleft, a breach—*v.* to split
Rift, *v. a.* to cleave; to split, to burst

Rig, *s.* a wanton; a trick; a joke—*v. n.* to play the wanton; to play tricks
Rig, *v. a.* to dress; to fit with tackling

Rigadon', *s.* a kind of French dance
Riga'tion, *s.* the act of watering
Rig'ger, *s.* one that rigs or dresses

Rig'ging, *s.* the tackling, &c. of a ship
Rig'gish, *a.* wanton, lewd

Right, *a.* fit, suitable; straight; true—*ad.* properly, justly, in truth, very—*s.* justice; claim; privilege—*v. a.* to relieve from wrong—*v. n.* to become erect, as a ship after recovering from the effects of a storm—*interj.* an expression of approbation

Right'eous, *a.* just, virtuous, equitable
Right'eously, *ad.* honestly; virtuously
Right'eousness, *s.* virtue; goodness

Right'er, *s.* one who does justice
Right'ful, *a.* having a just claim; honest
Right'fully, *ad.* according to right

Right'fulness, *s.* moral rectitude
Right'ly, *ad.* properly, honestly, exactly
Right'ness, *s.* rectitude; straightness

Rig'id, *a.* stiff; severe, sharp, cruel
Rig'idity, *s.* stiffness, want of easy elegance
Rig'idly, *ad.* severely; inflexibly

Rig'idness, *s.* severity, inflexibility
Rig'marole, *s.* a repetition of idle words
Rig'orous, *a.* severe, over-harsh
Rig'orously, *ad.* severely; without mitigation; scrupulously

Rig'orousness, *s.* severity without mitigation
Rig'our, *s.* cold; severity; strictness; rage
Rill, Rifflet, *s.* a small brook or stream
Rill, *v. n.* to run in small streams

Rim, *s.* a border, a margin, an edge
Rime, *s.* a hoar frost; a hole, a chink
Rime, *v. n.* to freeze with hoar frost
Rim'ose, Rim'ous, *a.* full of chinks

Rim'ple, *s.* a wrinkle—*v. a.* to pucker
Rim'pling, *s.* an undulation
Rim'y, *a.* steamy, foggy, misty

Rind, *s.* bark, husk—*v. n.* to lusk, to bark
Ring, *s.* a circle; a circle of gold worn as an ornament; a sound, as of a bell
Ring, *v. a.* to strike bells so as to make them sound; to fit with rings [ceive a ring

Ring-bolt, *s.* an iron bolt with an eye to re-
Ring-bone, *s.* a callus growing in the pastern
Ring-dove, *s.* a kind of pigeon [of a horse
Ring'er, *s.* one who rings

Ring'ing, *s.* a tinkling sound; the art of producing harmony from bells
Ring'leader, *s.* the head of a mob or riot
Ring'let, *s.* a small ring; a circle; a curl

Ring'streaked, *a.* circularly streaked
Ring'tail, *s.* a kind of kite
Ring'worm, *s.* a circular letter; a disease
Rinse, *v. a.* to cleanse by washing, &c.

Riot, *s.* an uproar, sedition, tumult
Riot, *v. n.* to revel, to raise an uproar
Riot'er, *s.* one who makes a riot
Riot'ing, *s.* loose or excessive festivity; the making a riot

Riot'ous, *a.* licentious, turbulent
Riot'ously, *ad.* luxuriously; turbulently
Riot'ousness, *s.* state of being riotous

Rip, *s.* a laceration; a rent
Rip, *v. a.* to tear, to lacerate; to disclose
Ripe, *a.* complete, mature, finished
Rip'ely, *ad.* maturely; at the fit time

Rip'en, *v. n.* to grow ripe; to mature
Rip'eness, *s.* maturity, perfection, fitness
Rip'er, *s.* one who rips or lacerates
Rip'ple, *v. n.* to lave or wash lightly over—*s.* agitation of water on the surface

Rip'pling, *s.* the noise of water laving or running over the banks
Rise, *v. n.* to get up, ascend; grow; increase
Rise, *s.* a beginning; ascent; increase

Riser, *s.* one that rises locally or figuratively
Ris'ibility, *s.* the faculty of laughing
Ris'ible, *a.* exciting laughter; ridiculous
Ris'ing, *s.* act of getting up; gradual appearance of the sun, &c., above the horizon; insurrection

Risk, *s.* hazard, danger, chance of harm
Risk, *v. a.* to hazard, to put to chance
Risk'er, *s.* he who risks or hazards

Rite, *s.* a solemn act of religion
Ritorne'fio, *s.* [Ital.] the repeat or burden of an air or song

Rit'ual, *s.* a book of religious ceremonies
Rit'ual, *a.* solemnly ceremonious
Rit'ualist, *s.* one skilled in the ritual
Rit'ually, *ad.* with some particular ceremony

Riv'age, *s.* a bank; a coast; the shore
Riv'al, *s.* a competitor—*v. a.* to emulate—*v. n.* to be competitors—*a.* emulous
Rival'ity, *s.* competition; rivalry
Riv'alry, *s.* competition; emulation
Riv'alship, *s.* state or character of a rival

[ROC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ROC]

REASON WITHOUT EXERCISE WILL DEGENERATE TO INANITY.

Rive, *v.* to split, to cleave, to be divided
 Rivet, *v. a.* to contract into wrinkles
 River, *s.* a stream of water running from its source to the sea
 Rivet, *s.* one who splits or cleaves
 River-dragon, *s.* a crocodile
 Rivulet, *s.* a small stream; a rill
 River-god, *s.* the tutelary deity of a river
 River-horse, *s.* the hippopotamus
 River-water, *s.* the water of a river
 Rivet, *s.* a fastening pin that is clenched
 Rivet, *v. a.* to fasten strongly with rivets
 Rivulet, *s.* a small river, a brook
 Rivitation, *s.* a brawl; a quarrel
 Rix-dollar, *s.* a German coin, value 4s. 6d.
 Roach, *s.* the name of a fish
 Road, *s.* a large way for travelling; path
 Roadstead, *s.* a place for ships to anchor in
 Roadster, *s.* a horse accustomed to travelling on the highroad
 Roadway, *s.* the public road; the highway
 Roam, *v.* to wander, ramble, rove
 Roamer, *s.* a Rambler; a wanderer
 Roaming, *s.* the act of wandering
 Roan, *a.* bay, sorrel, or black spotted
 Roan, *s.* leather resembling morocco
 Roan-tree, *s.* the mountain ash
 Roar, *v. n.* to make a loud noise
 Roar, *s.* the cry of a wild beast, &c.
 Roarer, *s.* a noisy fellow; a term applied to a broken-winded horse
 Roaring, *s.* cry of the lion or other beast; outcry of distress; sound of the wind or sea
 Roast, *v. a.* to dress meat; to banter
 Roast, *s.* any thing roasted—*a.* roasted
 Roaster, *s.* one who roasts; a gridiron
 Roasting, *s.* a severe teasing
 Rob, *s.* inspissated juices
 Rob, *v. a.* to steal, to plunder
 Robalfo, *s.* a fish found in Mexico
 Robbe, *s.* the sea-dog or seal
 Robber, *s.* a thief, a plunderer
 Robbery, *s.* theft by force or with privy
 Robe, *s.* a dress of dignity
 Robe, *v. a.* to dress pompously; to invest
 Robert-Herb-robert, *s.* a plant
 Robin, Robin-red-breast, *s.* a small bird with a red breast
 Robin-good-fellow, *s.* a sprite; a goblin
 Rob'orant, *a.* strengthening
 Rob'orants, *s. pl.* medicines to strengthen and give vigour to the constitution
 Robo'rean, *a.* having the nature of oak
 Robo'reous, *a.* made of oak
 Robust, *a.* strong, sinewy, violent
 Robustious, *a.* vigorous; uncontrollable
 Robustiously, *ad.* with violence; with fury
 Robustness, *s.* strength; vigour
 Roc'ambole, *s.* a kind of wild garlic [alum
 Roche-alum, Rock-alum, *s.* a pure sort of
 Roch'et, *s.* a surplice; a fish
 Rock, *s.* a vast mass of stone; a defence
 Rock, *v.* to shake; to move to and fro
 Rock-basin, *s.* a place cut in the rocks to hold water [among the Druids]
 Rock-butter, *s.* a subsulphate of alumina
 Rock-crystal, *s.* the finest kind of quartz
 Rock'doe, *s.* a species of deer
 Rock'er, *s.* one who rocks the cradle
 Rock'et, *s.* an artificial firework; a plant
 Rock'iness, *s.* state of being rocky
 Rock'ing, *s.* state of being shaken by alternate motions to and fro
 Rock'less, *a.* being without rocks
 Rock'-oil, *s.* petrol, or petroleum
 Rock'-pigeon, *s.* a pigeon which builds in rocks

Rock'rose, *s.* a plant; a flower
 Rockru'by, *s.* a sort of garnet
 Rock'salt, *s.* a mineral salt
 Rock'wood, *s.* ligniform asbestos
 Rock'work, *s.* a building imitating rocks
 Rock'y, *a.* full of rocks; hard, stony
 Rod, *s.* a twig, instrument of correction
 Rodomont, *s.* a vain boaster—a bragging
 Rodomont'ade, *s.* an empty noisy bluster
 Rodomont'ade, *v. n.* to brag or bluster
 Rodomont'ist, *s.* one who brags
 Roe, *s.* the female of the hart; eggs of fish
 Roebuck, *s.* a small species of deer
 Rogal, Rogal'ian, *a.* belonging to a funeral
 Rogation, *s.* the litany; supplication [iple
 Rogation-week, *s.* the second week preceding Whitsunday
 Rogue, *s.* a vagabond, a knave, a wag
 Rogue, *v. n.* to play knavish tricks
 Roguery, *s.* villany, knavery, waggery
 Rogueship, *s.* the qualities of a rogue
 Roguish, *a.* fraudulent, knavish, waggish
 Roguishly, *ad.* knavishly; wantonly
 Roguishness, *s.* the qualities of a rogue
 Roist, *v. n.* to be at free quarters; to bluster
 Roister, *s.* a turbulent, lawless, blustering fellow—*v. n.* to bluster
 Roll, *v.* to move in a circle; to enwrap
 Roll, *s.* the act of rolling; a mass made round; a register; catalogue; warrant
 Roller, *s.* any thing turning on its own axis; a bandage; a file
 Rolling-pin, *s.* a round smooth piece of wood to mould paste, &c.
 Rolling-press, *s.* a press for printing pictures, &c. on copperplates
 Roll'y-polly, *s.* a kind of game with a ball
 Romage, *s.* a tumult, a bustle
 Roman, *s.* a native of Rome; a papist
 Ro'man, *a.* pertaining to Rome
 Roman'ce, *s.* a fable, a fiction, a lie
 Roman'ce, *v. n.* to tell untruths; to forge
 Roman'cer, *s.* a forger of tales, a liar
 Ro'manism, *s.* tenets of the church of Rome
 Ro'manist, *s.* one who professes popery
 Ro'manize, *v. a.* to latinize; to convert to Ro'mish or papistical opinions
 Roman'tic, *a.* wild, fanciful, improbable
 Roman'tically, *ad.* wildly; extravagantly
 Roman'ticness, *s.* quality of being romantic
 Rom'ish, *a.* Popish; belonging to Rome
 Romp, *s.* a rude untaught girl; rude play
 Romp, *v. n.* to play rudely and noisily
 Romping, *s.* rude or noisy play
 Romp'ish, *a.* inclined to rude or rough play
 Romp'ishness, *s.* disposition to rude sport
 Ron'dean, *s.* a name applied to songs which end with the first part or strain repeated
 Ron'dure, *s.* a circle; a round
 Ron'ion, *s.* a fat bulky woman
 Rout, *s.* an animal stunted in growth
 Rood, *s.* the fourth part of an acre in square measure; a pole, or five yards and a half in long measure; the holy cross
 Rood'loft, *s.* a gallery in the church on which the cross was set to view
 Roof, *s.* the cover of a house; the inside of the arch that covers a building; the palate or upper part of the mouth
 Roof, *v. a.* to cover with a roof
 Roofing, *s.* materials for a roof
 Roof'less, *a.* wanting a roof; uncovered
 Roof'y, *a.* furnished with roofs
 Rook, *s.* a bird; a cheat; a piece at chess
 Rook, *v. n.* to rob, to cheat, to deceive
 Rook'ery, *s.* a nursery of rooks

REPOSE IS AS NECESSARY IN CONVERSATION AS IN A PICTURE.

[ROS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ROU

RESPECT IS BETTER PROCURED BY EXACTING THAN SOLICITING IT.

REVENGE IN COLD BLOOD IS THE DEVIL'S OWN ACT AND DEED.

Rook'y, *a.* inhabited by rooks
 Room, *s.* space, extent; stead; chamber
 Room age, *s.* space, place
 Roomful, *a.* abounding with rooms
 Roominess, *s.* space; quantity of extent
 Room'y, *a.* spacious, wide, large
 Roop, *s.* a hoarseness
 Roost, *s.* a perch on which birds rest
 Roost, *v. n.* to sleep as a bird; to lodge
 Root, *s.* that part of the plant, &c. which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment; the first cause
 Root, *v.* to take root; radicate; destroy
 Rootbound, *a.* fixed to the earth by a root
 Rooted, *a.* fixed, deep, radical
 Rootedly, *ad.* deeply, strongly
 Root'er, *s.* one who tears up by the root
 Root'let, *s.* the fibrous part of a root
 Root'y, *a.* full of or consisting of roots
 Ropa'ic, *a.* club-formed
 Rope, *s.* a thick hempen cord, string, halter
 Rope, *v. n.* to concrete into filaments
 Rope-dancer, *s.* one who dances on ropes
 Rope-ladder, *s.* a ladder made of ropes
 Rope-maker, *s.* one who makes ropes
 Rope-making, *s.* the art of making ropes or cordage
 Ropery, *s.* place where ropes are made
 Rope-walk, *s.* a place where ropes are made
 Rope-yarn, *s.* yarn for ropes
 Ropiness, *s.* a rosy or glutinous quality
 Ros'y, *a.* viscous, glutinous, tenacious
 Rosulaure, *s.* a man's cloak
 Rosal, Ros'id, *a.* dewy; moist with dew
 Ros'ation, *s.* the falling of the dew
 Rosif'erous, *a.* producing dew
 Rosif'lucant, *a.* flowing with dew
 Ros'ulent, *a.* full of dew
 Rosa'ceous, *a.* composed of several petals disposed after the manner of a rose
 Rosary, *s.* a set of beads, containing 15 ave-marias, and 15 pater-nosters; a particular devotion addressed to the Virgin Mary
 Ros'eld, *a.* abounding with dew
 Rose, *s.* a fragrant flower
 Roseal, *a.* like a rose in smell or colour
 Roseate, *a.* rosy, blooming, fragrant
 Rosebay, *s.* a plant, the rhododendron
 Rose-bud, *s.* an unblown rose
 Rose-bush, *s.* a rose-tree
 Rose'gall, *s.* an excrescence on the dog-rose
 Rose-mallow, *s.* a large kind of mallow
 Rosemary, *s.* a plant
 Rose-quartz, *s.* a subspecies of quartz
 Rose-root, *s.* a plant of the genus Rhodiola
 Rose't, *s.* a red colour used by painters
 Rosette, *s.* a riband or other material made up in the form of a rose
 Rose-water, *s.* water distilled from roses
 Rose-wood, *s.* a tree, the wood of which is dark and finely grained, and is used in ornamental furniture
 Rosicrucian, *s.* one of the sect who styled themselves brothers of the holy cross; one who searches for the philosopher's stone; a cheat—*a.* pertaining to a rosicrucian
 Ros'in, *s.* inspissated turpentine [crucian
 Ros'in, *v. a.* to rub with rosin
 Ros'iness, *s.* state or quality of being rosy
 Ros'iny, *a.* resembling rosin
 Ros'land, *s.* heathy land
 Rosog'lio, *s.* a rich cordial made at Trieste
 Ros'po, *s.* a fish of Mexico
 Ros'sel, *s.* light land
 Ros'set, *s.* the large ternate bat
 Ros'signal, *s.* the nightingale

Ros'tel, *s.* (in botany) the descending plane part of the heart of the seed
 Ros'ter, *s.* the plan of duty for military officers
 Ros'tral, *a.* having some resemblance to the beak of a ship or rostrum
 Ros'trated, *a.* adorned with beaks
 Ros'trum, *s.* the beak of a bird; a pulpit
 Ro'sy, *a.* like a rose in bloom, fragrance, &c.
 Ro'sy-crowned, *a.* crowned with roses
 Rot, *v.* to putrefy, to make putrid
 Rot, *s.* a distemper in sheep; putrefaction
 Ro'ta, *s.* an ecclesiastical court of Rome
 Ro'talite, *s.* a genus of fossil shells
 Ro'tary, Ro'tatory, *a.* whirling as a wheel
 Ro'tate, *a.* (in botany) wheel-shaped
 Ro'tated, *a.* whirled round
 Ro'ta'tion, *s.* a turning round; succession
 Ro'ta'to-plane, *a.* (in botany) wheel-shaped and flat
 Ro'ta'tor, *s.* that which gives to any machine or instrument a circular motion
 Rote, *s.* words uttered by mere memory; a harp, lyre—*v. a.* to fix in the memory
 Roth'er-beasts, *s.* cattle of the bovine genus
 Roth'er-nails, *s.* (with shipwrights) full-headed nails
 Roth'olite, *s.* a variety of black garnet
 Ro'toco, *s.* an eastern weight of 5lbs.
 Ro'ten, *a.* putrid, not firm, not sound
 Ro'ttenness, *s.* state of being rotten
 Ro'tten-stone, *s.* a kind of useful soft stone
 Rotund, *a.* round, circular, spherical
 Rotundif'olious, *a.* having round leaves
 Rotund'ity, *s.* roundness, circularity
 Rotun'd, Rotun'da, *s.* a round building
 Rotun'co, *s.* a substance used in dyeing, the anatto
 Rouge, *s.* a red paint—*a.* red—*v. n.* to lay rouge upon the face
 Rough, *a.* not smooth, harsh, severe, stormy
 Rough'-cast, *s.* a form in its first rudiments; a kind of coarse plaster
 Rough'cast, *v. a.* to mould without nicety
 Rough'-draught, *s.* a sketch; a copy
 Rough'-draw, *v. a.* to draw or trace coarsely
 Rough'en, *v.* to make or grow rough
 Rough'-hew, *v. a.* to shape rudely or roughly
 Rough'-hewn, *p. a.* rugged; unpolished
 Roughly, *ad.* rudely, severely, boisterously
 Roughness, *s.* unevenness, harshness
 Rough'-shod, *a.* having the foot fitted with a roughened shoe, (used of horses)
 Rough'ings, *s. pl.* grass after mowing
 Rough'-work, *v. a.* to work coarsely over
 Rough'-wrought, *a.* done coarsely
 Rouleau', *s.* (Fr.) a little roll
 Rounce, *s.* the handle of a printing-press
 Rounce'ceval, *s.* a kind of pea
 Round, *a.* circular; plain; smooth; brisk
 Round, *s.* a circle, sphere, district; rundle
 Round, *ad.* on all sides—*prep.* circularly about—*v. a.* to surround; to make circular or smooth—*v. n.* to grow round in form; to go rounds, as a guard
 Round'about, *a.* ample; indirect; loose
 Round'delay, *s.* a kind of ancient poetry
 Round'head, *s.* a puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round
 Round-head'ed, *a.* having a round top
 Round'house, *s.* the constable's prison
 Round'ing, *a.* round or roundish—*s.* (on board ship) old ropes applied to prevent chafing
 Round'ish, *a.* somewhat round
 Round'let, *s.* a little circle
 Round'ly, *ad.* in a round form, plainly

RUD]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RUM

Roundness, *s.* sphericity; cylindrical form
 Round-robin, *s.* a written petition or remonstrance, signed by several persons round a ring or circle
 Rouse, *v.* to wake from slumber; excite
 Rouser, *s.* that which rouses
 Rousing, *a.* having power to excite
 Rout, *s.* a multitude, rabble, tumultuous crowd; the confusion of an army defeated or dispersed
 Rout, *v.* to defeat; assemble in crowds
 Route, *s.* a road, way; march, journey
 Routine, *s.* custom, practice
 Rove, *v.* to ramble, to range, to wander
 Rover, *s.* a wanderer, pirate; fickle person
 Rowing, *s.* act of rowing or wandering
 Row, *s.* a range of men or things
 Row, *s.* a riotous noise; a drunken debauch
 Row, *v.* to impel a vessel in the water with oars; to drive or help forward
 Rowel, *s.* the point of a spur; an issue
 Rowel, *v. a.* to keep open with a rowel
 Rowen, *s.* a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green
 Rowler, *s.* one who manages an oar
 Row-lock, *s.* the part of a boat on which the oar rests
 Row-port, *s.* the square hole in vessels through which the oars are used
 Royal, *a.* kingly, becoming a king, regal
 Royal, *s.* the highest sail in a ship, just above the top-gallant sail; the name of a large-sized paper
 Royalism, *s.* attachment to royalty
 Royalist, *s.* an adherent to a king
 Royalize, *v. a.* to make royal
 Royally, *ad.* in a kingly manner, regally
 Royalty, *s.* the office or state of a king
 Royalish, *a.* paltry; mean; rude
 Rub, *v.* to scour, polish; fret; get through
 Rub, *s.* friction; hinderance; difficulty
 Rubber, *s.* one that rubs; a coarse file; two games out of three; a whetstone
 Rubbish, *s.* ruins of buildings; refuse
 Rubble, *s.* rubbish; small stones
 Rubble-stone, *s.* stone worn by the water at the latter end of the deluge
 Rubbly, *a.* abounding with small stones
 Rubefacient, *a.* making red—*s.* an application exciting redness
 Rubellite, *s.* a kind of silicious mineral
 Rubescent, *a.* of a reddish colour
 Rubican, *a.* darkly coloured with a grayish tinge, applied to horses
 Rubicel, *s.* a variety of the ruby
 Rubicund, *a.* ruddy; blood-red
 Rubicundity, *s.* disposition to redness
 Rubied, *a.* of a red or ruby colour
 Rubific, Rubious, Rubric, Rubical, *a.* red
 Rubification, *s.* the act of making red
 Rubify, *v. a.* to make red
 Rubiginous, *a.* rusty; mildewed [2s. 7d.
 Ruble, *s.* a silver coin of Russia valued at Rubrie, *s.* directions printed in prayer-books and books of law—*a.* red
 Rubrical, *a.* placed in rubrics
 Rubricate, *v. a.* to mark with red
 Rubstone, *s.* a stone to scour or sharpen
 Ruby, *s.* a precious red stone; a blotch
 Ruby, *a.* of the colour of a ruby
 Ruck, *v. a.* to cover; to sit close—*s.* silk or linen folded over and lying uneven
 Ructation, *s.* breaking wind upwards
 Ructuosity, *s.* frequent eructation
 Ruddy, *s.* redness; blush; red ochre

Rudd, *s.* a fish of the genus Cyprinus
 Ruddier, *s.* the part that steers a ship
 Ruddiness, *s.* approaching to redness
 Ruddle, *s.* red earth
 Ruddleman, *s.* one who is employed in digging ruddle, or red earth
 Ruddy, *a.* approaching to red; red
 Rude, *a.* rough, harsh; ignorant, artless
 Rudely, *ad.* in a rude manner, violently
 Rudeness, *s.* incivility, boisterousness
 Rudenture, *s.* the figure of a rope often filling the flutings of the column
 Ruderation, *s.* the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones
 Rudiment, *v. a.* to ground; to settle in the rudiments of any science
 Rudiments, *s.* the first elements of a science; the first part of education
 Rudimental, *a.* relating to first principles
 Rue, *v. a.* to grieve for, lament—*s.* an herb
 Rueful, *a.* mournful, woful, sorrowful
 Ruefully, *ad.* mournfully; sorrowfully
 Ruefulness, *s.* sorrow; mournfulness
 Ruellie, *s.* an assembly at a private house; a circle; a street
 Rufescent, *a.* reddish; tinged with red
 Ruff, *s.* a packed linen ornament; a fish
 Ruff, *v. a.* to trump at cards
 Ruffian, *a.* brutal, savagely boisterous
 Ruffian, *s.* a brutal fellow, a robber
 Ruffianlike, Ruffianly, *a.* dissolute; brutal
 Ruffie, *s.* a particular roll of a drum
 Ruffie, *v.* to disorder, to fret; to plait
 Ruffie, *s.* an ornament for the wrists
 Ruffler, *s.* a bully; a boisterous fellow
 Ruffling, *s.* commotion; disturbance
 Ruffling, Ruffle, Ruffing, *s.* a particular beat or roll of the drum
 Ruffous, *a.* reddish inclining to yellow
 Rug, *s.* a coarse, nappy, woollen cloth
 Rugged, *a.* rough; brutal, surly; shaggy
 Ruggedly, *ad.* in a rugged manner
 Ruggedness, *s.* roughness; asperity
 Ruggine, *s.* a surgeon's rasp
 Ruggose, Ruggous, *a.* full of wrinkles
 Ruggosity, *s.* state of being wrinkled
 Ruin, *s.* fall, destruction; the loss of fortune; the remains of a building
 Ruin, *v.* to subvert, destroy, impoverish
 Ruinate, *v. a.* to bring to poverty, &c.
 Ruiner, *s.* one that ruins [ruins
 Ruiniform, *a.* having the appearance of
 Ruinous, *a.* fallen to ruin; mischievous
 Ruinously, *ad.* with ruin, destructively
 Ruinousness, *s.* a ruinous state
 Rule, *s.* government; sway; regularity
 Rule, *v.* to govern, to control, to settle
 Ruler, *s.* a governor; an instrument by which lines are drawn
 Ruling, *a.* having superior influence
 Ruly, *a.* moderate; quiet; orderly
 Rum, *s.* a spirit drawn from sugar
 Rum, *a.* odd; queer (a cant term)
 Rumble, *v. n.* to make a hoarse low noise
 Rumbler, *s.* the thing that rumbles
 Rumbling, *s.* a low hoarse continued noise
 Rummen, *s.* the paunch or upper stomach of animals that chew the cud
 Ruminant, *a.* chewing the cud
 Ruminant, *s.* an animal that chews the cud
 Ruminate, *v.* to chew the cud; to muse
 Rumination, *s.* a chewing the cud; meditation, reflection
 Ruminator, *s.* one that considers or thinks of a matter, or pauses on it
 Rumming, *s.* act of searching for things

RATHER MISTRUST TOO SOON, THAN BE DECEIVED TOO LATE.

RESOLUTION IS GROUNDED ON HONOUR, DESPERATION ON DANGER.

Rum'age, *v.* to search places, to plunder
 Rum'ner, *s.* a large glass, a drinking-cup
 Ru'morous, *a.* famous; notorious
 Ru'mour, *s.* flying or popular report
 Ru'mour, *v. a.* to report abroad; to bruit
 Ru'mourer, *s.* a reporter; spreader of news
 Rump, *s.* the buttock, end of the back bone
 Rum'ple, *s.* a rough plait; a wrinkle
 Rum'ple, *v. a.* to crush out of shape
 Rump'less, *a.* destitute of a tail
 Run, *v.* to move swiftly, flee, go away, vanish; to melt; to smuggle
 Run, *s.* a flow; a course; continued success
 Run'agate, *s.* a fugitive; a coward
 Run'away, *s.* one that flies from danger
 Run'cation, *s.* the act of clearing away weeds
 Run'cinate, *a.* cut into transverse acute segments pointing backwards
 Run'dle, *s.* the step of a ladder; a round
 Run'dlet, Run'let, *s.* a small barrel
 Rune, *s.* the runic letter or character
 Runes, *s.* gothic poetry
 Rung, Rung'-head, *s.* those timbers of a ship which are bolted to the keel; the floor-timbers
 Run'ic, *a.* denoting the letters and language of the ancient northern nations; Gothic
 Run'nel, *s.* a rivulet, a small brook
 Run'ner, *s.* one who runs; a shoot
 Run'nel. [See Run'net.]
 Run'ning, *s.* act of moving on with celerity
 Run'ning-fight, *s.* a battle between one who flees and his pursuer
 Run'ning-rigging, *s.* the rigging of a ship passing through blocks
 Run'ning-title, *s.* the title of a book continued on the top of every page
 Run'nion, *s.* a paltry scurvy wretch
 Runt, *s.* a dwarf animal; a small cow
 Rupee', *s.* an Indian coin, value 2s. 4d.
 Ruption, *s.* breach; solution of continuity
 Rupture, *s.* a breach of peace; eruption
 Rupture, *v. a.* to break; to burst
 Ru'ral, *a.* belonging to the country
 Ru'ralist, *s.* one who leads a country life
 Ru'rality, *s.* the quality of being rural
 Ru'rally, *ad.* as in the country
 Ru'ralness, *s.* the quality of being rural
 Ru'ralist, *s.* an inhabitant of the country
 Ru'rig'ens, *a.* born in the country
 Ru'se, *s.* [Fr.] artifice; stratagem; trick
 Rush, *s.* a plant; a worthless thing
 Rush, *v. n.* to enter or move with violence
 Rush, Rush'ing, *s.* violent course
 Rush'candle, Rush'light, *s.* a tallow candle with the wick made of rush
 Rush'er, *s.* one who rushes forward
 Rush'iness, *s.* state of being full of rushes
 Rush'ing, *s.* any commotion or violent course
 Rush'like, *a.* resembling a rush; weak
 Rush'y, Rush'ed, *a.* abounding with rushes
 Rus'ina, *s.* a kind of Turkish depilatory
 Rus'k, *s.* a kind of biscuit or hard bread
 Russ, *a.* pertaining to the Russians — *s.* the Russian language
 Rus'set, *s.* a country dress
 Rus'set, *a.* reddish brown; coarse; rusty
 Rus'setting, *s.* a rough kind of apple
 Rus'sety, *a.* of a russet colour
 Rus'sian, *s.* an inhabitant of Russia — *a.* pertaining to Russia
 Rust, *s.* a red crust grown upon iron, &c.; oxide of metal [for inactivity
 Rust, *v.* to gather rust; to lupair by time
 Rus'tic, *s.* a clown; a country swain
 Rus'tic Rus'tical, *a.* rural, rude, plain

Rus'tically, *ad.* rudely; inelegantly
 Rus'ticalness, *s.* the quality of being rustic
 Rus'ticate, *v. n.* to dwell in the country
 Rus'tication, *s.* residence in the country
 Rus'ticity, *s.* rural appearance, simplicity
 Rus'tily, *ad.* in a rusty manner; shabbily
 Rus'tiness, *s.* the state of being rusty
 Rus'tle, *v. n.* to make a low rattling noise
 Rus'tling, *s.* a continuation of small noises
 Rus'ty, *a.* covered with rust, impaired
 Rut, *s.* the track of a cart-wheel, &c.; the copulation of deer, wild boars, &c.
 Rut, *v. n.* to desire to come together
 Ru'ta-baga, *s.* the Swedish turnip
 Ruth, *s.* mercy, pity, tenderness
 Ru'thful, *a.* rueful, woful, compassionate
 Ru'thfully, *ad.* wofully; sorrowfully
 Ru'thless, *a.* cruel, pitiless, barbarous
 Ru'thlessly, *ad.* without pity; cruelly
 Ru'thlessness, *s.* want of pity
 Ru'til, Ru'tile, *s.* an oxide of titanium
 Ru'tilant, *a.* shining; brilliant
 Ru'tilate, *v. n.* to shine; to appear bright
 Ru'ter, *s.* a rider; a trooper
 Ru'terkin, *s.* an old crafty fox; a beguiler
 Ru'tier, *s.* a direction of the road or of the course at sea; an old traveller
 Ru'tish, *a.* wanton, libidinous, lustful
 Ru'tishness, *s.* wantonness, libidinousness
 Ru'ttle, *s.* the rattle in the throat
 Ry'al, *s.* a Spanish coin worth sixpence three farthings
 Rye, *s.* a coarse kind of bread corn
 Rye'grass, *s.* a kind of strong grass
 Ry'ot, *s.* an Indian peasant or husbandman
 Ryth, *s.* a ford

S.

S IN the beginning of words, has invariably its natural and hissing sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*, as *rose, rosate, rosy, osier, noise, resident, busy, business*.—In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*, and sometimes *z*, as in *us, bus*; and generally where *z* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*
 Sab'aoth, *s.* hosts or armies
 Sabbath'arian, *s.* one who rigorously observes the Sabbath or seventh day of the week — *a.* belonging to the Jewish sabbath
 Sabbath'arianism, *s.* the tenets of those who keep the seventh day of the week holy, instead of the first
 Sabbath, *v.* the day of rest and worship
 Sab'ath breaker, *s.* a violator of the sabbath
 Sab'ath breaking, *s.* profanation of the sabbath
 Sab'athless, *a.* unmindful of the sabbath
 Sabbath'ical, *a.* resembling the sabbath
 Sab'atism, *s.* rigid observance of the Sabbath
 Sab'ire, *s.* a piece of timber like a beam
 Sa'b'ianism, *s.* the idolatrous worship of the sun, moon, and stars
 Sa'b'ine, *s.* a plant
 Sa'ble, *s.* a dark fur — *a.* black, dark
 Sa'bot, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of wooden shoe
 Sa'bre, *s.* a cimeter, short broad sword
 Sa'bre, *v. a.* to strike with a sabre
 Sa'bulousity, *s.* grittiness, sandiness
 Sa'bulous, *a.* gritty, sandy, gravelly
 Sacca'de, *s.* a sudden violent check to a horse's speed

Sacchariferous, *a.* producing sugar
 Sac'charine, *a.* having the qualities of sugar
 Sacchola'ic (acid), *s.* the acid obtained from sugar of milk [with a base
 Sac'cholate, *s.* a salt of sacchola'ic acid
 Sacerdo'tal, *a.* belonging to the priesthood
 Sa'chem, *s.* the chief of an Indian tribe
 Sack, *s.* a bag containing three bushels; plunder, pillage; Canary wine
 Sack, *v. a.* to take by storm, pillage, plunder; to put in bags
 Sack'age, *s.* act of plundering a place
 Sack'but, *s.* a kind of pipe
 Sack'cloth, *s.* a kind of coarse cloth
 Sackful, *s.* a full sack or bag
 Sack'ing, *s.* the cloth which supports a bed; cloth of which sacks are made; the act of plundering a town
 Sackpos'set, *s.* a posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients
 Sac'rament, *s.* an oath; the Lord's supper
 Sacramen'tal, *a.* constituting or pertaining to a sacrament
 Sacramen'tally, *ad.* as a sacrament
 Sacramen'tarian, *s.* a name reproachfully applied by Papists to Protestants
 Sacramen'tary, *s.* a book of prayers and directions respecting the sacraments
 Sa'cred, *a.* holy, consecrated, inviolable
 Sa'credly, *ad.* inviolably; religiously
 Sa'credness, *s.* holiness, sanctity
 Sacrific'e, Sacrific'al, *a.* employed in sacrifice
 Sacrific'able, *a.* capable of sacrifice
 Sacrific'iant, *s.* one who offers a sacrifice
 Sacrific'atory, *a.* offering sacrifice
 Sacrifice, *v. a.* to offer up; to destroy; devote
 Sacrifice, *s.* an offering made to God; any thing destroyed or finally quitted
 Sacrificer, *s.* one who offers sacrifice
 Sacrific'ial, *a.* pertaining to sacrifice
 Sacrilege, *s.* the robbery of a church
 Sacrile'gious, *a.* violating things sacred
 Sacrile'giously, *ad.* with sacrilege
 Sacrile'giousness, *s.* the crime of sacrilege
 Sacrile'gist, *s.* one who commits sacrilege
 Sa'cring-bell, *s.* a bell rung before the host
 Sa'crist, Sa'cristan, *s.* a sexton; a vestry-keeper; a church officer
 Sa'cristy, *s.* the vestry of a church
 Sa'crosanct, *a.* inviolable; sacred
 Sad, *a.* sorrowful, heavy, gloomy; bad
 Sad'den, *v. a.* to make sad or gloomy
 Sad'dle, *s.* a seat to put on a horse's back
 Sad'dle, *v. a.* to put on a saddle; to load
 Sad'dlebacked, *a.* having a hollow back
 Sad'dlebow, *s.* part of a saddle
 Sad'dler, *s.* one who makes saddles
 Sad'ducees, *s. pl.* a sect among the Jews
 Sad'ducism, *s.* the tenets of the Sadducees
 Sad'iron, *s.* an instrument for ironing clothes
 Sa'fely, *ad.* sorrowfully, miserably
 Sa'feness, *s.* mournfulness, melancholy
 Sa'fe, *a.* free from danger—*s.* a buttery
 Sa'fecon'duct, *s.* a convoy, passport, guard
 Sa'feguard, *s.* a licence, convoy, passport
 Sa'fely, *ad.* without danger, without hurt
 Sa'fety, *s.* freedom from danger; custody
 Sa'fety-valve, *s.* the valve of a steam-boiler
 Sa'f'low, Sa'f'flower, *s.* the plant bastard saffron
 Sa'f'flower, *s.* a deep red fecula separated from orange-coloured flowers
 Sa'f'ron, *s.* a plant—*a.* yellow
 Sag, *v.* to hang heavy; to load, to burden
 Saga'cious, *a.* quick of thought or scent
 Saga'ciously, *ad.* with penetration

Saga'ciousness, *s.* quickness of discernment
 Saga'city, *s.* acuteness, keenness
 Sag'athy, *s.* a kind of serge [Indians
 Sag'amore, *s.* a chief among the American
 Sage, *s.* a plant; a man of wisdom—*a.* wise
 Sa'gely, *ad.* wisely, prudently
 Sa'gences, *s.* wisdom, gravity, prudence
 Sa'genite, *s.* acicular rutile
 Sa'gittal, *a.* belonging to an arrow
 Sa'gitta'rius, *s.* one of the signs of the zodiac
 Sa'gittary, *s.* a centaur
 Sa'gittate, *a.* shaped like the head of an arrow
 Sa'go, *s.* a non-shaping sort of grain
 Sagoin', *s.* a kind of monkey
 Sa'h'ite, *s.* a kind of mineral
 Sa'ick, *s.* a kind of Turkish vessel [clared
 Said, *pret.* and *part.* of say; aforesaid, de-
 Sail, *s.* a canvass sheet; a ship; a wing
 Sail, *v.* to move with sails; to pass by sea
 Sa'il'able, *a.* navigable
 Sa'il'-borne, *a.* conveyed by sails
 Sa'il'er, *s.* one that sails
 Sa'il'ing, *s.* the act of navigating a vessel
 Sa'il'-loft, *s.* a place for making sails
 Sa'il'-making, *s.* the art of making sails
 Sa'il'or, *s.* a seaman, one used to the sea
 Sa'il'y'ard, *s.* a pole to extend a sail with
 Sa'im, *s.* hog's lard
 Sa'inf'oin, Sa'inf'oin, *s.* a sort of herb; trefoll
 Saint, *s.* a person eminent for piety
 Saint, *v.* to canonize; to appear very pious
 Sa'ined, *a.* holy, pious; canonized
 Sa'int'ess, *s.* a female saint
 Sa'int'ly, Sa'int'like, *a.* holy, devout
 Sa'int'-hip, *s.* the character of a saint
 Sa'ke, *s.* final cause; purpose; account
 Sa'ker, *s.* a kind of cannon; a hawk
 Sa'la'cious, *a.* lustful, lecherous, wanton
 Sa'la'ciously, *ad.* lustfully
 Sa'la'ciousness, Sa'la'city, *s.* lustfulness
 Sa'lad, *s.* a food composed of raw herbs
 Sa'fading, *s.* vegetables for salad
 Sa'alem'broth, *s.* a compound muriate of mercury and ammonia [a profound bow
 Sa'lem, *s.* an eastern compliment of respect;
 Sa'lamander, *s.* an animal like a lizard
 Sa'lamand'rine, *a.* like a salamander
 Sa'laried, *a.* enjoying a salary
 Sa'rary, *s.* annual or periodical payment
 Sa'le, *s.* the act of selling, vent, market
 Sa'leable, *a.* fit for sale, marketable
 Sa'leableness, *s.* the state of being saleable
 Sa'lebros'ity, *s.* ruggedness, roughness
 Sa'lebrous, *a.* rough, uneven, rugged
 Sa'lep', Sa'loop', *s.* a preparation from the root of a species of orchis
 Sa'lesman, *s.* one who sells made clothes
 Sa'lew'ork, *s.* work for sale; careless work
 Sa'lic. [See Sa'lique-law.]
 Sa'lient, *a.* leaping; panting; springing
 Sa'lient, *s.* (in fortification), a projection
 Sa'li'ferous, *a.* producing salt
 Sa'li'fiable, *a.* capable of becoming a salt, or of combining with an acid to form one
 Sa'li'fication, *s.* the act of salifying
 Sa'lify, *v. a.* to form into a neutral salt
 Sa'ligot, *s.* a plant, the water-thistle
 Sa'lima'tion, *s.* the washing with brine
 Sa'line, Sa'linous, *a.* consisting of salt
 Sa'line, *s.* a salt-spring
 Sa'lineness, *s.* saltiness
 Sa'linif'erous, *a.* producing salt
 Sa'lin'iform, *a.* having the form of salt
 Sa'linif'erous, *a.* consisting of saltpetre
 Sa'li'no-terrene, *a.* denoting a compound of salt and earth

Sal'ique-law, *s.* a law by which females were excluded from the crown of France
 Saliv'a, *s.* spittle separated by the glands
 Sal'ival, Sal'ivary, *a.* relating to spittle
 Salivate, *v. a.* to cause a spitting, &c.
 Salva'tion, *s.* a cure effected by a profuse secretion of the saliva
 Saliv'ous, *a.* having the nature of spittle
 Sal'low, *a.* sickly; yellow—*s.* a willow
 Sal'lowness, *s.* sickly paleness
 Sal'ly, *s.* a frolic; flight; an eruption
 Sal'ly, *v. n.* to make an eruption; issue out
 Sal'lyport, *s.* a port to make sallies from
 Salmagun'di, *s.* a mixture of chopped meat, pickled herrings, oil, onions, vinegar, &c.
 Salm'on, *s.* a delicious well-known fish
 Salmon'trout, *s.* a trout of the salmon kind
 Saloon, *s.* an elegant lofty hall
 Salsamenta'rious, *a.* belonging to salt
 Salsan'eid, *a.* tasting both salt and sour
 Salsu'ginous, *a.* saltish; somewhat salt
 Salt, *s.* a well-known seasoning; wit
 Salt, *a.* having the taste of salt
 Salt, *v. a.* to season with salt
 Salt'ant, *a.* leaping; jumping; dancing
 Salt'a'tion, *s.* act of dancing or jumping
 Salt'cellar, *s.* a sort of cup to hold salt
 Salt'er, *s.* one who salts or sells salt
 Salt'ern, *s.* a place where salt is made
 Salt'er, *s.* (in heraldry), a St. Andrew's cross
 Salt'ing, *s.* the impregnating with salt
 Salt'ish, *a.* somewhat salt, brinish
 Salt'ishness, *s.* a moderate degree of saltiness
 Salt'less, *a.* insipid; not tasting of salt
 Salt'y, *ad.* with the flavour of salt
 Salt'-mine, *s.* a mine where salt is obtained
 Salt'ness, *s.* state of being salt
 Salt'-pan, Salt'-pit, Salt'-work, *s.* a saltern; a place where salt is made
 Salt'p'etre, *s.* a mineral salt, nitre
 Salt'p'etrous, *a.* pertaining to saltpetre
 Salt'br'ious, *a.* wholesome, promoting health
 Salt'br'iously, *ad.* so as to promote health
 Salt'br'ity, *s.* wholesomeness, healthfulness
 Salt'ariness, *s.* wholesomeness
 Salt'ary, *a.* wholesome; healthful; safe
 Salu'tation, *s.* act of saluting; greeting
 Salu'tatory, *a.* greeting; introductory
 Salu'te, *v. a.* to greet, to hail, to kiss
 Salu'te, *s.* a salutation, greeting; a kiss
 Salu'ter, *s.* he who salutes another
 Salu'tiferous, *a.* bringing health, healthy
 Salvability, *s.* possibility to be saved
 Salv'able, *a.* possible to be saved
 Salv'age, *s.* a reward allowed for saving goods out of a wreck
 Salva'tion, *s.* reception to the happiness of heaven; preservation from eternal death
 Salva'tory, *s.* a place where any thing is preserved; a repository
 Salve, *v. a.* to help; to remedy
 Salve, *s.* an emplaster, remedy, cure
 Salver, *s.* a piece of plate with a foot
 Sal'vo, *s.* an exception; reservation; excuse
 Sal'vor, *s.* one who saves a ship or goods at sea
 Samar'itans, *s.* a sect among the Jews
 San'bo, *s.* the offspring of a black person and a mulatto
 Same, *a.* identical, of the like kind
 Sam'eness, *s.* identity, not different
 Sam'let, *s.* a little salmon
 Sam'pl're, *s.* a plant preserved in pickle
 Sam'ple, *s.* a specimen; part of a whole
 Sam'pler, *s.* a piece of girl's needlework
 Sana'ble, *a.* remediable, curable
 Sana'tion, *s.* the act of curing

San'ative, *a.* of a healing quality, &c.
 San'ativeness, *s.* power to cure
 Sanctif'icate, *v. a.* to sanctify
 Sanctif'ication, *s.* the act of making holy
 Sanctifier, *s.* that which sanctifies
 Sanctify, *v. a.* to make holy or virtuous
 Sanctif'icent, *a.* speaking of sacred things
 Sanctimo'nious, *a.* saintly, appearing holy
 Sanctimo'niously, *ad.* with sanctimony
 Sanctimo'niousness, *s.* the quality of being sanctimonious or pretentially holy
 Sanctimony, *s.* holiness, devoutness
 Sanct'ion, *s.* ratification; confirmation
 Sanct'ion, *v. a.* to give a sanction to
 Sanct'itude, Sanct'ity, *s.* holiness, goodness
 Sanctuarize, *v. a.* to shelter by means of sacred privileges
 Sanct'uary, *s.* a holy place, an asylum
 Sand, *s.* gravelly earth; barren land
 Sand, *v. a.* to sprinkle with sand
 Sand'al, *s.* a sort of slipper or loose shoe
 Sand'al-wood, Sand'ers, *s.* a kind of wood growing in the East Indies
 Sand'arach, *s.* a mineral; a gum
 Sand'-bag, *s.* a bag filled with sand
 Sand'-bath, *s.* a bath made by warm sand
 Sand'blind, *a.* having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them [pounce; a tree
 Sand'-box, *s.* a box containing sand or
 Sand'eel, *s.* a kind of eel commonly found under the sand
 Sand'ering, *s.* a bird of the plover kind
 Sand'ers, *s.* a precious kind of Indian wood
 Sand'e'ver, *s.* the superduous salt or recrement cast up in making glass
 Sand'-flood, *s.* a vast mass of sand moving along the Arabian deserts
 Sand'-heat, *s.* the heat of warm sand
 Sand'iness, *s.* the state of being sandy
 Sand'ix, *s.* a kind of red lead
 Sand'piper, *s.* a bird of the genus Tringa
 Sand'stone, *s.* a stone easily crumbled
 Sand'wich, *s.* a thin slice of cold meat between two pieces of bread and butter
 Sand'wort, *s.* a plant
 Sand'y, *a.* full of sand, gritty; unsolid
 Sane, *a.* sound in mind; healthy
 Sang'-froid, [Fr.] *s.* coolness; indifference
 San'giac, *s.* a Turkish governor of a province
 Sanguif'erous, *a.* conveying blood
 Sanguif'ication, *s.* production of blood; conversion of the chyle into blood
 Sanguif'er, *s.* a producer of blood
 Sanguif'luous, *a.* flowing with blood
 Sanguif'ly, *v. n.* to produce blood
 Sanguinarity, *s.* the state of being sanguinary or remorselessly cruel
 Sanguinary, *a.* bloody, cruel, murderous
 Sanguine, *s.* blood colour; the blood-stone
 Sanguine, *a.* blood red; warm, ardent
 Sanguinely, *ad.* ardently; confidently
 Sanguineness, *s.* redness; fulness of blood; ardour; confidence
 Sanguin'ous, *a.* full of blood
 Sanguin'ity, *s.* ardour, heat, confidence
 Sanguin'orous, *a.* subsisting on blood
 Sanguisug'e, *s.* the bloodsucker; a leech
 San'hedrim, *s.* the chief council among the Jews, consisting of 70 elders
 San'icle, *s.* the plant Sefical
 Sand'ium, *s.* a genus of fossils
 Sa'uies, *s.* a watery serous excretion
 Sa'uious, *a.* running with thin matter
 San'itary, *a.* tending to promote health
 San'ity, *s.* soundness of mind

[SAR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SAV

Sau'nah, *s.* certain kinds of Indian muslin
 Sa'nserit, *s.* the learned language of the bram-
 ins; the original language of India
 Sa'ntou, *s.* a Turkish priest; a dervise
 Sap, *s.* the vital juice of plants
 Sap, *v.* to undermine, destroy, subvert
 Sap, *s.* a trench for undermining
 Sap'ajo, *s.* a particular class of monkeys
 Sap'id, *a.* tasteful, palatable, savoury
 Sapid'ity, Sap'idness, *s.* tastefulness; power
 of stimulating the palate
 Sa'pience, *s.* wisdom, knowledge, sageness
 Sa'pient, *a.* wise, sage, prudent
 Sapient'ial, *a.* affording lessons of wisdom
 Sap'-juice, *s.* an expressed vegetable juice
 used by painters
 Sap'less, *a.* wanting sap; dry; old; husky
 Sap'ling, *s.* a young tree full of sap
 Saponaceous, *a.* soapy, like soap
 Saponifica'tion, *s.* conversion into soap
 Saponify, *v. a.* to convert into soap
 Sap'onule, *s.* essential oil with a base
 Sa'por, *s.* taste, a stimulating quality
 Saporif'ic, *a.* capable of producing tastes
 Saporos'ity, *s.* the quality of a body exciting
 Sa'porous, *a.* having taste [taste
 Sap'per, *s.* a kind of miner
 Sapp'hic, *a.* belonging to a kind of verse,
 consisting of five feet, supposed to be
 invented by Sappho
 Sapp'hire, *s.* a precious blue stone
 Sapphirine, *a.* made of or like sapphire
 Sap'piness, *s.* succulence; simpleness
 Sappy, *a.* juicy, succulent; weak
 Sar'aband, *s.* a Spanish dance
 Saracenic, Saracenic'al, *a.* relating to the
 Saracens, or to modern Gothic architecture
 Sar'agoy, *s.* the opossum of the Moluccas
 Sar'casm, *s.* a keen reproach, taunt, gibe
 Sarca'stic, Sarca'stical, *a.* keen, taunting
 Sarca'tically, *ad.* tauntingly; severely
 Sar'cenet, *s.* fine thin woven silk
 Sar'cle, *v. a.* to weed corn
 Sar'cocele, *s.* a kind of spurious rupture
 Sar'cocol, Sarcocol'la, *s.* a medicinal semi-
 transparent gum
 Sar'colite, *s.* a kind of vitreous substance
 Sarcol'o'gical, *a.* pertaining to sarcology
 Sarcol'o'gy, *s.* a treatise on the fleshy parts
 of the body
 Sarco'ma, *s.* a fleshy excrescence
 Sarcom'atous, *a.* of the nature of a sarcoma
 Sarcoph'agous, *a.* eating or feeding on flesh
 Sarcoph'agus, *s.* a tomb or stone coffin
 Sarcoph'agy, *s.* the practice of eating flesh
 Sarcot'ic, *a.* producing new flesh
 Sarcot'ic, *s.* an application promoting the
 growth of flesh
 Sarcu'lation, *s.* the act of weeding
 Sar'dachate, *s.* the clouded and spotted agate
 Sar'dan, *s.* a fish resembling the herring
 sarde, Sar'doin, *s.* a variety of cornelian
 Sardi'n, *s.* the gold fish of Brazil
 Sar'dine, Sar'donyx, *s.* a precious stone
 Sar'donian, Sar'doine, *a.* forced, convulsive
 Sar'gus, *s.* a fish of the Mediterranean
 Sark, *s.* a shirt or shift
 Sar'lac, *s.* the grunting ox of Tartary [tia
 Sarma'tian, Sarma'tic, *a.* pertaining to Sarma-
 Sarmen'tous, *a.* full of twigs [cloth
 Sar'plier, *s.* a piece of canvass; a packing-
 Sarsaparil'la, *s.* the name of a plant of great
 efficacy as a sudorific
 Sarse, *s.* a fine sort of lawn sieve
 Sart, *s.* (In agriculture) a piece of woodland
 turned into arable

Sash, *s.* a silk belt; a window that lets up
 and down by pulleys
 Sas'safras, *s.* a species of the cornell cherry,
 the wood of which is used in physic
 Sas'solin, Sas'sollue, *s.* native boracic acid
 Sas'sorol, Sasso'rolla, *s.* a species of pigeon
 Sas'tra, *s.* (with the Hindus), a sacred book
 Sa'tan, *s.* the prince of hell; the devil
 Satan'ic, Satan'ical, *a.* devilish, infernal
 Satan'ically, *ad.* with diabolical malice
 Sa'tanism, *s.* a diabolical disposition
 Sa'tchel, *s.* a small bag used by schoolboys
 Sate, Sa'tiate, *v. a.* to glut, to satisfy
 Sa'teless, *a.* insatiable
 Sa'tellite, *s.* a small or secondary planet
 revolving round a larger, as the moon
 round the earth
 Satelli'tious, *a.* consisting of satellites
 Sa'tiate, *a.* glutted, full to satiety
 Sati'ty, *s.* the state of being filled, fulness
 Sa'tin, *s.* a soft, close, and shining silk
 Satinet', *s.* a sort of slight satin
 Sa'tin-flower, *s.* a plant of the genus Lunaria
 Sa'tin-spar, *s.* a mineral fibrous limestone
 Sa'tion, *s.* the act of sowing
 Sa'tire, *s.* a poem censuring vice, folly, &c.
 Satir'ic, Satir'ical, *a.* belonging to satire
 Satir'ically, *ad.* with invective or censure
 Sa'tirist, *s.* one who writes satires
 Sa'tirize, *v. a.* to censure as in a satire
 Satisfac'tion, *s.* the state of being pleased
 or satisfied; atonement, amends
 Satisfac'tive, *a.* giving satisfaction
 Satisfac'torily, *ad.* to satisfaction
 Satisfac'toriness, *s.* power of satisfying
 Satisfac'tory, *a.* giving satisfaction or con-
 tent; atoning
 Sa'tisfier, *s.* one who makes satisfaction
 Sa'tisfy, *v.* to content, please, convince
 Sa'tive, *a.* sown in gardens
 Sa'trap, *s.* a governor of a district
 Sa'trapal, *s.* pertaining to a satrap
 Sa'trapy, *s.* the office or dignity of a satrap
 Sa'turable, *a.* impregnable with any thing
 till it will receive no more
 Sa'turant, *a.* impregnating to the full
 Sa'turant, *s.* (in medicine), an absorbent
 Sa'turate, *v. a.* to impregnate till no more
 can be received or imbibed
 Saturac'tion, *s.* complete impregnation
 Sa'turday, *s.* the last day of the week
 Satura'ty, *s.* fulness, repletion
 Sa'turn, *s.* a planet; (in chymistry), lead
 Saturna'lian, *a.* sportive; licentious
 Satur'nian, *a.* happy; golden
 Sa'turnine, *a.* gloomy, grave; severe
 Sa'turnist, *s.* one of a gloomy disposition
 Sa'turnite, *s.* a mineral resembling lead
 Sa'tyr, *s.* a sylvan god; a lustful man
 Sa'tyrical, *s.* immoderate lust
 Sa'tyrion, *s.* a plant
 Sa'uce, *s.* something to give relish to food
 Sa'ucebox, *s.* an impertinent fellow
 Sa'ucepan, *s.* a pan to make sauce in
 Sa'ucer, *s.* a small plate for a teacup, &c.
 Sa'ucily, *ad.* impudently, petulantly
 Sa'uciness, *s.* impudence, petulance
 Sa'ucisse, Sa'ucisson, *s.* [Fr.] a long bag
 filled with powder to communicate to
 mines, &c.
 Sa'ucy, *a.* pert, petulant, insolent
 Saun'ter, *v. n.* to wander about idly, loiter
 Saun'terer, *s.* a rambler; an idler
 Saun'sage, *s.* a composition of meat, spice, &c.
 Sa'vable, *a.* capable of being saved
 Sa'vableness, *s.* capability of being saved

SMALL GRIEFS ARE LOUD, BUT GREAT ONES ARE MOSTLY SILENT.

SERVICES AND KINDNESSES NEGLECTED MAKE FRIENDSHIP SUSPECTED.

[SCA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SCA]

Savage, *a.* wild, cruel, uncivilized
 Sav'age, *s.* a barbarian, a man uncivilized
 Sav'agely, *ad.* barbarously, cruelly
 Sav'ageness, *s.* barbarity; cruelty
 Sav'agism, *s.* the state of the uncivilized
 Savan'na, *s.* an open meadow without wood
 Sa'velin, *s.* a fish of the trout kind
 Sa'ver, *s.* one that saves
 Sa'ver, *s.* a preserver; one who lays up money
 Save, *v.* to preserve from danger or ruin;
 to keep frugally—*ad.* except
 Sa'veall, *s.* a pan to save candle-ends on
 Sav'in, *s.* a plant; a species of juniper
 Sa'ving, *a.* frugal—*conj.* excepting
 Sa'ving, *s.* what is preserved from being spent
 Sa'vingly, *ad.* with parsimony
 Sa'vingness, *s.* parsimony; frugality
 Sa'vings-bank, *s.* a deposit for the earn-
 ings of the poor
 Sa'viour, *s.* the Redeemer; he who saves
 Sa'vorous, *a.* sweet; pleasant
 Sa'vory, *s.* the name of a plant
 Sa'voir, *s.* a scent, odour, taste
 Sa'voir, *v.* to have a smell or taste; to like
 Sa'vorily, *ad.* with a pleasing relish
 Sa'voiriness, *s.* taste pleasing and piquant
 Sa'vorless, *a.* wanting savour
 Sa'vorily, *ad.* with a pleasing relish
 Sa'vorily, *a.* well-seasoned; of good taste
 Sa'vorily, *a.* pleasing to the smell or taste
 Savoy', *s.* a sort of colewort
 Saw, *s.* an instrument with teeth, for cut-
 ting boards or timber; a saying, a proverb
 Saw, *v.* a. to cut timber, &c. with a saw
 Saw'dust, *s.* a dust arising from sawing
 Saw'er, *s.* one that saws
 Saw'fish, *s.* a fish with a dentated horn
 Saw'fly, *s.* a fly with a serrated sting
 Saw'pit, *s.* a pit where wood is sawed
 Saw'-wrest, *s.* the tool with which the teeth
 of a saw are set
 Saw'yer, *s.* one who saws timber
 Sax'atile, *a.* growing among rocks
 Sax'ifrage, *s.* a plant used in medicine
 Saxif'ragous, *a.* dissolvent of the stone
 Sax'on, *s.* an ancient inhabitant of the north-
 ern part of Germany—a. belonging to the
 Saxon nation or language
 Sax'onism, *s.* an idiom of the Saxon language
 Say, *s.* a speech; a kind of woollen stuff
 Say, *v.* to speak, utter, allege, tell
 Saying, *s.* an expression; an opinion
 Scab, *s.* an incrustation over a sore
 Scab'hard, *s.* the sheath of a sword
 Scab'hard, *v.* a. to put in a sheath
 Scab'bed, *a.* covered with scabs; vile
 Scab'bedness, *s.* the state of being scabbed
 Scab'biness, *s.* the quality of being scabby
 Scab'by, *a.* diseased with scabs
 Scab'ious, *a.* itchy; leprous—*s.* a plant
 Scab'rous'ity, Scab'rousness, *s.* ruggedness
 Scab'rous, *a.* rough, rugged, harsh
 Scab'wort, *s.* a plant
 Scad, *s.* a kind of fish
 Scaf'fold, *s.* a temporary gallery, a kind of
 stage erected on certain occasions [sustain
 Scaf'fold, *v.* a. to furnish with a scaffold; to
 Scaf'foldage, *s.* a gallery; hollow floor
 Scaf'folding, *s.* a support for workmen
 Scagli'ola, *s.* a plaster like marble
 Scalf'able, *a.* that may be sealed with a ladder
 Scald'ce, Scald'ce, *s.* the storming a place
 by raising ladders against the walls
 Scalf'ary, *a.* proceeding by steps like those
 of a ladder
 Scald, *s.* a poet of the northern nations

Scald, *v.* a. to burn with hot liquor
 Scald, *s.* a scab; a burn with hot liquor
 Scald'head, *s.* a disease of the head
 Scald'ic, *a.* relating to the northern bards
 Scald'ing-hot, *a.* so hot as to scald the skin
 Scale, *s.* a balance; the sign *Libra* in the
 zodiac; part of the covering of a fish; a
 ladder; means of ascent; line of dis-
 tances; the gamut; a scalade
 Scale, *v.* a. to mount; scrape off scales
 Scale, *v.* n. to peel off in thin particles
 Scal'd, *a.* having scales like a fish
 Scal'less, *a.* having no scales
 Scal'ne, *s.* (in geometry) a triangle that has
 three sides unequal to each other
 Scal'iness, *s.* the state of being scaly
 Scalf'ing-ladder, *s.* a ladder adapted to the
 scaling of walls
 Scall, *s.* leprosy; morbid baldness
 Scalf'ion, *s.* a kind of onion
 Scalf'op, *s.* a shellfish; indentation
 Scalf'op, *v.* a. to indent the edge, &c.
 Scalf'oped, *a.* having the edge indented
 Scalp, *s.* the skull; the bone that encloses
 the brain *v.* a. to deprive the skull of
 its integuments
 Scal'pel, *s.* a surgical instrument
 Scalp'er, Scalp'ing-iron, *s.* an instrument for
 cleansing carious bones
 Scalp'ing-knife, *s.* a knife used by savages in
 taking off the scalps of their prisoners
 Scaly, *a.* covered with scales
 Scamble, *v.* to scramble; shift awkwardly
 Scamb'ler, *s.* a bold intruder upon one
 Scamb'lingly, *ad.* with intrusive turbulence
 Scam'nel, *s.* a bird
 Scamm'niate, *a.* made with scammony
 Scam'mony, *s.* a concreted resinous juice,
 drawn from an Asiatic plant
 Scam'per, *v.* n. to run with fear and speed
 Scan, *v.* a. to examine nicely; to measure a
 verse according to poetic rules
 Scan'dal, *s.* a reproachful assertion; Infamy
 Scan'dal, *v.* a. to charge falsely with faults
 Scan'dalize, *v.* a. to disgrace, reproach, de-
 fame; offend by some action
 Scan'dalous, *a.* opprobrious, shameful, vile
 Scan'dalously, *ad.* shamefully; censoriously
 Scan'dalousness, *s.* opprobriousness; the qual-
 ity of being publicly offensive
 Scand'ulum Magn'um, [Lat.] scandal or
 wrong done to any high personage
 Scand'ent, *a.* climbing, creeping
 Scand'ing, *s.* (in poetry) the method of
 counting a verse to ascertain its number
 Scand'ion, *s.* the act of scanning [of feet
 scant, *a.* parsimonious; scarce, not enough
 Scant, *v.* a. to limit; to straighten
 Scant'ily, *ad.* narrowly; sparingly
 Scant'iness, *s.* want of space, compass, &c.
 Scant'le, *v.* a. to divide into small pieces
 Scant'let, *s.* a small quantity or piece
 Scant'ling, *s.* timber cut to a small size
 Scant'ling, *a.* not plentiful; small
 Scant'ly, *ad.* scarcely; without amplitude
 Scant'ness, *s.* meanness; smallness
 Scant'y, *a.* narrow, small; poor, niggardly
 Scap'ain, *s.* a cruel punishment for cri-
 minals, practised in Persia
 Scape, *v.* to escape—*s.* a flight, evasion
 Scape, *s.* a stem bearing the fructification
 without leaves
 Scap'e-goat, *s.* the goat set at liberty by the
 Jews on the day of solemn expiation
 Scap'gracer, *s.* an idle worthless fellow
 Scap'less, *a.* destitute of a scape

SUSPICION IS NO LESS AN ENEMY TO VIRTUE THAN TO HAPPINESS.

SELF-ESTEEM IS COMMONLY PUNISHED WITH UNIVERSAL CONTEMPT.

Scapment, *s.* part of the works of a clock; the wheel whose tooth escapes by the action of the pendulum

Scapolite, *s.* a kind of crystalized mineral

Scapula, *s.* [Lat.] the shoulder-blade

Scapular, *a.* relating to the shoulders

Scapular, *s.* two pairs of arteries and veins; a feather in the shoulder of a bird

Scapular, Scapulary, *s.* part of the dress of certain religious orders

Scar, *s.* the mark of a cut; a cicatrix

Scar, *v. a.* to mark as with a sore or wound

Scarab, Scarabee, *s.* a beetle

Scar'amonch, *s.* a buffoon in motley dress

Scarce, *a. not* plentiful, rare, uncommon

Scarce, Scarce, *ad.* hardly, scantily

Scarce, Scarce, *s.* want of plenty

Scard, *s.* a fragment of any brittle substance

Scare, *v. a.* to frighten, affright, terrify

Scarecrow, *s.* an image set to frighten birds

Scarf, *s.* a loose covering for the shoulders

Scarf, *v. a.* to throw loosely on; to join

Scarf'skin, *s.* the outer skin of the body

Scarification, *s.* an incision of the skin

Scarificator, *s.* a surgical instrument for topical bloodletting

Scarifier, *s.* one who scarifies

Scarify, *v. a.* to lance or cut the skin

Scar'ious, *a.* (in botany) tough; thin, semi-transparent, and dry

Scarlatina, *s.* the scarlet fever

Scarlatinous, *a.* of a scarlet colour

Scarlet, *s.* a deep red colour; red cloth

Scarlet, *a.* of the colour of scarlet [plant]

Scarlet-bean', Scarlet-run'ner, *s.* a garden

Scarlet-fe'ver, *s.* a disease in which the body is covered with a red colour

Scarlet-oak, *s.* the ilex [some]

Scarlet-thorn, *s.* a thorn bearing red blossoms

Scarp, *s.* the slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place

Scarus, *s.* a sea-fish

Scate, *s.* an iron to slide with; a flat fish

Scat'ebrous, *a.* abounding with springs

Scath, *s.* waste; damage; mischief

Scath, *v. a.* to waste, destroy, damage

Scath'ful, *a.* mischievous, destructive

Scath'less, *a.* free from harm or damage

Scat'ter, *v.* to spread thinly; to disperse

Scat'ter'ed, *ad.* dispersedly; separately

Scat'ter'ing, *s.* act of distributing

Scat'ter'ingly, *ad.* loosely; dispersedly

Scat'ter'ling, *s.* a vagabond; a wanderer

Scat'urient, *a.* springing as a fountain

Scat'ur'iginous, *a.* abounding with springs

Scapp, *s.* a fowl of the duck kind

Scav'age, *s.* anciently a kind of duty on merchandize

Scav'enger, *s.* a cleaner of the streets

Scel'erat, *s.* a villain, a wicked wretch

Scene, *s.* part of a play; an appearance

Scen'ery, *s.* imagery; representation

Scen'ic, *a.* dramatic; theatrical

Scenographic, Scenographical, *a.* drawn in perspective

Scenographically, *ad.* in perspective

Scenography, *s.* the art of perspective

Scent, *s.* smell, odour; chase by smell

Scent, *v. a.* to smell; to perfume

Scent'ful, *a.* odorous; yielding much smell

Scent'less, *a.* inodorous; having no smell

Sceptic, *s.* one who doubts of all things

Sceptical, *a.* doubting every thing

Sceptically, *ad.* in a doubting manner

Scepticism, *s.* universal doubt

Scepticize, *v. n.* to pretend to doubt

Scept're, *s.* the ensign of royalty borne in the

Scept'red, *a.* bearing a sceptre [hand]

Schaalstein, Scale-stone, *s.* a rare mineral,

called also tabular spar

Sched'ule, *s.* a small scroll; an inventory

Schee'lin, Sche'hum, *s.* the mineral Tungsten

Sche'matist, *s.* a projector; a schemer

Scheme, *s.* a plan, project, design

Scheme, *v. n.* to contrive; to form or design

Sche'mer, Sche'mist, *s.* projector, contriver

Sche'ming, *a.* given to form schemes; artful

Sche'sis, *s.* habitude; general state of things

Schism, *s.* a division in the church

Schismat'ic, *s.* one guilty of schism

Schismat'ic, Schismat'ical, *a.* practising schism; dissenting

Schismat'ically, *ad.* in a schismatical manner; in the spirit of division

Schismat'ize, *v. n.* to commit the crime of schism; to make a breach

Scho'lar, *s.* a disciple, a man of letters

Scho'larlike, *a.* becoming a scholar

Scho'larship, Scho'lar'ity, *s.* learning; a knowledge of literature

Scholastic, *a.* pertaining to the school

Scholastic, *s.* one who adheres to the niceties or methods of the schools

Scholastically, *ad.* according to the schools

Scholasticism, *s.* the niceties of the schools

Scho'liast, *s.* one who makes notes upon an author; a commentator

Scho'liate, Scho'ly, *v. n.* to write notes

Scho'lium, *s.* an explanatory note

School, *s.* a place for education

School, *v. a.* to instruct; to train

School'boy, *s.* a boy that goes to school

School'fellow, *s.* a fellow student

School'house, *s.* a house for instruction

School'ing, *s.* instruction; reprimand

School'man, *s.* one skilled in the niceties of academical disputation, and in divinity

School'master, *s.* he who teaches in a school

School'mistress, *s.* she who keeps a school

Schoon'er, *s.* a vessel with two masts

Sci'agraph, *s.* the section of a building to show the inside thereof [sciagraphy]

Sciagraphic, Sciagraphical, *a.* relating to sciagraphy

Sciagraphically, *ad.* in a sciagraphic manner

Sci'agraphy, *s.* the act of sketching; the profile or section of a building

Sciather'ic, *a.* belonging to a sun-dial

Sciather'ically, *ad.* after the manner of a

Sciatic, Sciatica, *s.* the hip-gout [sun-dial]

Sciatical, *a.* troubled with the hip-gout

Science, *s.* knowledge, art attained by precepts; the seven liberal arts are grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy

Sci'ent, *a.* skillful; knowing

Scientific, *a.* of or pertaining to science

Scientific, *a.* relating to any science

Scientifically, *ad.* in a scientific manner

Sci'litin, *s.* a white transparent acid substance

Sci'm'tar. [See Cimeter.] [stance]

Sci'ntillat, *a.* emitting sparks; sparkling

Sci'ntillate, *v. n.* to sparkle, to emit sparks

Sci'ntilla'tion, *s.* the act of sparkling

Sci'ography, *s.* the science of shadows; the art of finding the hour by tracing the shadow

Sci'olism, *s.* superficial knowledge [dow]

Sci'olist, *s.* one of superficial knowledge

Sci'olous, *a.* knowing superficially

Sci'om'achy, *s.* a battle with a shadow

Sci'omancy, *s.* a divination by shadows; a calling up the spirits of the dead by magic

Sci'on, *s.* a small twig or shoot; a graft

SO THE HEART BE RIGHT, IT MATTERS NOT WHICH WAY THE HEAD LIES.

SOME BY WIT GET WEALTH, BUT NONE BY WEALTH CAN PURCHASE WIT.

[SCO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SCR]

SCHOLARSHIP WITHOUT GOOD-BREEDING IS BUT TIREsome PEDANTRY.

SIN IS NOT LESS DANGEROUS BECAUSE MEN ARE HARDENED IN IT.

Scioptic, *s.* a sphere with a lens turning like the eye—*a.* pertaining to the camera obscura [jects in a dark room
Scioptics, *s.* the science of exhibiting ob-
Sci'roc, Sci'roco, *s.* [See Sirocco.]
Scirr'rhosity, *s.* an induration of the glands
Scirr'rhous, *a.* having a gland indurated
Scirr'rhous, *s.* an indurated gland
Scis'sible, Scis'sile, *a.* that may be divided
Scis'sion, *s.* the act of cutting
Scis'sors, *s.* a small pair of shears
Scis'sure, *s.* a crack, rent, fissure
Sclavonian, Slavonic, *a.* relating to the language or manners of the Slavi
Sclerotic, *a.* hard; rough
Sclero'tic, *s.* the outer coat of the eye; an application in medicine for hardening and consolidating
Scot, *v. a.* to stop the wheel of a carriage
Scot'form, *a.* having the form of saw-dust
Scoff, *s.* contemptuous ridicule; scorn
Scoff, *v. n.* to deride or mock, to ridicule
Scoff'er, *s.* a contumelious reproacher
Scoff'ingly, *ad.* in contempt, in ridicule
Scold, *v. n.* to chide; to quarrel clamorously
Scold'er, *s.* one who scolds or rails
Scold'ing, *s.* clamorous rude language
Scold'ingly, *ad.* with clamour; like a scold
Scoll'op, *s.* a shell-fish; an indenting
Scoll'op, *v. a.* to form or cut with scoll'ops
Scoll'op'dra, *s.* the centipede; an herb
Scomm, *s.* a buffoon; a float; a jeer
Scounce, *s.* a branched candlestick; a small fort; a bulwark; the head
Scounce, *v. a.* to mulct, to fine
Scoop, *s.* a large ladle; a sweep
Scoop, *v. a.* to lade out; to cut hollow
Scoop'er, *s.* that which or one who scoops
Scoop-net, *s.* a net for sweeping the bottom of a river
Scope, *s.* intention; drift; aim; space
Scopiform, *a.* having the form of a broom
Scop'jet, *v. a.* to lade out
Scop'ulous, *a.* full of rocks [scurdy
Scorb'utic, Scorb'utical, *a.* diseased with the
Scorb'utical, *ad.* with tendency to scurdy
Scorch, *v.* to burn, to be dried up
Scor'dium, *s.* a plant, the water germander
Score, *s.* a long incision; line drawn; account; motive; the number twenty
Score, *v. a.* to cut; to set down as a debt
Scor'ia, *s.* [Lat.] dross; recrement
Scor'ia'ceous, *a.* drossy; consisting of scor'ia
Scor'ific'ation, *s.* the act of reducing a metal
Scor'iform, *a.* like dross [into scor'ia
Scor'ify, *v. a.* to reduce to dross
Scor'ious, *a.* drossy, foul, worthless
Scorn, *s.* contempt—*v.* to scold, to despise
Scorn'er, *s.* a contemner
Scorn'ful, *a.* contemptuous, insolent, proud
Scorn'fully, *ad.* contemptuously, insolently
Scorn'fulness, *s.* the quality of being scornful
Scor'n'ing, *s.* act of contempt or disdain
Scor'pion, *s.* a reptile with a very venomous sting; a sign of the zodiac
Scor'pion-fly, *s.* a stinging insect
Scor'pion-grass, Scor'pion's-tail, *s.* a plant
Scort'atory, *a.* pertaining to lewdness
Scor'za, *s.* a mineral, epidote
Scot, *s.* a Scoteman; a parochial tax
Scotch, *s.* a slight cut or incision
Scotch, *v. a.* to cut slightly
Scotch, Scot'tish, *a.* relating to Scotland
Scotch-coll'ops, *s.* veal cut in small pieces
Scot'ter, *s.* the black duck
Scot'tree, *a.* excused from paying his scot

Scot'ta, *s.* a semicircular cavity in the bases of columns
Scot'tograph, *s.* an instrument to enable blind persons to write, or for writing in the dark or while travelling in a carriage
Scot'tomy, *s.* a swimming in the head
Scot'ticism, *s.* a Scottish idiom
Scound'rel, *s.* a mean rascal, a villain
Scound'rel, *a.* base; denoting a scoundrel
Scound'rellism, *s.* baseness; rascality
Scour, *v.* to cleanse; scamper; purge
Scour'er, *s.* one who scours; a purge
Scourge, *s.* a whip, a lash; punishment
Scourge, *v. a.* to whip, punish, chastise
Scour'ger, *s.* a punisher or chastiser
Scour'ging, *s.* punishment by the scourge
Scour'ing, *s.* a looseness; a flux
Scout, *s.* one who is sent privily to observe the motions of an enemy
Scout, *v. n.* to go out privately to observe
Scov'el, *s.* mops for sweeping an oven
Scow, *s.* a large flat-bottomed boat of North America
Scowl, *s.* a look of sullenness or gloom
Scowl, *v. n.* to frown, look angry or sullen
Scow'lingly, *ad.* with a frowning look
Scrab'ble, *v. n.* to make idle marks
Scrag, *s.* any thing lean or thin; the neck
Scragged, *a.* rough; full of asperities
Scrag'gedness, Scrag'giness, *s.* leanness; unevenness; roughness; ruggedness
Scrag'gily, *ad.* meagerly; leanly
Scrag'gy, *a.* lean, thin; rough, rugged
Scram'ble, *v. a.* to catch eagerly; to climb
Scram'ble, *s.* eager contest for any thing
Scram'bler, *s.* one that scrambles
Scram'bling, *s.* the act of climbing with the hands, or seizing eagerly
Scraunch, *v. a.* to grind between the teeth
Scraunch, *a.* vile, worthless, grating
Scrap, *s.* a small particle, fragment, bit
Scrape, *v.* to pare lightly; erase; shave
Scrape, *s.* difficulty, perplexity, distress
Sera'per, *s.* an iron utensil; a vile fiddler
Sera'ping, *s.* that which is collected by scraping
Scratch, *s.* a slight wound or laceration
Scratch, *v. a.* to tear with the nails; to wound slightly; to draw awkwardly
Scratch'er, *s.* one that scratches
Scratch'es, *s.* a disease in horses' hoofs
Scraw, *s.* the surface or scurf
Scrawl, *s.* unskillful and inelegant writing
Scrawl, *v. a.* to draw or write badly
Scraw'ler, *s.* a clumsy and inelegant writer
Scray, *s.* a bird called a sea-swallow
Scree'able, *a.* that may be spit out
Scream, *v. n.* to make a loud shrill noise
Scream, *s.* a creaking; a screech
Scream, *s.* a shrill, quick, loud cry
Scream'er, *s.* one of a genus of fowls [shriek
Scream'ing, *s.* the act of crying out with a
Scream, *v. n.* to cry out as in terror, &c.
Screech, *s.* cry of horror and anguish
Screech, *v. n.* to shriek, to cry as an owl
Screech'owl, *s.* an owl that hoots by night
Screed, *s.* the work behind a cornice
Screen, *s.* any thing that affords shelter or concealment; a riddle to sift sand
Screen, *v. a.* to shelter, hide; sift, riddle
Screw, *s.* one of the mechanical powers
Screw, *v. a.* to fasten with a screw; to press
Scrib'ations, *a.* skilful in, or fond of writing
Scribble, *s.* worthless bad writing
Scribble, *v.* to fill with worthless writing; to write without neatness; to comb wool

Scribbler, *s.* a petty author, a bad writer
 Scribe, *s.* a writer; secretary; public notary
 Scribe, *v. a.* to mark by a model or rule
 Scribbling, *s.* a term in carpentry, applied to the fitting of the edge of one board to the surface of another
 Scrimp, *a.* short; scanty
 Scrine, *s.* a repository for writings [value
 Scrium, *s.* a coffer for holding articles of
 Scrip, *s.* a small bag; a schedule; a small writing; a slip of paper
 Script, *s.* a small writing; a printing type resembling writing
 Scriptory, *a.* written; not delivered orally
 Scriptural, *a.* contained in the bible
 Scripturalist, *s.* one who adheres literally to the scriptures
 Scripture, *s.* the bible, the sacred writings
 Scripturist, *s.* one who thoroughly understands the sacred writings
 Scrivener, *s.* one who draws contracts, &c.
 Scrofula, *s.* the disease commonly called the king's evil
 Scrofulous, *a.* diseased with the scrofula
 Scrog, *s.* a stunted shrub or bush
 Scroll, *s.* a writing wrapped up
 Scrotum, *s.* the membrane which contains the seminal organs
 Scrub, *s.* a mean fellow—*v. a.* to rub hard
 Scrubbed, Scrubby, *a.* mean, vile, sorry
 Scruple, *s.* a doubt, a weight of 20 grains
 Scruple, *v. n.* to doubt, to hesitate
 Scrupler, *s.* a doubter; one who hesitates
 Scrupulize, *v. a.* to perplex with scruples
 Scrupulosity, *s.* doubt; extreme carefulness
 Scrupulous, *a.* nicely doubtful; vigilant
 Scrupulously, *ad.* carefully; anxiously
 Scrupulousness, *s.* state of being scrupulous
 Scrutable, *a.* that may be searched
 Scrutation, *s.* examination; inquiry
 Scrutator, *s.* an inquirer; a searcher
 Scrutinizer, *s.* an examiner, an inquirer
 Scrutinize, *v. a.* to examine thoroughly
 Scrutinizer, *s.* one who examines critically
 Scrutinious, *a.* captious; full of inquiries
 Scrutiny, *s.* a strict search or inquiry
 Scutofre, *s.* a case of drawers for papers
 Scud, *s.* a cloud swiftly driven by the wind
 Scud, *v.* to flee; to pass quickly
 Scudde, *v. n.* to run with affected haste
 Scuffle, *s.* a confused quarrel or broil—*v. n.* to fight or struggle
 Scuffler, *s.* one who scuffles
 Sculk, *v. n.* to lurk secretly; to lie close
 Sculker, *s.* one that hides; a lurker
 Scull, *v. a.* to impel a boat by rowing and turning an oar over the stern
 Scull, *s.* the brain-pan; a small oar
 Sculler, *s.* a small boat with one rower
 Scullery, *s.* a place to clean and keep dishes
 Scullion, *s.* a kitchen drudge
 Scullionly, *a.* low; base; worthless
 Sculp, *v. a.* to carve; to engrave—*s.* a print
 Sculpt, *a.* made by engraving
 Sculptor, *s.* a carver or engraver
 Sculptural, *a.* pertaining to sculpture
 Sculpture, *s.* art of carving; carved work
 Sculpture, *v. a.* to cut; to engrave
 Scum, *s.* what rises to the top of any liquor
 Scum, *v. a.* to clear off the scum
 Scumber, *s.* the dung of a fox
 Scummings, *s.* the matter taken off liquors
 Scupper-holes, *s.* small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea
 Scupper-hose, *s.* a leathern pipe attached to the scupper-holes

Scupper-plug, *s.* a plug to stop a scupper
 Scurf, *s.* a dry scab; scale; adherent stain
 Scurfy, *s.* another name for the bull-troat
 Scurfiness, *s.* the state of being scurfy
 Scurfy, *a.* having scurf or scabs
 Scurfily, *a.* low, mean, lowly jocose
 Scurrillity, *s.* grossness of reproach, opprobrious language, lewdness of jocularly
 Scurritous, *a.* railing, saucy, abusive
 Scurritously, *ad.* with gross reproach
 Scurritousness, *s.* indecency of language; vulgarity
 Scurvily, *ad.* vilely, basely, coarsely
 Scurviness, *s.* meanness, sourness, baseness
 Scurvogel, *s.* a Brazilian fowl of the stork
 Scurvy, *s.* a disease—a scabbed, vile [kind
 Scurvy-grass, *s.* a plant; spoonwort
 Scut, *s.* the tail of a hare or rabbit [service
 Scutage, *s.* the tax on lands held by knight
 Scutcheon, *s.* the field or ground on which a coat of arms is painted; pieces of brass placed over locks
 Scute, *s.* a French gold coin of 3s. 4d.
 Scutellated, *a.* formed like a pan
 Scutiform, *a.* shaped like a shield
 Scuttle, *s.* a wide shallow basket for coals, a small grate; a quick pace—*v.* to cut holes in the deck or sides of a ship
 Scutle-butt, Scutle-cask, *s.* a butt with a square aperture in its bilge lashed on board
 Scutle-fish, *s.* the cuttle-fish [ship
 Scytale, *s.* a species of serpent
 Scythe, *s.* instrument for mowing grass, &c.
 Scythian, *s.* a native of Scythia—*a.* pertaining to Scythia
 Sea, *s.* the ocean, a large body of salt water
 Sea-anemone, *s.* the animal flower
 Sea-ape, *s.* a marine animal distinguished for its antic tricks
 Sea-bank, *s.* a bank or mole against the sea
 Sea-bat, *s.* a sort of flying fish
 Sea-bear, *s.* an animal frequenting the sea
 Sea-beard, *s.* a marine plant
 Sea-beat, *a.* dashed by the waves of the sea
 Sea-board, *s.* the sea-shore—*ad.* towards the sea [force of the sea
 Sea-boat, *s.* a vessel capable of bearing the
 Sea-born, *a.* produced by the sea
 Sea-bound, *a.* bounded by the sea
 Sea-boy, *s.* a boy employed on shipboard
 Sea-beach, *s.* the sea-shore [ing the banks
 Sea-breach, *s.* irruption of the sea by break
 Sea-breeze, *s.* wind blowing from the sea
 Sea-built, *a.* built for the sea
 Sea-cake, *s.* a plant of the genus Crambe
 Sea-calf, *s.* the seal, a sea animal
 Sea-card, *s.* the mariner's card or compass
 Sea-carp, *s.* a spotted fish living among rocks
 Sea-chart, *s.* a map of the sea-coast
 Sea-coal, *s.* pit-coal brought by sea
 Sea-coast, *s.* the land skirting the sea
 Sea-cob, *s.* a bird, the sea-gull
 Sea-compass, *s.* the mariner's compass
 Sea-coot, *s.* a sea fowl
 Sea-cormorant, *s.* the sea-crow
 Sea-crow, *s.* a fowl of the gull kind
 Sea-devil, *s.* the fishing-frog, or toad-fish
 Sea-dog, *s.* a fish, the common seal
 Sea-eel, *s.* an eel caught in salt water
 Sea-encircled, *a.* encompassed by the sea
 Sea-farer, *s.* a traveller by sea; a mariner
 Sea-faring, *a.* employed or living at sea
 Sea-fennel, *s.* a plant; samphire
 Sea-fight, *s.* naval battle; battle on the sea
 Sea-fish, *s.* fish that live in the sea
 Sea-fowl, *s.* a bird that lives at sea

SPEAK WELL OF YOUR FRIEND; OF YOUR ENEMY SAY NOTHING.

SOUND NOT THE VAIN TRUMPET OF SELF-COMMENDATION.

Sea'-fox, *s.* a species of *Squalus*
 Sea'-girdles, *s.* a sort of sea-mushroom
 Sea'-girt, *a.* encircled by the sea
 Sea'-god, *s.* one of the fabulous deities
 Sea'-green, *a.* of a sea-colour; cerulean
 Sea'-green, *s.* a plant, the saxifrage
 Sea'-gauge, *s.* the depth of a vessel in water
 Sea'-gull, *s.* a waterfowl
 Sea'-hell'-gehog, *s.* a prickly sea-shell
 Sea'-holly, *s.* a plant of the genus *Eryngium*
 Sea'-holm, *s.* a small uninhabited island
 Sea'-horse, *s.* a small fish; the hippopotamus
 Seal, *s.* the sea-calf; a stamp; confirmation
 Seal, *v.* to fasten with a seal, ratify, close
 Sea'-lemon, *s.* a marine animal of the genus
 Seal'-er, *s.* one that seals [Doris
 Seal'-er, *a.* resembling the sea
 Sealing, *s.* the act of sealing
 Sealing-wax, *s.* wax used to seal letters, &c.
 Sea'-lion, *s.* a marine animal with a mane
 Seam, *s.* the juncture or suture at which two
 edges are joined together; a measure of
 eight bushels; a scar
 Seam, *v.* to join together; to mark, to scar
 Sea'-maid, *s.* the mermaid
 Sea'-man, *s.* a sailor, mariner; merman
 Sea'-manship, *s.* naval skill
 Sea'-mark, *s.* a place distinguished at sea,
 directing mariners as to their course
 Sea'-mew, *s.* a fowl that frequents the sea
 Sea'-moss, *a.* having no seam [Aphrodita
 Sea'-mouse, *s.* a marine animal of the genus
 Seam'-ent, *s.* a breach of the stitches
 Seam'-ster, *s.* one that sews well
 Seam'-stress, *s.* one who lives by sewing
 Sea'-y, *a.* having a seam; showing the seam
 Sean, *s.* a kind of large fishing-net
 Sea'-navelwort, *s.* a plant growing in Syria
 Sea'-needle, *s.* a name of the garfish
 Sea'-nettle, *s.* the anemone or animal flower
 Sea'-nymph, *s.* a goddess of the sea
 Sea'-ooze, *s.* the soft mud near the sea-shore
 Sea'-otter, *s.* a kind of otter with hind feet
 Sea'-owl, *s.* the lump-fish [like the star-fish
 Sea'-pad, *s.* the star-fish
 Sea'-panther, *s.* a fish like a lamprey
 Sea'-pleasant, *s.* the pin-tailed duck
 Sea'-pie, *s.* a dish of food common at sea
 Sea'-piece, *s.* a sea representation
 Sea'-port, *s.* a harbour or port for ships
 Sea'-pye, *s.* a fowl of the genus *Hematopus*
 Sear, *v.* to burn—*a.* dry; no longer green
 Searce, *v.* to sift finely—*s.* a fine sieve
 Search, *s.* an inquiry, quest, pursuit
 Search, *v.* to examine, to inquire, to seek
 Searchable, *a.* that may be explored
 Searcher, *s.* a seeker; an inquirer
 Searching, *s.* examination; an inquisition
 Searchless, *a.* avoiding search; inscrutable
 Sea'-cloth, *s.* a large strengthening plaster
 Sea'-dross, *s.* state of being seared or cau-
 terized; insensibility
 Sea'-robber, *s.* a pirate
 Sea'-rocket, *s.* a plant of the genus *Bunias*
 Sea'-room, *s.* room at sea; far from the shore
 Sea'-royer, *s.* a pirate; a cruiser for plunder
 Sea'-serpent, *s.* a huge marine animal like
 Sea'-service, *s.* naval service [a serpent
 Sea'-shell, *s.* a shell found on the shore
 Sea'-shore, *s.* the coast of the sea
 Sea'-sick, *a.* sick by the motion of the sea
 Sea'-sickness, *s.* sickness caused by a ship's
 Sea'-side, *s.* the margin of the sea [motion
 Sea'-son, *s.* one of the four parts of the year,
 spring, summer, autumn, winter; a fit
 time; a time not very long

Sea'-son, *v.* to give a relish to; to mature
 Sea'-sonable, *a.* opportune, properly timed
 Sea'-sonableness, *s.* opportuneness of time
 Sea'-sonably, *ad.* at a proper time
 Sea'-soner, *s.* he who seasons any thing
 Sea'-soning, *s.* that which gives relish
 Sea'-surround'ed, *a.* encompassed by the sea
 Seat, *s.* a chair; mansion; situation
 Seat, *v.* to place on seats; fix; place firm
 Sea'-term, *s.* a word or term peculiar to na-
 vigation
 Sea'-toad, *s.* an ugly fish, so called
 Sea'-urchin, *s.* a genus of marine animals,
 the Echinus
 Sea'-wailed, *a.* defended by the sea
 Sea'-ward, *a.* directed towards the sea
 Sea'-ward, *ad.* towards the sea
 Sea'-water, *s.* the salt water of the ocean
 Sea'-weed, *s.* a marine plant of the genus
 Fucus; also a common name for many
 Sea'-worthiness, *s.* fitness to resist wind and
 weather, as a ship
 Sea'-worthy, *a.* fit to go to sea
 Sea'-wreath, *a.* suety; resembling suet
 Seb'-ac, *a.* (in chymistry) pertaining to fat
 Se'-bate, *s.* a salt formed by sebacic acid and
 a base
 Se'-cant, *a.* dividing into two parts—*s.* a line
 Secta'-rian, *s.* a member of any sect—*a.* be-
 longing to sectaries
 Sece'-de, *v.* to withdraw; to leave
 Sece'-der, *s.* one who withdraws himself from
 any proceedings
 Sece'ss, *s.* retirement; retreat
 Sece'ssion, *s.* the act of withdrawing
 Se'-cle, *s.* a century, an age
 Secl'-ude, *v.* to shut up apart, to exclude
 Secl'-usion, *s.* a secluding, a separating
 Secl'-sive, *a.* that secludes or sequesters
 Sece'-nd, *a.* next to the first; inferior
 Sece'-nd, *s.* one who accompanies another in
 a duel; supporter; 60th part of a minute
 Sece'-nd, *v.* to support; to follow next
 Sece'-ndarily, *ad.* in the second order or de-
 gree; not primarily or originally
 Sece'-ndariness, *s.* the state of being secondary
 Sece'-ndary, *a.* not primary—*s.* a delegate
 Sece'-nder, *s.* one who supports the proposi-
 tion or assertion of another
 Sece'-ndhand, *a.* not original; not primary
 Sece'-ndly, *ad.* in the second place
 Sece'-nd-rate, *a.* of the second size, rank, or
 quality
 Sece'-nd-rate, *s.* the second order in dignity,
 value, or strength
 Sece'-nd-sight, *s.* the power of seeing things
 future or things distant
 Sece'-nd-sighted, *a.* having second sight
 Sece'-rety, *s.* privacy, solitude, close silence
 Sece'-ret, *a.* concealed, private, unknown
 Sece'-ret, *s.* a thing unknown; privacy
 Sece'-retaryship, *s.* the office of a secretary
 Sece'-retary, *s.* one who writes for another
 Sece'-re, *v.* to hide, conceal; to separate
 Sece'-retion, *s.* a separation of animal fluids
 Sece'-retist, *s.* a dealer in secrets
 Sece'-retitious, *a.* parted by animal secretion
 Sece'-retly, *ad.* privately; in secret
 Sece'-retness, *s.* quality of keeping a secret
 Sece'-retory, *a.* performing the office of se-
 cretion; capable of separating
 Sect, *s.* men united in certain tenets
 Secta'-rian, *s.* a member of any sect—*a.* be-
 longing to any sect
 Secta'-rianism, Secta'-rism, *s.* adherence to
 sects in opposition to things established

[SEE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SEL

Sec'tarist, *s.* a sectary; a dissector
 Sec'tary, *s.* a follower of a particular sect
 Secta'tor, *s.* a follower; an imitator
 Sectile, *a.* between brittle and malleable
 Sec'tion, *s.* a distinct part of a writing or book; act of cutting; the part divided
 Sec'tional, *a.* pertaining to a section
 Sec'tor, *s.* a geometrical instrument
 Sec'ular, *a.* not bound by rules; worldly
 Secular'ity, *s.* worldliness; attention to the things of the present life
 Seculariza'tion, *s.* act of secularizing
 Sec'ularize, *v. a.* to convert to common use
 Sec'ularly, *ad.* in a worldly manner
 Sec'ularness, *s.* worldliness; worldly-mindedness
 Secunda'tion, *s.* the act of prospering
 Sec'undine, *s.* the after-birth
 Sec'ure, *a.* free from fear or danger; safe
 Sec'ure, *v. a.* to make certain, to protect
 Secu'rely, *ad.* without danger; carelessly
 Secu'reness, *s.* safety; protection
 Secu'rer, *s.* he that secures
 Secu'rity, *s.* protection, defence, pledge
 Sedan, *s.* a neat close chair for carriage
 Seda'te, *a.* calm, quiet, still, serene
 Seda'tely, *ad.* calmly, without disturbance
 Seda'teness, *s.* calmness, tranquillity
 Seda'tion, *s.* the act of composing
 Seda'tive, *a.* assuaging; composing
 Seda'tive, *s.* a medicine capable of diminishing the animal energy without destroying
 Sed'ent, *a.* inactive; sedentary [life
 Sed'entarily, *ad.* living without much action
 Sed'entariness, *s.* inactivity
 Sed'entary, *a.* sitting much, inactive
 Sedge, *s.* a growth of narrow flags
 Sed'gy, *a.* overgrown with narrow flags
 Sed'im'ent, *s.* what settles at the bottom
 Sedi'tion, *s.* a tumult, an insurrection
 Sedi'tionary, *s.* an inciter to sedition
 Sedi'tious, *a.* factious, mutinous, turbulent
 Sedi'tiously, *ad.* with factious turbulence
 Sedi'tiousness, *s.* disposition to sedition
 Sedu'ce, *v. a.* to tempt, corrupt, mislead
 Sedu'cement, *s.* the act of seducing
 Sedu'cer, *s.* a tempter; a corrupter
 Sedu'cible, *a.* capable of being deceived
 Sedu'ction, *s.* the act of seducing
 Sedu'ctive, *a.* apt to seduce or mislead
 Sedu'ly, *s.* assiduity, application, industry
 Sedi'ulous, *a.* assiduous, industrious; painful
 Sedi'ulously, *ad.* assiduously; diligently
 Sedi'ulousness, *s.* assiduity; diligence
 See, *s.* the diocese of a bishop
 See, *v.* to perceive by the eye, to descry, to behold, to attend; to converse with
 See, *interj.* look! observe! behold!
 Seed, *s.* the organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new ones are generated; original; race
 Seed, *v. n.* to bring forth seed
 Seed'-bud, *s.* the germ of the fruit in embryo
 Seed'-cake, *s.* a kind of sweet seedy cake
 Seed'-leaf, *s.* the primary leaf
 Seed'ling, *s.* a plant just risen from the seed
 Seed'lip, *s.* a vessel in which the sower carries his seed
 Seed'pearl, *s.* small grains of pearl
 Seed'plot, *s.* the ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted
 Seeds'man, *s.* a sower, he who sows seed
 Seed'-time, *s.* the season for sowing
 Seed'-vessel, *s.* that which contains the seeds
 Seed'y, *a.* abounding with seed
 See'ing, *s.* sight; vision—*ad.* since that

See'k, *v.* to look for; solicit; make search
 Seek'er, *s.* one that seeks; an inquirer
 Seel, *v. a.* to close the eyes
 Seem, *v. n.* to appear, to have semblance
 Seem'er, *s.* one that carries an appearance
 Seem'ing, *s.* appearance, show, opinion
 Seem'ingly, *ad.* in appearance, in semblance
 Seem'ingness, *s.* plausibility; appearance
 Seem'liness, *s.* decency, grace, beauty
 Seem'less, *a.* unseemly; indecorous
 Seem'ly, *a.* decent, becoming, proper, fit
 Seem'ly, *ad.* in a decent proper manner
 Seer, *s.* one who foresees events; a prophet
 See'saw, *s.* a reciprocating motion
 See'saw, *v. n.* to move with reciprocation
 See'the, *v.* to boil; to stew; to decoct in hot liquor; to be hot
 Set'ter, *s.* a boiler; a pot
 Segar. [See Cigar.]
 Seg'ment, *s.* a part of a circle comprehended between an arch and a chord thereof
 Seg'regate, *v. a.* to separate or set apart
 Seg'regation, *s.* a separation from others
 Seigne'rial, *a.* invested with large power
 Seign'ior, *s.* an Italian title for lord
 Seign'orage, *s.* authority; acknowledgment of power; the king's claim to an allowance of gold and silver brought in the mass to be exchanged for coin
 Seign'orize, *v. a.* to lord over
 Seign'ory, *s.* a lordship; a jurisdiction
 Seine, *s.* a kind of fishing-net
 Sein'er, *s.* a fisher with nets
 Seizable, *a.* that is liable to be seized
 Seize, *v.* to take by force; to fasten on
 Seiz'er, *s.* one who forcibly takes
 Seiz'in, *s.* the act of taking possession
 Seizing, *s.* the act of taking suddenly
 Seizure, *s.* act of seizing, the thing seized
 Sejun'ction, *s.* the act of separating
 Sejun'gible, *a.* capable of being separated
 Sel'kos, *s.* a place in a heathen temple in which the images of deities were kept
 Sel'dom, *ad.* rarely, not frequently
 Select, *v. a.* to choose in preference to others
 Select, *a.* nicely chosen; culled out
 Select'er, Select'or, *s.* one who selects
 Selection, *s.* the act of choosing
 Select'ness, *s.* the state of being select
 Sel'enite, *s.* a sort of fossil
 Selenitic, *a.* pertaining to selenites
 Selenographic, Selenographical, *a.* belonging to selenography
 Selenography, *s.* a description of the moon
 Self, *pron.* one's self, the individual
 Self-abasement, *s.* humiliation from conscious guilt
 Self-abu'se, *s.* abuse of one's self
 Self-accu'sing, *a.* accusing one's self
 Self-admira'tion, *s.* admiration of one's self
 Self-admir'ing, *a.* admiring one's self
 Self-affrighted, *a.* frightened at one's self
 Self-applau'se, *s.* applause of one's self
 Self-appro'ving, *a.* that approves of one's own conduct
 Self-assu'med, *a.* assumed without authority
 Self-ban'ished, *a.* exiled voluntarily
 Self-begot'ten, *a.* begotten by one's own powers
 Self-conceit, *s.* high opinion of one's self
 Self-conceit'ed, *a.* vain; conceited
 Self-confid'ence, *s.* confidence in one's self
 Self-confident, *a.* confident of one's own powers [one's self
 Self-consci'ousness, *s.* consciousness within
 Self-consum'ing, *a.* that consumes itself

SO LONG AS YOU ARE IGNORANT, BE NOT ASHAMED TO LEARN.

SLIGHT NOT GOOD COUNSEL, COME FROM WHAT QUARTER IT MAY

[SEM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SEN]

SHAME WILL OFTEN RESTRAIN THAT WHICH THE LAW DOES NOT PROHIBIT.

SENSE SHINES WITH THE GREATEST LUSTRE WHEN SET IN HUMANITY.

Self-convic'ted, *a.* convicted by one's own avowal [own confession]
 Self-convic'tion, *s.* conviction from one's Self-created, *a.* created by one's self
 Self-defen'ce, *s.* the act of defending one's own
 Self-delu'sion, *s.* the delusion of one's self
 Self-den'al, *s.* forbearing to indulge one's appetites or desires
 Self-deny'ing, *a.* denying one's self
 Self-destruc'tion, *s.* voluntary destruction
 Self-determina'tion, *s.* determination by one's own mind
 Self-devot'ed, *a.* devoted in person
 Self-devot'ing, *a.* devoting itself
 Self-diffu'sive, *a.* having power to diffuse it
 Self-enjoy'ment, *s.* internal satisfaction [self
 Self-esteem', Self-estima'tion, *s.* the good opinion of one's self
 Self-evid'ence, *s.* certainty resulting from a proposition without proof [sent
 Self-evident, *a.* commanding immediate as-
 Self-existent, *a.* existing without original or dependence on any thing else
 Self-in'terest, *s.* a regard to self
 Self-in'terested, *a.* selfishly attentive to one's individual interests
 Selfish, *a.* void of regard for others
 Self'ishly, *ad.* with regard only to one's own interest
 Self'ishness, *s.* attention to one's own inter-est, without any regard to others
 Self-lov'e, *s.* the love of one's person
 Self-murder, *s.* the destruction of a person by his own hand
 Self-murderer, *s.* one who voluntarily de-structs his own life
 Self-prais'e, *s.* the praise of one's self
 Self-repro'ving, *a.* reproving by conscious-
 Self-same, *s.* numerically the same [ness
 Self-suffi'ciency, *s.* a degree of conceited-ness that induces a person to disregard the advice or assistance of another who knows better than himself
 Self-suffi'cient, *a.* depending too much upon one's own abilities; conceited
 Self-will, *s.* obstinacy
 Self-willed, *a.* governed by one's own will
 Self'ion, *s.* a ridge of land between furrows
 Sell, *v. a.* to part with for a price
 Sell'ander, *s.* a scab in a horse's pastern
 Sell'er, *s.* one who sells; a vender
 Sell'vage, Sell'vedge, *s.* the edge of cloth, &c.
 Sem'aphore, *s.* a telegraph
 Semaphorically, *ad.* in the manner of a tele-graph; telegraphically
 Sem'blable, *a.* like; resembling
 Sem'blably, *ad.* with resemblance
 Sem'blance, *s.* resemblance, appearance
 Sem'biant, *a.* like; resembling
 Sem'blative, *a.* suitable; fit; resembling
 Sem'ble, *v. n.* to represent, make a likeness
 Sem'i, *a.* in composition, signifies half
 Semi-an'nular, *a.* half round; a ring
 Semi'breve, *s.* a note in music
 Semi'circle, *s.* half a circle
 Semi'circular, *a.* half round [ence
 Semicircum'ference, *s.* half the circumfer-
 Semicolon, *s.* a point made thus (;) denoting a longer pause than a comma
 Semi-conspic'uons, *a.* partly visible
 Semi-cylind'rical, *a.* half-cylindrical
 Semi-diam'eter, *s.* half a diameter
 Semi-diaphane'ity, *s.* half transparency
 Semi-diaph'anos, *a.* half transparent
 Semi'diort, *s.* an imperfect floret, partly tu-bulous and partly expanded

Semidos'culous, *a.* having a semifloret
 Semi-flu'id, *a.* imperfectly fluid
 Semilun'ar, *a.* resembling a half moon
 Semi-metal, *s.* half metal; imperfect metal
 Semi-metal'lic, *a.* pertaining to a semi-metal
 Sem'inal, *a.* belonging to seed; radical
 Seminal'ity, *s.* the nature of seed
 Sem'inarize, *v. a.* to sow or plant
 Sem'inary, *s.* a seed plot; original; school
 Sem'inary, *a.* seminal; belonging to seed
 Sem'inate, *v. a.* to sow; to propagate
 Semina'tion, *s.* the act of sowing
 Semini'ferous, *a.* seed-bearing
 Semini'fic, *a.* productive of seed
 Semini'fication, *s.* the propagation from the seed or seminal parts
 Semi-opac'uons, *a.* partially obscured
 Semi-orbic'ular, *a.* having the shape of a half orb [ordinate
 Semi-or'dinate, *a.* in conic sections, half the
 Semi-oss'eous, *a.* half as hard as bone
 Semi-ov'ate, *a.* half egg-shaped
 Semi-ox'ygenated, *a.* half saturated with oxygen
 Semi-pellu'cid, *a.* containing half a foot
 Semi-perspic'uons, *a.* not quite plain
 Semi-quadr'ate, Semi-quar'tile, *s.* an aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees
 Semi'quaver, *s.* (in music) a note containing half the quantity of a quaver
 Semi-quin'tile, *s.* an aspect of the planets when thirty-six degrees from one another
 Semi-sav'age, *s.* one half civilized—*a.* half savage
 Semi-sex'tile, *s.* an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle, or 30 degrees
 Semi-spher'ical, *a.* belonging to half a sphere
 Semi-spheroid'al, *a.* like a half spheroid
 Semite'rian, *s.* an ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian
 Semitone, *s.* half a tone or note in music
 Semiton'ic, *a.* belonging to a semitone
 Semi-tran'sept, *s.* the half of a transept [rent
 Semi-transpa'rent, *a.* imperfectly transpa-
 Semi-transpa'rency, *s.* partial opakeness
 Semi-vit'reous, *a.* partially vitreous
 Semi-vit'rified, *a.* imperfectly vitrified
 Semi-vo'wel, *a.* pertaining to a semi-vowel
 Semi-vo'wel, *s.* a consonant which makes an imperfect sound. They are f, l, m, n, r, s
 Sempervirent, *a.* always fresh; ever green
 Sempit'ernal, *a.* everlasting, perpetual
 Sempit'ernity, *s.* duration without end
 Semp'ister, Semp'ster, *s.* one who sews
 Semp'stress, Semp'stress. [See Seamstress.]
 Sen'ary, *a.* containing the number six
 Sen'ate, *s.* an assembly of counsellors who share in the government; a parliament
 Sen'ate-house, *s.* a place of public council
 Sen'ator, *s.* a member of the senate
 Senato'rial, *a.* pertaining to senators
 Senato'rially, *ad.* in a senatorial manner
 Senato'riosity, *s.* the office of a senator
 Send, *v. a.* to despatch; to commission
 Send'er, *s.* the person that sends
 Senec'tude, *s.* old age; ancientness
 Sen'e'ga, Sen'e'ka, *s.* the plant rattie-snake-root
 Senes'cence, *s.* a growing old; decay
 Sen'eschal, *s.* a steward; high bailiff
 Sen'green, *s.* a plant
 Sen'ile, *a.* relating to old age
 Senility, *s.* old age

Se'nior, *a.* older than another
 Sen'iority, *s.* priority of birth; eldership
 Sen'na, *s.* a plant used as a cathartic
 Sen'night, Sev'ennight, *s.* a week
 Senoc'ular, *a.* having six eyes
 Sen'sated, *part. a.* perceived by the senses
 Sen'sation, *s.* perception by the senses
 Sense, *s.* faculty of perceiving; meaning
 Sen'seless, *a.* wanting sense, stupid
 Sen'selessly, *ad.* stupidly; unreasonably
 Sen'selessness, *s.* lolly; absurdity
 Sensibility, *s.* quickness of sensation
 Sen'sible, *a.* having quick intellectual feel-
 ing; convinced, persuaded; of good sense
 Sen'sibleness, *s.* sensibility; reasonableness
 Sen'sibly, *ad.* with sense; judiciously
 Sen'sitive, *a.* having sense, but not reason
 Sen'sitive-plant, *s.* a plant, the leaves of
 which contract at the touch
 Sen'sitively, *ad.* in a sensitive manner
 Senso'rial, *a.* pertaining to the sensorium
 Senso'rium, Sen'sory, *s.* the seat of sense,
 the organ of sensation
 Sen'sual, *a.* pleasing to the senses; carnal
 Sen'sualist, *s.* one devoted to pleasure
 Sen'suality, *s.* addiction to carnal pleasures
 Sen'sualize, *v. a.* to render sensual
 Sen'sually, *ad.* in a sensual manner
 Sen'suosity, *s.* the state or quality of being
 sensuous; passionateness
 Sen'suous, *a.* pertaining to the senses; pa-
 thetic; full of passion
 Sen'tence, *s.* a determination; a period
 Sen'tence, *v. a.* to condemn, to judge
 Sen'tential, *a.* comprising sentences
 Sen'tentious, *a.* smart and energetic
 Sen'tentiously, *ad.* by witty or pithy sen-
 tences; with striking brevity
 Sen'tentiousness, *s.* pithiness of sentences;
 brevity with strength
 Sen'tient, *a.* having the faculty of percep-
 tion — *s.* one capable of perceiving.
 Sen'timent, *s.* thought, notion, opinion
 Sen'timental, *a.* abounding with sentiment;
 expressing quick intellectual feeling
 Sen'timentalism, *s.* a sentimental expression
 Sen'timentalist, *s.* one that affects exquisite
 sensibility
 Sen'timentality, *s.* affection of fine feeling
 or exquisite sensibility
 Sen'tinel, *s.* a soldier on guard
 Sen'try, *s.* a watch; a sentinel
 Sen'try-box, *s.* a place to shelter the senti-
 nel from the weather
 Sep'al, *s.* the small leaf of the calyx
 Separability, *s.* the quality of admitting dis-
 union or discription
 Sep'arable, *a.* that may be separated
 S. parableness, *s.* capability of separation
 Sep'arate, *v. a.* to break, disunite
 Sep'arate, *a.* divided, disunited
 Sep'arately, *ad.* apart, singly, distinctly
 Sep'arateness, *s.* state of being separate
 Sep'aration, *s.* a disjunction, divorce
 Sep'arationist, *s.* a schismatic; a seceder
 Sep'arator, *s.* one who secedes; a divider
 Sep'aratory, *s.* a chymical vessel for sepa-
 rating liquors — *a.* used in separation
 Sep'tible, *a.* that may be buried
 Sep'timent, *s.* a hedge; a fence
 Sep'oy, *s.* an Indian native who is a soldier
 in the Infantry of the East-India Company
 Seps, *s.* a kind of venomous eff
 Sept, *s.* a clan, race, generation
 Septan'gular, *a.* having seven sides [marl]
 Septa'ria, *s.* spheroidal masses of calcareous

Septem'ber, *s.* the ninth month of the year
 Septem'partite, *a.* divided into seven parts
 Sep'tenary, *s.* the number seven
 Sep'tenary, *a.* consisting of seven
 Septen'nal, *a.* lasting seven years
 Septen'trion, *s.* the north; Charles's-wain
 Septen'trional, *a.* relating to the north
 Septen'trionally, *ad.* towards the north
 Septen'trionate, *v. n.* to tend northerly
 Sep'tic, *s.* any thing which has a tendency
 to promote putrefaction
 Sep'tic, *a.* tending to produce putrefaction
 Sep'ticity, *s.* tendency to putrefaction
 Sep'tifarious, *a.* having seven different ways
 Sep'tifluous, *a.* flowing in seven streams
 Sep'tifolious, *a.* having seven leaves
 Sep'tiform, *a.* having seven forms
 Sep'tilateral, *a.* having seven sides
 Sep'tisular, *a.* consisting of seven isles
 Sep'ton, *s.* the matter that generates or pro-
 motes putrefaction
 Septuagen'arian, *s.* one who has attained the
 age of seventy years [of seventy
 Septua'genary, Septuages'imal, *a.* consisting
 Septuages'ima, *s.* [Lat.] the third Sunday be-
 fore Lent, so called because it is about se-
 venty days before Easter
 Sep'tuagint, *s.* the old Greek version of the
 Old Testament, so called, as being sup-
 posed the work of 72 interpreters
 Sep'tuple, *a.* seven times as much
 Sep'tum, *s.* a membrane that serves as a
 partition in any organ
 Sepul'chral, *a.* relating to burial, &c.
 Sepul'chre, *s.* a tomb, grave, monument
 Sepul'chre, *v. a.* to bury; to entomb
 Sepulture, *s.* interment, burial
 Sequa'cious, *a.* following; attendant; ductile
 Sequa'ciousness, *s.* state of being pliant
 Sequa'city, *s.* ductility; toughness
 Sequel, *s.* a conclusion; consequence
 Sequence, *s.* a following order
 Sequent, *a.* following; consequential
 Sequen'tially, *ad.* in order; in succession
 Seques'ter, *v. a.* to put aside; deprive of;
 to withdraw for the sake of privacy
 Seques'trable, *a.* that may be separated
 Seques'trate, *v. n.* to deprive of possession
 Sequestration, *s.* a separation; retirement;
 deprivation of profits
 Sequestra'tor, *s.* he into whose custody the
 thing in di-pute is committed
 Se'quin, *s.* a gold coin of Venice and Turkey
 Serag'ho, *s.* a house where eastern concu-
 bines are kept
 Seraf, *s.* an Indian place of accommodation
 for travellers
 Seraph, *s.* one of an order of angels
 Seraphic, *a.* belonging to a seraph; angelic
 Seraphim, *s.* the plural of Seraph
 Seras'kier, *s.* a Turkish general
 Serass', *s.* a fowl of the East Indies
 Seric, Seric, *a.* withered; no longer green
 Serena'de, *s.* music by lovers in the night—
v. a. to entertain with nocturnal music
 Serena'ta, *s.* a love song; amorous music
 Serene, *v. a.* to calm; to quiet; to clear
 Serene, *a.* calm, placid, quiet, unruffled
 Serenely, *ad.* calmly, quietly, coolly
 Sereneness, Serenity, *s.* calmness, peace
 Serf, *s.* a slave employed in husbandry
 Serge, *s.* a kind of thin woollen cloth
 Ser'geant, *s.* a petty officer in the army; a
 degree in law next below a judge
 Ser'geantry, *s.* a peculiar service due to the
 king for the tenure of lands

Ser'geantship, *s.* the office of a serjeant
 Ser'ra'tim, *ad.* [Lat.] in order
 Ser'i'ceous, *a.* pertaining to silk
 Ser'ies, *s.* sequence, succession, order
 Ser'in, *s.* a song-bird of Italy and Germany
 Ser'io-com'le, *a.* uniting paths with humour
 Ser'rious, *a.* grave, solemn, important
 Ser'riously, *ad.* gravely, solemnly, in earnest
 Ser'riousness, *s.* gravity; solemnity
 Ser'mon, *s.* a pious instructive discourse
 Ser'mon, *v. a.* to teach dogmatically
 Ser'moning, *s.* discourse; persuasion
 Ser'monize, *v. n.* to preach a sermon; to give instruction in a formal manner
 Ser'monizer, *s.* one that composes sermons
 Seroon', *s.* a bale or package
 Serosity, *s.* thin watery part of the blood
 Ser'ous, *a.* thin, watery, adapted to serum
 Ser'otine, *s.* a species of bat
 Ser'pent, *s.* a snake; a musical instrument
 Serpenta'ria, *s.* the plant snake root
 Serpenta'rios, *s.* a northern constellation
 Serpent-fish, *s.* a fish of the genus *Tunda*
 Serpenti'ginous, *a.* bred of a serpent
 Ser'pentine, *a.* winding like a serpent
 Ser'pentine, Ser'pentine, *v. n.* to meander
 Ser'pentine-stone, *s.* a species of talc or magnesian stone, variegated, and spotted like a serpent's skin
 Ser'pent's-tongue, *s.* a plant of the genus *Ophioglossum*
 Serpi'ginous, *a.* diseased with a tetter
 Serpi'go, *s.* a kind of tetter; a ringworm
 Ser'pulate, *s.* petrified shells of the *Serpula*
 Ser'rate, Ser'rated, *a.* jagged like a saw
 Serra'ture, *s.* formation in the shape of a saw
 Ser'ra'ture, *s.* indenture like teeth of saws
 Ser'ried, *a.* closely joined
 Ser'rying, *s.* the act of driving close
 Ser'ry, *v. a.* to drive hard together
 Ser'rum, *s.* the watery part of the blood
 Ser'val, *s.* an animal of the feline genus
 Ser'vant, *s.* one who serves another
 Ser'vant-maid, *s.* a female servant
 Ser'vant-man, *s.* a male servant
 Serve, *v.* to attend at command; to assist
 Ser'vice, *s.* an office; obedience, favour
 Ser'viceable, *a.* active, diligent, useful
 Ser'viceableness, *s.* usefulness; beneficialness
 Ser'viceably, *ad.* so as to be serviceable
 Ser'vent, *a.* subordinate
 Ser'vile, *a.* slavish, mean, fawning
 Ser'vility, *ad.* meanly, slavishly, pitifully
 Ser'vileness, *s.* dependence; slavery
 Ser'vility, *s.* slavishness, meanness
 Ser'vitor, *s.* the lowest rank in a college
 Ser'vitorship, *s.* office of a servitor
 Ser'vitude, *s.* slavery, dependence
 Ses'ame, Ses'ama, *s.* a species of Indian corn of which oil is made
 Ses'eli, *s.* the meadow saxifrage
 Sesquial'ter, *a.* one and a half more
 Sesquid'plicate, *a.* in the ratio of five to two
 Sesquid'pedal, Sesquid'pedal'an, *a.* containing a foot and a half [to one]
 Sesquid'plicate, *a.* designating one and a half
 Sesquiter'tian, Sesquiter'tional, *a.* having the ratio of four to three
 Sess, *s.* a rate, a tax; cess charged
 Ses'quitone, *s.* (in music) a minor third
 Ses'sile, *a.* (in botany) sitting on the stem
 Ses'sion, *s.* a sitting of magistrates
 Ses'sional, *a.* pertaining to a session
 Ses'ter'te, *s.* a Roman silver coin; also, a sum of about 8*l.* of our money

Ses'tine, *s.* a stanza of six lines
 Set, *v.* to place, to fix, to frame, to plant
 Set, *part. a.* regular; in a formal manner
 Set, *s.* a complete suit or assortment
 Set'a'ceous, *a.* bristly; set with strong hairs
 Set'iform, *a.* having the form of a bristle
 Set-off, *s.* a counterbalance; a decoration
 Set'on, *s.* an issue or rowel
 Set'ous, *a.* (in botany) bristly
 Settee', *s.* a long seat with a back
 Set'ter, *s.* one who sets; a kind of dog
 Set'ting, *s.* the apparent descent of the sun or other heavenly body below the horizon
 Set'tle, *s.* a seat, a bench with a seat
 Set'tle, *v.* to fix, confirm, determine, sink
 Set'tled, *a.* fixed, confirmed, determined
 Set'tledness, *s.* the state of being settled
 Set'tlement, *s.* act of settling; legal possession; subsidence; a colony; a jointure
 Set'tler, *s.* one who settles in a colony
 Set'tling, *s.* the act of making a settlement
 Sev'en, *a.* four and three, one more than six
 Sev'enfold, *a.* repeated seven times
 Sev'enfold, *ad.* as seven to one
 Sev'ennight, Sev'night, *s.* a week
 Sev'enscore, *a.* seven times twenty, 140
 Sev'enter, *a.* ten and seven
 Sev'ententh, *a.* the ordinal of seventeen
 Sev'enth, *a.* the ordinal of seven
 Sev'enthly, *ad.* in the seventh place
 Sev'entieth, *a.* the ordinal of seventy
 Sev'enty, *a.* seven times ten
 Sever, *v.* to force asunder, divide, disjoin
 Sever'al, *a.* divers, many, distinct
 Sever'al, *s.* each particular singly taken
 Sever'al'ity, Sever'al'ty, *s.* state of separation from the rest; distinction
 Sever'alize, *v. a.* to distinguish
 Sever'ally, *ad.* distinctly, separately
 Sever'ance, *s.* separation; partition
 Severe, *a.* sharp, austere, cruel, painful
 Severe'ly, *ad.* painfully, afflictively, horribly
 Sever'ity, *s.* cruel treatment, rigour
 Seve'rite, *s.* a kind of white mineral
 Sev'eration, *s.* the act of calling aside
 Sevru'ga, *s.* a kind of fish
 Sew, *v. a.* to join with a needle and thread
 Sew'el, *s.* (with hunt-men) something hung up to prevent deer from entering a place
 Sew'er, *s.* a passage for water to run through; one who sews; an officer at frasts
 Sex, *s.* the distinction of male and female
 Sexagen'a'rian, *s.* one who has attained the age of sixty years
 Sex'a'gery, *a.* aged sixty years
 Sexages'ima, *s.* second Sunday before Lent
 Sexages'imal, *a.* numbered by sixties
 Sex'angle, *s.* a plain figure with six sides
 Sex'angular, *a.* having six angles
 Sex'angularly, *ad.* with six angles; hexag-
 Sex'en'al, *a.* lasting six years [onally]
 Sex'en'ually, *ad.* once in six years
 Sexoc'ular, *a.* (in botany) six-celled
 Sex'tant, *s.* the sixth part of a circle
 Sex'tain, *s.* a stanza of six lines
 Sex'tary, *s.* a measure of a pint and a half
 Sex'tile, *s.* the distance of 60 degrees—*a.* belonging to that aspect which includes 60 degrees
 Sex'ton, *s.* an under officer of the church
 Sex'tonship, *s.* the office of a sexton
 Sex'tuple, *a.* sixfold, six times told
 Sex'ual, *a.* relating to the sexes
 Sex'ualist, *s.* one who believes in the sexes of plants [by sex]
 Sex'ual'ity, *s.* the state of being distinguished

Shab'bily, *ad.* meanly, reproachfully
 Shab'bliness, *s.* meanness, raggedness
 Shab'by, *a.* ragged, mean, slovenly, paltry
 Shac'kle, *v. a.* to chain, to fetter, to link
 Shac'kles, *s. pl.* fetters, chains, gyves
 Shad, *s.* the name of a fish
 Shad'dock, *s.* a variety of the orange
 Shade, *s.* a shadow; screen, shelter
 Shade, *v. a.* to cover from light or heat
 Sha'diness, *s.* the state of being shady
 Sha'ding, *s.* the different gradation of colours
 Sha'dow, *s.* a shade, faint representation
 Sha'dow, *v. a.* to cloud, darken; represent
 Sha'dow-grass, *s.* a kind of grass so called
 Sha'dowing, *s.* gradation of light or colour
 Sha'dowy, *a.* full of shade; gloomy
 Sha'dy, *a.* secure from light or heat; cool
 Sha'f'ed, *a.* having a handle
 Sha'f, *s.* an arrow; narrow deep pit; a spike
 Shag, *s.* rough hair; rough cloth; a bird
 Shag, *v. a.* to make shaggy or rough
 Shag, *a.* hairy; shaggy
 Shag'ged, Shag'gy, *a.* rough, rugged, hairy
 Shag'gedness, *s.* state of being shagged
 Shagreen, *s.* a remarkably rough fish-skin
 Shah, *s.* the Persian word for king
 Shaik, Scheich, *s.* a chief; a lord
 Shake, *v. to* tremble, to totter, to be agitated
 Shake, *s.* a vibratory motion; concussion
 Sha'ker, *s.* he or that which shakes
 Sha'king, *s.* vibratory motion; trembling
 Sha'ky, *a.* an appellation given by builders to timber, when it is cracked
 Shale, *s.* a husk; a pod; the case of seeds
 Shall, an auxiliary verb, denoting future time; to be hereafter able to
 Shallon', *s.* a slight woollen stuff
 Sha'lop, *s.* a small vessel
 Sha'low, *a.* not deep; futile; silly
 Sha'low, *s.* a sand; a flat; a shoal
 Sha'low-brained, *a.* foolish; trifling
 Sha'lowness, *s.* want of depth or thought
 Sha'lstone, *s.* a kind of gray mineral
 Shalot', *s.* a kind of small onion
 Sham, *v. n.* to counterfeit, trick, cheat
 Sham, *s.* a delusion, imposture, trick
 Sham, *a.* false, counterfeit, fictitious
 Sham'an, (in Russia) a conjuror
 Sham'bles, *s.* a butchery; place to sell meat
 Sham'bling, *a.* moving awkwardly
 Shame, *s.* reproach, ignominy, disgrace
 Shame, *v.* to make ashamed, to disgrace
 Sha'mefaced, *a.* modest, bashful, sheepish
 Sha'mefacedly, *ad.* bashfully; with modesty
 Sha'mefacedness, *s.* bashfulness; timidity
 Sha'meful, *a.* disgraceful, ignominious
 Sha'mefully, *ad.* disgracefully, infamously
 Sha'mefulness, *s.* disgracefulness
 Sha'meless, *a.* impudent, audacious
 Sha'mefully, *ad.* impudently; audaciously
 Sha'meness, *s.* impudence; immodesty
 Sha'mer, *s.* whatever makes ashamed
 Sham'ner, *s.* a cheat; an impostor
 Sham'ois, Sham'my, *s.* a species of wild goat and its skin
 Shampoo', *v. a.* to rub and press the limbs and muscles after warm bathing, &c.
 Shampooing, *s.* an operation effected by kneading and rubbing the limbs; the custom is derived from the East, and is used after warm bathing, fatigue, &c.
 Sham'rock, *s.* a three-leaved Irish grass
 Shank, *s.* middle joint of the leg; the handle
 Shank'ed, *a.* having a shank
 Shan'ty, *a.* showy; gay; janty
 Shape, *v. a.* to form, mould, image, create

Shape, *s.* a form, make, proportion
 Sha'peless, *a.* wanting regularity of form
 Sha'pelessness, *s.* destitution of regular form
 Sha'peliness, *s.* beauty of proportion or form
 Sha'pely, *a.* well-formed, symmetrical
 Shard, *s.* a piece of a pot; plant; fish; frith
 Shard'ed, *a.* sheathwinged
 Share, *s.* a portion; dividend; plough-blade
 Share, *v. a.* to divide, partake of, cut
 Sha're-holder, *s.* one who holds a share in a joint fund
 Sha'rer, *s.* one who divides, a partaker
 Sha'ring, *s.* participation
 Shark, *s.* a voracious sea-fish; a sharper
 Shark, *v.* to pilfer; to fawn upon for a dinner
 Shark'ing, *s.* an artful knavish fellow
 Shark'ing, *s.* petty rapine; trick
 Sharp, *s.* a sharp or acute sound
 Sharp, *a.* keen, piercing, acute, sour
 Sharp, *v. a.* to make keen; to sharpen
 Sharp'edged, *a.* having a fine keen edge
 Sharp'en, *v. a.* to make keen; to make quick
 Sharp'er, *s.* a cheating tricking fellow
 Sharp'y, *ad.* severely, keenly, affectively
 Sharp'ness, *s.* keenness; ingenuity; severity
 Sharp'set, *a.* eager, vehemently desirous
 Sharp'shooter, *s.* one skilled in the use of the rifle
 Sharp'sighted, *a.* having quick sight
 Sharp'siaged, *a.* having a sharp or thin face
 Sharp'witted, *a.* having an acute mind
 Shas'ter, *s.* the Gentoos scriptures
 Sha'ter, *v.* to break into pieces; to impair
 Sha'terbrained, *a.* inattentive, giddy
 Sha'ters, *s. pl.* the fragments of any thing forcibly broken
 Sha'tery, *a.* disunited; not compact
 Shave, *v. a.* to pare close with a razor, &c.
 Sha'vegrass, *s.* a plant
 Sha'ver, *s.* one who shaves; a sharp dealer
 Sha'ving, *s.* a thin slice pared off any thing; the act of paring the surface
 Shaw, *s.* a thicket, a small wood
 Shawl, *s.* a kind of cloak
 Shawn, *s.* a hautboy or cornet
 She, the female personal pronoun
 Shead'ing, *s.* a tithing, or parochial division, in the Isle of Man
 Sheaf, *s.* a bundle of new-cut corn; a heap
 Sheaf, *v. n.* to make sheaves
 Shear, *v. a.* to strip or cut off with shears
 Shear bill, *s.* a fowl, the cut-water
 Shear'er, *s.* one that shears sheep, &c.
 Shear'ing, *s.* a sheep that has been only sheared
 Shear'man, *s.* he that shears [once shorn
 Shears, *s.* an instrument with two blades
 Shear'fish, *s.* a fish of the species Silurus
 Sheath, *s.* a scabbard, the case of any thing
 Sheath, Sheathe, *v. a.* to put into a sheath
 Sheath'ed, *a.* invested with a sheath
 Sheath'ing, *s.* that which defends as a sheath
 Sheath'less, *a.* not having a sheath
 Sheath-wing'ed, *a.* having hard cases which are folded over the wings
 Sheath'y, *a.* forming a sheath
 Sheave, *s.* the wheel of a block
 Sheave, *v. a.* to bring together; to collect
 Shed, *s.* a shelter made of boards, &c.
 Shed, *v.* to spill, to scatter, to let fall
 Shed'der, *s.* a spiler; one who sheds
 Sheen, *s.* brightness, splendour—a bright
 Sheep, *s.* a well-known animal
 Sheep'bit'er, *s.* a petty thief
 Sheep'eat, *s.* a small inclosure for sheep
 Sheep'fold, *s.* an inclosure to pen sheep in
 Sheep'hook, *s.* a shepherd's crook

Sheep'ish, *a.* over-modest, bashful, timorous
 Sheep'ishly, *ad.* with diffidence; timorously
 Sheep'ishness, *s.* timorous diffidence
 Sheep's-eye, *s.* a loving sly look
 Sheep-shearer, *s.* one who shears sheep
 Sheep-shearing, *s.* the time of shearing sheep; a feast made when sheep are shorn
 Sheep-stealer, *s.* one who steals sheep
 Sheep-walk, *s.* a pasture for sheep [sides
 Sheer, *s.* the longitudinal curve of a ship's
 Sheer, *a.* clear, pure, unmingled
 Sheer, *v. n.* to slip off clandestinely
 Sheer-hulk, *s.* an old ship of war fitted up for dismantling other ships
 Sheerly, *ad.* at once; quite; absolutely
 Sheers, *s.* an engine for raising weights
 Sheet, *s.* linen for a bed; a sail; paper, &c.
 Sheet-anchor, *s.* the largest anchor
 Sheet-copper, *s.* copper in broad thin plates
 Sheet'ing, *s.* cloth for making sheets
 Sheet-iron, *s.* iron in broad thin plates
 Sheet-lead, *s.* lead in sheets
 Sheik, *s.* a person who has the care of an Egyptian mosque
 Shekel, *s.* a Jewish coin, value 2s. 6d.
 She'drake, *s.* a wild duck
 Shelf, *s.* a board fastened against a wall, &c. to place things on; a sand-bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water
 Shelfy, *a.* full of hidden rocks or banks
 Shell, *s.* the hard covering of any thing, &c.
 Shell, *v.* to strip off or cast the shell
 Shell-fish, *s.* a fish covered with a shell
 Shell-work, *s.* ornaments made of shells
 Shell'y, *a.* abounding with shells
 Shelter, *s.* a cover from injury; protection
 Shelter, *v.* to defend, protect, give shelter
 Shelterless, *a.* without home or refuge
 Shelter'y, *a.* affording shelter
 Shellie, Shell'y, *s.* a small Scotch horse
 Shelve, *v. a.* to place on shelves
 Shelving, *a.* sloping, slanting
 Shelfy, *a.* shallow; full of banks; rocky
 Shepherd, *s.* one who tends sheep
 Shepherdess, *s.* a lass that tends sheep
 Shepherdish, *a.* resembling a shepherd
 Shepherdly, *a.* pastoral; rustic
 Sherbet, *s.* a pleasant cooling liquor, made of lemons, rose-water, and sugar
 Sheriff, *s.* a chief annual county officer
 Sheriffalty, *s.* the office of the sheriff
 Sherry, *s.* a kind of Spanish white wine
 Show. [See Show.]
 Shilboleth, *s.* [Hebrew] in a figurative sense, the criterion of a party
 Shield, *s.* a buckler, defence, protection
 Shift, *v. a.* to cover, to defend, to secure
 Shift, *s.* an evasion; a woman's body linen
 Shift, *v.* to change, alter, practise evasions
 Shift'er, *s.* an artful person, a trickster
 Shifting, *s.* act of changing; evasion
 Shiftingly, *ad.* cunningly; deceitfully
 Shiftless, *a.* wanting expedients to act, &c.
 Shilling, *s.* a silver coin, value 12 pence
 Shilly-shally, *s.* hesitation; want of determination; ridiculous indecision
 Sh'ly, *ad.* not frankly, not familiarly
 Shin, *s.* the fore part of the leg
 Shine, *v. n.* to glisten, to glitter, to be conspicuous; to be glossy, gay, splendid
 Shine, *s.* fair weather; lustre, splendour
 Shin'ness, *s.* unwillingness, reservedness
 Shin'gles, *s.* a disease; a kind of letter; thin boards, &c. to cover houses
 Shining, *a.* bright; splendid; illustrious
 Shiny, *a.* bright, luminous, splendid

Ship, *s.* a large vessel to sail on the sea
 Ship, *v. a.* to put on board a ship
 Shipboard, *ad.* on board or in a ship
 Ship'boy, *s.* a boy that serves in a ship
 Ship-builder, *s.* he who constructs a ship
 Ship-building, *s.* naval architecture
 Ship'chandler, *s.* one who deals in cordage, canvass, &c.
 Ship'holder, *s.* the owner of a ship
 Ship'less, *a.* destitute of ships
 Ship'man, *s.* a sailor, a sea-faring man
 Ship'mate, *s.* one who serves in the same ship
 Ship'ment, *s.* the act of loading a ship; quantity of goods shipped
 Ship'money, *s.* an imposition formerly levied for fitting out ships
 Ship-owner, *s.* the proprietor of shipping
 Ship'ping, *s.* vessels for navigation
 Ship'ping, *a.* relating to ships
 Shipwreck, *s.* loss of a ship by rocks, &c.
 Shipwreck, *v. a.* to destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; to lose all
 Shipwright, *s.* a ship carpenter or builder
 Shire, *s.* a division of the kingdom, a county
 Shire'mote, *s.* anciently, a county court
 Shirk. [See Shark.]
 Shirt, *s.* a man's under linen garment—*v. a.* to put on, or furnish with, a shirt
 Shirtless, *a.* wanting a shirt
 Shist, Shist'us, *s.* a species of argillaceous earth
 Shist'ic, Shist'ous, *a.* pertaining to shist
 Shit'tah, Shit'tim, *s.* a sort of precious wood
 Shit'tle-cock, *s.* a cork stuck with feathers
 Shive, *s.* a slice of bread; a thick splinter
 Shiver, *s.* one fragment of many into which any thing is broken; a tremor
 Shiver, *v.* to quake, to tremble, to chatter
 Shiver-spar, *s.* a carbonate of lime
 Shivering, *s.* the act of trembling
 Shivery, *a.* loose of coherence; incompact
 Shoad, *s.* a train of metallic stones directing to a mine
 Shoal, *s.* a crowd; a shallow, sand-bank
 Shoal, *v. n.* to throng; to grow shallow
 Shoal, *a.* shallow; obstructed with banks
 Shoal'ness, *s.* frequency of shallow places
 Shoaly, *a.* full of shoals or shallows
 Shock, *s.* a conflict, a concussion; an offence
 Shock, *v.* to shake violently; to disgust; to offend, to be offensive
 Shock'ing, *a.* disgusting, dreadful, violent
 Shock'ingly, *ad.* so as to disgust; offensively
 Shoe, *s.* the outer cover of the foot
 Shoe, *v. a.* to fit the foot with a shoe
 Shoe'black, *s.* one who cleans shoes
 Shoe'boy, *s.* a boy that cleans shoes
 Shoe'buckle, *s.* a buckle to fasten the shoe
 Shoe'inghorn, *s.* a horn to draw on shoes
 Shoe'less, *a.* destitute of shoes
 Shoe'maker, *s.* one who makes shoes
 Shoe'r, *s.* one who fits the foot with a shoe
 Shoe'string, *s.* a riband to tie the shoes
 Shog, *s.* violent concussion—*v.* to shake
 Shoot, *s.* the act of any thing emitted from a distance; a branch; a young swine
 Shoot, *v.* to discharge a gun, &c.; to germinate; to push forward; to jut out; to move swiftly; to feel a quick pain
 Shooter, *s.* one that shoots; an archer
 Shooting, *s.* act of emitting as from a gun; sensation of quick pain
 Shop, *s.* a place for sale or for work
 Shop, *v. n.* to frequent shops for purchasing goods
 Shopboard, *s.* a bench or table to work on

Shopkeeper, *s.* one who sells in a shop
 Shop'lifter, *s.* one who under pretence of buying takes occasion to steal
 Shop'lifting, *s.* the act of stealing goods privately from a shop
 Shop'man, *s.* a man who serves in a shop
 Shop'woman, *s.* a female who serves in a shop
 Shore, *s.* coast of the sea, &c.; a drain; but-
 tress; the support of a building
 Shore, *v. a.* to prop; to support
 Sho'reless, *a.* having no shore
 Shor'l, *s.* a kind of black mineral
 Shor'laceous, *a.* like shorl
 Shor'lite, *s.* a kind of greenish mineral
 Short, *a.* not long; scanty; brittle
 Short-breathed, *a.* having shortness of breath
 Short-dated, *a.* having little time to run
 Short'eu, *v. a.* to make short, contract, lop
 Short-hand, *s.* compendious writing
 Short-lived, *a.* not living or lasting long
 Short'ly, *ad.* quickly, soon; concisely
 Short'ness, *a.* the quality of being short
 Short-sight'ed, *a.* defective in the sight
 Short-sightedness, *s.* defect of sight, pro-
 ceeding from the convexity of the eye
 Short-waisted, *a.* having a short body
 Short-winded, *a.* short-breathed; asthmatic
 Shot, *s.* balls for guns, &c.; a reckoning
 Shot'ice, *a.* clear of the reckoning
 Shot'en, *a.* having ejected the spawn
 Shough, Shock, *s.* a species of shaggy dog
 Should, *auxiliary v.* denoting supposition,
 duty, doubt, &c.
 Shoulder, *s.* the joint that connects the
 arm to the body; a prominence
 Shou'lder, *v. a.* to put on the shoulder; jo-tle
 Shou'lderbelt, *s.* a belt for the shoulder
 Shou'ldersblade, *s.* the scapula, the bone of
 the shoulder [worn on the shoulder
 Shou'lderknot, *s.* a knot of lace or ribbon
 Shout, *s.* a loud huzza of triumph, &c.
 Shou, *v. n.* to cry in triumph, &c.
 Shou'ter, *s.* one who utters a shout
 Shout'ing, *s.* act of loudly vociferating
 Shove, *v.* to push by main strength, to push
 Shove, *s.* the act of shoving, a push
 Shov'el, *s.* an instrument for digging, &c.
 Shov'el, *v. a.* to heap up with a shovel
 Shov'elboard, *s.* a game and table to play on
 Shov'eler, *s.* a fowl of the duck kind
 Show, *v.* to exhibit; prove; direct; teach
 Show, *s.* an exhibition; semblance; pomp
 Show-bread', *s.* among the Jews, bread of
 exhibition
 Shower, *s.* moderate or violent rain
 Shower, *v. a.* to wet; scatur with liberality
 Show'riess, *a.* without showers
 Show'ry, *a.* rainy, incliuable to showers
 Show'ily, *ad.* in a showy way; gaudily
 Show'iness, *s.* state of being showy
 Show'y, *a.* splendid, gaudy, ostentatious
 Shred, *s.* a small piece, a fragment
 Shred, *v. a.* to cut into small pieces
 Shred'ding, *s.* that which is cut off
 Shrew, *s.* a peevish clamorous woman
 Shrewd, *a.* cunning, smart, turbulent
 Shrewd'ly, *ad.* cunningly, wittily, slyly,
 with strong suspicion
 Shrew'dness, *s.* sly cunning; archness
 Shrew'ish, *a.* petulantly clamorous
 Shrew'ishly, *ad.* petulantly; forwardly
 Shrew'ishness, *s.* petulance; clamour
 Shrew'-mouse, *s.* a mouse of which the bite is
 erroneously supposed to be venomous
 Shrick, *v. n.* to scream—*s.* an inarticulate
 cry of anguish or horror

Shrieve, *s.* a corruption of sheriff
 Shriv'alty, *s.* sheriffalty
 Shrift, *s.* confession made to a priest
 Shrike, *s.* the butcher bird
 Shrill, *a.* sounding with an acute, tremu-
 lous, or vibrating sound
 Shril, *v. n.* to make a piercing sound
 Shril'ness, *s.* sharpness of sound
 Shrif'ly, *ad.* with a sharp sound
 Shrimp, *s.* a small sea shell-fish; a dwarf
 Shrimp, *v. a.* to contract
 Shrine, *s.* a cabinet or case to hold relics, &c.
 Shrink, *s.* contraction into less compass
 Shrink, *v.* to contract itself; to express fear,
 pain, &c. by contracting the body
 Shrink'er, *s.* one who shrinks
 Shrink'ing, *s.* act of drawing back through
 fear or from danger
 Shrive, *v. a.* to hear at confession
 Shriv'el, *v. a.* to contract into wrinkles
 Shriv'er, *s.* a confessor
 Shriv'ing, *s.* the act of making confession to
 a priest
 Shroff, *s.* an East-Indian banker
 Shroud, *s.* a winding-sheet; the dress of the
 dead; a shelter, a cover—*v.* to cover
 Shrouds, *s. pl.* large ropes extended from the
 mast-head to the sides of a ship, to support
 the masts, and enable them to carry sail
 Shroudy, *a.* affording shelter
 Shrove-tide, Shrove-tuesday, *s.* the day be-
 fore Ash-Wednesday, or Lent
 Shro'ving, *s.* the festivity of shrovetide
 Shrub, *s.* a bush; spirit with acid and sugar
 Shrub'bery, *s.* a plantation of shrubs
 Shrubby, *a.* full of or like shrubs
 Shrug, *v. a.* to contract or draw up
 Shrug, *s.* a contracting of the shoulders to
 signify contempt, pity, or aversion
 Shrunck, Shrun'ken, *part.* contracted
 Shud'der, *v. n.* to quake with fear, &c.
 Shud'der, *s.* a tremor; involuntary trembling
 Shuf'fle, *v.* to dodge; to shift; to play
 mean tricks; to change the position of
 the cards; to move with an irregular gait
 Shuf'fle, *s.* a disordering of things; a trick
 Shuf'flap, *s.* a kind of play or game
 Shuf'fler, *s.* he who plays tricks or shuffles
 Shuf'fling, *s.* trick; artifice; an irregular gait
 Shuf'fling, *a.* evasive
 Shun, *v. a.* to avoid; to endeavour to escape
 Shut, *v.* to close, confine, exclude, contract
 Shut'ter, *s.* a cover for a window, &c.
 Shut'tle, *s.* an instrument used in weaving
 Shut'tle-cock. [See Shuttle-cock.]
 Shy, *a.* reserved, cautious, suspicious
 Shy'ly, *ad.* not familiarly; distantly
 Shy'ness, *s.* unsociableness; reservedness
 S'ialogog, *s.* a medicine promoting the
 salivary discharge
 Sibe'rian, *a.* relating to Siberia
 Sibe'rite, *s.* red tourmalin
 Sib'illant, *a.* hissing
 Sib'illation, *s.* a hissing sound
 Sib'yl, *s.* a pagan prophetess
 Sib'ylne, *a.* of or belonging to a sibyl
 Sic'cate, *v. a.* to dry; to harden
 Sicc'ation, *s.* the act of drying
 Sic'cative, *a.* causing to dry—*s.* that which
 promotes drying
 Sic'city, *s.* dryness, want of moisture
 Sice, *s.* the number six at dice
 Sice, *a.* afflicted with disease; disgusted
 Sick, *v. n.* to sicken; to take a disease
 Sick'en, *v.* to make sick; disgust; decay
 Sick'ish, *a.* somewhat sick; inclined to be sick

[SIG]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SIM]

Sick'ishness, *s.* a sensation of nausea
 Sick'le, *s.* a hook for reaping corn
 Sick'led, *a.* furnished with a sickle
 Sick'liness, *s.* disposition to sickness
 Sick'-list, *s.* a list containing the names of the sick
 Sick'ly, *a.* not healthy, faint, weak
 Sick'ness, *s.* a disease, disorder of the body
 Side, *s.* the rib part of animals; the edge
 Side, *a.* not direct—*v. n.* to join with
 Sid'deboard, *s.* a side table on which conveniences are placed [a theatre
 Sid'de-box, *s.* an inclosed seat on the side of
 Sid'deloug, *a.* lateral, oblique, not direct
 Sid'der, *s.* one that joins a party
 Sid'deral, Sid'de'ral, Sid'de'rean, *a.* starry; relating to the fixed stars
 Sid'derated, *a.* planet-struck; blasted
 Sid'der'ation, *s.* a sudden deprivation of sense and motion; a blast
 Sid'der'ite, *s.* a loadstone
 Siderocal'cite, *s.* brown spar
 Siderocle'p'te, *s.* a greenish kind of mineral
 Siderograph'ic, Siderograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to siderography [plates
 Siderogra'phist, *s.* one who engraves steel
 Siderography, *s.* the art of engraving on steel
 Sid'deroscope, *s.* an instrument for discovering the presence of iron in any substance
 Sid'de-saddle, *s.* a woman's seat on horse-back
 Sid'desman, *s.* an assistant to a churchwarden
 Sid'de-ways, Sid'dewise, *ad.* on one side
 Sid'dle, *v. n.* to walk sideways
 Siege, *s.* the besieging a fortified place
 Sie'mite, *s.* a compound granular rock
 Sies'ta, *s.* the afternoon's nap, or short sleep, regularly taken by the inhabitants of hot countries
 Sieve, *s.* hair or lawn strained on a hoop
 Sift, *v. a.* to put through a sieve; to examine
 Sift'er, *s.* one who sifts; a sieve
 Sigh, *s.* a mournful breathing; a sob
 Sigh, *v.* to lament; to breathe audibly
 Sigh'er, *s.* one who sighs [grief
 Sigh'ing, *s.* act of breathing audibly, as in
 Sigh't, *s.* the sense of seeing; a show
 Sigh'tfulness, *s.* clearness of sight
 Sigh'tless, *a.* blind, not sightly; offensive
 Sigh'tliness, *s.* handsomeness, seemliness
 Sigh'tly, *a.* comely, seemly
 Sig'gil, *s.* a seal; a kind of charm
 Sig'gillative, *a.* fit or belonging to a seal
 Signo'idal, *a.* curved like the Greek *sigma*
 Sign, *s.* a token, miracle, symbol, device
 Sign, *v. a.* to mark, to ratify by writing
 Signal, *s.* a sign that gives notice; a mark
 Sign'al, *a.* memorable, remarkable
 Signa'lity, *s.* quality of something remarkable
 Sign'alize, *v. a.* to make remarkable
 Sign'ally, *ad.* remarkably, memorably
 Signa'tion, *s.* an act of betokening
 Signa'tory, *a.* relating to a seal
 Sign'ature, *s.* a mark, sign; among printers, a letter to distinguish different sheets
 Sign'er, *s.* one that signs his name
 Sign'et, *s.* a seal, especially the king's [force
 Sign'ificance, Sign'ificancy, *s.* meaning, signifi'cant, *a.* expressive, important
 Sign'ificantly, *ad.* with force of expression
 Signification, *s.* a meaning by sign or word
 Signif'icative, *a.* strongly expressive [sign
 Signif'icatively, *ad.* so as to be token by a
 Signif'icator, *s.* that which signifies
 Signif'icatory, *a.* that betokens
 Signify, *v.* to declare, to mean, to import
 Sign'ior. [See Signior.]

Sign-man'ual, *s.* the signature of the king written with his own hand
 Sign-post, *s.* that upon which a sign hangs
 Sile, *s.* a strainer for milk—*v. a.* to strain
 Silence, *s.* stillness, taciturnity, secrecy
 Silence, *interj.* commanding silence
 Silence, *v. a.* to forbid to speak; to still
 Sil'ent, *a.* mute, still, quiet, not speaking
 Silenti'ary, *s.* one who keeps silence; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state
 Sil'ently, *ad.* without speech or noise
 Sil'entness, *s.* state of being silent
 Sil'lex, Sil'ica, *s.* crystal, quartz, &c.; a pure white substance, formerly supposed to be one of the primitive earths
 Silicalca'rious, *a.* consisting of sillex and calcareous matter
 Sil'iceous, *a.* made of flint; flinty
 Silical'ce, *s.* a silicious mineral
 Silicif'erous, *a.* producing sillex
 Sil'icify, *v. a.* to convert into sillex
 Silicim'u'rite, *s.* an earth composed of sillex and magnesia
 Sil'icited, *a.* impregnated with sillex
 Sil'icium, *s.* the un decomposed base of sillex
 Sil'icule, Sil'icle, *s.* (in botany) a little pod
 Silic'u'ose, *a.* husky; full of husks
 Sil'ic'grose, *a.* made of fine wheat
 Sil'iqua, *s.* a carat, six to a scruple; (in botany) a pod
 Sil'iquose, Sil'iquous, *a.* having a pod
 Silk, *s.* a fine soft thread, spun by silk-worms; any thing made of it
 Silk, Sil'ken, *a.* made of silk; soft; tender
 Silk'iness, *s.* softness; smoothness
 Silk'man, Sil'k'mer'cer, *s.* a dealer in silk
 Sil'k-weaver, *s.* a weaver of silken stuffs
 Sil'k-worm, *s.* the worm that spins silk
 Sil'ky, *a.* made of silk; soft; pliant
 Sill, *s.* the foot of a door-case, &c.
 Sil'labub, Sil'libub, Sy'labub, *s.* a liquor made of milk, cider or wine, sugar, &c.
 Sil'ibly, *ad.* in a silly manner; foolishly
 Sil'iness, *s.* simplicity; weakness
 Sil'ion, *s.* an elevation of earth in the middle of a moat
 Sil'ly, *a.* harmless, weak, simple, foolish
 Silt, *s.* fine sea-sand; mud; slime
 Sil'vao, *a.* woody, full of woods
 Sil'ver, *s.* a white hard metal
 Sil'ver, *a.* made of or like silver
 Sil'ver, *v. a.* to overlay with silver
 Sil'ver-fir, *s.* a species of the fir-tree
 Sil'ver-fish, *s.* a small fish with silvery stripes
 Sil'vering, *s.* a covering of silver
 Sil'verly, *ad.* with the appearance of silver
 Sil'versmith, *s.* one who deals in silver, &c.
 Sil'very, *a.* having the appearance of silver
 Sinar, *s.* a woman's loose robe
 Sim'ia, *s.* animals resembling man, such as the orang-utang, &c.
 Sim'ilar, *a.* of a like form or quality
 Similarity, *s.* likeness, resemblance
 Sim'ilarly, *ad.* in a similar manner
 Sim'ile, *s.* a comparison for illustration
 Similit'ive, *a.* expressing similitude
 Similit'ude, *s.* likeness, comparison
 Similit'udinary, *a.* denoting resemblance
 Sim'ilor, *s.* imitative gold, of red copper and
 Sim'mer, *v. n.* to boil gently or slowly [zinc
 Sim'nel, *s.* a kind of sweet bread or cake
 Simo'niac, *s.* one who buys or sells preferment in the church
 Simoni'acal, Simo'ni'ous, *a.* guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment
 Simoni'acally, *ad.* with the guilt of simony

Sin'ony, *s.* the crime of buying or selling church preferments
Sin'uous, *a.* having a flat nose; snub-nosed
Sin'per, *s.* a kind of pleasant smile
Sin'per, *v. n.* to smile or look pleasantly
Sin'perer, *s.* one who simpers
Sin'pering, *s.* the act of smiling sillily
Sin'peringly, *ad.* with a foolish smile
Sin'ple, *a.* plain; artless; unmingled; silly
Sin'ple, *s.* a single ingredient; an herb, &c.
Sin'ple-minded, *a.* simple; unskilled; artless
Sin'pleness, *s.* the quality of being simple
Sin'pler, **Sin**'plism, *s.* an herbalist
Sin'pleton, *s.* a silly or simple person
Sin'plian, *s.* an unskilled person
Sin'plify, *v. a.* to render plain
Sin'plify, *v. a.* to render plain
Sin'plism, *s.* one skilled in simples
Sin'ply, *ad.* without art, foolishly
Sin'ular, *s.* one that counterfeits
Sin'ulate, *v. a.* to feign, to counterfeit
Sin'ulate, *a.* feigned; pretended
Sin'ulation, *s.* a dissembling, feigning
Sin'ultaneity, *s.* the occurrence of one thing at the same time as another
Sin'ultaneous, *a.* acting together
Sin'ultaneously, *ad.* at the same time
Sin'ultaneousness, *s.* the state of happening at the same time
Sin, *s.* a violation of the laws of God
Sin, *v. n.* to violate the laws of God
Sin'api-m, *s.* a mustard poultice
Sin'born, *a.* sprung from sin
Since, *ad.* before this; ago
Since, *conj.* because that—*prop.* after
Since re, *a.* pure, honest, uncorrupt
Since rely, *ad.* perfectly; without hypocrisy
Sincereness, *s.* honesty of intention
Sincerity, *s.* purity of mind, honesty
Sin'ciput, *s.* the fore part of the head, from the coronal suture to the forehead
Sin'don, *s.* a fold, a wrapper
Sine, *s.* a kind of geometrical line
Sinecure, *s.* an office which has revenue without any employment
Sinecurist, *s.* one who holds a sinecure
Sin'ew, *s.* a tendon, muscle, or nerve
Sin'ew, *v. a.* to knit as by sinews
Sin'ewed, *a.* furnished with sinews, strong
Sin'ewiness, *s.* the quality of being sinewy
Sin'ewless, *a.* void of power or strength
Sin'ewy, *a.* nervous, strong, forcible
Sin'ful, *a.* not holy; wicked, profane
Sin'fully, *ad.* wickedly; irreligiously
Sin'fulness, *s.* crime; neglect of religion
Sing, *v.* to form the voice to melody; to celebrate; to give praises to; to relate or mention in poetry
Singe, *s.* a slight superficial burn
Singe, *v. a.* to scorch, to burn slightly
Sin'ger, *s.* one skilled in singing
Sin'ging, *s.* musical articulation
Sin'gling, *ad.* with a kind of tune
Sin'ging-man, *s.* one who is employed to sing; [a term still used in our cathedrals]
Sin'ging-master, *s.* one who teaches to sing
Sin'gic, *a.* alone, unmarried, individual
Sin'gle, *v. a.* to choose out from among others
Sin'gleness, *s.* sincerity; ingenuousness
Sin'glesstick, *s.* a stick with a basket hilt, used in an athletic exercise of attack and defence; a rustic diversion
Singly, *ad.* individually, only, by himself
Sing song, *s.* a contemptuous expression for bad singing or defective intonation

Sin'gular, *a.* only one; particular; rare
Sin'gularist, *s.* one who affects singularity
Sin'gularity, *s.* any thing remarkable; a curiosity; a distinguished character
Sin'gularize, *v. a.* to make single; to particularize
Sin'gularly, *ad.* particularly; strangely
Sin'gult, *s.* a sigh; the hiccup
Sin'ical, *a.* pertaining to a side
Sin'ister, *a.* bad, perverse, corrupt, unfair; being on the left hand
Sin'ister-handed, *a.* left-handed; unlucky
Sin'isterly, *ad.* perversely; unfairly
Sin'istrorsal, *a.* rising from left to right
Sin'istrous, *a.* perverse; wrong headed
Sin'istrously, *ad.* perversely; absurdly
Sink, *v.* to fall gradually, settle, decline
Sink, *s.* a drain, jakes, place of filth
Sink'ing-fund, *s.* a portion of the public revenue set apart for the gradual reduction of the national debt of Great Britain
Sin'less, *a.* exempt from sin, innocent
Sin'lessness, *s.* exemption from sin
Sin'ner, *s.* an offender, a criminal
Sin'offering, *s.* an expiation for sin
Sin'oper, **Sin**'ople, *s.* a kind of red earth
Sin'ter, *s.* a variety of carbonate of lime
Sin'uate, *v. n.* to bend in and out
Sin'uated, *a.* formed into bays by projections and indentations
Sin'uation, *s.* a bending in and out
Sin'uous, *s.* the quality of being sinuous
Sin'uous, *a.* bending in and out
Sin'us, *s.* a bay of the sea; gulf; opening
Sip, *v. a.* to drink by small draughts
Sip, *s.* a small draught; a small mouthful
Sipe, *v. n.* to ooze or drain out slowly
Siphon, *s.* a pipe to draw oil liquors from a vessel without raising the dregs
Siphonulated, *a.* having a little spout
Sip'per, *s.* one that sips
Sip'pet, *s.* a small sop
Sir, *s.* a word of respect to men; the title of a knight or baronet
Sircar, *s.* a government officer of Hindostan
Sirdar, *s.* a native chief of Hindostan
Sire, *s.* a father; a title given to the kings of France
Siren, *s.* a fabulous sea-monster, who enticed men by singing, and then devoured them; figuratively, a mischievous enticer
Siren, *a.* alluring; bewitching like a siren
Sirenize, *v. a.* to allure as a siren
Sir'ensis, *s.* an inflammation of the brain through an excessive heat of the sun
Sir'ens, *s.* the great dog-star
Sir'loin, *s.* the loin of beef
Sir'name, *s.* [See Surname]
Sir'o, *s.* a mite
Siroc'o, *s.* the south-east, or Syrian wind
Sir'rah, *s.* a name of reproach and insult
Sir'up, *s.* vegetable juice boiled with sugar
Sir'uped, *a.* made sweet, like sirup
Sir'upy, *a.* resembling sirup
Sis'kin, *s.* a bird, the greenfinch
Sis'ter, *s.* a female born of one's parents
Sis'terhood, *s.* women of the same society
Sis'ter-in-law, *s.* a husband or wife's sister
Sis'terly, *a.* like or becoming a sister
Sis'trum, *s.* a stringed musical instrument anciently used in Egypt
Sit, *v.* to repose on a seat; to incubate
Site, *s.* situation, local position
Sith, *ad.* since; seeing that
Sithe, *s.* [See Scythie.]
Sit'ter, *s.* one that sits; a bird that broods

Sit'ing, *s.* the act of resting on a seat
 Sit'uate, Sit'uated, *a.* placed; lying
 Situation, *s.* a position; condition; state
 Six'an, *s.* the third month of the Jewish year
 Six, *a.* twice three, one more than five
 Six'fold, *a.* six times told
 Six'pence, *s.* a silver coin, half a shilling
 Six'penny, *a.* worth sixpence
 Six'score, *a.* six times twenty
 Six'teen, *a.* six and ten
 Six'teenth, *a.* the ordinal of sixteen
 Sixth, *a.* the ordinal of six
 Sixth'ly, *ad.* in the sixth place
 Six'tieth, *a.* the ordinal of sixty
 Six'ty, *a.* six times ten
 Size, *s.* bulk; a glutinous substance
 Size, *v. a.* to arrange according to size; to cover with size
 Siz'eable, *a.* of just proportion to others
 Siz'ed, *a.* having a particular magnitude
 Sizel, *s.* the residue of metal in colouge
 Siz'er, *s.* a student of the lowest rank at the University of Cambridge
 Siz'iness, *s.* glutinousness; viscosity
 Siz'y, *a.* glutinous, viscous, ropy
 Skate, *s.* a flat sea-fish; a sliding shoe
 Skate, *v. n.* to slide on ice with skates
 Ska'ter, *s.* one who skates on ice
 Skean, *s.* a short sword; a knife
 Skeg', *s.* a sort of wild plum
 Skegger, *s.* a little salmon
 Skein, *s.* a hank of silk, thread, &c.
 Skele'ton, *s.* the bones of the body preserved in their natural situation
 Skel'lum, *s.* a villain, a scoundrel
 Skep, *s.* a kind of basket, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom
 Skeptic. [See Sceptic, Sceptical, &c., which is the more modern spelling.]
 Sketch, *s.* an outline; a rough draught
 Sketch, *v. a.* to trace the outlines; to plan
 Skew, *v. n.* to squint; to look disdainfully
 Skew'er, *s.* a sort of pin to truss meat
 Skew'er, *v. a.* to fasten with skewers
 Skiff, *s.* a small light boat
 Skill, *v. a.* to pass lightly; to glide along
 Skill'ful, *a.* knowing, experienced
 Skill'fully, *ad.* with skill, dexterously
 Skill'fulness, *s.* art; ability; dexterity
 Skill, *s.* knowledge, experience, dexterity
 Skill'ed, *a.* knowing, acquainted with
 Skill'less, *a.* wanting skill; artless
 Skillet, *s.* a small kettle or boiler
 Skim, *s.* scum; refuse
 Skim, *v.* to take off the scum; pass lightly
 Skim'mer, *s.* a ladle to take off the scum
 Skin-milk, *s.* milk deprived of its cream
 Skin, *s.* the hide, pelt; rind of fruit
 Skin, *v. a.* to flay; to uncover; to heal
 Skin-deep, *a.* superficial; slight
 Skin'flint, *s.* a niggardly person
 Skink'er, *s.* one that serves drink
 Skin'less, *a.* having a slight skin
 Skin'ned, *a.* having skin; hard; callous
 Skin'ner, *s.* a dealer in skins
 Skin'ness, *s.* the quality of being skinny
 Skin'ny, *a.* wanting flesh, thin, lean
 Skip, *v.* to pass by quick leaps; to miss
 Skip, *s.* a light leap or bound
 Skip-jack, *s.* an upstart; a lackey
 Skip-kennel, *s.* a lackey; a footboy
 Skip'per, *s.* a ship-master or ship-boy
 Skip'pingly, *ad.* by skips and leaps
 Skir'mish, *s.* a slight fight, a contest
 Skir'mish, *v. n.* to fight in a desultory manner, or in small parties

Skir'misher, *s.* he who skirmishes
 Skir'mishing, *s.* act of fighting slightly, or in detached parties
 Skirr, *v. n.* to scour; to run in haste
 Skir'ret, *s.* the name of a plant
 Skirt, *s.* the edge, margin; extreme part
 Skirt, *v. a.* to border; to run along the edge
 Skit, *s.* a whim; lampoon; insinuation
 Skit, *v. a.* to cast reflections on
 Skit'tish, *a.* easily frightened; wanton; fickle
 Skit'tis'ly, *ad.* wantonly; uncertainly
 Skit'tishness, *s.* wantonness; fickleness
 Skit'les, *s.* the play of ninepins
 Skol'e'zite, *s.* a kind of crystallized mineral
 Skor'adite, *s.* a kind of mineral
 Skreen, *s.* a coarse sieve; a shelter
 Skreen, *v. a.* to sift; to shade; to shelter
 Skulk, *v. n.* to hide; lurk in fear or malice
 Skull'cap, *s.* a headpiece; a plant
 Skull, *s.* the bone that encloses the head
 Skute, *s.* a kind of boat
 Sky, *s.* the heavens, the firmament
 Sky-colour, *s.* an azure colour; blue
 Sky-coloured, *a.* azure; like the sky
 Sky-dyed, *a.* coloured like the sky
 Sky'y, *a.* ethereal
 Sky'lark, *s.* a bird that soars and sings
 Sky'light, *s.* a window in the roof
 Sky'rocket, *s.* a kind of rising firework
 Slab, *s.* a plane of stone; a puddle
 Slab, *a.* thick; viscous; glutinous
 Slab'ber, *v.* to drivel; to shed; to spill
 Slab'berer, *s.* one who slabbers; an idiot
 Slab'by, *a.* pla-hy, dirty, thick, viscous
 Slack, *a.* not tense, loose, remiss, relaxed
 Slack, Slack'en, *v.* to be remiss, abate, flag
 Slack, *s.* coal broken into small parts
 Slack, *s.* a valley or small shallow dell
 Slack'en, *s.* a substance mixed with the ores of metals to prevent their fusion
 Slack'ly, *ad.* loosely; remissly; tardily
 Slack'ness, *s.* looseness, negligence
 Slade, *s.* a flat piece of ground lying low and moist; a small valley
 Slag, *s.* the dross or recrement of metals
 Slake, *v.* to quench, extinguish, be relaxed
 Slam, *s.* winning all the tricks at cards
 Slam, *v. a.* to win all the tricks; to crush
 Slam'merkin, *s.* a slatternly w man
 Slan'der, *s.* false invec'tive; reproach
 Slan'der, *v. a.* to backbite, to scandalize
 Slan'derer, *s.* one who belies another
 Slan'derous, *a.* falsely abusive
 Slan'derously, *ad.* with false reproach
 Slan'derousness, *s.* the quality of being slan'derous
 Slang, *s.* low words or phrases used by the vulgar, the base, or the ignorant
 Slant, *v. a.* to cast obliquely or sideways
 Slant, Slant'ing, *a.* oblique, sloping
 Slant'ingly, *ad.* with a slope or inclination
 Slant'ly, Slant'wise, *ad.* obliquely; aslope
 Slap, *s.* a blow with the hand open
 Slap, *ad.* with a sudden and violent blow
 Slap, *v. a.* to strike with the open hand
 Slap'dash, *ad.* all at once, suddenly
 Slash, *v.* to cut; lash; strike at random
 Slash, *s.* a wound; a cut in cloth, &c.
 Slatch, *s.* the middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose
 Slate, *s.* a gray fossil stone—*v. a.* to cover the roof with slates
 Slate axe, *s.* a mattock with an axe-end
 Slater, *s.* one who covers with slates
 Slater, *v. n.* to be slovenly; to spill
 Slater'ry, *s.* a negligent careless woman

Slat'ternly, *ad.* awkwardly; negligently
 Slat'y, *ad.* having the nature of slate
 Slaught'er, *s.* destruction with a sword
 Slaught'er, *v. a.* to massacre, to slay
 Slaught'erer, *s.* one employed in killing
 Slaught'er-house, *s.* a house in which beasts are killed by the butcher
 Slaught'er-man, *s.* one employed in killing
 Slaught'rous, *a.* destructive; murderous
 Slave, *s.* one deprived of freedom
 Slave, *v. n.* to drudge, to toil, to toil
 Sla'veborn, *a.* not inheriting liberty
 Sla'velike, *a.* becoming a slave
 Slav'er, *s.* spittle running from the mouth
 Slav'er, *v. a.* to besmear with saliva
 Slav'erer, *s.* a driveller; an idiot
 Slav'eringly, *ad.* with slaver or drivell
 Slav'ery, *s.* the condition of a slave
 Sla've-trade, *s.* the inhuman practice of buying and selling men and women for slaves
 Sla'vish, *a.* servile, base, dependant
 Sla'vishly, *ad.* servilely; meanly
 Sla'vishness, *s.* servility, meanness
 Slavonic, *a.* pertaining to the ancient inhabitants of Russia
 Slay, *v. a.* to kill, butcher, put to death
 Slay'er, *s.* a killer; murderer; destroyer
 Sleave, *s.* the ravelled knotty part of silk
 Sleave, *v. a.* to separate into threads
 Sleav'ed, *a.* raw; not spun; unwrought
 Sleaz'y, *a.* thin, slight, wanting substance
 Sled, Sledge, *s.* a carriage without wheels; a smith's large hammer
 Sleek, Sleek'y, *a.* smooth, glossy, delicate
 Sleek, *v. a.* to render smooth or glossy
 Sleek'ly, *ad.* smoothly; glossily
 Sleek'ness, *s.* smoothness, glossiness
 Sleek'stone, *s.* a smoothing-stone
 Sleep, *s.* repose, rest, slumber—*v. n.* to rest
 Sleep'er, *s.* one who sleeps; a strip of solid timber or stone which lies on the ground to support the joint of a floor
 Sleepful, *a.* overpowered by desire to sleep
 Sleepily, *ad.* drowsily; dully; lazily
 Sleep'iness, *s.* drowsiness, heaviness
 Sleep'ing, *s.* the act of taking rest in sleep
 Sleep'less, *a.* wanting sleep; always awake
 Sleep'lessness, *s.* want of sleep
 Steep'y, *a.* drowsy, sluggish, causing sleep
 Sleet, *s.* a kind of smooth small snow, &c.
 Sleet, *v. n.* to snow in small particles intermixed with hail or rain
 Stee't'y, *a.* of the nature of sleet
 Sleeve, *s.* the dress covering the arm
 Sleeve, *v. a.* to furnish with sleeves
 Slee'ved, *a.* having sleeves
 Sleeve-button, *s.* a button for the sleeve
 Sleeveless, *a.* having no sleeves
 Sleight, *s.* dexterous practice; art; trick
 Sleight'ful, *a.* artful; cunning
 Sleight'ly, *ad.* craftily; cunningly
 Slen'd'er, *a.* thin; small; not bulky; sparing
 Slen'd'erly, *ad.* without bulk; slightly
 Slen'd'erness, *s.* thinness; slightness
 Sley, *s.* a weaver's reed—*v. a.* to separate or part threads
 Slice, *v.* to cut into thin pieces; to divide
 Slice, *s.* a broad piece cut off; a peel
 Slick, *s.* the ore of metals when pounded and prepared for working
 Slide, *v.* to glide on ice; to pass unnoticed
 Slide, *s.* a frozen or smooth place to slide on
 Slid'er, *s.* the part of an instrument that slides; one who slides
 Slid'ing-rule, *s.* a mathematical instrument for measuring with

Slight, *a.* small; worthless; not strong
 Slight, *s.* neglect; contempt; artifice; scorn
 Slight, *v. a.* to neglect; to disregard
 Slight'er, *s.* one who disregards
 Slight'ingly, *ad.* with disdain, negligently
 Slight'ly, *ad.* negligently, scornfully; weakly
 Slight'ness, *s.* weakness; negligence
 Slight'y, *a.* superficial; trifling
 Sli'ly, *ad.* cunningly; with cunning secrecy
 Slim, *a.* slender, thin of shape
 Slime, *s.* any glutinous substance; mud
 Slim'ness, *s.* viscosity; glutinous matter
 Slim'ness, *s.* slenderness, thinness of
 Sli'my, *a.* viscous, glutinous,ropy
 Sli'ness, *s.* low cunning, craftiness, artifice
 Sling, *s.* a missile weapon for stones; a stroke; a throw
 Sling, *v. a.* to throw by a sling, &c.
 Sling'er, *s.* one who uses the sling
 Slink, *s.* the young of beasts produced prematurely
 Slink, *v.* to sneak away; to cast its young
 Slip, *v.* to slide; to fall into error; to fall out of the memory; convey secretly
 Slip, *s.* a false step; mistake; twig; e-cape
 Slip-board, *s.* a board sliding in grooves
 Slip-knot, *s.* a bow-knot, a knot easily untied
 Slip'per, *s.* a morning shoe, a loose shoe
 Slip'pered, *a.* wearing slippers
 Slip'perily, *ad.* in a slippery manner
 Slip'perness, *s.* smoothness; uncertainty
 Slip'pery, Slip'py, *a.* smooth; uncertain
 Slip'shod, *a.* not having the shoe pulled up
 Slip'slop, *s.* bad or insipid liquor
 Split, *v. a.* to cut any thing lengthwise
 Split, *s.* a long cut or narrow opening
 Split'ter, *s.* one who cuts or slashes
 Split'ing-nail, *s.* a mill for sitting iron bars into nail rods
 Split'ter, *v. a.* to split—*s.* a branch torn off
 Sloat, Slat, *s.* one of the under-numbers which support the bottom of a cart
 Slobber, *v.* to slaver; to wet with spittle
 Slobber, *s.* slaver; liquor spilt
 Slob'bery, *a.* moist; dank; loody
 Sloe, *s.* the fruit of the Læactiorn
 Sloop, *s.* a small sea-veas.
 Slop, *v. a.* to dash with water; drink hastily
 Slop, *s.* bad liquor of any kind; liquor si illeo
 Slope, *s.* a declivity; an oblique direction
 Slope, *v. a.* to form or direct obliquely
 Slope, Slo'pewise, Slo'p'ingly—*ad.* obliquely
 Slo'p'eness, *s.* a declivity; slanting state
 Slo'p'iness, *s.* wetness of earth
 Slo'ping, *a.* oblique; declivous
 Slo'ppy, *a.* miry, wet, plashy
 Slops, *s. pl.* ready-made clothes; naval clothing, bedding, &c.
 Slop'-seller, *s.* a seller of ready-made clothes
 Slop'-shop, *s.* a place where clothes are sold
 Slot, *s.* a broad flat wooden bar; the track of a deer
 Sloth, *s.* slowness, idleness; an animal
 Slo'thful, *a.* idle, lazy, sluggish, inactive
 Slo'thfully, *ad.* with sloth; lazily
 Slo'thfulness, *s.* laziness; sluggishness
 Slouch, *s.* a downcast look; a man who looks heavy and clownish
 Slouch, *v. n.* to have a downcast clownish gait or manner—*v. a.* to press down
 Slouch'ing, *a.* walking awkwardly; hanging down
 Slough, *s.* (*stuff*) the dead part separated from a sore—*v. a.* to separate from the sound flesh
 Slough, *v. n.* to part from the sound flesh

Slough, *s.* a deep miry place; the skin which a serpent casts off periodically
 Sloughy, *a.* miry, boggy, muddy
 Sloven, *s.* one dirtily or carelessly dressed
 Slovenliness, *s.* negligence; carelessness
 Slovenly, *a.* negligent, not neat; dirty
 Slovenly, *ad.* in a coarse inelegant manner
 Slovenry, *s.* want of neatness; dirtiness
 Slow, *a.* not swift; late; dull; tardy
 Slow-back, *s.* a lubber; an idle fellow
 Slowly, *ad.* not speedily, not rashly
 Slowness, *s.* want of velocity; deliberation
 Slow-worm, *s.* a small worm or viper
 Slubber, *v. a.* to do a thing lazily; to daub
 Sludge, *s.* mire; dirt mixed with water
 Sluds, *s.* (in mining) half roasted ore
 Slug, *s.* an idler, a drone; a slow snail
 Slug, *v. n.* to lie idle; to play the drone
 Slug-a-bed, *s.* one fond of lying in bed
 Slug-gard, *s.* a drone; an idle lazy fellow
 Sluggard, *a.* lazy; sluggish
 Sluggish, *a.* dull, drowsy, lazy, slothful
 Sluggishly, *ad.* dully, not nimbly, idly
 Sluggishness, *s.* sloth; laziness; idleness
 Sluice, *s.* a water-gate, a flood-gate
 Sluice, *v. a.* to emit by flood-gates
 Sluicy, *a.* falling in streams as from a sluice
 Slumber, *v.* to sleep lightly, to doze
 Slumber, *s.* light sleep, repose
 Slumberer, *s.* one who slumbers
 Slumbering, *s.* a state of repose
 Slumberous, *a.* causing sleep; sleepy
 Slur, *s.* a slight disgrace—*v. a.* to sully, to soil; to pass lightly
 Slut, *s.* a dirty woman (a word of contempt)
 Slutish, *a.* nasty, dirty, not cleanly
 Slutishly, *ad.* nastily, dirtily
 Slutishness, *s.* nastiness, dirtiness
 Sly, *a.* meanly artful, secretly insidious
 Slyly, [See Silly, Sliness.]
 Smack, *s.* taste, savour; a loud kiss; a small rigged coasting vessel
 Smack, *v. a.* to kiss; to hit smartly—*v. n.* to be tinged with a particular taste
 Small, *a.* little, slender; minute; petty
 Smallage, *s.* the name of a plant
 Small-arms, *s. pl.* a general term for all kinds of muskets, rifles, carbines, &c.
 Small-coal, *s.* small wood coal to light fires
 Small-craft, *s.* vessels less than ships
 Smallish, *a.* somewhat small
 Smallness, *s.* minuteness; weakness
 Small-pox, *s.* an eruptive malignant distemper very contagious
 Smart, *s.* a beautiful blue substance
 Smartagol, *s.* the emerald
 Smartagolite, *a.* made of or like emerald
 Smartagolite, *s.* a mineral, green diallage
 Smartis, *s.* a fish of a dark green colour
 Smart, *a.* pungent, quick, acute, brisk
 Smart, *v. n.* to feel quick lively pain
 Smart, *s.* a quick, pungent, lively pain
 Smarten, *v. a.* to make smart or showy
 Smartly, *ad.* sharply, briskly, wittily
 Smartness, *s.* quickness; liveliness; vigour
 Smash, *v. a.* to break in pieces
 Smatch, *s.* a taste; tincture; a bird
 Smatch, *v. n.* to have a taste
 Smat'ter, *s.* superficial knowledge
 Smat'ter, *v. n.* to have a superficial knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly
 Smat'terer, *s.* one who has a slight or superficial knowledge of things
 Smat'tering, *s.* a slight knowledge
 Smear, *v. a.* to soil, daub, contaminate
 Smear'y, *a.* dauby; adhesive

Smeath, *s.* a sea-fowl
 Smeatite, *s.* an argillaceous earth
 Smeeth, *v. a.* to blacken with smoke
 Smeigmatic, *a.* soapy; detergent
 Smell, *v.* to perceive by the nose, &c.
 Smell, *s.* the power of smelling; scent
 Smeller, *s.* one who smells; the nose
 Smelt, *s.* a small sea-fish
 Smelt, *v. a.* to extract metal from ore
 Smelter, *s.* one who melts ore
 Smelt'ery, *s.* a place for smelting ores
 Smelt'ing, *s.* the reduction of metallic ores, and fusion of metals on an extensive scale
 Smerlin, *s.* a fish
 Smew, *s.* an aquatic fowl
 Smicker, *v. n.* to smirk; to look amorously
 Smick'ing, *s.* an amorous look
 Smick'et, *s.* a woman's under garment
 Smile, *v. n.* to look joyous; to be propitious
 Smile, *s.* a look of pleasure or of kindness
 Smilingly, *ad.* with a look of pleasure
 Smirch, *v. a.* to daub, to soil
 Smirk, *v. n.* to look affectedly soft or kind
 Smirk, *a.* nice, smart, jaunty, gay
 Smite, *v.* to strike; kill; destroy; blast
 Smiter, *s.* one who strikes hard
 Smith, *s.* one who works in metals
 Smithcraft, *s.* the art of a smith
 Smithery, Smith'y, *s.* a smith's shop
 Smith'ing, *s.* the art of fashioning metals
 Snitt, *s.* the finest of the clayey ore, and used for marking sheep
 Snock, *s.* the under garment of a woman
 Snock-faced, *a.* beardless, maidenly, pale
 Snock-frock, *s.* a gaberдинe; a loose dress
 Smoke, *s.* a sooty exhalation; a steam
 Smoke, *v.* to emit smoke; burn; discover; use tobacco; dry in smoke; sneer or ridicule; smell out, find out
 Smokedry, *v. a.* to dry in the smoke
 Smoke-jack, *s.* an engine moved by smoke for turning the spit
 Smokeless, *a.* having no smoke
 Smoker, *s.* one that uses tobacco
 Smokily, *ad.* so as to be full of smoke
 Smoking, *s.* the act of emitting smoke
 Smoky, *a.* emitting or full of smoke, fumed
 Smooth, *a.* even; plain; bland; mild
 Smooth, *v. a.* to level; make easy; soften
 Smooth'en, *v. a.* to make even and smooth
 Smooth'er, *s.* one who smooths
 Smooth-faced, *a.* mild-looking
 Smoothly, *ad.* evenly; easily; calmly
 Smoothness, *s.* evenness of surface; mildness
 Smooth'er, *v.* to suffocate; to suppress
 Smooth'er, *s.* a smoke, thick dust; a state of suppression [having vent
 Smoulder, *v. n.* to burn and smoke without
 Smould'ring, Smould'ry, *a.* burning and smoking without vent
 Snug, *a.* nice, spruce, neat
 Snuggle, *v. a.* to import or export goods without paying the customs
 Snuggler, *s.* one who cheats the revenue
 Snugg'ing, *s.* the offence of importing goods without paying the duties
 Snugly, *ad.* neatly, sprucey, nicely
 Snugginess, *s.* spruceness, neatness
 Smut, *s.* spot with soot; mildew; obscenity
 Smut, *v. a.* to mark with soot or coal
 Smutch, *v. a.* to black with smoke
 Smutchily, *ad.* smokily; blackly; obscenely
 Smutchiness, *s.* soil from smoke; obscenity
 Smutty, *a.* black with smoke; obscene
 Snack, *s.* a share; a part taken by compact
 Snaffle, *s.* a bridle that crosses the nose

Sna'fle, *v. a.* to hold in a bridle
Sna'g, *s.* a jag; a protuberance; a tooth
Sna'gged, **Sna'ggy**, *a.* full of jaggs
Sna'it, *s.* a testaceous animal; a drone
Sna'il-like, *a.* resembling a snail—*ad.* slowly
Snake, *s.* a serpent of the oviparous kind
Sna'keroot, *s.* the name of a medicinal root
Sna'keweed, *s.* a plant, bistort
Sna'kewood, *s.* the smaller branches of a tree growing in the east
Sna'ky, *a.* serpentine; having serpents
Snap, *s.* the breaking with a quick motion
Snap, *v.* to break at once, break short; bite
Snap'dragon, *s.* a plant; a kind of play
Snap'per, *s.* one who snaps
Snap'pish, *a.* eager to bite; surly, cross
Snap'pishly, *ad.* crossly, peevishly, tartly
Snap'pishness, *s.* peevishness; tartness
Sna're, *s.* a gin, net, trap, engine
Sna're, *v. a.* to entrap, to entangle
Sna'r'er, *s.* one who lays snares
Sna'rl, *s.* entanglement; a knot
Sna'rl, *v.* to growl like a dog, &c.; to speak roughly; to entangle
Sna'r'er, *s.* a surly captious fellow
Sna'ry, *a.* entangling; insidious
Sna'tch, *v.* to seize hastily—*s.* a hasty catch
Sna'tch'block, *s.* a kind of pulley in a ship
Sna'tch'er, *s.* one who seizes hastily
Sna'toek, *s.* a chip; a slice; a cutting
Sneak, *s.* a sneaking fellow
Sneak, *v. n.* to creep sily; to crouch
Sneak'er, *s.* a large vessel of drink
Sneak'ing, *a.* servile, mean, nigardly
Sneak'ingly, *a.* meanly; servilely
Sneak'ingness, *s.* meanness; pitifulness
Sneaks'by, **Sneak'up**, *s.* a paltry fellow; a cowardly creeping scoundrel
Sneap, *s.* a reprimand—*v. a.* to check; nip
Sneek, *s.* a latch or fastening to a door
Sneer, *s.* contempt—*v. n.* to show contempt
Sneer'er, *s.* one that shows contempt
Sneer'ingly, *ad.* with ludicrous scorn
Sneeze, *s.* emission of wind audibly by the nose, occasioned by an irritation of the nostrils—*v. n.* to emit wind by the nose
Sneezi'ng, *s.* the act of ejecting air violently through the nose
Snick and Snee, *s.* a combat with knives
Snick'er, *v. n.* to laugh wantonly or sily
Sniff, *s.* perception by the nose
Sniff, *v. n.* to draw breath by the nose
Snig'gle, *v.* to fish for eels with a bait
Snip, *s.* a single cut; a small sired
Snip, *v. n.* to cut at once with scissors, &c.
Snipe, *s.* a small fen-fowl; a fool
Snip'per, *s.* one that snips or clips
Snip'pet, *s.* a small part; a share
Snip'snap, *s.* tart dialogue
Snithe, *a.* sharp; piercing; cutting
Snivel, *v. n.* to run at the nose; to cry childishly—*s.* the nasal discharge
Sniv'eller, *s.* a weeper; a weak lamenter
Sniv'elling, *a.* peaking, whining, pitiful
Sniv'elly, *a.* running at the nose; pitiful
Snod, *s.* a fillet, a riband
Snook, *v. n.* to lurk, to lie in ambush
Snore, *s.* a noise through the nose in sleep
Snore, *v. n.* to breathe hard and loud through the nose when asleep
Sno'r'er, *s.* one who snores
Snort, *v. n.* to blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse
Sno'r'er, *s.* one that snorts; a snorer
Sno'r'ing, *s.* the forcing the air violently through the nose

Snot, *s.* the mucus of the nose
Sno't'er, *v. n.* to snivel; to sob or cry
Sno't'y, *a.* full of the nasal mucus
Sno'ut, *s.* the nose of a beast, the nozel
Sno'ut'ed, *a.* having a snout
Sno'ut'y, *a.* resembling a beast's snout
Snow, *s.* water frozen in flakes; a small ship
Snow, *v. n.* to fall in snow
Snow'ball, *s.* a lump of congealed snow
Snow'-broth, *s.* any very cold liquor
Snow' drift, *s.* a bank of snow driven together by the wind
Snow'drop, *s.* a small white spring flower
Snow'-like, *a.* resembling snow
Snow'-shoe, *s.* a shoe made for the purpose of walking in the snow
Snow'y, *a.* white as snow; full of snow
Snow'-white, *a.* white as snow; pure
Sno'ub, *s.* a knot in wood; a jug; a snag
Sno'ub, *v. a.* to check; to reprimand; to nip
Sno'ub'nos'd, *a.* having a flat or short nose
Sno'dge, *s.* a miser; a cutmudgeon
Sno'dge, *v. n.* to lie close or snug
Sno'ff, *s.* the burnt wick of a candle; powdered tobacco taken up the nose
Sno'ff, *v.* to crop; to scent, to draw breath
Sno'ff'box, *s.* a box in which snuff is carried
Sno'ff'er, *s.* one that snuffs
Sno'ff'ers, *s.* an instrument to snuff candles
Sno'ff'le, *v. n.* to speak through the nose
Sno'ff'ler, *s.* one who speaks through the nose
Sno'ff'les, *s.* obstruction in the nose by mucus
Sno'ff'ling, *s.* a speaking through the nose
Sno'ff'aker, *s.* one that takes snuff
Sno'ff'y, *a.* grimed with snuff
Snog, *a.* close, hidden, concealed, sly
Snog'ery, *s.* a snug comfortable dwelling
Snog'gle, *v. n.* to lie close; to lie warm
Snog'ly, *ad.* safely; closely
Snog'ness, *s.* rettedness; compactness
So, *ad.* in like manner; thus; provided that
Soak, *v.* to step in any liquid; to imbibe; to drain; to exhaust
Soak'er, *s.* a great drinker
Soap, *s.* a substance used in washing
Soap'boiler, *s.* one who makes soap
Soap'stone, *s.* the mineral steatite
Soap'suds, *s.* water thoroughly impregnated with soap
Soap'wort, *s.* a species of camphor
Soap'y, *a.* having the quality of soap
Soar, *s.* a towering flight
Soar, *v. n.* to fly aloft; to be aspiring
Soar'ing, *s.* the act of mounting aloft
Sob, *v. n.* to sigh convulsively in weeping, &c.—*s.* a convulsive sigh
Sob'b'ing, *s.* act of lamenting; weeping
So'ber, *a.* temperate, regular, serious
So'ber, *v. a.* to make sober; to calm
So'berly, *ad.* temperately, moderately, coolly, calmly; gravely, seriously
So'ber'minded, *a.* calm and temperate
So'ber'mindedness, *s.* calmness; regularity; freedom from inordinate passion
So'ber'ness, *s.* temperance; coolness
So'ber'ety, *s.* temperance in drink; calmness
Soc, *s.* jurisdiction of causes; privilege of exemption from burdens
Soc'age, *s.* an ancient tenure of lands
Soc'ager, **Soc'man**, *s.* a tenant by socage
Soc'ia'bility, *s.* sociableness; fellowship
Soc'ia'ble, *s.* a kind of low phæton
Soc'ia'ble, *a.* inclined to company; familiar
Soc'ia'bleness, *s.* inclination to company, &c.
Soc'ia'bly, *ad.* conversably; as a companion
Soc'ial, *a.* familiar, fit for society

[SOL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SOL]

Social'ity, *s.* sociableness
 So'cially, *ad.* in a social way
 So'cialness, *s.* the quality of being social
 Socie'ty, *s.* fraternity; company; partnership
 Socin'ian, *s.* a follower of Socinus
 Socin'ian, *a.* pertaining to Socinianism
 Socin'ianism, *s.* the opinion of Socinus, who denied the proper divinity of Christ
 Sock, *s.* a shirt stocking; the shoe of the ancient actors
 Sock'et, *s.* any hollow that receives something inserted; the receptacle of the eye
 Sock'et-chisel, *s.* a strong sort of chisel
 Sock'less, *a.* destitute of shoes or socks
 So'cle, *s.* a flat square stand under the bases of pedestals, of statues, and vases
 Soc'o'trine, Soc'o'trine (aloes), *a.* of or from Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean
 Socra'tic, Socra'tical, *a.* after the manner of the philosopher Socrates
 Socra'tically, *ad.* with the Socratic mode of disputation
 Socra'tism, *s.* the philosophy of Socrates
 Socra'tist, *s.* a disciple of Socrates
 Sod, *s.* a turf, a clod
 Sod, *a.* made or consisting of sod
 So'da, *s.* a fixed alkali
 So'dalite, *s.* a kind of mineral
 Soda'lity, *s.* fellowship, fraternity
 So'da-water, *s.* a medicated drink prepared by dissolving soda in water with carbonic acid
 So'den, *part. pass.* of *see* the: boiled
 So'dy, *a.* turfy; full of sods
 So'dium, *s.* a metal obtained from soda
 So'domite, *s.* one guilty of sodomy
 So'domy, *s.* an heinous and unnatural crime
 Soe, Soa, *s.* a large wooden vessel
 Soe'ver, *ad.* a word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb: as, whosoever
 So'fa, *s.* a covered seat to recline upon
 So'fit, *s.* a ceiling formed of cross-beams, the cornices of which are enriched with sculpture, gilding, &c.; the underside of an architrave
 Soft, *a.* not hard or rough; simple, gentle
 Soft, *interj.* hold! stop! not so fast
 Soften, *v.* to make soft or easy, to mollify
 Soft'ener, *s.* that which makes soft
 Soft'ening, *s.* the act of mollifying
 Soft-heart'ed, *a.* kind-hearted; meek
 Soft'ing, *s.* an effeminate person
 Soft'ly, *ad.* gently, slowly, mildly, tenderly
 Soft'ness, *s.* quality of being soft; effeminaey
 Sog'gy, *a.* moist; streaming with damp
 Solo! *interj.* form of calling to one far off
 Soil, *s.* dung, compost; earth, dirt
 Soil, *v.* *a.* to foul; to dirt; to stain
 Soiling, *s.* the practice of feeding cattle with fresh-cut grass
 Soil'less, *a.* destitute of soil
 So'jour, *s.* a temporary residence
 So'jo-rn, *v. n.* to dwell awhile in some place
 So'journer, *s.* a temporary dweller
 So'journing, *s.* the act of dwelling any where but for a time
 So'jourment, *s.* temporary residence
 Soke, *s.* a circuit or district in which some particular privilege or power is exercised
 So'face, *s.* comfort, pleasure; alleviation
 So'face, *v.* *a.* to comfort; to cheer
 So'larious, *a.* affording comfort
 So'lar'der, *s.* a disease in horses
 So'lan-goose, *s.* the gannet, a kind of goose
 So'lar'no, *s.* a hot deleterious wind of Spain
 So'lar'num, *s.* a plant, nightshade
 So'lar, So'lar'y, *a.* pertaining to the sun

So'dan, *s.* a Mahomedan prince or sultan
 So'der, *v.* *a.* to unite with a metallic cement
 So'der, *s.* metallic cement
 So'derer, *s.* one that solders or mends
 So'dier, *s.* one who fights for pay; a warrior
 So'dierlike, So'dierly, *a.* martial; warlike
 So'diership, *s.* martial qualities or skill
 So'diery, *s.* a body of soldiers; soldiery
 Sole, *s.* the bottom of the foot or shoe; a fish
 Sole, *v.* *a.* to furnish shoes with new soles
 Sole, *a.* single, alone; (in law) unmarried
 So'leceis, *v. n.* to speak or write erroneously
 So'leccism, *s.* an impropriety of speech
 So'leceist, *s.* one who is guilty of impropriety in language
 So'leceistical, *a.* not correct in language
 So'lece'tually, *ad.* in an incorrect manner; with improper language
 So'lely, *ad.* singly; only; separately
 So'lemn, *a.* awful; religiously grave; serious
 So'lemnness, *s.* the state of being solemn
 So'lemnity, *s.* grave dignity
 So'lemnization, *s.* the act of celebration
 So'lemnize, *v.* *a.* to dignify by formalities
 So'lemnly, *ad.* in a solemn manner
 So'leness, *s.* singleness
 So'lenite, *s.* a kind of petrified shell
 Soli'cit, *v.* *a.* to excite; implore, ask
 Soli'citation, *s.* importunity, an entreaty
 Soli'citor, *s.* one who acts for another
 Soli'citor-general, *s.* a legal advocate; the counsel to the queen
 Soli'citous, *a.* anxious; careful; concerned
 Soli'citously, *ad.* anxiously; carefully
 Soli'citousness, *s.* a woman who solicits
 Soli'citude, *s.* anxiety; carefulness
 Sol'id, *a.* not fluid; firm, true, compact
 Sol'idification, *s.* the act of making solid
 Sol'idify, *v.* *a.* to make solid
 Sol'id'ity, *s.* fulness of matter; firmness
 Sol'idly, *ad.* firmly; densely; compactly
 Sol'idness, *s.* solidity; firmness; density
 Sol'idu'gions, *a.* having hoofs not cloven
 Sol'idu'gian, *s.* one who holds faith only, not works, necessary to salvation
 Sol'idu'gism, *s.* the tenets of Solidians
 Soli'loquize, *v. n.* to utter a soliloquy
 Soli'loquy, *s.* a discourse, &c. to one's self
 Sol'i'pede, *s.* an animal whose feet are not cloven—a having solid hoofs
 Soli'taire, *s.* a neck ornament; a hermit
 Soli'tarian, *s.* a hermit; a solitary
 Soli'tarily, *ad.* lonely; without company
 Soli'tariness, *s.* habitual retirement
 Soli'tary, *s.* one that lives alone
 Soli'tary, *a.* retired; gloomy; single
 Soli'tude, *s.* a lonely life or place; a desert
 Soli'tagant, *a.* wandering about alone
 Sol'lar, *s.* an upper room; a loft
 Sol'mization, *s.* solfaing, or a recital of the notes of the gamut
 Sol'ver, *s.* whatever explains or clears
 So'lo, *s.* a tune played by one person
 So'lstice, *s.* the tropical point of the sun
 So'lstical, *a.* belonging to the solstice
 Solu'bility, *s.* insusceptiveness of separation
 Solu'ble, *a.* capable of dissolution
 Solu'te, *a.* (in botany) loose; not adhering
 Solu'tion, *s.* a separation; explanation
 Sol'u'tive, *a.* laxative, causing relaxation
 Solvability, *s.* ability to pay all just debts
 Sol'vable, Sol'vible, *a.* possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry; able to pay
 Solve, *v.* *a.* to clear, explain, resolve
 Sol'vency, *s.* an ability to pay debts
 Sol'vend, *s.* a substance to be dissolved

SUFFICIENTLY REVENGED IS HE WHO CAN PARDON HIS BITTEREST ENEMY.

SUCCESS IS GENERALLY MORE INDEBTED TO PRUDENCE THAN IT SEEMS TO BE.

Sol'vent, *s.* the fluid that dissolves any substance
 Sol'vent, *a.* able to pay debts; dissolving
 Soma'tic, Soma'tical, *a.* corporeal
 Soma'tist, *s.* one who denies spirituality
 Soma'tology, *s.* the doctrine of bodies
 Somb're, Somb'rous, *a.* dark, gloomy
 Some, *a.* more or less; certain persons
 Som'ebody, *s.* an indiscriminate person
 Som'ersault, Som'erset, Sum'merset, *s.* a high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head
 Som'ehow, *ad.* one way or other
 Som'ething, *s.* a thing undetermined; a part
 Som'etime, *ad.* once, formerly
 Som'etimes, *ad.* now and then, not always
 Som'ewhat, *s.* something, more or less
 Som'ewhat, *ad.* in some degree or quantity
 Som'ewhere, *ad.* in one place or other
 Som'mite, *s.* the mineral nepheline
 Soma'nambulation, *s.* sleep-walking
 Soma'nambulism, *s.* the act or practice of walking when asleep
 Soma'nambulist, *s.* one who walks in his sleep
 Soma'nif'erous, Soma'nif'ic, *a.* causing sleep
 Soma'nolence, Soma'nolency, *s.* sleepiness
 Soma'nolent, *a.* sleepy; drowsy
 Son, *s.* a male child, native, descendant
 Sona'ta, *s.* a tune for instruments only
 Song, *s.* a composition in verse to be sung
 Song'ster, *s.* a singer of songs
 Song'stress, *s.* a female singer
 Soma'nif'erous, *a.* giving or bringing sound
 Son'-in-law, *s.* one married to one's daughter
 Son'net, *s.* a short poem of 14 lines only
 Son'netter, *s.* a small or petty poet
 Son'netize, *v. n.* to compose sonnets
 Sona'meter, *s.* an instrument for measuring sounds
 Sona'mif'ic, Sona'mif'erous, *a.* giving sound
 Sona'morous, *a.* loud or high-sounding
 Sona'morously, *ad.* with high sound
 Sona'morosity, *s.* magnificence of sound
 Son'ship, *s.* filiation; character of a son
 Soon, *ad.* before long, early, readily
 Soo'soo, *s.* a kind of whale
 Soot, *s.* condensed or embodied smoke
 Soot, *v. a.* to cover or foul with soot
 Soot'ed, *a.* snared or covered with soot
 Soot'erkin, *s.* a kind of false birth
 Sooth, *s.* truth, reality—*a.* pleasing
 Sooth, Soothe, *v. a.* to calm, to gratify
 Sooth'er, *s.* a flatterer; one who soothes
 Sooth'fully, *ad.* with blandishments
 Sooth'ly, *ad.* in truth; really
 Sooth'say, *v. n.* to predict, to foretell
 Sooth'sayer, *s.* a foreteller, predictor
 Sooth'saying, *s.* foretelling future events
 Soot'iness, *s.* the quality of being sooty
 Soot'ish, *a.* partaking of soot; like soot
 Soot'y, *a.* snared with soot, black, dark
 Sop, *s.* any thing steeped in liquor
 Sop, *v. a.* to steep in liquor
 Soph, *s.* an under graduate of two years
 Sop'hi, *s.* the emperor of Persia
 Soph'ic, Soph'ical, *a.* teaching wisdom
 Soph'ism, *s.* a fallacious argument
 Soph'ist, *s.* a professor of philosophy
 Soph'ister, *s.* a fallacious disputant
 Soph'istic, Soph'istical, *a.* fallacious, deceitful
 Soph'istically, *ad.* with fallacious subtlety
 Soph'isticate, *v. a.* to adulterate, to debase
 Soph'isticated, Soph'isticated, *a.* adulterated
 Soph'istication, *s.* adulteration
 Soph'isticator, *s.* one that adulterates or makes things not genuine

Soph'istry, *s.* a fallacious reasoning
 Sop'homore, *s.* a collegian in his second year
 Sop'orate, *v. n.* to lay asleep
 Sop'orif'erous, Sop'orif'ic, *a.* causing sleep
 Sop'orif'erousness, Sop'orif'ic, *s.* quality of causing sleep
 Sop'orous, *a.* sleepy; causing sleep
 Sop'ra'no, *s.* [Ital.] a high tone in music
 Sorb, *s.* the service-tree or its fruit [a base
 Sor'bate, *s.* a compound of sorbic acid with
 Sor'bic, *a.* pertaining to the service-tree
 Sor'bile, *a.* that may be drunk or sipped
 Sor'ption, *s.* the act of sipping
 Sor'cerer, *s.* a conjurer, magician, wizard
 Sor'ceress, *s.* a female magician, enchantress
 Sor'cerous, *a.* containing enchantments
 Sor'cery, *s.* magic, enchantment, conjuration, witchcraft, charms
 Sord, *s.* turf, grassy ground
 Sord'alinite, *s.* a kind of mineral
 Sord'es, *s.* [Lat.] foulness, drugs
 Sor'det, Sor'dine, *s.* a little pipe in the mouth of a trumpet
 Sor'did, *a.* foul, dirty, base, mean, covetous
 Sor'didly, *ad.* meanly, poorly, covetously
 Sor'didness, *s.* meanness; baseness
 Sore, *s.* a place tender and painful, an ulcer
 Sore, *a.* tender to the touch
 Sore, *ad.* intensely; in a great degree
 Sor'del, *s.* a buck of the third year
 Sor'ely, *ad.* with great pain or vehemence
 Sor'eness, *s.* tenderness of a hurt
 Sor'tes, *s.* a mode of reasoning, in which several propositions are so linked, that the predicate of the last proposition is made to depend on the subject of the first
 Sor'oricide, *s.* the murderer of a sister
 Sor'os, *s.* a tomb; a sarcophagus
 Sor'rage, *s.* the blades of green wheat, &c.
 Sor'rance, *s.* any disease or sore in horses
 Sor'rel, *s.* an acid plant; a reddish colour
 Sor'el, *a.* of a reddish colour
 Sor'ri'ly, *ad.* meanly, poorly, despicably
 Sor'ri'ness, *s.* meanness; pitableness
 Sor'row, *s.* grief, sadness, mourning
 Sor'row, *v. n.* to grieve; to be sad
 Sor'rowful, *a.* mournful, grieving, sad
 Sor'rowfully, *ad.* in a sorrowful manner
 Sor'rowfulness, *s.* state of being sorrowful
 Sor'rowing, *s.* expression of sorrow
 Sor'rowless, *a.* not feeling sorrow
 Sor'ry, *a.* grieved; vile, worthless
 Sort, *s.* a kind; species, manner; class; degree of any quality; lot; set; suit
 Sort, *v.* to separate, cull, suit, conjoin, fit
 Sort'able, *a.* suitable; befitting
 Sort'ably, *ad.* suitably; fitly
 Sort'ance, *s.* suitability; agreement
 Sort'ie', *s.* a sally; a sudden attack of troops from the besieged
 Sort'ilege, *s.* the act of drawing lots
 Sort'ilegious, *a.* relating to sortilege
 Sort'ition, *s.* appointment by lot
 Sort'ment, *s.* distribution, a parcel sorted
 Sot, *s.* a drunkard; dolt, blockhead
 Sot, *v. a.* to stupefy by drink; to besot
 Sot'fish, *a.* addicted to liquor; doltish
 Sot'fishly, *ad.* stupidly; dully; senselessly
 Sot'fishness, *s.* drunken stupidity
 Sou'bah, *s.* a province or extensive district in Hindostan
 Sou'chong, *s.* a fine kind of black tea
 Sough', *v. n.* to whistle (applied to the wind)—*s.* a subterranean draught
 Sough'ing, *s.* a whistling of the wind
 Soul, *s.* the immaterial, immortal part of man; spirit; essence; vital principle

[SOW]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SPA]

Soul-destroying, *a.* pernicious to the soul
 Soul'd, *a.* furnished with mind
 Soulless, *a.* void of soul; mean; low
 Soul'scot, *s.* a funeral duty of the Romanists for a requiem for the dead
 Soul'sick, *a.* diseas'd in mind or soul
 Sound, *s.* the air-bladder of a fish; a surgical instrument; the cuttle-fish
 Sound, *s.* any thing audible; a shallow sea
 Sound, *a.* healthy; right; stout, hearty
 Sound, *v.* to try depth with a plummet; examine; celebrate by sound; make a noise
 Sound-board, Sounding-board, *s.* a board which propagates the sound in organs, &c.
 Sounding, *s.* a surgical operation; the act of uttering noise
 Sounding, *a.* of a loud or magnificent sound
 Soundings, *s.* places fathomable at sea
 Soundless, *a.* that cannot be fathomed; having no sound
 Soundly, *ad.* heartily; stoutly; rightly
 Soundness, *s.* health; truth; solidity
 Soup, *s.* a decoction of flesh for the table
 Soup, *v.* to sup; to swallow
 Sour, *a.* acid; austere; painful; cross
 Sour, *v.* to make acid; to make uneasy
 Source, *s.* a spring; head; original cause
 Sour-dock, *s.* the herb sorrel
 Sourish, *a.* somewhat sour
 Sour kroul, *s.* [*Sauer-kraut*, Ger] a dish made of German cabbage
 Sourly, *ad.* with acidity or acrimony
 Sourness, *s.* acidity; ill-temper
 Sou, *s.* [Fr.] a French penny
 Souse, *s.* a pickle made of salt and water
 Souse, *ad.* all at once, with sudden violence
 Souse, *v.* to steep in pickle; to plunge into water; to fall as a bird on its prey
 Souther, *s.* a shoemaker; a cobbler
 Southerly, *a.* like a cobbler; low; vulgar
 Southerrain, *s.* a grotto under ground
 South, *s.* one of the four cardinal points; the part where the sun is to us at noon; the southern regions; the south wind
 South, *a.* southern—*ad.* toward the south
 Southeast, *s.* the point midway between the south and the east
 Southeastern, *a.* towards the southeast
 Southerly, *a.* from or towards the south
 Southern, *a.* belonging to the south
 Southermost, *a.* nearest the south
 Southerwood, *s.* a powerfully scented plant
 South'ing, *s.* the passing of any celestial body over the meridian—*a.* approaching to the south
 Southmost, *a.* furthest towards the south
 Southward, *ad.* towards the south
 Southwest, *s.* the point midway between the south and the west
 Southwesterly, Southwestern, *a.* in the direction of the southwest
 Sou'venance, *s.* [Fr.] remembrance
 Sou'venir, *s.* [Fr.] a remembrancer
 Sou'verain, *a.* supreme in power or efficacy
 —*s.* a monarch, a king, supreme lord; a gold coin, value twenty shillings
 Sov'ereign, *v.* to exercise supreme power
 Sov'ereignty, *ad.* in the highest degree
 Sov'erignty, *s.* a state, &c. of a sovereign prince; supremacy; highest place
 Sow, *s.* a female pig; a large mass of lead
 Sow, *v.* to scatter, to spread; to propagate
 Sow-bug, *s.* an insect; a milled
 So'wer, *s.* he that scatters the seed
 So'wing, *s.* the act of scattering seed in the ground for propagation

Sow'ins, *s.* flummery; oatmeal sours'd
 Sowthistle, *s.* a weed
 Soy, *s.* a kind of fish-sauce
 Spand, *s.* a kind of mineral
 Space, *v.* *a.* (in printing) to make spaces between lines
 Space, *s.* extension; quantity of time
 Spacious, *a.* wide, extensive, roomy
 Spaciously, *ad.* extensively
 Spaciousness, *s.* wide extension
 Spadille, *s.* a little spade
 Spade, *s.* a sort of shovel; suit of cards
 Spade, *v.* *a.* to dig with a spade
 Spad'ebone, *s.* the shoulder-blade
 Spad'ecous, *a.* of a light red colour
 Spadille, *s.* ace of spades at quadrille, &c.
 Spadly, *s.* (in botany) the receptacle proceeding from the spathe
 Spado, *s.* a gelding
 Spahi, *s.* one of the Turkish cavalry
 Spagyric, Spagyric, *a.* chymical
 Spagyrist, *s.* one who professes chymistry
 Spalt, Spelt, *s.* a white scaly kind of stone used to promote the fusion of metals
 Span, *s.* nine inches; any short duration
 Span, *v.* *a.* to measure with the hand extended; to measure
 Spancel, *s.* a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs
 —*v.* to tie the leg with a rope [play
 Span-counter, Span-fath'ing, *s.* a game of
 Spandrel, *s.* the solid work on each haunch of an arch, to keep it firm
 Spangle, *s.* a small boss of shining metal; any thing that sparkles
 Spangle, *v.* to besprinkle with spangles
 Spangle, *s.* a dog for sport; a syephant
 Spangle, *v.* to fawn; to play the spaniel
 Spangle, *a.* like a spaniel; lawning
 Spanish, *a.* of or pertaining to Spain
 Spanish-fly, *s.* a venomously that shines like gold, and is used to raise blisters
 Spangler, *s.* a large sail; a stout person
 Spanking, *a.* large, fine, strong
 Sparker, *s.* the lock of a fusee or carbine
 Spaw-new, *a.* quite new
 Spar, *s.* marcasite; a small beam; a bar
 Spar, *v.* to shut, close; to fight; to quarrel
 Spar'able, *s.* a small nail used in shoe-heels
 Spar'adrap, *s.* (in pharmacy) a cere-cloth
 Spare, *v.* to be frugal; to forbear, to forgive
 Spare, *a.* scanty; lean; superfluous
 Spar'eness, *s.* leanness; want of flesh
 Spar'er, *s.* one who avoids expense
 Spar'rib, *s.* ribs of pork with little flesh
 Spar'efaction, *s.* the act of sprinkling
 Spar'ing, *a.* scarce; little; scanty
 Spar'ingly, *ad.* frugally; parsimoniously
 Spar'ingness, *s.* want of liberality
 Spark, *s.* a small particle of fire; a gay man
 Sparkle, *s.* a small particle of fire or light
 Sparkle, *v.* to emit sparks, shine, glitter
 Sparkler, *s.* that which sparkles
 Sparklet, *s.* a small spark
 Spark'ish, Spark'ful, *a.* lively; alry; gay
 Spark'ling, *a.* emitting sparks; glittering
 Spark'lingly, *ad.* with twinkling lustre; lively
 Spark'ingness, *s.* vivid lustre
 Spar'ling, *s.* a small fish
 Spar'ring, *s.* preclusive contention, as in boxing; slight disputes
 Spar'row, *s.* a small kind of bird
 Spar'row-hawk, *s.* a kind of small hawk
 Spar'y, *a.* resembling spar
 Sparse, *a.* thinly scattered; (in botany) not
 Spars'd, *a.* scattered
 Spars'dly, *ad.* in a scattered manner

SOME ARE REFINED, LIKE GOLD, IN THE FURNACE OF AFFLICTION.

SORROW, CARRIED TO EXCESS, DESTROYS BOTH THE MIND AND BODY.

Spar'tan, *a.* pertaining to ancient Sparta—
[hence] hardy; undaunted
Spasm, *s.* a convulsion; a sudden and
violent contraction of any part
Spasmodic, Spasmodical, *a.* convulsive
Spat, *s.* the young of shellfish
Spathaceous, *a.* (in botany) having a calyx
like a sheath
Spathe, *s.* the calyx of certain flowers
Spathic, *a.* foliated; lamellated
Spathiform, *a.* having the form of spar
Spathous, *a.* having a calyx like a sheath
Spatiate, *v. n.* to range; to ramble at large
Spatier, *v.* to sprinkle; asperse; spit
Spat'erdashes, *s.* coverings for the legs
Spat'ula, *s.* an instrument used by apothe-
caries for spreading plasters
Spat'ulate, *a.* (in botany) shaped like a spatula
Spav'in, *s.* a disease in horses
Spav'ined, *a.* diseased with spavin
Spaw, *s.* a mineral water
Spawl, *s.* spittle, saliva
Spawl, *v. a.* to scatter one's saliva
Spawn, *s.* the eggs of fish, &c.; an offspring
Spawn, *v. a.* to produce as fishes do eggs
Spaw'ner, *s.* the female fish
Spay, *v. a.* to castrate female animals
Speak, *v.* to talk; to celebrate; to pronounce
Speak'able, *a.* having power to speak
Speak'er, *s.* one who speaks or proclaims
Speak'ing, *s.* the act of uttering words
Speak'ing, *part.* *a.* talking, uttering words
Speak'ing-trumpet, *s.* a trumpet by which
the voice may be heard at a great distance
Spear, *s.* a long pointed weapon, a lance
Spear, *v. a.* to kill or pierce with a spear
Spear-foot, *s.* the far foot behind of a horse
Spear'grass, *s.* long stiff grass
Spear'man, *s.* one who uses a lance
Spear'mint, *s.* a plant, a species of mint
Spe'cial, *a.* particular; uncommon; chief
Special'ity, Spe'ciality, *s.* particularity
Spe'cialize, *v. a.* to mention specially
Spe'cially, *ad.* particularly above others
Spe'cies, *s.* metallic currency; circulating coin
Spe'cies, *s.* a kind, sort; class of nature
Spec'ific, Spe'rifical, *a.* distinguishing the
Spe'cif'ic, *s.* a remedy for one disease [kind
Specifically, *ad.* according to the species
Spe'cif'icate, *v. a.* to note particularly
Specif'ication, *s.* distinct notation
Specif'icalness, Specif'icness, *s.* the state or
quality of being specific
Spe'cify, *v. a.* to particularize; to express in
particular; to mention in express terms
Spe'cimen, *s.* an example, pattern; essay
Spe'cious, *a.* showy; plausible; striking
Spe'ciously, *ad.* with fair appearance
Spe'ciousness, *s.* the state or quality of being
specious; plausibility
Speck, *s.* a spot of dirt, &c. — *v. a.* to spot
Speck'le, *s.* a small speck; little spot—*v. a.*
to mark with small spots
Speck'led, *a.* full of small spots
Speck'ledness, *s.* state of being speckled
Speck'tacle, *s.* a show, a gazing-stock
Speck'tled, *a.* furnished with spectacles
Spectacles, *s.* glasses to help the sight
Spectac'ular, *a.* relating to shows
Specta'tion, *s.* regard; respect
Specta'tor, *s.* a looker-on, a beholder
Specta'torial, *a.* pertaining to the spectator
Specta'torship, *s.* the act of beholding
Specta'tress, Specta'trix, *s.* a female looker-
on, or beholder
Spect'al, *a.* pertaining to a spectre; ghostly

Spe'ctre, *s.* a frightful apparition; a ghost
Spe'ctrum, *s.* an image; a visible form
Spe'culable, *a.* capable of being discerned
Spe'cular, *a.* having the qualities of a mir-
ror; assisting sight; affording view
Spe'culate, *v.* to meditate, to contemplate
Specu'lation, *s.* view; contemplation; mental
scheme not reduced to practice
Spe'culatist, *s.* a speculator; a theorist
Spe'culative, *a.* contemplative; ideal
Spe'culatively, *ad.* ideally; theoretically
Spe'culativeness, *s.* the state or quality of
being speculative
Spe'culator, *s.* one who forms theories
Spe'culatory, *a.* exercising speculation
Spe'culum, *s.* a mirror; a looking-glass
Spe'ech, *s.* articulate utterance; talk
Spe'cify, *v.* to harangue; to make a speech
(used in contempt)
Spe'chless, *a.* deprived of speech, dumb
Spe'chfulness, *s.* the being speechless
Spe'ch-maker, *s.* one who makes speeches
Spe'ed, *s.* quickness, celerity, haste—*v.* to
make haste; to have success; to hasten
Spe'ed'ful, *a.* serviceable; useful
Spe'ed'ily, *ad.* quickly, hastily, readily
Spe'ed'iness, *s.* the quality of being speedy;
quickness, dispatch
Spe'edy, *a.* quick, swift, nimble, ready
Spe'll, *s.* a charm; a turn at work
Spe'll, *v.* to form words of letters; to charm
Spe'ller, *s.* one skilled in spelling
Spe'll'ing, *s.* the manner of forming words
with letters
Spe'll'ing-book, *s.* a book for teaching chil-
dren to spell and read
Spelt, *s.* a kind of corn
Spel'ter, *s.* a kind of semi-metal
Spen'cer, *s.* a kind of short coat
Sp'end, *v.* to consume, to expend, to waste
Sp'ender, *s.* a prodigal; a lavisher
Sp'ending, *s.* act of expending
Sp'end'thrift, *s.* a prodigal, a lavisher
Sp'erable, *a.* such as may be hoped
Sp'erm, *s.* the seed of animals
Sp'ermace'tis, *s.* an unctuous substance
drawn from the oil of large whales
Sp'ermatic, Sp'ermat'ical, *a.* seminal
Sp'ermatize, *v. n.* to yield seed [vessels
Spermat'ocle, *s.* a rupture of the seminal
Spermol'ogist, *s.* one who treats of seeds
Spew, *v.* to vomit, to eject, to cast forth
Spew'er, *s.* one who vomits or ejects
Spew'ing, *s.* the act of vomiting
Sphe'ciate, *v. n.* to mortify
Sphe'clation, *s.* the process of mortification
Sphe'celus, *s.* a mortification, a gangrene
Sphe'gnous, *a.* pertaining to bog-moss
Sphe'ne, *s.* a kind of mineral
Sphe'roid, Sphe'roid'al (boon), *a.* applied to
one of the bones of the skull
Sphe're, *s.* a globe, orb; circuit, province
Sphe're, *v. a.* to form into roundness
Sphe'ric, Sphe'rifical, *a.* round, globular
Sphe'rically, *ad.* in form of a sphere
Sphe'ricity, Sphe'ricity, *s.* roundness
Sphe'rics, *s.* the doctrine or study of the
sphere, and the circles, &c. described on
its surface
Sphe'roid, *s.* a body approaching to the form
of a sphere, but not exactly round
Sphe'roid'al, Sphe'roid'ic, Sphe'roid'ical, *a.* of
the form of a spheroid
Sphe'roid'ity, *s.* the state or quality of being
spheroidal [or hyaline
Sphe'rosid'icrite, *s.* a mineral, the glass lava

[SPI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SPI.]

Spherule, *s.* a small globe or sphere
 Spherulite, *s.* a granular variety of pearl
 Spherule, *a.* belonging to the spheres (stone)
 Sphincter, *s.* one of the circular and constrictory muscles of the human body
 Sphinx, *s.* a fabulous monster, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion
 Sprag'ed, *s.* a species of ochreous clay
 Spice, *s.* any aromatic substance, as nutmegs, mace, pepper, ginger, &c.
 Spice, *v. a.* to season with spice
 Spic'er, *s.* one who deals in spices
 Spic'ery, *s.* a repository of spices
 Spicing, *s.* the act of seasoning with spice
 Spick and-span, *ad.* quite fresh, quite new
 Spick'nel, Spig'nel, *s.* the herb bearwort
 Spic'ose, Spic'ous, *a.* abounding with ears like corn
 Spicosity, *s.* the quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fullness of ears
 Spic'ule, *s. pl.* small spikes
 Spic'ular, *a.* like a dart; having sharp points
 Spic'ulate, *v. a.* to sharpen at the point
 Spic'y, *a.* producing spice, aromatic
 Spid'er, *s.* a well-known spinning insect
 Spid'er-catcher, *s.* a bird so called
 Spid'er-like, *a.* resembling a spider
 Spig'ot, *s.* a peg put into the faucet
 Spike, *s.* an ear of corn; a great nail
 Spike, *v. a.* to fasten or set with spikes, &c.
 Spik'et, *s.* (in botany) a small spike, or the subdivision of a spike
 Spik'nard, *s.* a fragrant Indian plant
 Spik'y, *a.* having a sharp point
 Spile, *s.* a peg to stop a hole; a stake to guard a bank
 Spill, *s.* a small quantity, thin bar, &c.
 Spill, *v.* to shed, destroy, waste, lavish
 Spil'er, *s.* a kind of fishing-line
 Spin, *v.* to make yarn, thread, &c. by twisting any filamentous matter; to protract, to draw out tediously; to exercise the art of spinning
 Spin'ach, Spin'age, *s.* a garden plant
 Spin'al, *a.* belonging to the back-bone
 Spin'dle, *v.* to grow in a long slender stalk
 Spin'dle, *s.* an instrument used in spinning; any thing long and slender
 Spin'dle-legs, Spin'dle-shanks, *s.* a contemptuous term for a tall slender person
 Spin'dle-shank'd, *a.* having slender legs
 Spine, *s.* the back-bone; a thorn
 Spinal, *s.* a sort of mineral
 Spinel, Spinel'e, *s.* a red gem; the ruby
 Spin'ellane, *s.* a kind of mineral
 Spines'cent, *a.* becoming hard and thorny
 Spin'et, *s.* a small harpsichord
 Spine'ferous, *a.* bearing thorns, thorny
 Spink, *s.* a bird; a fish
 Spin'ner, *s.* one that spins, a spider
 Spin'ning, *s.* the practice of drawing out and twisting into threads
 Spin'ning-jenny, *s.* a machine for spinning cotton, &c. into cloth
 Spin'ning-wheel, *s.* a wheel for spinning
 Spin'olet, *s.* a small kind of lark
 Spinosity, *s.* crabbedness, thorny perplexity
 Spino'se, Spino'se, *a.* thorny, full of thorns
 Spin'ster, *s.* a woman that has not been married; a woman that spins
 Spin'stry, *s.* the business of spinning
 Spin'there, *s.* a greenish-gray mineral
 Spiny, *a.* thorny, briery; perplexed
 Spira'ch, *s.* a breathing-hole; a vent
 Spira'l, *a.* turning round like a screw
 Spira'lly, *ad.* in a spiral form

Spira'tion, *s.* the act of breathing
 Spire, *s.* a curve line; a wreath; a steeple
 Spire, *v. n.* to shoot up pyramideally
 Spired, *a.* having a steeple or spire
 Spirit, *s.* the soul; a ghost; ardour; genius
 Spirit, *v. a.* to animate, to excite
 Spirited, *a.* lively, vivacious, full of fire
 Spiritedly, *ad.* in a lively or strong manner
 Spiritedness, *s.* liveliness; ardour
 Spir'itful, *a.* lively; full of spirit
 Spir'itfulness, *s.* sprightliness; liveliness
 Spir'itless, *a.* dejected, depressed, low
 Spir'itlessly, *ad.* without spirit
 Spir'itlessness, *s.* dullness; want of vigour
 Spir'itous, *a.* refined, fine, ardent, active
 Spir'itousness, *s.* fineness of parts
 Spiri'ts, *s. pl.* inflammable liquors, as brandy, rum, &c.; liveliness, gaiety
 Spiri'tual, *a.* incorporeal; ecclesiastical
 Spiri'tualist, *s.* one who professes regard to spiritual things only
 Spiri'tuality, *s.* incorporeity; devotion
 Spiri'tualization, *s.* act of spiritualizing
 Spiri'tualize, *v. a.* to apply to a religious sense
 Spiri'tually, *ad.* without corporeal grossness
 Spiri'tuality, *s.* an ecclesiastical body
 Spiri'tuosity, Spiri'tuosity, *s.* the quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity
 Spiri'tuous, *a.* vivid, airy, gay; distilled
 Spirt, *s.* a sudden and short effort
 Spirt, *v.* to stream; to throw out in a jet
 Spirtle, *v. a.* to shoot scatteringly
 Spiry, *a.* pyramidal; wreathed, curled
 Spiss, *a.* close; firm; thick [sistence
 Spis'sated, *a.* thickened; brought to a consistency
 Spis'situde, *s.* grossness; thickness; firmness
 Spit, *s.* a utensil to roast meat with
 Spit, *v.* to put upon a spit; thrust through; eject from the mouth
 Spitch'cock, *v. a.* to cut up and roast an eel
 —*s.* an eel cut up and roasted
 Spite, *s.* malice, rancour, malignity
 Spite, *v. a.* to thwart, to vex, to offend
 Spite'ful, *a.* malicious, malignant, cross
 Spite'fully, *ad.* maliciously, malignantly
 Spite'fulness, *s.* malice; malignity
 Spital, *s.* a charitable foundation, a hospital
 Spitter, *s.* one who spits with his mouth
 Spittle, *s.* the moisture of the mouth
 Sp'itology, *s.* the doctrine of diseases of the internal parts of the body
 Sp'ash, *s.* wet or dirt thrown up from a puddle, mire, or the like
 Sp'ash, *v. a.* to daub with water or dirt
 Sp'ashy, *a.* wet; dirty; apt to daub
 Sp'ay'footed, *a.* having the feet broad or turned inward
 Sp'ay'mouth, *s.* a wide mouth
 Sp'een, *s.* the milt; sp'ite, ill-humour
 Sp'een'd, *a.* deprived of the spleen
 Sp'een'ful, *a.* angry, fretful, peevish
 Sp'een'less, *a.* kind, obliging, mild
 Sp'een'y, Sp'een'ish, *a.* angry; melancholy
 Sp'een'd'm, *a.* shining, glossy
 Sp'een'd'id, *a.* showy, magnificent, sumptuous, pompous
 Sp'een'd'idly, *ad.* magnificently; pompously
 Sp'een'd'our, *s.* lustre, magnificence, pomp
 Sp'een'd'ous, *a.* having splendour
 Sp'een'etic, *s.* a peevish fretful person
 Sp'een'etic, *a.* fretful, peevish, angry
 Sp'een'ic, *a.* belonging to the spleen; dull
 Sp'een'tic, *s.* inflammation of the spleen
 Sp'een'tive, *a.* hot, fiery, passionate
 Sp'ent, *s.* a callous substance adhering to the shankbone of a horse

SUSPICION AND DISTRUST ARE THE GREATEST ENEMIES TO FRIENDSHIP.

SACRED TRUTHS SHOULD NEVER BE SACREDLY DISCOURSED ON.

- Splice, *s.* the juncture of the two ends of a rope without a knot
 Splice, *v. a.* to join ropes without a knot
 Splint, *s.* a thin wood used by surgeons
 Splint, *v. a.* to tear; to secure by splints
 Splin'ter, *s.* a thin piece of wood, bone, &c.
 Spliu'ter, *v. a.* to break into fragments
 Splin'tery, *a.* consisting of splinters
 Split, *v. a.* to cleave, divide, part, crack
 Spli'ter, *s.* one who splits
 Splin'ter, *s.* bustle, tumult
 Spod'umene, *s.* a kind of mineral
 Spoil, *s.* pillage, plunder, booty
 Spoil, *v.* to rob, to plunder; to corrupt
 Spoil'er, *s.* a robber, a plunderer, a pillager
 Spoil'ful, *a.* wasteful; rapacious
 Spoil'ing, *s.* plunder; waste
 Spoke, *s.* the bar of a wheel
 Spokesman, *s.* he who speaks for another
 Spoil'iate, *v. a.* to rob; to plunder
 Spolia'tion, *s.* act of robbery or privation
 Spouda'ic, Spouda'ical, *a.* pertaining to a spondee
 Spoud'ec, *s.* a foot of two long syllables
 Spoud'yle, *s.* a joint of the spine
 Sponge, Spunge, *s.* a soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water, &c.
 Sponge, *v.* to wipe away as with a sponge; to hang on others for maintenance
 Spon'giform, *a.* like sponge; soft and porous
 Spon'giness, *s.* softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge
 Spon'gious, *a.* full of small cavities
 Spon'gy, *a.* soft and porous like a sponge
 Spou'sal, *a.* relating to marriage
 Spou'sion, *s.* a becoming surety for another
 Spou'sor, *s.* a surety; godfather, proxy
 Spontane'ity, *s.* voluntariness; willingness
 Spontane'ous, *a.* voluntary, not compelled
 Spontane'ously, *ad.* voluntarily, freely
 Spontane'ousness, *s.* voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced
 Spoutoon', *s.* a kind of half-pike or halberd
 Spool, *s.* a small reed to wind yarn upon
 Spoom, *v. n.* to pass swiftly
 Spoon, *s.* a vessel used in eating liquids, &c.
 Spoon'bill, *s.* a large bird of the peucan kind
 Spoon'ing, *s.* scudding; a sea phrase
 Spoon'ful, *s.* as much as a spoon can hold
 Spoon'meat, *s.* food taken with a spoon
 Spora'des, *s. pl.* those stars which have never been brought into any constellation
 Spora'dic, Spora'dical, *a.* belonging to those diseases which affect but few persons at a time; opposed to epidemical
 Sport, *s.* diversion of the field, as hunting, &c.; merriment, mock, mirth, pla
 Sport, *v.* to divert, frolic, game, tr
 Sport'er, *s.* one who sports
 Sport'ful, *a.* merry, ludicrous, done in jest
 Sport'fully, *ad.* wantonly; merrily
 Sport'fulness, *s.* wantonness; play
 Sport'ingly, *ad.* in jest; in sport
 Sport'ive, *a.* gay, merry, playful, wanton
 Sport'iveness, *s.* gayety; wantonness
 Sport'less, *a.* joyless; sad
 Sports'man, *s.* one who loves hunting, &c.
 Sport'ulary, *a.* subsisting on alms or charitable contributions
 Sport'ute, *s.* an alms; a dole
 Spot, *s.* a blot, taint, disgrace; certain place
 Spot, *v. a.* to corrupt, disgrace, maculate
 Spot'less, *a.* pure, holy, immaculate, spotless
 Spot'lessness, *s.* state of being spotless
 Spot'tedness, *s.* the state of being spotted
 Spot'tiness, *s.* quality of being spotted
 Spot'ty, *a.* full of spots; maculated
 Spou'sal, *s.* marriage; nuptials
 Spou'sal, *a.* nuptial, bridal, conjugal
 Spouse, *v. a.* a husband or wife, married person
 Spouse, *v. a.* to espouse; to wed
 Spouseless, *a.* wanting a husband or wife
 Spout, *s.* a wooden gutter, pipe, cataract
 Spout, *v.* to pour or issue out with force
 Spouter, *s.* one who recites poetry, &c.
 Spout'ing, *s.* the act of pouring out with force; recitation; declamation
 Sprain, *s.* a violent extension of the ligaments without dislocation of the joint
 Sprain, *v. a.* to stretch the ligaments violently but without dislocation
 Sprat, *s.* a small sea-fish
 Sprawl, *v. n.* to struggle; to tumble or creep
 Spray, *s.* the extremity of a branch; foam of the sea
 Spread, *v.* to extend; to stretch; disseminate
 Spread, *s.* extent, compass, expansion
 Spreader, *s.* one that spreads
 Spreading, *s.* act of extending
 Spread'ing, *a.* extending over a large space
 Sprig, *v. a.* to mark or work with sprigs
 Sprig, *s.* a small branch or spray
 Sprig'gy, *a.* full of sprigs
 Spright, *s.* a spirit, shade, apparition; arrow
 Spright, *v. a.* to haunt as an apparition
 Spright'ful, *a.* brisk; gay; vigorous
 Spright'fully, *ad.* briskly; vigorously
 Spright'fulness, *s.* gayety; vivacity
 Spright'less, *a.* enervated; sluggish
 Spright'liness, *s.* liveliness, gayety, vivacity
 Spright'ly, *a.* gay, lively, vivacious
 Spring, *v.* to grow; start; bound; fire a mine
 Spring, *s.* a season of the year; elastic force; bound; fountain; cause; original
 Spring'-bok, *s.* an African animal of the antelope kind
 Springe, *s.* a noose that catches by a jerk
 Springe, *v. a.* to ensnare; to catch in a trap
 Spring'er, *s.* one who springs or rouses game
 Spring'halt, *s.* a lameness by which a horse twitches up his legs
 Spring'head, *s.* fountain; source
 Spring'iness, *s.* elasticity
 Spring'ing, *s.* the act of leaping; growth
 Spring'le, *s.* a springe; an elastic noose
 Spring'-tide, *s.* high tide at the new moon
 Spring'-wheat, *s.* wheat sown in the spring
 Spring'y, *a.* elastic; full of springs
 Sprinkle, *s.* a small quantity scattered
 Sprinkle, *v.* to scatter in small drops or masses; to wash; to wet
 Sprinkler, *s.* one who sprinkles
 Sprink'ling, *s.* a small quantity scattered
 Sprit, *v. n.* to shoot, to sprout out
 Sprit, *s.* a shoot, a sprout
 Sprite, *s.* a spirit, an incorporeal agent
 Sprit'ful, *a.* gay; lively; cheerful
 Sprit'fully, *ad.* with life and ardour
 Sprit'sail, *s.* the sail on a ship's bowsprit
 Sprod, *s.* a salmon in its second year
 Sprout, *v. n.* to shoot by vegetation
 Sprout, *s.* a shoot of a vegetable
 Sprouts, *s. pl.* young coleworts
 Spruce, *a.* neat, trim—*s.* kind of fir
 Spruce, *v. a.* to trim; to dress
 Spruce-beer, *s.* a kind of medicinal beer
 Spruce'ly, *ad.* in a nice manner
 Spruce'ness, *s.* neatness without elegance
 Sprue, *s.* matter formed in the mouth in certain diseases; scoria
 Sprunt, *v. n.* to spring up
 Sprunt, *s.* any thing short and stiff

Spud, *s.* a short knife; a kind of spade
 Spume, *s.* foam, froth—*v. n.* to foam
 Spumes'cence, *s.* frothiness; state of foaming
 Spumiferous, *a.* producing froth
 Spuminess, *s.* the quality of being spumy
 Spumous, Spu'my, *a.* frothy, foamy
 Spunge. [See Spouge.]
 Spun'ger, *s.* one who lives upon others
 Spun'ging-house, *s.* a bailiff's house
 Spunk, *s.* touchwood, rotten wood
 Spur, *v.* to prick with a spur; to incite
 Spur, *s.* a sharp point fixed to the heel; stimulus, incitement, instigation
 Spurious, *a.* speaking obscenely
 Spur'gall, *s.* a hurt occasioned by the too frequent use of the spur
 Spur'gall, *v. a.* to wound with a spur
 Spurge, *s.* a plant violently purgative
 Spurious, *a.* counterfeit, not legitimate
 Spuriously, *ad.* counterfeitedly; falsely
 Spuriousness, *s.* adulterateness
 Spur'ling, *s.* a small sea-fish
 Spurn, *v.* to kick; to reject; to treat with contempt—*s.* kick; insolent treatment
 Spurn'er, *s.* one who spurns
 Spurre, *s.* the sea-swallow
 Spurred, *a.* wearing spurs
 Spurrer, *s.* one who makes spurs
 Spurt, *v. n.* to fly out with a quick stream
 Spurt, *s.* a start or sudden fit; a hurry
 Spur'way, *s.* a right of horse-way
 Sputa'tion, *s.* the act of spitting
 Spu'tative, *a.* inclined to spit
 Spu'ter, *v.* to speak hastily; to spit much
 Spu'ter, *s.* moist matter thrown out in small
 Spu'ter, *s.* one that sputters [particles]
 Spu'tum, *s.* the saliva, the spittle
 Spy, *s.* one who watches another's motions
 Spy, *v. a.* to discover at a distance; search
 Spy'boat, *s.* a boat sent out for intelligence
 Spy'glass, *s.* a short telescope
 Spynism, *s.* the conduct of a spy
 Squab, *s.* a kind of sofa or couch
 Squab, *a.* unfeathered; thick and short
 Squab'bish, Squab'by, *a.* heavy; fleshy
 Squab'ble, *s.* a low brawl; a petty quarrel
 Squab'ble, *v. n.* to quarrel; to wrangle
 Squab'bler, *s.* a quarrelsome fellow
 Squab'pie, *s.* a pie made of many ingredients
 Squad, *s.* a company of armed men
 Squad'ron, *s.* a part of an army or fleet
 Squad'roned, *a.* formed into squadrons
 Squad'id, *a.* foul, nasty, filthy; ill-favoured
 Squad'ity, Squad'iness, *s.* the state or quality of being squalid
 Squall, *s.* sudden gust of wind; loud scream
 Squall, *v. n.* to scream suddenly
 Squall'er, *s.* screamer; one that screams
 Squally, *a.* windy; gusty (a sailor's word)
 Squallor, *s.* nastiness; coarseness
 Squam'form, *a.* having the form of scales
 Squam'iferous, *a.* bearing or having scales
 Squam'nose, Squam'ous, *a.* scaly; rough
 Squa'nder, *v. a.* to spend profusely; scatter
 Squa'nderer, *s.* a spendthrift; a waster
 Square, *a.* having right angles, cornered; strong; stout; equal; honest, fair, &c.
 Square, *s.* a regular figure; an instrument
 Square, *v.* to form with right angles; fit
 Square'ness, *s.* the state of being square
 Square-rigged, *a.* having the sails suspended to the yard from the middle
 Squa're-sail, *s.* a sail hung to the yard by the
 Squa'rish, *a.* nearly square [middle]
 Squa'rose, Squa'rous, *a.* rough, scaly
 Squash, *s.* any thing soft; a sudden fall

Squash, *v. a.* to crush into pulp
 Squat, *v. a.* to bruise or make flat
 Squat, *v. n.* to sit close to the ground
 Squat, *a.* cowering down; thick and short
 Squaw, *s.* (among the American Indians) a female or wife
 Squeak, *v. n.* to make a shrill noise, cry out
 Squeak, *s.* a shrill quick cry
 Squeak'er, *s.* one who cries shrilly
 Squeak'ing, *s.* the sound of a shrill cry
 Squeal, *v. a.* to cry as with pain—*s.* a continued cry of distress
 Squami'ferous, *a.* bearing or having scales
 Squeam'ish, *a.* weak-stomached; nice
 Squeam'ishly, *ad.* in a fastidious manner
 Squeam'ishness, *s.* delicacy, niceness, sickness
 Squa'sy, *a.* nice, squeam'ish, fastidious
 Squeeze, *v. a.* to press, crush, oppress
 Squeeze, *s.* compression; pressure
 Squeez'ing, *s.* act of squeezing
 Squelch, *s.* a flat fall on one side
 Squib, *s.* a small paper pipe with wild-fire; a lampoon—*v. n.* to lampoon
 Squill, *s.* a sea-onion; a fish; an insect
 Squin'ancy, *s.* inflammation in the throat
 Squint, *s.* an oblique look—*a.* looking awry
 Squint, *v. n.* to look obliquely or awry
 Squint'eyed, *a.* having the sight directed obliquely; indirect; malignant
 Squint'ing, *s.* the act of looking obliquely
 Squint'ingly, *ad.* with an oblique look
 Squire, *v. a.* to conduct a person—*s.* a title
 Squ'reship, *s.* rank and state of an esquire
 Squir'el, *s.* a small active animal
 Squirt, *s.* an instrument by which a quick stream is ejected; a small quick stream
 Squirt, *v.* to throw out in a quick stream
 Squirt'er, *s.* one that plies a squirt
 Stab, *s.* a wound with a sharp weapon
 Stab, *v. a.* to pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mentally by calumny
 Stabber, *s.* one who stabs; a murderer
 Stab'lement, *s.* support; firmness
 Stab'ility, *v. a.* to make stable
 Stab'ility, *s.* steadiness, fixedness, firmness
 Stable, *a.* fixed, constant; strong, firm
 Stable, *s.* a building for horses, &c.
 Stable, *v. n.* to dwell as beasts (the stable
 Stable'by, Stable'man, *s.* one who attends in
 Stable'ness, *s.* power to stand; steadiness
 Stab'ling, *s.* a house or room for beasts
 Stab'lish, *v. a.* to establish; to fix; to settle
 Stab'ly, *ad.* firmly; steadily
 Stacca'do, *s.* a pall, a fence
 Stacca'to [Ital.], *a.* short and distinct
 Stack, *s.* a pile of hay, corn, or wood; a row of chimneys or funnels
 Stack, *v. a.* to pile up regularly in ricks
 Stack'yard, *s.* an enclosure for stacks
 Stac'te, *s.* a valuable resinous liquid
 Stad'le, Stad'le, *s.* a support, a crutch; a young tree left standing when a wood is cut
 Stad'le-roof, *s.* the covering of a stack
 Stad'ium, *s.* a race-course; a space for combatants; the eighth part of a Roman mile
 Stad'holder, *s.* formerly the chief magistrate of the united provinces of Holland
 Staff, *s.* a stick; a prop; an ensign of office
 Staff'ish, *a.* stiff; harsh
 Stag, *s.* a red male deer five years old
 Stage, *s.* a theatre; place where any thing public is transacted; that part of a journey where a person takes fresh horses, &c.
 Sta'ge-coach, *s.* a coach that travels regular stages, and carries passengers
 Sta'ge-play, *s.* theatrical entertainment

[STA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[STA]

Stage-player, *s.* a theatrical performer
 Stager, *s.* a player; one who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner
 Stagery, *s.* scenic exhibition
 Stag-evil, *s.* a disease in horses
 Staggard, *s.* a four-year-old stag
 Stagger, *v.* to reel; faint; hesitate; alarm
 Stag-gering, *s.* the act of reeling
 Stag-geringly, *ad.* in a reeling manner
 Stag-gers, *s.* vertigo in horses; madness
 Stagnancy, *s.* the state of being without motion or ventilation
 Stagnant, *a.* not flowing or agitated
 Stagnate, *v. n.* to have no course or stream
 Stagnation, *s.* a stop of course or motion
 Stag-worm, *s.* an insect troublesome to deer
 Stagyrite, *s.* an appellation given to Aristotle, from Stagyra, the place of his birth
 Staid, *a.* sober, grave, regular
 Staidness, *s.* sobriety; gravity
 Stain, *v. a.* to blot, maculate; disgrace
 Stain, *s.* a blot, taint of guilt, shame
 Stainer, *s.* one who stains; a dyer
 Stainless, *a.* free from blots or spots
 Stair, *s.* a step to ascend a house, &c. by
 Stair-case, *s.* a whole set of stairs
 Stairth, *s.* a repository and mart for coals
 Stake, *s.* a post; wager; pledge; hazard
 Stake, *v. a.* to defend with stakes; wager
 Stalactical, *a.* resembling an icicle
 Stalactiform, *a.* formed like an icicle
 Stalactites, *s. pl.* spar in the form of icicles
 Stalagmites, *s.* spar formed like drops
 Stalagmitic, *a.* having the form of stalagmite
 Stale, *s.* a handle; the urine of cattle
 Stale, *a.* not fresh; old, worn out of notice
 Stale, *v. n.* to make water
 Stalely, *ad.* of old; of long time
 Staleness, *s.* oldness, not freshness
 Stalk, *v. n.* to walk stately—*s.* a stem
 Stalked, *a.* having a stalk
 Stalker, *s.* one who stalks
 Stalking-horse, *s.* a horse used by fowlers to conceal themselves from the game
 Stalky, *a.* as hard as a stalk
 Stall, *s.* a crib for horses, &c.; a booth
 Stall, *v. a.* to keep in a stall or stable
 Stallage, *s.* rent paid for a stall
 Stall-fed, *a.* fed not with grass, but dry food
 Stallion, *s.* a horse not castrated
 Stalworth, *a.* brave; becoming a knight
 Stamen, *s.* one of those fine threads growing in flowers; foundation
 Stamened, *a.* furnished with stamens
 Stamina, *s.* first principles of any thing; solids of a human body
 Staminal, Staminate, *a.* composed of threads
 Stamineous, *a.* consisting of threads [pistil
 Stamini-form, *a.* having stamens without a
 Stamel, *s.* a kind of red colour
 Stammer, *v. n.* to falter in one's speech
 Stammerer, *s.* one who stammers
 Stammering, *s.* an impediment in speech
 Stammeringly, *ad.* with hesitation in speaking
 Stamp, *s.* any instrument to make an impression; character, good or bad; a mark set upon papers or parchments, denoting the amount of duty paid thereon
 Stamp, *v.* to strike with the foot; to mark
 Stamp-mill, *s.* an engine for breaking ore
 Stamp-office, *s.* the office where stamps are delivered
 Stanch, *a.* sound, firm; trusty; hearty
 Stanch, *v. a.* to stop blood, &c. running
 Stanchion, *s.* a prop, a support
 Stanchless, *a.* that cannot be stopped

Stanchness, *s.* soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence
 Stand, *v.* to be upon the feet, remain erect, halt; offer as a candidate; persist; abide
 Stand, *s.* a station, post; halt; perplexity
 Standard, *s.* an ensign in war; a fixed weight; a measure; undoubted authority
 Standard-bearer, *s.* one who bears a standard or ensign
 Standel, *s.* a tree of long standing
 Stand'er, *s.* one who stands; an old tree
 Standing, *s.* continuance; station; rank
 Standing, *part. a.* established, settled, lasting; stagnant; not transitory
 Standish, *s.* a case for pen and ink
 Stang, *s.* a measure of land, a perch
 Stan'ary, *s.* the mines and places where tin is dug and refined
 Stan'ary, *a.* relating to the tin-works
 Stan'ie, *a.* pertaining to tin
 Stan'yel, *s.* the common stone-hawk
 Stan'za, *s.* a certain number of lines of poetry regularly adjusted to each other
 Stappazin, *s.* a kind of warbling bird
 Staple, *s.* a settled mart, an established emporium; a loop of iron
 Staple, *a.* settled, established in commerce
 Stapler, *s.* a dealer (as a wool-stapler)
 Star, *s.* a luminous globe in the heavens
 Star, *v. a.* to adorn with stars; to bespangle
 Star-Apple, *s.* a soft fleshy fruit of America
 Star-board, *s.* the right side of a ship, &c.
 Starch, *s.* a substance made of flour or potatoes to stiffen linen with
 Starch, *v. a.* to stiffen with starch
 Starch, Starch'y, *a.* precise, formal, stiff
 Star-chamber, *s.* a criminal court of equity
 Starched, *a.* stiffened with starch; formal
 Starch'er, *s.* one whose trade is to starch
 Starch'y, *ad.* stiffly; precisely
 Starchness, *s.* stiffness; preciseness
 Stare, *s.* a fixed look; the staring
 Stare, *v. n.* to look with wonder, &c.
 Star'er, *s.* one who looks with fixed eyes
 Star'fish, *s.* a genus of marine animals having radiated bodies
 Star-gazer, *s.* an astronomer or astrologer
 Star-gazing, *s.* the act of viewing the stars
 Star-hawk, *s.* a species of hawk
 Stars, *a.* stiff; strong; full; simple, plain;—*ad.* wholly; entirely; absolutely
 Starless, *a.* having no light of stars
 Starlight, *s.* light from the lustre of the stars
 Starlight, *a.* lighted by the stars
 Starlike, *a.* bright; pointed as a star
 Starling, *s.* a bird; a defence to the piers of bridges in a river
 Star-paved, *a.* set or studded with stars
 Star-proof, *a.* impervious to the light of the stars
 Starred, *a.* decorated with stars [stars
 Starry, *a.* consisting of or like stars
 Star-shoot, *s.* an emission from a star
 Star-stone, *s.* a kind of stone having joints resembling the form of a star
 Start, *v.* to rise or move suddenly; propose
 Start, *s.* a motion of terror, quick spring—a projection; a push; a tail
 Start'er, *s.* one that shrinks from his purpose
 Startful, *a.* apt to start; skittish
 Startfulness, *s.* aptness to start
 Start'ing, *s.* the act of moving suddenly
 Start'ingly, *ad.* by fits or starts [race begins
 Start'ing-post, *s.* the barrier from which the start'ish, Start'ish, *a.* apt to start
 Startle, *v.* to start by surprise or fright; to fright, shock, impress with sudden terror

SOBRIETY, TEMPERANCE, AND TRANQUILITY, ARE NATURE'S BEST PHYSICIANS.

SENSUAL PLEASURES DEGRADE MEN BELOW THE BRUTE CREATION.

[STE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[STE]

SLOTH WEARS OUT THE BODY. WHILE IT CORRODES THE MIND.

SWEET AND SOUND IS THE SLEEP OF AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN.

Startle, *s.* sudden alarm; shock
 Start'up, *s.* a kind of high shoe; one that comes suddenly into notice
 Starve, *v.* to kill with hunger or cold
 Star'ving, *s.* a poor lean animal—a. hungry
 Star'wort, *s.* a plant; elecampane
 Sta'tary, *a.* fixed, settled, determined
 State, *s.* a condition, dignity; a republic
 State, *v. a.* to settle, separate, represent
 Sta'tedly, *ad.* regularly; not occasionally
 Sta'teless, *a.* without pomp
 Sta'teliness, *s.* grandeur, dignity, pride
 Sta'tely, *a.* pompous, august, elevated
 Sta'tely, *ad.* majestically, proudly
 Sta'tement, *s.* the arrangement of facts
 Sta'te-monger, *s.* an over-busy politician
 Sta'te-room, *s.* a magnificent room in a palace
 Sta'tesman, *s.* one employed in public affairs; one versed in the arts of government; a politician
 Sta'tesmanship, *s.* the qualifications or employment of a statesman
 Sta'teswoman, *s.* a busy meddling woman who interferes in state affairs
 Sta'tic, Sta'tical, *a.* relating to weighing
 Sta'tics, *s.* the science of weighing bodies
 Sta'tion, *s.* act of standing; post; rank
 Sta'tion, *v. a.* to place in a certain post, &c.
 Sta'tional, *a.* pertaining to a station
 Sta'tionary, *a.* fixed; not progressive
 Sta'tioner, *s.* a dealer in paper, &c.
 Sta'tionery, *s.* the articles sold by a stationer
 Sta'tionery, *a.* belonging to a stationer
 Sta'tion-house, *s.* a building in which a body of policemen are stationed
 Sta'tive, *a.* belonging to a fixed camp
 Sta'tist, *s.* a statesman, a politician
 Sta'tistic, Sta'tistical, *a.* political; relating to the resources of a nation
 Sta'tistics, *s.* that part of municipal philosophy which states and defines the situation, strength, and resources of a nation
 Sta'tocele, *s.* a kind of rupture of the scrotum
 Sta'tuary, *s.* a carver of images
 Sta'tue, *s.* an image of metal, stone, &c.
 Sta'ture, *s.* the height of any animal
 Sta'tutable, *a.* acting according to statute
 Sta'tutably, *ad.* agreeably with the statute
 Sta'tute, *s.* an act of parliament, law, edict
 Sta'tutory, *a.* enacted by statute [tone
 Sta'trolite, Sta'trolide, *s.* a mineral, harmo-
 Stave, *s.* a metrical portion; a verse
 Stave, *v.* to break in pieces; push off; fight
 Staves, *s.* the plural of Staff
 Stay, *v.* to continue in a place; stop; prop
 Stay, *s.* continuance in a place; stop; prop
 Stay'ed, *a.* settled, fixed, serious, grave
 Stay'edness, *s.* moderation; gravity
 Stay'er, *s.* that which restrains or props
 Stay'face, *s.* a lace with which women fasten their stays
 Stay'less, *a.* not making stop or delay
 Stay'maker, *s.* one who makes stays
 Stay'tackle, *s.* the tackle on ship-board for hoisting heavy weights
 Stays, *s.* bodice for women; any support, &c.
 Stay'sails, *s. pl.* the sails of a ship that are fastened to rings which slide on the stays
 Stead, *s.* place; room; use; help; frame
 Stead, *v. a.* to help, to support, to assist
 Stead'fast, *a.* firm, fixed, constant, resolute
 Stead'fastly, *ad.* firmly, constantly
 Stead'fastness, *s.* firmness; resolution
 Stead'ily, *ad.* without variation or shaking
 Stead'iness, *s.* firmness, unvaried conduct
 Stead'y, *v. a.* to make steady

Stead'y, *a.* firm, not fickle, not wavering
 Steak, Stake, *s.* a slice of flesh, a collar
 Steal, *v.* to take by theft; to pass silently
 Steal'er, *s.* one who steals; a thief
 Steal'ing, *s.* the act or practice of theft
 Steal'ingly, *ad.* silyly; by secret means
 Stealth, *s.* the act of stealing, secret act
 Stealth'ily, *ad.* performed quietly
 Stealth'y, *a.* done clandestinely and silently
 Steam, *v. n.* to send up vapours
 Steam, *s.* the vapour of hot liquor, &c.
 Steam'-boat, *s.* a vessel navigated by the power of steam
 Steam'-engine, *s.* an engine acted upon by the expansive force of steam, and generally used for impelling machinery where great power is required
 Steam'er, *s.* a vessel propelled by steam
 Stean, *s.* a vessel of stone; a jar
 Ste'arin, *s.* the solid element of animal fat
 Ste'atite, *s.* soap-stone
 Steatit'ic, *a.* pertaining to soap-stone
 Ste'atoccele, *s.* a swelling of the scrotum
 Steato'ma, *s.* a species of wen
 Steatom'atous, *a.* of the nature of a wen
 Steed, *s.* a horse, horse for state, war, &c.
 Steel, *s.* iron refined by fire; a weapon
 Steel, *v. a.* to point with steel; to harden
 Steel, *a.* made of steel
 Steel'iness, *s.* great hardness
 Steel'y, *a.* made of steel; hard, firm
 Steel'yard, *s.* a kind of balance for weighing
 Steen, *s.* a fictitious vessel of clay or stone
 Steep, *a.* rising or descending with great inclination; of a difficult ascent
 Steep, *s.* a precipice—*v. a.* to soak in liquor
 Stee'ple, *s.* a turret of a church, a spire
 Stee'ple-chase, *s.* the term given oy hunters to a chase in a direct line
 Stee'pled, *a.* adorned as with towers
 Stee'ple-house, *s.* a term given by separatists to the established churches
 Stee'ply, *ad.* with precipitous declivity
 Steep'iness, *s.* precipitous declivity
 Steep'y, *a.* steep, perpendicular, inclining
 Steer, *s.* a young ox—*v.* to guide a ship
 Steer'age, *s.* the act of steering; an apartment before the great cabin of a ship
 Steer'er, *s.* a steersman; a pilot
 Steer'ing, *s.* the art of guiding a ship
 Steer'ing wheel, *s.* the wheel by which a ship is steered
 Steer'less, *a.* having no steer or rudder
 Steer'sman, *s.* he who steers a ship
 Steganog'raphist, *s.* one who practises the art of secret writing
 Steganog'raphy, *s.* the art of secret writing
 Stegno'tic, *s.* an astringent medicine
 Stegno'tic, *a.* binding, making costive
 Stein'heilite, *s.* a mineral, a variety of iolite
 Ste'le, *s.* a sepulchral pillar
 Ste'leebite, *s.* a fine kind of stonax
 Ste'lar, Ste'lary, *a.* relating to the stars
 Ste'late, Ste'lated, *a.* pointed as a star
 Stella'tion, *s.* emission of light as from a star
 Stell'iferous, *a.* having stars
 Stell'iform, *a.* shaped like a star
 Stell'ify, *v. a.* to turn into a star
 Ste'lion, .. a newt; a spotted lizard
 Ste'lite, *s.* a petrification of the star-fish
 Ste'lochite, *s.* a name of the osteocolla
 Stelog'raphy, *s.* an inscription on a pillar
 Stem, *s.* a stalk; twig; family, race, generation; a ship's prow or fore part
 Stem, *v. a.* to oppose a current, to stop
 Stem'less, *a.* having no stem

- Stench, *s.* a stink, a bad smell
 Stencil, *s.* a piece of thin leather or oil-cloth used in painting paper-hangings
 Stencil, *v. a.* to paint with stencils
 Stenciling, *s.* art of painting with stencils
 Stenographer, *s.* one skilled in short-hand writing
 Stenographic, Stenographical, *a.* pertaining to short hand
 Stenography, *s.* short-hand writing
 Stentorian, Stentorophonie, *a.* loud, uncommonly loud (from Stentor, a Grecian herald, who was said to have a voice as loud as the united voices of fifty men)
 Step, *v. n.* to move with the feet, to walk
 Step, *s.* footstep; action; round of a ladder
 Step-dame, Step-mother, *s.* a mother-in-law
 Step-daughter, *s.* a daughter-in-law
 Step-father, *s.* a father-in-law
 Steppe, *s.* a wide tract of uncultivated land
 Stepping-stone, *s.* a stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt
 Step-stone, *s.* a stone step before a door
 Stercoraceous, *a.* belonging to dung
 Stercorary, *s.* a place for preserving dung
 Stercoration, *s.* the act of dunging
 Stere, *s.* the French unit for solid measure
 Stereographic, *a.* delineated on a plane
 Stereographically, *ad.* by stereography
 Stereography, *s.* the art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane
 Stereometrical, *a.* pertaining to sterometry
 Stereometry, *s.* the art of measuring solid bodies to find their contents
 Stereorian, Stereoranist, *s.* one of a particular sect of the Romish church
 Stereotomical, *a.* pertaining to stereotomy
 Stereotomy, *s.* the art of cutting solids
 Stereotype, *s.* a type-metal plate to print from at the letter-press
 Stereotype, *v. a.* to make type-metal plates to print from at the letter-press [types
 Stereotype, *a.* pertaining to fixed metallic
 Stereotype, *s.* one who stereotypes
 Stereotypographer, *s.* a stereotype printer
 Stereotypographically, *ad.* after the manner of stereotype printing [printing
 Stereotypography, *s.* the art of stereotype
 Sterile, Sterile, *a.* barren, unfruitful, dry
 Sterility, *s.* barrenness, unfruitfulness
 Sterilize, *v. a.* to make barren [rivers
 Sterlet, *s.* a fish of the Caspian Sea and its
 Sterling, *s.* English coin; standard rate
 Sterling, *a.* genuine; lawful English coin
 Stern, *a.* severe of look or manners, harsh
 Stern, *s.* the hindmost part of a ship
 Sternal, *a.* pertaining to the breast-bone
 Stern-chase, *s.* a cannon in a ship's stern
 Sternly, *ad.* severely, harshly, rigidly
 Sternmost, *a.* farthest in the rear
 Sternness, *s.* severity of look or manners
 Sternum, Sternum, *s.* the breast-bone
 Sternutation, *s.* the act of sneezing
 Sternutative, *a.* apt to cause sneezing
 Sternutatory, *a.* having the quality of sneezing—*s.* a powder to excite sneezing
 Sterquilinous, *a.* mean; stinking; dirty
 Stethoscope, *s.* an instrument in modern surgery applied to the breast-bone, in order to discover the nature of an internal disease
 Stew, *v.* to seethe slowly—*s.* a hot-house, a brothel; meat stewed; confusion
 Steward, *s.* a manager of another's affairs
 Stewardship, *s.* the office of a steward
 Stewardry, *s.* an overseer or superintendent
 Stewing, *s.* the act of seething slowly
 Stewish, *a.* sultry a brothel
 Stew-pan, *s.* a pan used for stewing
 Stiffling, *a.* antimoual; like antimony
 Stibiated, *a.* impregnated with antimony
 Stibium, *s.* antimony
 Stick, *s.* a small piece of wood; a staff
 Stick, *v.* to fasten on; adhere; scruple
 Stickiness, *s.* adhesive quality; tenacity
 Stickle, *v. n.* to contend with obstinacy; to act a part between opposites
 Stickle-back, *s.* a very small fish
 Sticker, *s.* a busybody; a zealot in any public affair; an obstinate contender
 Sticky, *a.* viscous, adhesive, glutinous
 Stiff, *a.* inflexible, harsh, formal, strong
 Stiffen, *v.* to make or grow stiff, be hardened, grow obstinate, become unpleasant
 Stiffening, *s.* that which makes stiff
 Stiffly, *ad.* rigidly, inflexibly, stubbornly
 Stiff-necked, *a.* stubborn, contumacious
 Stiffness, *s.* obstinacy, inflexibility
 Stifle, *s.* the first joint above a horse's thigh next the buttock
 Stifle, *v.* to suffocate, suppress, extinguish
 Stigma, *s.* a brand, a mark of infamy
 Stigmata, *s. pl.* the pores of the bodies of insects communicating with the air-vessels
 Stigmatic, *a.* branded or marked with some token of infamy or deformity
 Stigmatically, *ad.* with a mark of Infamy
 Stigmatize, *v. a.* to mark with infamy
 Stigmonancy, *s.* divination performed by writing on the bark of a tree
 Stillar, *a.* belonging to the stile of a dial
 Stillite, *s.* a mineral of a pearly lustre
 Stile, *s.* steps into a field; pin of a sundial
 Stiletto, *s.* a small dagger or tack
 Still, *v. a.* to silence, quiet, appease, distil
 Still, *a.* silent, calm—*ad.* nevertheless
 Still, *s.* a vessel for distillation; silence
 Stillatious, *a.* drawn by a still
 Stillatory, *s.* a still; a laboratory
 Stillborn, *a.* dead in the birth, born lifeless
 Stillieid, *s.* a succession of drops
 Stillieidious, *a.* falling in drops
 Still-life, *s.* things having only vegetable life
 Stillness, *s.* calmness, quietness, silence
 Stilly, *ad.* silently; gently; calmly
 Stilt, *v. a.* to raise on stilts
 Stilts, *s.* walking supports used by boys
 Stimulant, *s.* a stimulating medicine
 Stimulant, Stimulative, *a.* stimulating
 Stimulate, *v. a.* to excite, egg on, spur on
 Stimulation, *s.* an excitement, pungency
 Stimulative, *s.* a provocative; excitement
 Stimulator, *s.* one who stimulates
 Stimulus, *s.* a powerful excitement
 Sting, *v. a.* to pierce or wound with a sting
 Sting, *s.* a sharp point with which some animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the point in the last verse
 Stinger, *s.* whatever stings or vexes
 Stingily, *ad.* with mean covetousness
 Stinginess, *s.* covetousness, niggardliness
 Stingless, *a.* having no sting
 Stingo, *s.* fine old strong beer
 Stingy, *a.* covetous, niggardly, avaricious
 Stink, *s.* an offensive smell, a stench
 Stink, *v. n.* to emit an offensive smell
 Stinkard, *s.* a mean stinking fellow
 Stinker, *s.* something offensive to the smell
 Stinkingly, *ad.* with a stink
 Stinkpot, *s.* a kind of hand grenade, filled with a stinking composition
 Stint, *s.* limit; a quantity assigned; a bend
 Stint, *v. a.* to bound, to limit, to restrain

[STO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[STO]

Stint'er, *s.* whatever or whoever stints
 Stip'e'l, *s.* (in botany) an appendix at the base of the folioles
 Stip'end, *s.* wages, salary, settled pay
 Stip'end, *v. a.* to pay by settled wages
 Stipendiary, *s.* one who serves for a stipend
 Stipendiary, *a.* receiving a salary
 Stip'itate, *a.* (in botany) supported by a stipe
 Stip'ple, *v.* to engrave in dots
 Stip'pling, *s.* engraving by dots
 Stip'ple, [See Styptic].
 Stip'ula, Stip'ule, *s.* a leafy appendage to leaves or footstalks of plants
 Stipula'ceous, Stip'ular, *a.* formed of stipules
 Stip'ulate, *a.* having stipules
 Stip'ulate, *v. n.* to contract, to settle terms
 Stipulation, *s.* a bargain; a contract
 Stipulator, *s.* one who contracts or bargains
 Stir, *v.* to move, agitate, incite, rise
 Stir, *s.* tumult, bustle, commotion
 Stirled, *a.* adorned with pendants like Stir'ious, *a.* resembling icicles [icicles]
 Stir'rer, *s.* one in motion; an early riser
 Stir'ring, *a.* active; busy
 Stirrup, *s.* an iron for a horseman's foot
 Stirrup-leather, *s.* the strap supporting the stirrup
 Stitch, *v.* to sew with a needle; join, unite
 Stitch, *s.* a sharp pain in the side, &c.
 Stitch'ing, *s.* the act of sewing
 Swith'y, *s.* a smith's shop; an anvil
 Swith'y, *v. a.* to form on the anvil
 Stive, *v. a.* to puff up close; to make hot
 Silver, *s.* a Dutch copper coin
 Stout, *s.* an animal of the weasel kind
 Stocca'de, Stocca'do, *s.* a thrust with a rapier
 Stock, *s.* the trunk or body of a plant; a log; linen for the neck; lineage; quantity; fund of money; frame of a gun, &c.
 Stock, *v. a.* to store, to lay in store
 Stocka'de, *s.* a barrier or defence of pointed stakes fastened in the ground—*v. a.* to fortify with sharpened stakes
 Stocka'stic, *a.* able to conjecture
 Stock'broker, *s.* one who deals in stock, or the public funds
 Stock'dove, *s.* a kind of wild pigeon
 Stock'fish, *s.* a cod dried without salt
 Stock'gillyflower, *s.* a plant
 Stock'holder, *s.* a proprietor of stock in the
 Stock'ing, *s.* a covering for the leg [funds]
 Stock'jobber, *s.* one who deals in stock
 Stock'jobbing, *s.* the act of buying and selling stock in the public funds
 Stock'lock, *s.* a lock fixed in wood
 Stocks, *s.* a prison for the legs; a frame of timber, &c. on which ships are built
 Stock'till, *a.* motionless as logs
 Stock'y, *a.* thick and firm; stout
 Sto'ic, *s.* a philosopher of the sect of Zeno
 Sto'ical, *a.* pertaining to the Stoics
 Sto'ically, *ad.* austere; coldly
 Sto'icalness, *s.* the state of being stoical
 Sto'icism, *s.* the opinions of the Stoics
 Sto'ker, *s.* one who looks after the fire
 Stole, *s.* a long vest; a royal robe
 Stolid, *a.* stupid; foolish
 Stolidity, *s.* stupidity; want of sense
 Stomatiferous, *a.* (in botany) producing
 Stoma's, *s.* a sacred aperture [suckers]
 Stom'ach, *s.* the ventricle of digestion; appetite; anger; sullenness; pride
 Stom'ach, *v.* to resent, to be violently angry
 Stom'acher, *s.* an ornament for the breast
 Stom'achful, *a.* sullen; stubborn
 Stom'achfulness, *s.* stubbornness

Stomach'ic, *s.* a medicine for the stomach
 Stomach'ic, *a.* relating to the stomach
 Stom'achless, *a.* wanting an appetite
 Stone, *s.* a mineral not ductile or malleable; a gem; a concretion in the bladder or kidneys; a weight of 14lb. &c.; the case which contains the seeds of some fruits
 Stone, *a.* made of or like stone
 Stone, *v. a.* to pelt or kill with stones
 Stone-blind, *a.* entirely blind
 Stone-bow, *s.* across bow for projecting stone
 Stone's-cast, Stone's-throw, *s.* distance to which a stone may be thrown
 Stone-chatter, *s.* a kind of bird
 Stone'cray, *s.* a distemper in hawks
 Stone'crop, *s.* a sort of herb
 Stone'cutter, *s.* a hewer of stones
 Stone-cutting, *s.* the business of hewing
 Stone-dead, *a.* as lifeless as a stone [stone]
 Stone-fruit, *s.* plums, apricots, peaches, &c.
 Stone-hearted, *a.* hard-hearted, cruel
 Stonehorse, *s.* a horse not castrated
 Stone-pit, *s.* a quarry where stones are dug
 Stone'pitch, *s.* hard inspissated pitch
 Stone'r, *s.* one who kills with stones
 Stone-ware, *s.* coarse potter's ware
 Stone-work, *s.* building of stone
 Stoniness, *s.* the state of being stony
 Stony, *a.* made of or full of stones; hard
 Stook, *s.* a shock of corn containing twelve sheaves—*v. a.* to set up sheaves in stooks
 Stool, *s.* a seat without a back; an evacuation
 Stool'ball, *s.* a kind of game with balls
 Stoom, *v. a.* to put ingredients into wine
 Stoop, *v. n.* to bend, to yield, to submit
 Stoop, *s.* a measure of two quarts [dignity]
 Stoop, *s.* inclination forward; descent from
 Stoop'er, *s.* one who bends the body forward
 Stoop'ingly, *ad.* with an inclination forward
 Stool'er, *s.* a small Dutch silver coin
 Stop, *v. a.* to hinder, close up, obstruct
 Stop, *s.* a pause or stand; prohibition; point in writing; regulation in music, &c.
 Stop'cock, *s.* a pipe made to let out liquor stopped by turning a cock
 Stop'gap, *s.* a temporary expedient
 Stop'page, *s.* an obstruction, hindrance
 Stop'ple, Stop'per, *s.* that by which the mouth or hole of a vessel is stopped
 Stop'rage, *s.* the act of depositing for safety; the charge for keeping goods in store
 Sto'rax, *s.* the name of a tree and its gum
 Store, *s.* plenty, abundance; a warehouse
 Store, *v. a.* to furnish, replenish, lay up
 Storehouse, *s.* a magazine, a treasury
 Storekeeper, *s.* he who has the care of stores
 Storge, *s.* natural affection, parental instinct
 Sto'ried, *a.* furnished with stories; adorned with historical pictures
 Stork, *s.* a bird of passage
 Storm, *s.* a tempest; assault; sedition
 Storm, *v.* to attack by open force, to rage
 Storm'beat, *a.* injured by storm
 Storm'ness, *s.* state of being stormy
 Storm'y, *a.* violent, tempestuous
 Sto'ry, *s.* a narrative, a tale; flight of rooms
 Sto'ry, *v. a.* to tell in history; to relate
 Sto'ryteller, *s.* one who relates tales
 Stot, *s.* a castrated male calf in its first year
 Stour, *s.* a river; a stream
 Stout, *s.* a name for old strong beer
 Stout, *a.* strong, brave, firm, intrepid, lusty
 Stoutly, *ad.* boldly, lustily, obstinately
 Stout'ness, *s.* strength, fortitude, obstinacy
 Stove, *v. a.* to keep warm in a hot-house
 Stove, *s.* a hot-house; a place to make fire in

SWEET IS THE LOOK OF SORROW WHEN THE HEART TRULY REPENTS.

SOME DO FIRST, THINK AFTERWARDS, AND REPENT FOR EVER.

[STR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[STR]

SECURITY BEGETS DANGER, AND PROSPERITY IS THE MOTHER OF PRIDE.

Sto'ver, *s.* fodder for cattle; hay or straw
 Stow, *v. a.* to lay up in order, and close
 Stowage, *s.* a place where goods may be stowed or laid up; a being laid up
 Strabism, Strabis'mus, *s.* a squinting; act of looking askint
 Straddle, *v. n.* to walk wide and awkwardly
 Straggle, *v. n.* to wander dispersedly, to rove, to ramble; to exuberate
 Straggler, *s.* a wanderer; a rover
 Strah'stem, *s.* a mineral, the actinolite
 Straight, *a.* not crooked; right; narrow
 Straight, Straightway, *ad.* immediately
 Straighten, *v. a.* to make straight
 Straightforth, *ad.* directly; therefore
 Straightly, *ad.* in a right line; tightly
 Straightness, *s.* rectitude; tightness
 Strai'ks, *s.* strong iron plates on the joints of the tire of a cannon-wheel
 Strain, *v.* to squeeze through something; to force; to constrain
 Strain, *s.* style of speaking; song; note; rank; character; turn; tendency
 Strain'able, *a.* capable of being pushed beyond the proper extent
 Strain'er, *s.* an instrument for filtration
 Strain'ing, *s.* the act of filtration
 Strait, *a.* narrow, close, difficult, not wide
 Strait, *s.* a narrow pass or frith; difficulty
 Strait, *v. a.* to put to difficulties
 Strait'en, *v. a.* to make narrow, to confine
 Strait'faced, *a.* stiff; constrained
 Straitly, *ad.* narrowly, strictly, rigorously
 Strait'ness, *s.* narrowness, rigour, distress
 Strait-waist'coat, *s.* an instrument to confine the limbs of a deranged person
 Strake, *s.* a plate of iron; streak
 Strain'ous, *a.* strawy; consisting of straw; light; chaffy
 Strand, *s.* the sea-beach; verge of any river
 Strand, *v.* to drive or force on the shallows
 Strange, *a.* foreign; wonderful, odd
 Strange, *interj.* an expression of wonder
 Strangely, *ad.* wonderfully, uncommonly
 Strangeness, *s.* foreignness; distance of behaviour; uncouthness
 Stranger, *s.* a foreigner, one unacquainted
 Stran'gle, *v. a.* to choke, suffocate, suppress
 Stran'gler, *s.* one who strangles
 Stran'gles, *s. pl.* a disease in horses
 Stran'gling, *s.* death by stopping the breath
 Stran'gulated, *a.* compressed
 Strangulation, *s.* the act of strangling
 Stran'gory, *s.* difficulty of urine with pain
 Strap, *s.* a long narrow thong of leather
 Strap, *v. a.* to beat with a strap
 Strappa'do, *s.* chastisement with a strap
 Strapping, *a.* large, vast, well-grown
 Strata, *s.* beds or layers of different matters
 Stratagem, *s.* an artifice in war; a trick
 Stratagemical, *a.* full of stratagems
 Strat'eges, Strat'egus, *s.* an Athenian general officer
 Strat'egic, Strat'egical, *a.* that may be effected by stratagem; pertaining to strategy
 Strat'egy, *s.* military science; that branch of tactics which teaches how to conduct an army when contending with an enemy
 Strath, *s.* a vale, a bottom
 Stratification, *s.* arrangement of different substances in beds or layers
 Strath'y, *v. a.* to range in beds or layers
 Stratigraphical, *a.* describing the strata
 Stratoc'arcy, *s.* a military government
 Stratoc'ic, *a.* warlike, military
 Stratum, *s.* a bed or layer of earth, &c.

Straw, *s.* the stalk on which corn grows
 Straw'berry, *s.* a fine summer fruit
 Straw'built, *a.* made up of straw
 Straw'colour, *s.* a light yellow colour
 Straw'coloured, *a.* of a light yellow colour
 Straw'y, *a.* made of straw; like straw
 Stray, *v. n.* to wander, rove, err, deviate
 Stray, *s.* any thing lost by wandering
 Stray'er, *s.* one who strays; a wanderer
 Streak, *s.* a line of colour, stripe tract
 Streak, *v. a.* to stripe, variegate, mottle
 Streak'y, *a.* striped, variegated by lines
 Stream, *s.* a running water, a current
 Stream, *v.* to flow, to issue continually
 Stream'er, *s.* an ensign, flag, pennon
 Stream'let, *s.* a small stream
 Stream'tin, *s.* tin found beneath the surface of alluvial ground
 Stream'y, *a.* flowing with a current
 Street, *s.* a paved way between houses
 Street'walker, *s.* a common prostitute
 Strength, *s.* force, vigour, armament
 Strengthen, *v.* to make strong, to confirm
 Strengthen'er, *s.* that which makes strong
 Strength'less, *a.* deprived of strength
 Stre'nous, *a.* bold, active, brave, zealous
 Stre'nousness, *ad.* vigorously, zealously
 Stre'nousness, *s.* earnestness; laboriousness
 Strep'ent, *a.* making a loud hoarse noise
 Strep'orous, *a.* noisy, jarring, hoarse
 Stress, *s.* importance; violence, force
 Stretch, *v. a.* to extend, expand, draw out
 Stretch, *s.* extension, reach, struggle
 Stretch'er, *s.* any thing used for extension; the wood against which rowers set their feet; one who stretches; a support
 Strew, Strow, *v. a.* to spread by scattering
 Strewing, *s.* the act of scattering
 Stria, *s.* small channels in cockle-shells, &c.
 Striate, Striated, *a.* formed in striae
 Stri'ature, *s.* disposition of striae
 Strick'en, *part.* beaten, smitten, advanced
 Strickle, *s.* the board which strikes the corn in a measure to level it
 Strict, *a.* exact, rigorous, severe, confined
 Strictly, *ad.* exactly, rigorously, accurately
 Strict'ness, *s.* exactness; severity; rigour
 Stric'ture, *s.* a contraction; a slight touch
 Stride, *s.* a long step—*v.* to make long steps
 Strid'or, *s.* a quick loud noise; a clap
 Strid'ulous, *a.* hissing; creaking
 Strife, *s.* contention, contest, discord
 Strif'eful, *a.* contentious; discordant
 Strig'ment, *s.* scrapings, dross, filth
 Strig'uous, *a.* (in botany) set with stiff lanceolate bristles
 Strike, *v.* to hit with a blow; impress; stamp; lower; make a bargain; be stranded
 Strike, *s.* a bushel; a dry measure
 Strike-block, *s.* a kind of joiner's plane
 Stri'ker, *s.* a person or thing that strikes
 Strik'ing, *part.* *a.* affecting, surprising
 Strik'ingly, *ad.* so as to affect or surprise
 Strik'ingness, *s.* the power of surprising
 String, *s.* a slender rope; cord; series
 String, *v. a.* to furnish with strings; to file
 String'ed, *a.* having or produced by strings
 String'ent, *a.* binding, contracting
 String'ent, *s.* a disorder in horses
 String'iness, *s.* the quality of being stringy
 String'less, *a.* having no strings
 String'y, *a.* fibrous, consisting of threads
 Strip, *v. a.* to make naked, to rob, to divest
 Strip, *s.* a narrow shred, a slip
 Stripe, *s.* a streak in silk, cloth, &c.; a lash with a whip; a blow

SHE WHO BANISHES MODESTY, IS ACCESSARY TO THE MURDER OF INNOCENCE.

[STU]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SUA]

Stripe, *v. a.* to variegate with lines of different colours [colours]
 Striped, *a.* distinguished by lines of different colours
 Strippling, *s.* a young man not fully grown
 Stripplings, *s. pl.* the last milk drawn from a cow at milking
 Strive, *v. n.* to struggle, labour, contend, vie
 Striver, *s.* one who labours or contends
 Striving, *s.* contest; an earnest endeavour
 Strivingly, *ad.* with struggle; with effort
 Strix, *s.* (in architecture) one of the channels in a fluted pillar
 Strobel, *s.* a particular kind of pericarp
 Strobliform, *a.* shaped like a strobil or spike
 Strocal, Strokal, *s.* an implement in glass-making
 Stroke, *s.* a blow, knock; sound of a clock
 Stroke, *v. a.* to rob gently or tenderly
 Stroker, *s.* one who rubs gently [in rowing]
 Strokesman, *s.* he that regulates the strokes
 Stroking, *s.* the act of rubbing gently
 Stroll, *s.* a wandering on foot
 Stroll, *v. n.* to wander, to rove, to gad idly
 Stroller, *s.* a vagrant, wanderer, vagabond
 Stromatic, *a.* composed of different sorts
 Strombite, *s.* a kind of petrified shell
 Strombus, *s.* a kind of shell-fish
 Strong, *a.* vigorous, hale, potent, eogent
 Strong-fisted, *a.* having a strong hand; muscular
 Strong-hold, *s.* a fastness; a fort [ular
 Strongly, *ad.* powerfully, vehemently
 Strong set, *a.* firmly set; compact
 Strontian, *s.* a kind of earth [tian
 Strontian, Strontifite, *a.* pertaining to stront-
 Strontianite, *s.* a species of heavy spar
 Strontium, *s.* the base of strontian
 Strop, *s.* a leather to sharpen a razor on
 Strophe, *s.* the first stanza of a poem
 Strout, *v. a.* to swell out; to puff out
 Strout, *v. a.* to strew; to scatter; to spread
 Structure, *s.* an edifice, building; form
 Strude, *s.* a stock of breeding mares
 Struggle, *v. n.* to labour, to strive, to contest
 Strugler, *s.* one who contends; a striver
 Struggling, *s.* the act of striving; great effort
 Struma, *s.* [Lat.] a glandular swelling
 Strumatic, *a.* glandulous, strumous
 Strumous, *a.* having swellings in the glands; relating to the king's evil
 Strumpet, *s.* a prostitute, a harlot
 Strut, *s.* an affectation of stateliness in walking, a pompous gait
 Strut, *v. n.* to walk affectedly, to swell
 Strutter, *s.* one who struts; a bragger
 Strychinia, *s.* an alkaline substance
 Stub, *s.* a log, a block—*v. a.* to root up
 Stubbed, *a.* short and thick; truncated
 Stubbedness, *s.* the being short and thick
 Stubble, *s.* stalks of corn after reaping
 Stubble-rake, *s.* a rake with long teeth
 Stubborn, *a.* obstinate, inflexible; rugged
 Stubboruly, *ad.* obstinately, continuaciously, inflexibly
 Stubbornness, *s.* obstinacy; contumacy
 Stubby, *a.* short, thick, and strong
 Stubnail, *s.* a nail broken off
 Stucco, *s.* a fine plaster for walls
 Stucco, *v. a.* to plaster walls with stucco
 Stuckle, *s.* many sheaves piled together
 Stul, *s.* a stock of breeding mares; a button
 Stul, *v. a.* to adorn with studs or knobs
 Studling-sail, *s.* a sail set beyond the others
 Student, *s.* a scholar, a bookish man
 Stud-horse, *s.* a breeding horse
 Studied, *a.* learned, versed in any study
 Studier, *s.* one who studies

Studio, *s.* a school for painters; an artist's
 Studious, *a.* diligent, contemplative [study
 Studiously, *ad.* diligently, carefully
 Studiousness, *s.* addiction to study
 Stud'y, *s.* application to books and learning; deep thought; an apartment for books
 Stud'y, *v.* to muse, to contrive, to consider
 Stuff, *s.* furniture, goods; medicine; cloth
 Stuff, *v.* to fill, swell, feed gluttonously
 Stuffing, *s.* that by which any thing is filled; relishing ingredients put into meat [mine
 Stulm, *s.* a shaft for drawing water out of a
 Stultifouence, Stultifouy, *s.* foolish talk
 Stultify, *v. a.* to make foolish
 Stum, *s.* new wines used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines
 Stum, *v. a.* to ferment wine anew
 Stumble, *s.* a trip in walking; a blunder
 Stumble, *v.* to trip in walking, to err, to slip
 Stumbler, *s.* one that stumbles or mistakes
 Stumbling-block, *s.* cause of stumbling
 Stumblingly, *ad.* with failure
 Stump, *s.* the part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away
 Stump, *v. n.* to walk about heavily
 Stumpy, *a.* full of stumps, hard, strong
 Stun, *v. a.* to render stupid by a noise or blow; to confound
 Stunt, *v. a.* to hinder from growth
 Stupe, *s.* warm medicaments for a sore, &c.
 Stupe, *v. a.* to foment; to dress with stupe
 Stupefaction, *s.* insensibility, stupidity
 Stupefactive, *a.* causing insensibility
 Stupefactive, *a.* prodigious, wonderful
 Stupefactive, *ad.* in a wonderful manner
 Stupefactive, *s.* wonderfulness
 Stupid, *a.* dull, heavy, sluggish
 Stupidity, *s.* heaviness of mind, dulness
 Stupidly, *ad.* dully; without apprehension
 Stupidness, *s.* dulness; stupidity
 Stupider, *s.* that which causes stupidity
 Stupify, *v. a.* to make stupid; to benumb
 Stupor, *s.* a suspension of sensibility
 Stuprate, *v. a.* to violate, ravish, devour
 Stupration, *s.* rape; violation
 Sturdily, *ad.* stoutly; resolutely
 Sturdiness, *s.* stoutness, hardness
 Sturdy, *a.* hardy, obstinate, strong, stout
 Sturdy, *s.* a disease in sheep
 Sturgeon, *s.* the name of a fish
 Sturk, *s.* a young ox or heifer
 Stutter, *v. n.* to stammer, to speak badly
 Stutterer, *s.* one that stutters
 Stutteringly, *ad.* with hesitating speech
 Sty, *s.* a hovel for hogs
 Style, *s.* a Saxon copper coin [eye-lid
 Style, *s.* a small ulcer on the margin of the
 Stygian, *a.* hellish, infernal
 Style, *s.* manner of writing or speaking; title; method of reckoning the year, &c.; a sharp pointed instrument
 Style, *v. a.* to call, to term, to name
 Stylit, *s.* a small dagger
 Styliform, *a.* like a style, pin, or pen
 Stylolation, *s.* the pedestal of a column
 Stylography, *s.* the art of writing with a style or pointed instrument
 Styloid, *a.* having resemblance to a style
 Styptic, *s.* an astringent medicine or lotion
 Styptic, *a.* astringent; able to stop blood
 Stypticity, *s.* the power of stanching blood
 Su'able, *a.* that may be sued
 Suasible, *a.* easy to be persuaded
 Suasion, *s.* persuasion; enticement
 Suasive, *a.* having power to persuade
 Suasiveness, *s.* the power of persuading

SPEAK SELDOM OF YOURSELF, AND ALWAYS WITH MODESTY.

SHAMELESS CRAVING MUST HAVE SHAMELESS REFUSING.

Sna'ory, *a.* having tendency to persuade
 Sna'vily, *v. a.* to make affable; to soften
 Snavil'oquy, *s.* sweetness of speech
 Snav'ity, *s.* sweetness, pleasantness
 Suba'cid, *a.* sour in a small degree
 Suba'cid, *a.* pungent in a small degree
 Sub'act, *v. a.* to reduce; to subdue
 Subac'tion, *s.* the act of reducing
 Subagita'tion, *s.* carnal knowledge
 Sub'ab, *s.* (in India) a viceroyship {India
 Sub'ahdar, *s.* the governor of a province in
 Sub'ahship, *s.* the jurisdiction of a subahdar
 Sub'altern, *a.* subordinate; inferior
 Sub'altern, *s.* an inferior officer or judge
 Subalter'nate, *a.* succeeding by turns
 Subalter'nation, *s.* act of succeeding
 Subaqu'a'neous, *a.* being under water
 Suba'queous, *a.* lying under water
 Subas'tral, *a.* beneath the stars; terrestrial
 Subastrin'gent, *a.* slightly astringent
 Sub'beadle, *s.* an under beadle
 Sub brigadier, *s.* an officer of the guards
 ranking as cornet {degree
 Subcarbureted, *a.* carbureted in an inferior
 Subcartila'ginous, *a.* under the muscles
 Subceles'tial, *a.* beneath the heavens
 Subchan'ter, *s.* the deputy of a precentor
 Subclavian, *a.* lying under the arm-pit
 Sub-committee, *s.* a subordinate committee
 Sub-contract, *s.* one contract under another
 Subcor'date, *a.* shaped like a heart
 Subcut'a'neous, *a.* lying under the skin
 Subcutic'ular, *a.* being under the scarf skin
 Subdea'con, *s.* (in the Romish church) the
 deacon's servant
 Subdea'conry, subdea'conship, *s.* the Romish
 office of a subdeacon
 Sub'dean, *s.* the vicergerent of a dean
 Subdean'ery, *s.* the office, &c. of a subdean
 Subde'uple, *a.* containing one part of ten
 Subderis'o'rious, *a.* scoffing or ridiculing with
 tenderness and delicacy [something else
 Subdit'i'ous, *a.* put secretly in the place of
 Subdiv'er'sity, *v. a.* to diversify over again
 Subdiv'ide, *v. a.* to divide again
 Subdivi'sion, *s.* the act of subdividing
 Sub'dolous, *a.* cunning, artful, sly [dominant
 Subdomi'nant, *s.* (in music) the note below the
 Subdu'a'ble, *a.* that may be subdued
 Subdu'al, *s.* the act of subduing
 Subdu'ce, Subduct, *v. a.* to withdraw, to
 take away, to subtract
 Subduc'tion, *s.* the act of taking away
 Subdue', *v. a.* to conquer, to crush, to tame
 Subdu'er, *s.* a conqueror; a tamer
 Subdu'ing, *s.* conquest; act of crushing
 Sub'duple, Subdu'plicate, *a.* half, one of two
 Sub'e'qual, *a.* nearly equal
 Sub'erate, *s.* a salt of the suberic acid
 Sub'eric, *a.* pertaining to cork
 Sub'eros, *a.* appearing as if gnawed
 Sub'eros, *a.* corky; soft and elastic
 Sub'fusc, *a.* dusky; moderately dark
 Subglo'bular, *a.* nearly globular
 Subhast'a'tion, *s.* a public sale or auction
 Subhy'drosulphuret, *s.* sulphureted hydrogen
 Subindica'tion, *s.* signification; the act of
 making known by signs
 Subingress'ion, *s.* secret entrance
 Subita'neous, *a.* sudden, hasty
 Subja'cent, *a.* lying under
 Subject', *v. a.* to reduce to submission, to
 enslave, to make liable, to expose
 Subject, *a.* placed under; liable, apt
 Subject, *s.* one who is under the dominion
 of another; the matter treated of

Subject'ion, *s.* state of things under a super-
 rior; the act of subduing
 Subject'ive, *a.* relating to the subject
 Subject'ively, *ad.* in relation to the subject
 Subjoin', *v. a.* to add at the end or after
 Subjugate, *v. a.* to conquer, to subdue
 Subjuga'tion, *s.* a taming or subduing
 Subjunc'tion, *s.* the act of subjoining
 Subjunc'tive, *a.* subjoined to something
 Sublimate, *a.* (in botany) rather woolly
 Sublapsa'rian, *s.* one who maintains that
 Adam having sinned, all mankind were, in
 consequence, doomed to perdition, and
 that God, in compassion, sent his Son to
 expiate their offences by his death
 Sublapsa'ry, *a.* done after the fall of man
 Sublata'tion, *s.* the act of taking away
 Sublaxa'tion, *s.* an imprecise distension
 Subleva'tion, *s.* the act of raising on high
 Sublibra'rian, *s.* an under librarian
 Sublieuten'ant, *s.* a subordinate lieutenant
 Subliga'tion, *s.* the act of binding underneath
 Sublimable, *a.* that may be sublimed
 Sublimate, *v. a.* to raise by chymical fire
 Sublimate, *s.* quicksilver, or any thing
 raised by fire in the retort
 Sublima'tion, *s.* a chymical operation which
 raises bodies in the vessel by force of fire
 Sublime, *s.* the grand or lofty style
 Sublime, *v. a.* to exalt; to heighten
 Sublime, *a.* high in place or style, lofty
 Sublimely, *ad.* in a lofty manner, grandly
 Sublimi'ty, Sublimeness, *s.* height of place,
 style, or excellence; loftiness
 Sublingual, *a.* placed under the tongue
 Sublun'ar, Sublunary, *a.* under the moon;
 terrestrial, earthly
 Subluxa'tion, *s.* a violent sprain
 Submar'ine, *a.* lying or acting under the sea
 Submaxillary, *a.* under the jaw-bone
 Subme'diant, *s.* (in music) the middle note
 between the subdominant and the octave
 Submer'ge, *v. a.* to put under water
 Submer'se, *v. a.* to put under water
 Submer'sion, *s.* the act of putting under
 water; the act of drowning
 Subministra'ter, *v. a.* to supply; to afford
 Subministra't, *a.* subservient
 Subministra'tion, *s.* act of supplying
 Submiss', *a.* humble; obsequious; gentle
 Submission, *s.* a yielding to, obedience
 Submiss'ive, *a.* testifying submission
 Submiss'ively, *ad.* humbly, obediently
 Submissiveness, *s.* humility; confession of
 fault or inferiority
 Submiss'ity, *ad.* humbly; with submission
 Submiss'ness, *s.* humility; obedience
 Submitt', *v.* to refer to judgment; to yield;
 to resign to authority; to let down; to sink
 Submitt'er, *s.* one who submits
 Submult'iple, *s.* an even part
 Subnas'cent, *a.* growing underneath
 Subnor'mal, *s.* a line under the perpendi-
 cular to a curve
 Subnu'de, *a.* (in botany) almost naked
 Subobscurely, *ad.* somewhat darkly
 Suboc'tave, Suboc'tuple, *a.* one part of eight
 Suboc'ular, *a.* being under the eye [cular
 Suborbic'ular, Suborb'c'ulate, *a.* nearly cir-
 Subord'inary, Subord'inary, *s.* the state of
 being subject; series of subordination
 Subord'inate, *s.* an inferior person [subject
 Subord'inate, *v. a.* to put in rank; to make
 Subord'inate, *a.* inferior in order, subject
 Subord'inate, *ad.* in a series regularly
 descending; in an inferior degree

[SUB]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SUC

Subordina'tion, *s.* a state of being inferior
 Suborn', *v. a.* to procure by false means
 Suborna'tion, *s.* the crime of procuring any one to do a bad action
 Suborn'er, *s.* one that procures a bad action to be done [ance] in a court
 Subpœ'na, *s.* a writ commanding attend-
 Subpœ'na, *v. o.* to serve with a subpoena
 Subo'vate, *a.* nearly in the form of an egg
 Subpr'ior, *s.* the vicegerent of a prior
 Subpur'chaser, *s.* one who buys of a pur-
 Subquad'rate, *a.* nearly square [chaser
 Subquad'ruple, *a.* containing a fourth part
 Subquintuple, *a.* containing a fifth part
 Subra'mous, *a.* having few branches
 Subrect'or, *s.* the rector's deputy
 Subrept'ion, *s.* the act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation
 Subrept'i'tious, *a.* fraudulently obtained
 Subrept'i'tiously, *ad.* by falsehood; by stealth
 Sub'rogate, *v. a.* to put in place of another
 Subroga'tion, *s.* the investing of one person with the place and rights of another
 Subsal'ine, *a.* moderately salt
 Sub'salt, *s.* a salt with little acid
 Subscri'be, *v.* to sign, to attest, to consent to
 Subscri'ber, *s.* one who subscribes, &c.
 Subscription, *s.* any thing underwritten; attestation or consent by underwriting the name; money, &c. subscribed for carrying on any undertaking; submission; obedience
 Subsec'tion, *s.* a section of a section
 Subsec'utive, *a.* following in train
 Subsen'i'tone, *s.* (in music) the sharp seventh
 Sub'sequence, *s.* the state of following
 Sub'sequent, *a.* following, not preceding
 Sub'sequentially, *ad.* so as to follow in train at a later time
 Subser'vice, *v. a.* to promote, to help forward
 Subser'vicency, *s.* instrumental fitness or use
 Subser'vice, *a.* instrumental; servicable
 Subser'vient, *ad.* in a subservient manner
 Subs'ide, *v. n.* to sink or tend downwards
 Subs'idence, Subs'idency, *s.* tendency down-
 Subs'id'arily, *ad.* in an assisting way [ward
 Subs'id'ary, *s.* an assistant
 Subs'id'ary, *a.* assis'tant; brought in aid
 Subs'idize, *v. a.* to furnish with a subsidy
 Subs'idy, *s.* an aid, tax, or tribute
 Subs'ign, *v. a.* to sign under
 Subs'ignation, *s.* attestation given by underwriting the name
 Subsist', *v.* to continue; to have means of living; to feed; to maintain
 Subs'istence, *s.* real being; competence
 Subs'istent, *a.* having real being, existent
 Sub'soil, *s.* the strata beneath the surface
 Sub'species, *s.* a division of a species
 Sub'stance, *s.* something existing; essential part; something real; body; wealth
 Sub'stantial, *a.* real, solid, corporeal, strong
 Sub'stantiality, *s.* corporeity, materiality
 Sub'stantialize, *v. a.* to reduce to reality
 Sub'stantially, *ad.* strongly, solidly, truly
 Sub'stantialness, *s.* firmness; strength
 Sub'stantials, *s. pl.* essential parts
 Sub'stantiate, *v. a.* to make to exist
 Sub'stantive, *s.* a noun betokening a thing
 Sub'stantive, *a.* solid; denoting existence
 Sub'stantively, *ad.* as a substantive [other
 Sub'stitute, *v. a.* to put in the place of an-
 Sub'stitute, *s.* one acting for another
 Sub'stitution, *s.* the act of placing any person or thing in the room of another
 Subtract', [See Subtract.]

Substra'tum, *s.* a layer of earth or any other thing that lies under another
 Substruc'tion, *s.* an under building
 Substruc'ture, *s.* a foundation
 Sub'style, *s.* the line in dialling on which the gnomon stands [the base
 Subsulph'ate, *s.* a sulphate with an excess of
 Sub'sultive, Sub'sultory, *a.* moving by starts
 Sub'sultorily, *ad.* by fits; by starts [tion
 Sub'sultus, *s.* a twitching or convulsive mo-
 Sub'su'ne, *v. n.* to assume by consequence
 Subtan'gent, *s.* the line in a curve which de-
 termines the intersection of a tangent
 Subtend', *v. a.* to extend underneath
 Subten'se, *s.* the chord of an arch
 Subte'pid, *a.* moderately warm
 Subter'fluent, Subter'duons, *a.* running under
 Sub'terfuge, *s.* an evasion, shift, trick
 Subterra'ne, *s.* a cave or room under ground
 Subterra'nean, Subterra'neous, *a.* lying un-
 der the earth; placed below the surface
 Subterra'ntly, *s.* a place under ground
 Sub'terrany, *s.* what lies under ground
 Sub'tile, *a.* thin; nice, acute, cunning
 Sub'tiley, *ad.* finely; artfully, cunningly
 Sub'tileness, *s.* fineness, rareness; cunning
 Sub'tiliate, *v. a.* to make thin
 Sub'tilization, *s.* the act of making thin
 Sub'tility, *s.* thinness; cunningness, sliness
 Sub'tilitiv, *s.* fineness; thinness
 Sub'tiliza'tion, *s.* the making any thing so vo-
 latile as to evaporate; refinement
 Sub'tilize, *v. a.* to make thin, to refine
 Sub'tle, *a.* sly, artful, cunning
 Sub'tly, *ad.* sily; artfully; delicately
 Sub'tract', *v. a.* to take away part
 Sub'tracter, *s.* he who subtracts
 Sub'traction, *s.* the act of taking away part from the whole
 Sub'tractive, *a.* having power to subtract
 Sub'trahend, *s.* the number to be subtracted or taken out of another
 Sub'trip'le, *a.* containing a third
 Sub'tutor, *s.* a subordinate tutor
 Sub'ulate, *a.* shaped like an awl
 Sub'undation, *s.* flood; deluge
 Subur'ban, Subur'bial, Subur'bian, *a.* Inhabiting the suburb; rural
 Sub'urbed, *a.* having a suburb
 Sub'urbed, *s.* buildings, &c. belonging to a city, but without the walls
 Sub'variety, *s.* a division of a variety
 Sub'ventaneous, *a.* windy
 Sub'vention, *s.* a supply, aid, relief
 Sub'verse, *v. a.* to subvert; to overthrow
 Sub'version, *s.* overthrow, ruin, destruction
 Sub'ver'sive, *a.* tending to overturn
 Sub'vert', *v. a.* to overthrow, overturn, ruin
 Sub'ver'ter, *s.* overthrower; destroyer
 Succeda'neous, *a.* in the room of another
 Succeda'neum, *s.* that which is put to serve for something else
 Succeed', *v.* to follow in order; to prosper
 Succeed'er, *s.* one who follows
 Succeed'or, *s.* a bass-singer in a concert
 Success', *s.* happy termination of any affair
 Successful, *a.* prosperous, fortunate
 Successfully, *ad.* prosperously, luckily
 Success'fulness, *s.* happy conclusion
 Success'ion, *s.* a series of things or persons following one another; lineage; inheritance; order of descendants
 Success'ive, *a.* following in order
 Success'ively, *ad.* in uninterrupted order
 Success'iveness, *s.* the state of following
 Success'less, *a.* unlucky; unfortunate

SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND CONCEIT ARE MORE PROVOKING THAN DOWNRIGHT RUDENESS.

SOCIETY IS A MORE LEVEL SURFACE THAN WE GENERALLY IMAGINE.

[SUF]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SUM]

Successless, *s.* unprosperous conclusion
 Successor, *s.* one who succeeds to another
 Succif'erous, *a.* producing sap
 Succinate, *s.* the succinic acid with a base
 Succinated, *a.* impregnated with the acid of amber
 Succinct, *a.* tucked up; concise, brief
 Succinctly, *ad.* briefly, concisely
 Succinctness, *s.* brevity; conciseness
 Succinic, Succinous, *a.* pertaining to amber
 Succinite, *s.* an amber-coloured mineral
 Succory, *s.* a plant, wild endive
 Succotash, *s.* a dish, in America, of green maize and beans boiled
 Succour, *v. a.* to relieve, assist in distress
 Succour, *s.* aid, assistance, relief
 Succourer, *s.* a helper, an assistant
 Succourless, *a.* void of friends or help
 Succuba, Succubus, *s.* a pretended kind of Succulence, Succulency, *s.* juiciness [demon
 Succulent, *a.* juicy, moist, full of juice
 Succumb, *v. n.* to sink under difficulty, yield
 Succursal, *a.* assisting; relieving
 Succussation, *s.* a trot; a shaking
 Succussion, *s.* the act of shaking
 Such, *pron.* of that or the like kind
 Suck, *s.* the act of sucking; milk given by females; juice
 Suck, *v.* to draw in; to extract moisture
 Sucker, *s.* any thing that draws; part of a pump; a young twig or shoot
 Sucket, *s.* a sweetmeat, a conserve
 Suckle, *v. a.* to nurse at the breast
 Suckling, *s.* a sucking child, lamb, &c.
 Suction, *s.* the act of sucking up
 Suddak, *s.* a kind of fish
 Sudation, *s.* the act of sweating
 Sudatory, *a.* sweating—*s.* a sweating-bath
 Sudden, *a.* not giving notice, hasty, violent
 Sudden, *s.* any unexpected occurrence
 Suddenly, *ad.* hastily; unexpectedly
 Suddenness, *s.* unexpected presence
 Sudorific, *s.* a medicine promoting sweat
 Sudorific, *a.* provoking or causing sweat
 Sudorous, *a.* consisting of sweat
 Suds, *s.* a lixivium of soap and water
 Sue, *v.* to prosecute by law; to beg, entreat
 Suet, *s.* fat, hard fat about the kidneys
 Suet, *a.* consisting of or like suet
 Suffer, *v.* to bear, endure, permit, undergo
 Sufferable, *a.* that may be borne
 Sufferableness, *s.* toleration
 Sufferably, *ad.* so as to be endured
 Sufferance, *s.* pain, patience, permission
 Sufferer, *s.* one who endures or suffers
 Suffering, *s.* pain suffered
 Suffice, *v.* to be enough or sufficient
 Sufficiency, *s.* a being sufficient; competency, supply equal to want
 Sufficient, *a.* equal to; qualified for
 Sufficiently, *ad.* enough; tolerably
 Suffix, *s.* a letter or syllable added to the end of a word—*v.* to add to the end of a
 Sufflate, *v. a.* to blow up; to puff up [word
 Sufflation, *s.* the act of blowing up
 Suffocate, *v. a.* to smother, stifle, choke
 Suffocation, *s.* the act of choking
 Suffocative, *a.* having the power to choke
 Suffosion, *s.* a digging under; undermining
 Suffragal, *a.* pertaining to suffrage, or the right of voting on public occasions
 Suffragan, *s.* a term applied to a bishop, as subject to his metropolitan
 Suffragan, *a.* assisting
 Suffragant, *s.* an assistant; a favourer
 Suffragant, *a.* assisting, concurring with

Suffragate, *v. n.* to vote or agree with
 Suffrage, *s.* a vote, voice, approbation
 Suffraginous, *a.* pertaining to the knee joint of a beast
 Suffruticous, *a.* (In botany) part shrubby
 Suffumigate, *v.* to smoke underneath
 Suffumigation, *s.* fume raised by fire
 Suffumige, *s.* a medical fume
 Suffuse, *v. a.* to spread over with a tincture
 Suffusion, *s.* a spreading over; a dimness
 Sug, *s.* small kind of worm
 Sugar, *s.* the native salt of the sugar-cane
 Sugar, *v. a.* to sweeten with sugar
 Sugar-candy, *s.* sugar crystallized
 Sugar-cane, *s.* the plant whence sugar is expressed [refined
 Sugar-house, *s.* the place where sugar is
 Sugar-loaf, *s.* a conical mass of refined sugar
 Sugar-mill, *s.* a machine for pressing the juice from the sugar-cane
 Sugar-plum, *s.* a kind of sweetmeat
 Sugary, *a.* sweet, tasting of sugar
 Sugacent, *a.* relating to sucking
 Suggest, *v. a.* to hint, to prompt, to put in one's mind, to inform secretly
 Suggestive, *s.* a hint, intimation, notice
 Suggestive, *a.* containing a hint
 Suggestive, *v. a.* to beat black and blue
 Suggillation, *s.* a blow; a bruise
 Suicidal, Suicidal, *a.* relating to suicide
 Suicide, *s.* self-murder; a self-murderer
 Suifing, *s.* the act of soaking through
 Suit, *s.* a petition; set; court hip; retinue
 Suit, *v.* to fit, to become, to agree, to accord
 Suitable, *a.* agreeable to, according with
 Suitableness, *s.* fitness; agreeableness
 Suitability, *s.* quality of being suitable
 Suitably, *ad.* agreeably; according to
 Suite, *s.* series, retinue, company
 Suitor, *s.* a petitioner; a wooer
 Suitor, *s.* a female petitioner
 Sulcated, *a.* furrowed; channeled
 Sulk, *v. n.* to be silently sullen
 Sulki, *ad.* morosely; sullenly
 Sulki, *s.* state of silent sullenness
 Sulky, *a.* silently sullen; morose
 Sulky, *s.* a carriage for a single person
 Sullage, *s.* a drain of filth
 Sulken, *a.* gloomy, dismal; obstinate
 Sulkenly, *ad.* gloomily, angrily, intractably
 Sulkenness, *s.* moroseness, malignity
 Sulriage, *s.* pollution; filth; foulness
 Sulry, *v. a.* to soil, tarnish, dirt, spot
 Sulry, *s.* soil; tarnish; spot
 Sulphate, *s.* a neutral salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with a base
 Sulphuric, *a.* pertaining to sulphate
 Sulphur, *s.* brimstone, a fat unctuous mineral substance, inflammable by fire
 Sulphurate, *a.* belonging to sulphur
 Sulphuration, *s.* act of dressing or anointing with sulphur [like sulphur
 Sulphureous, Sulphurous, *a.* containing or Sulphureousness, *s.* the state of being sulphureous
 Sulphureted, *a.* holding sulphur in solution
 Sulphure, Sulphuret, *s.* sulphur with a metallic, earthy, or alkaline base
 Sulphuric, Sulphury, *a.* partaking of sulphur
 Sul'tan, *s.* the Turkish emperor
 Sul'tana, Sul'taness, *s.* the Sultan's consort
 Sul'tany, *s.* the jurisdiction of a sultan
 Sul'triness, *s.* close and cloudy heat
 Sul'try, *a.* hot and close, hot and cloudy
 Sum, *s.* the whole of any thing; a certain quantity of money; a compendium

SIMPLICITY OF CHARACTER IS THE NATURAL RESULT OF PROFOUND THOUGHT.

STRENGTH OF UNDERSTANDING IS ONE OF THE BEST GUIDES TO TRUTH.

[SUP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SUP]

Sum, *v. a.* to compute; to comprise; to collect
 Sumach (shoo'-mak), *s.* a tree, the branches
 of which are used in dyeing and tanning
 Sum'less, *a.* not to be computed
 Sum'marily, *ad.* briefly, the shortest way
 Sum'mary, *a.* concise—*s.* an abridgment
 Sum'mer, *s.* the second and warm season of
 the year; one who casts up accounts
 Sum'mer, *v. n.* to pass the summer
 Sum'mer-house, *s.* a pleasure-house or ar-
 bour in a garden, used in the summer
 Sum'merset. [See Somersault.]
 Sum'mit, *s.* the top, the utmost height
 Sum'mon, *v. a.* to call with authority, cite
 Sum'moner, *s.* one who summons or cites
 Sum'mons, *s.* a call of authority, citation
 Sum'pter, *s.* a horse of state; a packhorse
 Sum'ption, *s.* the act of taking
 Sum'ptuary, *a.* of or pertaining to expenses;
 regulating the cost of living
 Sum'ptuosity, *s.* expensiveness; costliness
 Sum'ptuous, *a.* costly, expensive, splendid
 Sum'ptuously, *ad.* expensively, splendidly
 Sum'ptuousness, *s.* expensiveness
 Sun, *s.* the luminary that makes the day
 Sun, *v. a.* to warm in the sun
 Sun'beam, *s.* a ray of the sun
 Sun'-beat, *a.* struck by the sun's rays
 Sun'-bright, *a.* like the sun in brightness
 Sun'burning, *s.* the burning of the skin by the
 Sun'burnt, *a.* tanned by the sun [sun's rays
 Sun'clad, *a.* clothed in radiance; bright
 Sun'day, *s.* the Christian Sabbath
 Sun'der, *s.* in two
 Sun'der, *v. a.* to divide or part asunder
 Sun'-dial, *s.* a marked plate on which the
 shadow points the hour
 Sun'-dried, *part. a.* dried by the sun
 Sun'dries, *s. pl.* several things
 Sun'dry, *a.* several, various, more than one
 Sun'fish, *s.* a very curious fish, the didou
 Sun'flower, *s.* a large radiated yellow flower
 remarkable for turning with the sun
 Sun'less, *a.* wanting sun, wanting warmth
 Sun'light, *s.* the light of the sun
 Sun'like, *a.* resembling the sun
 Sun'ny, *a.* bright, clear, exposed to the sun
 Sun'proof, *a.* impervious to sunlight
 Sun'rise, *s.* the beginning of morning
 Sun'set, *s.* the close of the day, evening
 Sun'shine, *s.* the radiant light of the sun
 Sun'shiny, *a.* bright with or like the sun
 Sup, *v.* to drink by sups; to eat supper
 Sup, *s.* a small draught of liquor
 Su'perable, *a.* that may be conquered
 Su'perableness, *s.* the being conquerable
 Su'perably, *ad.* so as to be overcome
 Superabound, *v. n.* to be exuberant
 Superabundance, *s.* more than enough
 Superabundant, *a.* being more than enough
 Superabundantly, *ad.* more than sufficiently
 Superacid'ulated, *a.* acidulated to excess
 Superadd, *v. n.* to add over and above
 Superaddi'tion, *s.* act of adding to something
 Superadve'nient, *a.* coming unexpectedly
 Superangelic, *a.* superior to angels
 Superannate, *v.* to impair by age, &c.
 Superannated, *a.* disqualified by age
 Superannuation, *s.* the state of being dis-
 qualified by years
 Superb, *a.* grand, pompous, stately
 Superbly, *ad.* in a superb manner, proudly
 Supercargo, *s.* a sea-officer to manage trade
 Supercelestial, *a.* above the firmament
 Supercharge, *v.* (in heraldry) to place one
 bearing upon another

Supercil'ary, *a.* being above the eye-brow
 Supercil'ious, *a.* proud, haughty, arbitrary
 Supercil'iously, *ad.* contemptuously
 Supercil'iousness, *s.* haughty contempt
 Supercre'scence, *s.* that which grows on
 something growing [growing thing
 Supercre'cent, *a.* growing on some other
 Superem'inance, *s.* superior excellence
 Superem'inent, *a.* eminent in a high degree
 Superem'inently, *ad.* most eminently
 Superer'ogant, Superer'ogatory, *a.* per-
 formed beyond the strict demands of duty
 Superer'ogate, *v. n.* to do more than duty
 Superer'ogation, *s.* doing more than duty
 Superes'sential, *a.* above the constitution or
 existence of a thing [rate
 Superexalt, *v. a.* to exalt above the ordinary
 Superexalta'tion, *s.* great elevation
 Superex'cellence, *s.* superior excellence
 Superex'cellent, *a.* uncommonly excellent
 Superexces'sence, *s.* something superfluously
 growing
 Superfecun'dity, *s.* superabundant fecundity
 Superfe'rate, *v. a.* to conceive after a prior
 conception
 Superfeta'tion, *s.* a second conception
 Su'perficie, *s.* the surface, the outside
 Superfici'al, *a.* lying on the surface; con-
 trived to cover something; shallow
 Superfici'al'ity, *s.* quality of being superficial
 Superfici'ally, *ad.* on the surface; slightly
 Superfici'calness, *s.* slight knowledge
 Superfi'cies, *s.* the outside or surface
 Superfi'ne, *a.* eminently fine
 Superfluitant, *a.* floating on the top
 Superfluity, *s.* more than enough
 Superfluous, *a.* exuberant, unnecessary
 Superfluously, *ad.* with excess
 Superfluousness, *s.* the being superfluous
 Su'perflux, *s.* what is more than is wanted
 Superfolia'tion, *s.* excess of foliation
 Superhu'man, *a.* above the power of man
 Superimpending, *a.* threatening from above
 Superimpo'se, *v. a.* to lay or impose on some-
 thing else [top of something else
 Superincumbent, *a.* lying or leaning on the
 Superinduce, *v. a.* to bring in as an addition
 Superinduc'tion, *s.* act of superinducing
 Superinjec'tion, *s.* an injection succeeding
 Superinspect, *v. a.* to overlook [another
 Superintellec'tual, *a.* beyond intellect
 Superintend, *v. a.* to oversee; to manage
 Superintend'ence, Superintend'ency, *s.* the
 act of overseeing with authority
 Superintend'ent, *s.* a chief overseer
 Superintend'ent, *a.* overlooking others
 Superior, *s.* one more exalted, excellent, or
 dignified than another
 Superior, *a.* higher, greater, prefer-
 able
 Superiority, *s.* a being greater or higher, &c.
 Superlat'ion, *s.* an exaggeration, excess
 Superlative, *a.* implying the highest degree
 Superlatively, *ad.* in the highest degree
 Superlativeness, *s.* the state of being in the
 highest degree [the moon
 Superlu'nar, Superlu'nary, *a.* placed above
 Supermundane, *a.* being above the world
 Super'nal, *a.* coming from above; celestial
 Super'nant, *a.* swimming above
 Supernat'ion, *s.* the act of floating [thus
 Supernat'ural, *a.* surpassing nature; miacu
 Supernat'urally, *ad.* in a manner exceeding
 nature
 Supernaturalness, *s.* a state exceeding nature
 Supernumerary, *s.* a person or thing be-
 yond the usual number

SECRET IS THE KEY OF PRUDENCE, AND THE SANCTUARY OF WISDOM.

SENSUALITY AND SENTIMENT ARE WIDE AS THE FOLDS OF A SUNDRESS.

[SUP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SUR]

Supernumerary, *a.* above a stated number
 Superparticular, *a.* when the excess of the greater is a unit (than a unit)
 Superpartient, *a.* when the excess is more
 Superponderant, *a.* weighing over and above
 Superponderate, *v. a.* to overweigh
 Superpose, *v. a.* to lay upon
 Superposition, *s.* a more elevated position
 Superproportion, *s.* overplus of proportion
 Superpurgation, *s.* an over-purging
 Superreflexion, *s.* the reflection of an image reflected before
 Superreward, *v. a.* to reward to excess
 Superroyal, *a.* larger than royal
 Supersalient, *a.* leaping upon
 Supersalt, *s.* a salt with an excess of acid
 Supersaturated, *v. a.* to saturate to excess
 Superscribe, *v. a.* to write over, or on the outside of a letter, deed, writing, &c.
 Superscription, *s.* a writing on the outside
 Supersecular, *a.* being above the world
 Superseide, *v. a.* to make void; to suspend
 Superseidure, *s.* the act of superseding
 Supersensible, *a.* beyond the senses
 Supersession, *s.* the act of superseding
 Supersubstantial, *a.* more than substantial
 Superstition, *s.* false devotion or religion
 Superstitionist, *s.* one over-credulous, or who is addicted to superstition
 Superstitious, *a.* addicted to superstition
 Superstitiously, *ad.* in a superstitious manner; with too much care
 Superstrain, *v. a.* to over-train
 Superstratum, *s.* an upper stratum
 Superstruct, *v. a.* to build upon any thing
 Superstruction, *s.* upper part of an edifice
 Superstructive, *a.* built upon something else
 Superstructure, *s.* what is built on another
 Supersulphate, *s.* a sulphate with much acid
 Supersulphureted, *a.* combined with an excess of sulphur
 Superterrebe, *a.* being above ground
 Superterrestrial, *a.* being above the earth
 Super tonic, *s.* the note above the key-note
 Supertragical, *a.* tragical to excess
 Supervacaneous, *a.* needless; superfluous
 Supervacaneously, *ad.* needlessly
 Supervacaneousness, *s.* needlessness
 Supervene, *v. n.* to come unexpectedly
 Supervenient, *a.* added, additional
 Supervention, *s.* a coming on a sudden
 Supervise, *v. a.* to overlook, to oversee
 Supervision, *s.* the act of supervising
 Supervisor, *s.* an overseer, an inspector
 Supervive, *v. a.* to overlive; to outlive
 Supnation, *s.* the act of lying supine
 Supinator, *s.* a muscle of the hand
 Supine, *a.* lying with the face upwards
 Supine, *s.* a verbal noun in grammar
 Supinely, *ad.* drowsily, indolently
 Supineness, *s.* drowsiness, indolence
 Suppage, *s.* what may be sipped
 Suppedaneous, *a.* placed under the feet
 Supper, *s.* the evening meal
 Supperless, *a.* not having a supper
 Supplant, *v. a.* to displace by stratagem
 Supplant'er, *s.* one that supplants
 Supplanting, *s.* the act of displacing
 Supple, *v. a.* to make pliant or soft
 Supple, *a.* pliant, yielding, fawning
 Supplement, *s.* an addition to supply defects
 Supplemental, Supplementary, *a.* additional; such as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting
 Suppleness, *s.* pliantness, flexibility
 Suppletory, *s.* what fills up deficiencies

Suppletory, *a.* supplying deficiencies
 Suppliant, *a.* entreating; submissive
 Suppliant, *s.* a humble petitioner
 Suppliantly, *ad.* in a submissive manner
 Suppliant, *a.* entreating—*s.* one who entreats with great submissiveness
 Supplicate, *v. n.* to implore, to entreat
 Supplication, *s.* a humble petition
 Supplicatory, *a.* petitionary
 Supplier, *s.* one who supplies
 Supplies, *s. pl.* money granted by Parliament to defray the current public expenditure
 Supply, *v. a.* to relieve, serve instead of
 Supply, *s.* a relief of want, aid, support
 Support, *v. a.* to sustain, endure, maintain
 Support, *s.* a prop, maintenance, supply
 Supportable, *a.* tolerable; moderate
 Supportableness, *s.* the state of being tolerable
 Supporter, *s.* one that supports; a prop
 Supporters, *s. pl.* (in heraldry) figures holding up an escutcheon
 Supportable, *a.* that may be supposed
 Supposal, *s.* position without proof
 Suppose, *v. a.* to imagine or believe without examination; to lay down without proof; to admit without proof
 Supposer, *s.* one that supposes
 Supposition, *s.* position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved
 Suppositional, Suppositive, *a.* hypothetical
 Suppositive, *s.* a word denoting supposition
 Supposititious, *a.* counterfeit, not genuine
 Supposititiously, *ad.* by supposition
 Supposititiousness, *s.* a being counterfeit
 Suppositively, *ad.* upon supposition
 Suppository, *s.* a kind of solid clyster
 Suppress, *v. a.* to crush, subdue, conceal
 Suppressor, *s.* one that suppresses
 Suppression, *s.* the act of suppressing
 Suppressive, *a.* suppressing, concealing
 Suppurate, *v. a.* to generate pus or matter
 Suppuration, *s.* a ripening to pus or matter
 Suppurative, *s.* a medicine promoting suppuration
 Suppurative, *a.* generating matter [uration
 Supputation, *s.* a reckoning, calculation
 Suppute, *v. a.* to reckon, to calculate
 Supraciliary, *a.* situated above the eyebrow
 Supraciliaceous, *a.* inserted above the leaf
 Supralapsarian, Supralapsary, *a.* antecedent to the fall of man
 Supralapsarian, *s.* one who maintains that original sin, the redemption by Christ, &c., were decreed by God from the beginning
 Supramundane, *a.* being above the world
 Supremacy, *s.* the height of authority, &c.
 Supreme, *a.* highest in dignity, &c.
 Supremely, *ad.* in the highest degree
 Supranaturalism, *s.* the doctrine maintaining supernatural events
 Suprenal, *a.* situate above the kidneys
 Suprascapulary, *a.* being above the scapula
 Sural, *a.* being in the calf of the leg
 Surance, *s.* a warrant, a security
 Surbase, *s.* a border above the base
 Surbate, *v. a.* to hurt the feet by travel; to fatigue, to harass
 Surcease, *v.* to stop, to cease, to leave off
 Surcharge, *s.* burden added to burden
 Surcharge, *v. a.* to overburden, &c.
 Surcharger, *s.* one who overloads
 Surcingle, *s.* a girth, a girdle of a cassock
 Surcle, *s.* a shoot, a twig, a sucker
 Surcoat, *s.* a short coat worn over the dress
 Surculate, *v. a.* to prune, to cut off suckers
 Surculation, *s.* the act of pruning
 Surd, *a.* dead, unheard; incommensurable

SILENCE IS A GIFT WITHOUT PERIL, AND A TREASURE WITHOUT ENEMIES.

SHAME IS THE END OF TREACHERY, AND DISHONOUR EVER FORERUNS REPENTANCE.

[SUR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SWA

SLOTH TURNETH THE EDGE OF WIT, BUT STUDY SHARPENETH THE MEMORY.

SUSPICIOUS HEADS WANT NO SOPHISTRY TO SUPPLY THEIR MISTRUST.

Surd, *s.* an algebraic quantity, of which the root cannot be expressed in numbers
Surdity, *s.* deafness; dullness, heaviness
Sure, *a.* certain, confident; safe; firm
Surely, *ad.* certainly, undoubtedly
Surefooted, *a.* treading firmly
Suretiship, *s.* the office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another
Surety, *s.* certainty, security; hostage, bail
Surf, *s.* the swell or dashing of the sea that beats against rocks or the shore
Surface, *s.* the superficies; the outside
Surfeit, *v.* to make sick with eating, &c.
Surfeit, *s.* sickness caused by overfulness
Surfeiter, *s.* one who riots; a glutton
Surfeiting, *s.* the act of feeding with meat or drink to satiety and sickness
Surfeit-water, *s.* water for the cure of surfeits
Surge, *s.* a swelling sea—*v. n.* to rise high
Surgeless, *a.* not rising in surges; calm
Surgeon, *s.* one who professes surgery
Surgery, *s.* curing by manual operation
Surgical, *a.* pertaining to surgery
Surgy, *a.* rising in billows; swelling
Suricate, *s.* an animal like the ichneumon
Surly, *ad.* in a surly manner
Surliness, *s.* gloomy moroseness, sour anger
Surly, *a.* morose, rough, uncivil, sour
Surmisal, *s.* imperfect notion; surmise
Surmise, *s.* an imperfect notion, a suspicion
Surmise, *v. a.* to imagine without certainty
Surmiser, *s.* one who surmises
Surmising, *s.* the act of suspecting
Surmount, *v. a.* to rise above; to conquer
Surmountable, *a.* conquerable; superable
Surmounting, *s.* the act of rising
Surmullet, *s.* a bright-coloured fish
Surmulot, *s.* the brown or Norway rat
Surname, *v. a.* to name by an appellation added to the original name
Surname, *s.* a family name, appellation
Surpass, *v. a.* to excel, exceed, go beyond
Surpassable, *a.* that may be excelled
Surpassing, *part. a.* excellent in a degree
Surpassingly, *ad.* very excellently
Surplice, *s.* a clergyman's white garment
Surpliced, *a.* wearing a surplice
Surplice-fees, *s. pl.* clerical fees for performing occasional duties
Surplus, *s.* an overplus, a remainder
Surplusage, *s.* a supernumerary part; overplus
Surprisal, *s.* the act of taking unawares
Surprise, *s.* sudden confusion or perplexity
Surprise, *v. a.* to take unawares, astonish
Surprising, *part. a.* wonderful, astonishing
Surprisingly, *ad.* to a wonderful degree
Surrender, *v.* to yield, to give one's self up
Surrender, *s.* the act of yielding or resigning
Surruption, *s.* a surprise, sudden invasion
Surruptitious, *a.* done by stealth or fraud
Surruptiously, *ad.* fraudulently
Surrogate, *s.* a deputy; a delegate
Surround, *v. a.* to encompass, to enclose
Sursolid, *s.* the fourth power of any root
Surtoil, *s.* a close upper coat, a great coat
Surtribrand, *s.* fibrous coal or bituminous wood in Iceland
Survéne, *v. a.* to supervene, to be added
Survey, *v. a.* to overlook, oversee, view
Survey, *s.* a view, a prospect; measure
Surveying, *s.* the art of measuring land
Surveyor, *s.* an overseer; a measurer
Surveyor-general, *s.* a principal surveyor
Surveyorship, *s.* the office of a surveyor
Surveyw, *v. a.* to overlook; to survey
Survival, **Survivance**, *s.* survivorship

Survive, *v.* to live after, to remain alive
Surviver, **Survivor**, *s.* the longest liver
Survivorship, *s.* the state of a survivor
Susceptibility, *s.* the quality of admitting
Susceptible, **Susceptive**, *a.* apt to take an impression; capable of admitting
Susceptibleness, *s.* susceptibility
Susception, *s.* the act of taking or admitting
Susceptor, *s.* one who undertakes
Susceptivity, *s.* capability of admitting
Susceptivity, *s.* reception, admission
Susceptient, *s.* one who admits or receives
Susceptient, *a.* receiving; admitting
Suscitate, *v. v.* to rouse, to excite
Suscitation, *s.* the act of exciting
Suslik, *s.* a spotted animal of the rat kind
Suspect, *v.* to fear, mistrust, think guilty
Suspectable, *a.* that may be suspected
Suspectedly, *ad.* so as to be suspected
Suspectedness, *s.* state of being suspected
Suspecter, *s.* one who suspects
Suspectful, *a.* apt to suspect
Suspectless, *a.* free from suspicion
Suspend, *v. a.* to hang, to delay, to put off, to debar, to hinder for a time
Suspend'er, *s.* one that suspends
Suspense, *s.* an uncertainty, doubt, stop
Suspensibility, *s.* the capacity of being suspended
Suspensible, *a.* capable of being suspended
Suspension, *s.* a hanging up; a being suspended from an office; ceasing for a time
Suspensive, *a.* held in doubt
Suspensory, *a.* suspended, hanging by
Suspensive, *s.* that which holds up; a truss
Suspicious, *a.* liable to suspicion
Suspicion, *s.* the act of suspecting
Suspicious, *a.* inclined to suspect, liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill
Suspiciously, *ad.* with suspicion
Suspiciousness, *s.* tendency to suspicion
Suspira'tion, *s.* a sigh, a breathing deep
Suspire, *v. n.* to sigh, breathe hard or deep
Suspiral, *s.* a hole to breathe through
Sustain, *v. a.* to bear, to support, to maintain, to help; to defend a position
Sustainable, *a.* that may be sustained
Sustainer, *s.* one that supports
Sustaltic, *a.* mournful; affecting
Sustenance, *s.* maintenance; victuals
Sustentation, *s.* support; maintenance
Susurra'tion, *s.* a whisper, a soft murmur
Su'tile, *a.* done by sewing
Su'tler, *s.* one who sells victuals, liquors, &c.
Suttee, *s.* the sacrifice of burning an Indian widow on the funeral pile of her husband
Suttle, *s.* the neat weight of commodities
Sut'ling, *a.* belonging to sutlers
Su'ture, *s.* a sewing of wounds; a joining
Swab, *s.* a kind of mop—*v. a.* to mop
Swab'ber, *s.* a cleaner of a ship's deck, &c.
Swad'dle, *v. a.* to swathe, to bind in clothes
Swad'dle, *s.* clothes bound round the body
Swad'dling-cloth, *s.* a cloth wrapped round an infant
Swag, *v. n.* to sink down by its weight
Swag'ger, *v. n.* to bluster, to bully, to brag
Swag'gerer, *s.* a blusterer, a bully
Swag'gy, *a.* dependent by its weight
Swain, *s.* a country servant; a clown
Swallow, *s.* a small bird; the throat
Swallow, *v. a.* to take down the throat; to receive with too great credulity
Swallow'er, *s.* one that swallows
Swallow-tail, *s.* a plant
Swamp, *s.* a marsh, a fen, watery ground

Swamp, *v. a.* to sink as in a swamp
 Swamp-ore, *s.* indurated bog iron ore
 Swampy, *a.* boggy, fenny, marshy
 Swan, *s.* the name of a large water fowl
 Swans'down, *s.* a fine soft thick woollen cloth; the down of swans
 Swan'skin, *s.* a kind of fine soft flannel
 Swap, *s.* a blow—*v. a.* to strike with a log or sweeping stroke; to barter
 Sward, *s.* a green turf; the skin of bacon
 Swardy, *a.* covered with sward or grass
 Swarm, *s.* a great number of bees, &c.; a crowd—*v. n.* to breed multitudes
 Swart, Swarth, *a.* black; gloomy; malignant
 Swart, *v. a.* to blacken; to dusk
 Swarth, *s.* the appropriation of a person about to die, as pretended in parts of the north
 Swarthily, *ad.* blackly; duskily; tawnily
 Swarthiness, *s.* darkness of complexion
 Swarthly, *a.* dark of complexion, tawny
 Swartish, Swarty, *a.* dark; tawny
 Swash, *v. n.* to make a clutter or great noise
 Swath, *s.* a line of grass or corn cut down by the mower; a band
 Swathe, *v. a.* to bind with rollers or bands
 Swathe, *s.* a bandage
 Sway, *v.* to bias, to govern; to have weight
 Sway, *s.* power, rule, influence, direction
 Sweal, Swale, *v. a.* to waste away, to melt
 Swear, *v.* to utter an oath, declare or promise upon oath
 Swearer, *s.* one who uses impious asseverations
 Swearing, *s.* the act of declaring upon oath; the practice of using profane oaths
 Sweat, *s.* the moisture emitted at the pores by heat or labour
 Sweat, *v.* to emit moisture; to toil, labour
 Sweatiness, *s.* the state of being sweaty
 Sweating, *s.* an emission of sweat
 Sweating-sickness, *s.* a febrile epidemic disease
 Sweaty, *a.* moist with sweat, toilsome
 Swede, *s.* a native of Sweden
 Swede, Swedish turnip, *s.* a hard kind of turnip
 Swedish, *a.* relating to the Swedes
 Sweep, *v.* to clean with a besom; to carry with pomp; to carry off with violence
 Sweep, *s.* the compass of any motion
 Sweeper, *s.* one that sweeps
 Sweepings, *s. pl.* refuse, what is swept away
 Sweepnet, *s.* a large kind of net
 Sweepstake, *s.* a man that wins all
 Sweepstakes, *s.* the united stakes contended for in any sport or game
 Sweepty, *a.* passing swiftly over a large space at once; wavy
 Sweet, *s.* sweetness; something pleasing; a word of endearment; a perfume
 Sweet, *a.* luscious to the taste; mild, soft, grateful, not stale, pleasing to any sense
 Sweetbread, *s.* the pancreas of a calf
 Sweetbrier, *s.* a fragrant shrub
 Sweeten, *v.* to make or grow sweet
 Sweetener, *s.* one who palliates, &c.
 Sweetheart, *s.* a lover or mistress
 Sweeting, *s.* a word of endearment
 Sweetish, *a.* somewhat sweet
 Sweetmeat, *s.* a conserve of fruits and sugar
 Sweetness, *s.* fragrance; melody; deliciousness; gentleness of manners
 Sweet-pea, *s.* a pea cultivated for ornament
 Sweet-scented, *a.* having a sweet smell
 Sweet-smelling, *a.* having a sweet smell
 Sweet-william, *s.* a garden flower
 Sweet-willow, *s.* gale or Dutch myrtle
 Swell, *v.* to grow big, look big, heighten
 Swell, *s.* extension of bulk; anger

Swelling, *s.* protuberance, prominence
 Swelt, *v. a.* to overpower with heat
 Swelter, *v.* to be pained or dried with heat
 Swelt'y, *a.* suffocating with heat
 Swerve, *v. n.* to wander, to rove, to deviate
 Swift, *s.* a bird like a swallow; a martin
 Swift, *a.* quick, nimble, ready; prompt
 Swiftly, *ad.* fleetly; rapidly; with velocity
 Swiftiness, *s.* speed, rapidity, quickness
 Swig, *s.* (on board ship) a kind of pulley
 Swig, *v. n.* to drink by large draughts
 Swill, *v. a.* to drink luxuriously, inebriate
 Swill, *s.* drink grossly poured down
 Swiller, *s.* a notorious drunkard
 Swillings, *s.* hog-wash
 Swim, *v.* to float on water; to glide along
 Swimm, *s.* the bladder of fishes
 Swimmer, *s.* one who swims
 Swimming, *s.* a moving on water; dizziness
 Swimmi'ngly, *ad.* smoothly, unobtrusively
 Swindle, *v. a.* to impose upon and cheat persons by false pretences
 Swindler, *s.* a sharper; a cheat
 Swindling, *s.* the obtaining of goods or money under false pretences
 Swine, *s.* a hog, a pig
 Swineherd, *s.* a keeper of hogs
 Swine-stone, *s.* a kind of limestone
 Swing, *v.* to wave loosely in the air
 Swing, *s.* motion of any thing hanging loosely; unrestrained liberty
 Swing-bridge, *s.* a bridge moved by swinging, used on canals
 Swinge, *s.* a sweep of any thing in motion
 Swinge, *v. a.* to whip, bastinado, punish
 Swinger, *s.* one who swings; a hurler
 Swinging, *a.* great, huge
 Swingle, *v. n.* to dangle; swing; beat flax
 Swingle, *s.* an implement in wire-drawing
 Swinish, *a.* resembling swine; gross
 Swipes, *s.* bad small-beer (a low word)
 Swiss, Switzer, *s.* a native of Switzerland
 Switch, *s.* a small flexible twig
 Switch, *v. a.* to beat with a small stick
 Swivel, *s.* a ring turning on a staple
 Swoon, *v. n.* to faint—*s.* a fainting fit
 Swooning, *s.* the act of fainting
 Swoop, *s.* a falling in; a seizing
 Swoop, *v. a.* to fly down hastily, like a hawk on its prey; to prey upon, catch up
 Swap, *v. a.* to change; to exchange
 Sword, *s.* a well-known military weapon
 Sword-belt, *s.* the belt suspending the sword
 Sword-blade, *s.* the cutting part of a sword
 Sword-cutter, *s.* a manufacturer of swords
 Sworded, *a.* a girl with a sword
 Swords, *s.* a cut-throat; a soldier
 Sword-light, *s.* fencing; a combat with swords
 Sword-fish, *s.* a fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head
 Sword-grass, *s.* a kind of sedge; glader
 Sword-knot, *s.* a riband tied to the hilt of the sword
 Sword-law, *s.* violence, force
 Sword-man, *s.* a soldier, a fighting man
 Sword-player, *s.* a gladiator, a fencer
 Sword-shaped, *a.* shaped like a sword
 Sybaritic, Sybaritical, *a.* like the *Sybarites*; luxurious; wanton
 Sycamore, *s.* a tree
 Sycamore-moth, *s.* a large and beautiful moth
 Sycite, *s.* a fig-stone, a kind of pebble
 Sycofancy, *s.* the practice of a flatterer
 Sycofant, *s.* a parasite, a flatterer
 Sycofantic, Sycofantical, *a.* mischievously officious; fawning, parasitical
 Sycofantize, *v. a.* to play the sycofant

[SYN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SYN]

SADNESS IS THE PUNISHMENT OF THE HEART; HOPE, THE MEDICINE OF DISTRESS.

Sycophantry, *s.* malignant tale-bearing
 Syllabic, Syllabical, *a.* relating to syllables
 Syllabically, *ad.* in a syllabical manner
 Syllabication, *s.* the dividing of words into syllables
 Syllable, *s.* as much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation; any thing proverbially concise
 Syllable, *v. a.* to utter; to articulate
 Syllabus, *s.* [See Sillabub.]
 Syllabus, *s.* the heads of a discourse
 Syllep'sis, *s.* a conception of words different to their true import
 Syllogism, *s.* an argument of three propositions; as, every animal has life, George is an animal, therefore George has life
 Syllogistical, *a.* consisting of a syllogism
 Syllogistically, *ad.* in the form of a syllogism
 Syllogization, *s.* reasoning by syllogism
 Syllogize, *v. n.* to reason by syllogism
 Syllogizer, *s.* one who reasons by syllogisms
 Sylph, Sylphid, *s.* a kind of fairy nymph
 Sylvan, *a.* woody, shady; relating to woods
 Sylvan, *s.* a wood-god, a satyr
 Symbol, *s.* a sign; compendium; type
 Symbolic, Symbolical, *a.* representative, typical
 Symbolically, *ad.* typically; by representation
 Symbolism, *s.* (withchrysolite) consent of parts
 Symbolization, *s.* representation
 Symbolize, *v.* to represent, to resemble
 Symmetrical, *a.* commensurable
 Symmetrian, *s.* one studious of proportion
 Symmetrical, Symmetral, *a.* proportionate
 Symmetrically, *ad.* with due proportion of parts [of proportion]
 Symmetrist, *s.* one very studious or observant
 Symmetrize, *v. a.* to make proportionate
 Symmetry, *s.* a due proportion or relation of parts to the whole; harmony
 Sympathetic, *a.* having mutual sensation
 Sympathetically, *ad.* with sympathy
 Sympathize, *v. n.* to feel with or for another
 Sympathy, *s.* mutual sensibility, fellow-feeling, compassion
 Sympy'sis, *s.* the concoction of an inflammatory tumour
 Sympexium, *s.* a genus of stones
 Sympolious, *a.* agreeing in sound
 Sympsonize, *v. n.* to be in unison with
 Sympphony, *s.* a consonance or harmony of
 Symphysis, *s.* a growing together [sounds]
 Sympotic, *a.* relating to merry-makings
 Sympotium, *s.* a feast; a drinking together
 Symptom, *s.* a sign, a token, an indication
 Symptomatic, Symptomatical, *a.* happening concurrently [symptom]
 Symptomatically, *ad.* in the nature of a
 Symptomatology, *s.* the doctrine of symptoms
 Synagogical, *a.* pertaining to a synagogue
 Synagogue, *s.* a place of Jewish worship
 Synagris, *s.* a fish of the Archipelago
 Synalepha, *s.* a contraction of a syllable
 Synarchy, *s.* joint sovereignty [words]
 Synaresis, Synaresy, *s.* contraction as of
 Synarthrosis, *s.* close union of bones
 Synaxis, *s.* a meeting of persons [gristle]
 Synchondrosis, *s.* connection of bones by
 Synchroual, *s.* that which happens at the same time with another thing
 Synchroual, Synchroual, Synchrouous, *a.* happening at, or belonging to, the same time
 Synchrouism, *s.* a concurrence of events happening at the same time
 Synchrouize, *v. n.* to concur at the same time

Synchrouously, *ad.* at the same time
 Synchrouis, *s.* a confusion; a confused arrangement of words in a sentence
 Syncope, *v. a.* to abbreviate by taking from the middle of a word; to cut off; to shorten
 Syncoption, *s.* the contraction of words by omitting letters from the middle
 Syncope, *s.* a fainting-fit; a contraction
 Syncoptist, *s.* a contractor of words
 Syncoptize, *v. a.* to contract; to abridge
 Syn'dic, *s.* a person deputed to act on behalf of a corporation or community; a magistrate, alderman [verment]
 Syn'dicate, *s.* a council; a branch of government
 Syn'dicate, *v. n.* to pass sentence on; to judge
 Syn'drome, *s.* a concurrent action
 Synec'doche, *s.* a figure of rhetoric, by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part
 Synec'dochical, *a.* expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche
 Synec'dochically, *ad.* according to a synec'dochical way of speaking
 Synergetic, *a.* co-operating
 Syngenesia, *s.* a genus of plants, in which the stamens are united
 Syngenesian, *a.* pertaining to the genus Syngenesia [ligament]
 Synneurosis, *s.* the connexion made by a
 Syno'chia, *s.* inflammatory fever
 Syn'od, *s.* an ecclesiastical assembly
 Syn'odal, Syn'odie, Syn'odical, *a.* pertaining to a synod
 Syn'odals, *s. pl.* rents paid to the bishop at a visitation
 Syn'odically, *ad.* by the authority of a synod
 Synom'osy, *s.* sworn brotherhood
 Synonymy, *s.* a word of the same meaning as some other word
 Synonymize, *v. a.* to express the same thing in different words
 Synonymons, *a.* of the same signification
 Synonymously, *ad.* in a synonymous manner
 Synonymy, *s.* the quality of expressing the same thing in different words
 Synops'is, *s.* a short view or epitome; an abridgment; a general view
 Synopt'ic, Synoptical, *a.* affording a view of many parts at once
 Synoptically, *ad.* in a synoptical manner
 Syno'via, *s.* the glutinous matter between the joints; the sanies which proceeds from a diseased joint
 Syno'vial, *a.* pertaining to Synovia
 Syntac'tic, Syntac'tical, *a.* fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech
 Syntac'tically, *ad.* in conformity to syntax
 Syn'tax, *s.* a system; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words
 Syntac'tical, *a.* in a rapid consumption
 Synter'etic, *a.* belonging to the preservation of health
 Synter'esis, *s.* remorse of conscience
 Syntex'is, *s.* a deep consumption
 Syn'thesis, *s.* the act of joining
 Synthetic, Synthetical, *a.* conjoining, compounding; forming composition
 Synthetically, *ad.* by synthesis
 Syntomy, *s.* conciseness, brevity
 Syntonic, *a.* (in music) sharp; intense
 Syphilis, *s.* the venereal disease
 Syphilitic, *a.* contaminated with syphilis
 Syphon, *s.* a tube; a pipe
 Syriac, *s.* the Syriac language—*a.* belonging or relating to Syria [idiom]
 Syriacism, Syriacism, Syriacism, *s.* a Syrian

SIN BLINDETH THE EYES OF THE WICKED, BUT PUNISHMENT OPENS THEM.

Syrin'ga, *s.* a flowering shrub
 Syringe, *s.* a pipe to squirt liquor with
 Syringe, *v. a.* to spout by a syringe
 Syringotomy, *s.* the act or practice of cutting
 fistulas or hollow sores
 Syr'tis, *s.* a quicksand, a bog
 Syr'up. [See Sirup]
 Syst'asis, *s.* consti-tence; constitution
 System, *s.* a method, theory, scheme
 Systematic, *s.* one who observes system
 Systematic, Systematical, *a.* methodical
 Systematically, *ad.* in a methodical manner
 Systematist, Systematizer, Systemizer, *s.*
 one who reduces things to a system
 Systemization, *s.* the operation of system-
 izing [system]
 Systemize, Systematize, *v. a.* to reduce to a
 System-maker, *s.* one who forms a system
 System-monger, *s.* one ridiculously given
 to the forming of systems
 Syst'ole, *s.* the contraction of the heart; the
 shortening of a long syllable
 Syst'yle, *s.* a building in which the pillars
 are near together
 Sythe, *s.* [See Seythe]
 Syxhand'eman, *s.* a man, under the Saxon
 government, worth six hundred shillings
 Syzygy, *s.* a conjunction of any two of the
 heavenly bodies: this term is also used
 for a planet's opposition to, as well as its
 conjunction with, the sun

T.

T a consonant, which, at the beginning
 and end of words, has always the
 same sound, nearly approaching the *d*;
 but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel,
 has the sound of an obscure *s*: as, *nation*,
salvation; except when *s* precedes *t*, as
christian, *question*

Tah'ard, Tah'erd, *s.* a herald's coat
 Tah'arder, *s.* one who wears a tahard
 Tahasheer', *s.* a drug prepared in Persia from
 the bamboo
 Tab'by, *s.* a kind of silk—a. brindled; var-
 ied with different colours
 Tab'by, *v. a.* to impress wavy marks on silk
 or stuff, by means of a calender
 Tab'bying, *s.* the passing of stuffs under a
 calender to give them a wavy appearance
 Tabefac'tion, *s.* the act of wasting away
 Tabefic, *a.* wasting; consuming
 Tab'ely, *v. n.* to waste, be extenuated
 Tab'ernacle, *s.* a sacred place, a place of
 worship; a temporary habitation
 Tab'ernacle, *v. n.* to enshrine; to house
 Tabernac'ular, *a.* latticed
 Tab'es, *s.* a consumption without cough
 Tab'id, *a.* consumptive, wasted by disease
 Tab'idness, *s.* a wasting by disease
 Tabinet', *s.* a kind of silk gauze
 Tab'lature, *s.* painting on walls or ceilings
 Tab'le, *s.* any flat surface; an index
 Tab'le, *v.* to board; to set down regularly
 Tab'le-beer, *s.* beer used at meals
 Tab'le-book, *s.* a book on which any thing is
 engraved or written without ink
 Tab'le-cloth, *s.* linen spread on a table
 Tab'le land, *s.* level and open tracts of land
 Tab'le-man, *s.* a man at draughts
 Tab'ler, *s.* one who boards
 Tab'les, *s.* boards used for baekgammon
 Tab'let, *s.* a small table; a small level sur-
 face; a medicine in a square form

Tab'le-talk, *s.* conversation at meals or enter-
 tainments; table discourse
 Tab'ling, *s.* a forming into tables
 Taboo', *s.* (in the Pacific Isles) a religious
 interdiction—*v. a.* to forbid the use of
 Ta'bour, *s.* a small drum, a drum beaten
 with one stick to accompany a pipe
 Ta'bour, *v. a.* to strike lightly, as on a tabor
 Ta'bourer, *s.* one who beats the tabor
 Tab'ouret, Tab'ret, *s.* a small drum
 Tabour'ine, *s.* [Fr.] a tabor; a small drum
 Tab'ular, *a.* formed in squares or laminae
 Tab'ulate, *v. a.* to reduce to tables; to shape
 with a flat surface
 Tab'ulated, *a.* having a flat surface
 Tacamahac'a, *s.* a tree; an odoriferous resin
 Tache, *s.* a catch, a loop, a button
 Tachygraph'ic, *a.* writing with expedition
 Tachygraphy, *s.* the art of quick writing
 Ta'cit, *a.* silent; implied or ineant, though
 not expressed by words
 Ta'c'itly, *ad.* silently; by implication
 Ta'c'iturn, *a.* silent; uttering little
 Tacit'urnity, *s.* habitual silence
 Tack, *v.* to join, to unite; to turn a ship
 Tack, *s.* a small nail; rope; turn of a ship
 Tack'le, *s.* ropes of a ship; an arrow
 Tack'le, *v. a.* to supply with tackle; to ma-
 nage; to execute
 Tack'led, *a.* made of ropes tacked together
 Tack'ling, *s.* ropes and furniture of ships;
 instruments of action
 Tact, *s.* expertness and skill in the manage-
 ment of any affair; ready talent; touch
 Tact'ic, Tact'ical, *a.* relating to the art of war
 Tacti'cian, *s.* one skilled in tactics
 Tact'ics, *s.* the art of disposing any number
 of men into a proper form of battle
 Tact'ile, *a.* that which may be felt
 Tact'ility, *s.* perceptibility by the touch
 Tact'ion, *s.* the act of touching
 Tad'pole, *s.* a young shapeless frog
 Tad'elspath, *s.* a lamellar kind of mineral
 Tad'ferel, *s.* the uppermost part of a ship's stern
 Tad'feta, Tad'fety, *s.* a sort of thin silk
 Tag, *s.* a metallic point to a lace, &c.
 Tag, *v. a.* to fix on a tag; to join together
 Tag-sore, *s.* a disease in sheep
 Tag-tail, *s.* a worm which has the tail of
 another colour
 Tail, *s.* the hinder or lower part, end
 Tail, *v.* to furnish with a tail; to fasten to
 or pull by the tail
 Tail'age, *s.* a piece cut out of the whole; a
 toll or tax
 Tail'd, *a.* furnished with a tail
 Tail'or, *s.* one who makes men's clothes
 Tail'or, *v. n.* to make wearing apparel
 Tail'orress, *s.* a female who makes men's ap-
 Tail'oring, *s.* the business of a tailor [parel]
 Taint, *s.* a tincture, stain, soil, infection
 Taint, *v.* to stain, sully, infect, corrupt
 Taint'less, *a.* free from infection; pure
 Taint'ure, *s.* tinge, taint, defilement
 Taja'cu, Tajas'u, *s.* the peccary or Mexi-
 can hog
 Take, *v.* to receive; seize; surprise; catch;
 exact; procure; suppose; captivate
 Tak'er, *s.* one who takes
 Tak'ing, *s.* seizure; distress, calamity
 Tak'ingness, *s.* the quality of pleasing
 Tal'bot, *s.* a sort of hunting dog between a
 hound and a beagle
 Tale, *s.* a kind of fossil stone [of talc
 Tal'cose, Tal'cous, Talck'y, *a.* of the nature
 Tale, *s.* a story, narrative, fable; reckoning

[TAN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TAR

Ta'lebearer, *s.* a malignant officious tattler
 Ta'lebearing, *s.* officious intelligence
 Ta'lebearing, *a.* officiously communicative
 Ta'leful, *a.* abounding in stories [ability
 Ta'lent, *s.* a certain weight or sum; eminent
 Ta'ented, *a.* possessing mental ability
 Ta'les, *s.* [Lat.] persons chosen to supply the
 place of men impealed upon a jury or
 inquest, and not appearing when called
 Ta'leteller, *s.* one who relates tales
 Ta'lion, *s.* the law of retaliation
 Ta'isman, *s.* a magical character
 Ta'isman'ic, *a.* magical
 Talk, *s.* oral conversation; ramour
 Talk, *v. n.* to speak, prattle, reason; confer
 Talk'ative, *a.* full of prate; loquacious
 Talk'ativeness, *s.* loquacity; garrulity
 Talk'er, *s.* one who talks; a prattler, a
 boaster; a loquacious fellow
 Talk'ing, *s.* the act or power of speaking
 Talk'ing, *a.* given to talking; loquacious
 Talk'y, *a.* consisting of talk; resembling talk
 Tall, *a.* high in stature, lofty; lusty
 Tal'lage, *s.* impost; excise
 Tal'lage, *v. a.* to lay an impost
 Tal'ness, *s.* height of stature; procerity
 Tal'low, *s.* the fat of beasts melted, suet
 Tal'low, *v. a.* to smear with tallow
 Tal'low-candle, *s.* a candle made of tallow
 Tal'low-chandler, *s.* one who makes and
 sells tallow candles
 Tal'low-faced, *a.* having a sickly complexion
 Tal'lowish, *a.* having the nature of tallow
 Tal'lowy, *a.* greasy; of the nature of tallow
 Tal'ly, *s.* two sticks equally notched
 Tal'ly, *v. to lit;* to conform, to be suitable
 Tal'lyman, *s.* one who sells clothes, &c. to
 be paid by weekly payments
 Tal'mud, Tal'mud, *s.* the book containing
 the Jewish traditions
 Talmud'ic, Talmud'ical, Talmudis'tic, *a.* be-
 longing to the talmud
 Tal'mudist, *s.* one versed in the talmud
 Tal'on, *s.* the claw of a bird of prey
 Ta'mable, *a.* that may be tamed
 Ta'mableness, *s.* the quality of being tamable
 Tam'arin, *s.* the great-eared monkey
 Tam'arind, *s.* an acid Indian fruit
 Tam'arisk, *s.* a flowering tree
 Tam'bac, *s.* a mixture of gold and copper
 Tam'borine, *s.* a tambour; a fine sieve
 Tam'bour, *s.* a frame resembling a drum, on
 which a kind of embroidery is worked
 Tam'bour, *v. a.* to embroider with a tambour
 Tambour-work, *s.* a kind of embroidery
 Tame, *a.* not wild; depressed, spiritless
 Tame, *v. a.* to subdue; make gentle; crush
 Ta'meless, *a.* wild; untameable
 Ta'mely, *ad.* not wildly; meanly
 Ta'meness, *s.* gentleness, want of spirit
 Ta'mer, *s.* one that tames or subdues
 Tam'iny, Tam'min, Tam'my, *s.* a kind of
 woollen stuff
 Tam'klin, *s.* the stopple of a cannon
 Tam'per, *v. a.* to meddle with; to practise
 Tam'pering, *s.* the act of meddling secretly
 Tam'plon, Tam'plon, *s.* the stopper of a can-
 Tam'poe, *s.* an East-Indian fruit [non
 Tam'tam, *s.* a large flat drum used by the
 Hindoos
 Tan, *s.* the bark of the oak; the ooze with
 which tanners prepare their leather
 Tan, *v.* to prepare skins; become tawny
 Tang, *s.* a strong taste; relish; sound; tone
 Tang, *s.* a kind of sea-weed; tangle
 Tan'gent, *s.* a line perpendicular to a radius

Tan'gible, *a.* perceptible to the touch
 Tangibility, *s.* the quality of being perceived
 by the touch
 Tan'gle, *s.* a knot of things interwoven in
 one another
 Tan'gle, *v.* to knit together; entrap, em-
 broil, embarrass, ensnare
 Tank, *s.* a reservoir of water; a large basin
 Tank'ard, *s.* a drinking-vessel with a lid
 Tan'ner, *s.* one who tans hides for leather
 Tan'ners, *s.* the house, &c. for tanning
 Tan'ners, *s.* a kind of esculent root
 Tan'nin, *s.* the bark, or any ingredient used
 in lieu of bark for tanning
 Tan'ning, *s.* the process of preparing leather
 with tan or bark; a stain of brown
 Tan'-pit, *s.* a pit for a tanner's work
 Tan'-stove, *s.* a hot-house with a bark bed
 Tan'sy, *s.* the name of a plant
 Tant, *s.* a kind of small field-spider
 Tan'talism, *s.* the tormenting by the hope
 of that which is near yet not attainable
 Tan'talite, *s.* the ore of columbium
 Tan'talization, *s.* act of tantalizing
 Tan'talizer, *v. a.* to torment with false hopes
 Tan'talizer, *s.* one who tantalizes
 Tan'talum, *s.* the metal columbium
 Tan'tamout, *a.* equivalent, worth as much
 Tan'tivy, *ad.* with haste, with full speed
 Tan'yard, *s.* the place where the tanning of
 leather is carried on
 Tap, *s.* a gentle blow; a small pipe
 Tap, *v. a.* to touch lightly, pierce, broach
 Tape, *s.* a sort of riband made of linen and
 yarn; a narrow fillet or band
 Ta'per, *s.* a wax candle—*a.* conical
 Ta'per, *v. n.* to grow smaller
 Ta'pering, *a.* gradually diminishing to a point
 Ta'perness, *s.* the state of being taper
 Ta'pestry, *s.* cloth woven with figures
 Ta'pestry, *v. a.* to adorn with tapestry [kind
 Ta'peti, *s.* an American animal of the hare
 Ta'pe-worm, *s.* a worm bred in the human
 intestines
 Tap'-house, *s.* a building usually attached to
 large inns, and commonly called the tap
 Tapio'ca, *s.* a glutinous substance made from
 the root of the cassava-plant
 Ta'pir, *s.* a quadruped of South America,
 somewhat like a large hog
 Ta'pis, *s.* tapestry, which formerly covered
 tables; hence a matter for discussion is
 said to be upon the tapis
 Tap'lash, *s.* poor beer; dregs
 Tap'-root, *s.* the principal stem of the root
 Tap'ster, *s.* one who draws beer, &c.
 Tar, *s.* the juice of pines or firs; a sailor
 Tar, *v. a.* to smear over with tar
 Tarant'ula, *s.* a venomous insect
 Tarant'ulate, *v. a.* to excite emotions by music
 Tarant'ula, *s.* a species of American lizard
 Tar'dation, *s.* the act of hindering
 Tar'digrade, Tar'digrados, *a.* moving slowly
 Tar'digrade, *s.* a genus of edentate quad-
 rupeds
 Tar'dily, *ad.* slowly, sluggishly, heavily
 Tar'diness, *s.* slowness, sluggishness
 Tar'dity, *s.* slowness; want of velocity
 Tar'dy, *a.* slow; late; unwary; criminal
 Tare, *s.* a weed; an allowance in weight
 Tar'get, *s.* a kind of buckler or shield
 Tar'getel, *a.* armed with a target
 Tar'geter, *s.* one armed with a target
 Tar'gum, *s.* a paraphrase on scripture in
 the Chaldee language
 Tar'guist, *s.* a writer in the targums

TIME, PATIENCE, AND INDUSTRY, ARE THE THREE GREAT MASTERS OF THE WORLD.

TRUTH AND HONESTY HAVE NO NEED OF LOUD PROTESTATIONS.

Tar'if, *v. a.* to make a list of duties on goods
 Tar'if, *s.* a cartel of commerce
 Tar'in, *s.* a bird of great beauty and melody
 Tarn, *s.* a bag; fen; marsh
 Tar'nish, *v.* to sully, soil, lose brightness
 Tarpaulin, *s.* tarred canvass; a sailor
 Tar'ragon, *s.* a kind of aromatic plant
 Tar'ras, Ter'ras, *s.* an argillaceous earth found on the banks of the Rhine, and said to be an excellent cement for subaqueous
 Tar'riance, *s.* stay, delay, sojourn [buildings
 Tar'rier, *s.* one that carries
 Tar'rock, *s.* a sea fowl of the gull kind
 Tar'ry, *v.* to stay, to loiter, to wait for
 Tar'ry, *a.* pertaining to tar
 Tar'rying, *s.* delay
 Tar'sel, *s.* a kind of hawk
 Tar'sus, *s.* the ankle joint of the foot
 Tart, *a.* sour; severe—*s.* a small fruit pie
 Tar'tan, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff
 Tar'tane, *s.* a small single-masted ship
 Tar'tar, *s.* a native of Tartary; wine lees
 Tartarean, *a.* hellish, infernal
 Tartareous, *a.* consisting of tartar; hellish
 Tartaric, *a.* of Tartary, or of tartar
 Tartarin, *s.* fixed vegetable alkali
 Tartarinated, *a.* combined with tartarin
 Tartarization, *s.* the act of forming tartar
 Tartarize, *v. a.* to impregnate with tartar
 Tartarous, *a.* containing tartar
 Tart'ish, *a.* somewhat tart; rather sour
 Tart'ly, *ad.* sharply, sourly, severely
 Tart'ness, *s.* sharpness, acidity; ill-nature
 Tar'trate, Tar'trite, *s.* a salt of tartaric acid with a base
 Tar'tuff, *s.* a stupid morose fellow
 Tar'tuffish, *a.* formal; morose
 Tar-water, *s.* a cold infusion of tar, used as a medicine
 Task, *s.* employment; business imposed
 Task, *v. a.* to impose something to be done
 Task'er, Task'master, *s.* one who imposes tasks
 Tas'sel, *s.* a pendent ornament ending in loose threads
 Tas'seled, *a.* adorned with tassels
 Tas'ses, *s.* armour for the thighs
 Tas'table, *a.* that may be tasted; savoury
 Taste, *v.* to try the relish; to enjoy
 Taste, *s.* the act of tasting; discernment; experiment; intellectual discernment
 Tas'ted, *a.* having a particular relish
 Tas'teful, *a.* high-relished; savoury
 Tas'tefully, Tas'tily, *ad.* with good taste
 Tas'teless, *a.* insipid, having no taste
 Tas'telessness, *s.* insipidity; want of relish
 Tas'ter, *s.* one who tastes; a dram-cup
 Tas'ting, *s.* the act of perceiving by the tongue
 Tas'ty, *a.* expressed or done so as to show intellectual relish; ornamental
 Tar'ter, *v. a.* to tear, to rend—*s.* a rag
 Tatterdemalion, *s.* a ragged fellow
 Tat'tered, *a.* rent, torn, hanging in rags
 Ta'ttle, *s.* prate, idle talk
 Ta'ttle, *v. n.* to prate, to talk idly
 Ta'ttler, *s.* an idle talker, a prater
 Tat'too', *s.* beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to quarters; marks made on the body by puncturing and staining the skin
 Tat'too', *v. a.* to prick the skin, and stain the punctured parts with marks or devices
 Tat'too'ing, *s.* the operation of puncturing the skin, and rubbing a colouring substance into the wounds
 Tau, *s.* the toad-fish; also a kind of beetle
 Taunt, *s.* an insult, scoff, reproach

Taunt, *v. a.* to reproach, insult, revile
 Taunter, *s.* one who taunts or insults
 Tauntingly, *ad.* in a reproachful manner
 Tauroce'nous, *a.* having horns like a bull
 Tau'riiform, *a.* having the form of a bull
 Tau'rus, *s.* the second sign in the zodiac
 Tautolo'gical, *a.* repeating the same thing
 Tautolo'gist, *s.* one who repeats the same thing
 Tautolo'gize, *v. n.* to repeat the same thing
 Tautolo'gy, *s.* a repetition of the same words
 Tav'ern, *s.* a house where wine is sold
 Tav'erner, *s.* one who keeps a tavern
 Tav'erning, *s.* act of feasting at taverns
 Tav'ern-keeper, *s.* the master of a tavern
 Taw, *v. a.* to dress white leather—*s.* a child's play with marble bowls
 Taw'dily, *ad.* in a tawdry manner
 Taw'driness, *s.* finery without elegance
 Taw'dry, *s.* a slight ornament
 Taw'dry, *a.* ridiculously or meanly showy
 Taw'dry, *s.* a dresser of leather
 Taw'ery, *s.* a manufactory in which skins are dyed with alum
 Taw'ing, *s.* the dressing skins with alum
 Taw'ny, *a.* yellow, like things tawned
 Tax, *s.* an impost, tribute, charge; censure; an excise; a tallage
 Tax, *v. a.* to lay a tax; censure; charge
 Tax'able, *a.* that which may be taxed
 Taxation, *s.* the act of loading with taxes; impost; tax; accusation
 Tax'er, *s.* one who taxes
 Tax'idemy, *s.* the art of preserving objects of natural history
 Tax'ing, *s.* the act of laying a tax
 Taxonomy, *s.* classification
 Tea, *s.* a Chinese shrub; liquor made thereof
 Tea-board, *s.* a board for teacups, &c.
 Tea-canister, *s.* a box in which tea is kept
 Teach, *v. a.* to instruct, to inform, to show
 Teach'able, *a.* susceptible of instruction
 Teach'ableness, *s.* willingness to learn
 Teach'er, *s.* an instructor; a preacher
 Teach'ing, *s.* the act of instructing
 Tea'cup, *s.* a small cup to drink tea from
 Tead, Tede, *s.* a torch, a flambeau
 Tea-dealer, *s.* one who vends tea
 Tea-drinker, *s.* he who drinks much tea
 Teague, *s.* a name of contempt for an Irishman
 Teak, *s.* a valuable timber-tree growing in India, and other Eastern countries, and excellent for ship-building
 Teal, *s.* a wild fowl of the duck kind
 Team, *s.* a farmer's waggon; flock, number
 Tea'pot, *s.* a vessel to make tea in
 Tear (teer), *s.* water from the eye
 Tear (tare), *v.* to rend in pieces—*s.* a fissure
 Tear'er, *s.* one who rends or tears
 Tear'ful, *a.* weeping, full of tears
 Tear'less, *a.* without tears
 Tease, *v. a.* to comb wool; to scratch, vex
 Teas'el, *s.* a plant useful in dressing cloth
 Teas'er, *s.* whoever or whatever torments by incessant importunity
 Tea'spoon, *s.* a small spoon used at tea
 Teat, *s.* the dug of an animal [is set
 Tea'table, *s.* a table on which tea furniture
 Tea'tree, *s.* the plant that produces tea
 Teah'y, *ad.* peevishly; fretfully; forwardly
 Tech'iness, *s.* aptness to take offence
 Tech'nical, *a.* belonging to arts; not in common or popular use
 Technical'ity, Tech'nicalness, *s.* that which exclusively appertains to any art
 Tech'nically, *ad.* in a technical manner
 Tech'nics, *s.* the doctrine of arts in general

THE CREDIT THAT IS GOT BY A LIE ONLY LASTS TILL THE TRUTH COMES OUT.

THERE IS MORE HOPE OF A FOOL THAN OF A MAN WISE IN HIS OWN CONCEIT.

Techno^logical, *a.* pertaining to technology
 Technology, *s.* a discourse upon arts
 Tech'y, Tech'y, *a.* peevish, captious
 Tectonic, *a.* pertaining to building
 Ted, *v. a.* to lay newly-mown grass in rows
 Tedious, *a.* wearisome, irksome; slow
 Tediously, *ad.* in a slow irksome manner
 Tediousness, *s.* wearisomeness by continuance; prolixity; tiresomeness
 Tedium, *s.* wearisomeness
 Teen, *v.* to bring forth young; to abound
 Teen'er, *s.* one that brings forth
 Teemful, *a.* pregnant, prolific, brimful
 Teemless, *a.* unfruitful, not prolific
 Teens, *s.* the years between 12 and 20
 Teeth, *v. a.* to breed teeth [of teeth
 Teething, *s.* the process of the first growth
 Tegular, *a.* pertaining to or like a tile
 Tegument, *s.* a cover, the outward part
 Tegumentary, *a.* pertaining to teguments
 Teil, Teil-tree, *s.* the linden or lime-tree
 Teint, *s.* colour; shade; touch of a pencil
 Telfry, *a.* spinning webs
 Tefegraph, *s.* a machine for the rapid conveyance of intelligence by signals
 Telegraphic, Telegraphical, *a.* conveyed by telegraph [of things
 Teleology, *s.* the science of the final causes
 Telescope, *s.* a glass used for distant views
 Telescopic, Telescopical, *a.* belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance
 Telestia, *s.* sapphire
 Tel'esm, *s.* a kind of magical charm
 Telematical, *a.* belonging to tel'esms
 Telesitic, *s.* a poem, in which the final letters of the lines make up a name
 Tell, *v.* to utter, relate, count, betray
 Teller, *s.* one who tells or counts; a relater
 Tellurite, *s.* a petrified or fossil shell
 Telltale, *s.* an officious talebearer
 Telltale, *a.* blabbing; telling tales [a base
 Tellurate, *s.* a compound of tellurium with tellurated, *a.* combined with tellurium
 Tellurium, *s.* a bluish-white metal, soft, brittle, and easily pulverized
 Temerarious, *a.* rash, careless, heedless
 Temerariously, *ad.* rashly; without heed
 Temerity, *s.* rashness, unadvisedness, unreasonable contempt of danger
 Tem'per, *s.* calmness of mind, moderation; due mixture of contrary qualities
 Tem'per, *v. a.* to soften, mingle, make fit
 Tem'perament, *s.* constitution; a medium
 Temperamental, *a.* constitutional
 Temperance, *s.* moderation, patience
 Temperate, *a.* moderate in degree of any quality; not excessive
 Tem'perately, *ad.* moderately, calmly
 Temperateness, *s.* freedom from excess
 Temperative, *a.* having power to temper
 Temperature, *s.* constitution of nature; moderation, mediocrity, temperament
 Tem'pered, *a.* disposed with regard to the passions; made hard by fire
 Tem'pest, *s.* a violent wind; a commotion
 Tempestivity, *s.* seasonableness
 Tempestive, *a.* seasonable
 Tempestively, *ad.* seasonably
 Tem'pest-tost, *a.* driven about by storms
 Tempestuous, *a.* stormy, boisterous [pest
 Tempestuously, *ad.* turbulently; as in a tempestuousness, *s.* the being tempestuous
 Templar, *s.* a student in the law
 Tem'ple, *s.* a church; the side of the head
 Temple, *v. a.* to appropriate a temple to
 Templet, *s.* a piece of timber in a building

Tem'poral, *a.* measured by time; not eternal; secular; not spiritual
 Temporal'ity, *s.* a secular possession
 Temporally, *ad.* with respect to this life
 Temporal's, *s. pl.* non-ecclesiastical rights
 Temporalty, *s.* the laity; secular possessions
 Tempora'neous, *a.* temporary
 Temporarily, *ad.* for a time only
 Temporariness, *s.* the state of being temporary; the reverse of perpetuity
 Temp'orary, *a.* lasting only for a time
 Temp'orization, *s.* the act of complying with times and occasions
 Tem'porize, *v. n.* to delay, to procrastinate; to comply with the times or occasions
 Tem'porizer, *s.* one who yields to prevailing occasions
 Tempt, *v. a.* to entice to ill; to provoke
 Temptable, *a.* liable to temptation
 Temptat'ion, *s.* the act of tempting to ill
 Temptat'ionless, *a.* having no motive for temptation; free from temptation
 Tempter, *s.* one who tempts, an enticer
 Tempting, *a.* adapted to entice or allure
 Temptingly, *ad.* so as to tempt or entice
 Temptress, *s.* she that tempts or entices
 Temse, *s.* a sieve; a scarce
 Tem'sed-bread, *s.* bread made of flour better sifted than common
 Tem'uency, *s.* inebriation
 Tem'ulent, *a.* intoxicated, inebriated
 Tem'ulventive, *a.* drunken
 Ten, *s.* the decimal number; twice five
 Ten'able, *a.* that which may be held or kept
 Tena'cious, *a.* retentive; cohesive; grasping hard; holding fast by or adhering to an opinion or privilege
 Tena'ciously, *ad.* in a tenacious manner
 Tena'ciousness, *s.* unwillingness to quit
 Tena'city, *s.* stiffness; unwillingness to part with any thing; that quality which can sustain force or pressure without breaking
 Tena'y, *s.* a kind of outwork in fortification
 Tena'ncy, *s.* temporary possession of what belongs to another
 Ten'ant, *v. a.* to hold on conditions
 Ten'ant, *s.* one who rents of another
 Ten'antable, *a.* fit to be inhabited
 Ten'antless, *a.* unoccupied, unpossessed
 Ten'antry, *s.* tenants on an estate
 Tench, *s.* a river or pond fish
 Tend, *v.* to watch; move towards; aim at
 Tend'ance, *s.* attendance, a waiting upon
 Tend'ence, Tend'ency, *s.* a course; a drift
 Ten'der, *a.* soft; easily pained; kind
 Ten'der, *v. a.* to offer, to exhibit; to esteem
 Ten'der, *s.* a proposal for acceptance
 Ten'der-hearted, *a.* compassionate, kind
 Tender-heart'edness, *s.* a compassionate disposition
 Ten'derling, *s.* the first horns of a deer
 Ten'derly, *ad.* gently, mildly, kindly
 Ten'derness, *s.* susceptibility of impression; kind attention; scrupulousness; caution
 Ten'dinous, *a.* sinewy, containing tendons
 Ten'don, *s.* a sinew, a ligature of joints
 Ten'drac, *s.* an Indian animal of the hedgehog kind
 Ten'dril, *s.* the clasper of a climbing plant
 Ten'dril, *a.* clasping or climbing as a tendril
 Tene'brious, Tene'cious, *a.* dark; gloomy
 Tene'bros'ity, Tene'brou'sness, *s.* darkness; gloom
 Ten'ement, *s.* any thing held by a tenant
 Tenemental, Tenementary, *a.* to be held by certain tenure; usually let out

TELL ME WITH WHOM THOU GUEST, AND I'LL TELL THEE WHAT THOU DORST.

TEMPTATIONS CANNOT ENTER WHERE THE HEART IS WELL GUARDED.

- Tenes'mus, *s.* continual need to go to stool
 Ten'et, *s.* a position; principle; opinion
 Ten'fold, *a.* ten times increased
 Ten'nantite, *s.* a subspecies of gray copper
 Ten'nis, *s.* a play with a racket and ball
 Ten'on, *s.* the end of a piece of wood cut so as to be fitted into another piece
 Ten'or, Ten'our, *s.* continuity of state; sense contained; purport; sound in music
 Teuse, *s.* a variation of the verb to signify time—a stretched, not lax
 Ten'seness, *s.* contraction, tension
 Tensibility, *s.* the quality that admits tension
 Ten'sible, Ten'sile, *a.* capable of extension
 Ten'sion, *s.* the act of stretching; not laxity
 Ten'sive, *a.* giving a sensation of stiffness
 Ten'sor, *s.* a muscle that extends a part
 Ten'sure, *s.* the act of stretching; extension
 Tent, *s.* a pavilion, moveable habitation; roll of lint put into a sore; red wine
 Tent, *v. n.* to lodge as in a tent (insect
 Ten'tacles, Tentac'ula, *s. pl.* the feelers of an
 Tentat'ion, *s.* trial, temptation
 Tentative, *s.* an essay; a trial
 Tentative, *a.* essaying, experimental
 Tent'ed, *a.* covered with tents
 Tent'er, *s.* an iron hook to stretch things on
 Tent'er, *v. a.* to stretch by hooks
 Tent'er-ground, *s.* ground on which tenters are erected for stretching cloth
 Tenth, *s.* a tenth part of annual produce; ecclesiastical tithes
 Tenth, *a.* the ordinal of ten
 Tenth'ly, *ad.* in the tenth place
 Tenti'ginous, *a.* stiff; stretched
 Tent'ory, *s.* the awning of a tent
 Tenu'ate, *v. a.* to make thin
 Tenuifol'ious, *a.* having thin leaves
 Tenu'ity, *s.* thinness, slenderness, exility
 Tenu'ous, *a.* thin, small, minute
 Tenu're, *s.* the manner or condition where- by tenements are holden
 Tep'efaction, *s.* act of slightly warming
 Tep'efy, *v. a.* to warm in a small degree
 Tep'id, *a.* lukewarm; not zealous
 Tep'id'ity, *s.* lukewarmness
 Te'por, *s.* a gentle heat
 Te'r'aphim, *s.* household deities
 Te'r'apin, *s.* a kind of tortoise
 Te'r'at'ogy, *s.* bombast; affectation
 Te'rce, *s.* a vessel containing 42 gallons
 Te'r'cel, *s.* the male of the falcon
 Te'rce-major, *s.* a sequence of three best cards
 Te'r'cib'nt, *s.* the turpentine-tree
 Te'r'cib'ntiate, Te'r'cib'ntine, *a.* consisting of or mixed with turpentine
 Te'r'eb'rate, *v. a.* to bore; to perforate
 Te'r'ebra'tion, *s.* the act of boring
 Te'r'edo, *s.* a genus of worms so called
 Te'r'geminal, Te'r'geminate, *a.* thrice doubled
 Te'r'gem'inous, *a.* threefold [their leaves
 Te'r'gife'tous, *a.* bearing seeds on the back of
 Te'r'giversate, *v. n.* to use evasive expressions
 Te'r'giversat'ion, *s.* a shift; evasion; change
 Te'r'm, *s.* a boundary, limit; a limited or set time; word by which any thing is expressed; time for seats of justice, and exercises at a university
 Te'r'm, *v. a.* to name; to call
 Te'r'magancy, *s.* turbulence; tumultuousness
 Te'r'magant, *s.* a scolding brawling woman
 Te'r'magant, *a.* tumultuous; scolding
 Te'r'minable, *a.* admitting of bounds or limits; limitable
 Te'r'minal, *a.* forming the extremity
 Te'r'minate, *v.* to bound, to limit, to end
 Te'r'min'ation, *s.* a limit, bound, conclusion
 Te'r'min'ational, *a.* forming the concluding syllable
 Te'r'minative, *a.* directing termination
 Te'r'minatively, *ad.* absolutely; so as not to respect anything else
 Te'r'minator, *s.* (in astronomy) the boundary of light and darkness
 Te'r'miner, *s.* Oyer and Terminer is a judicature where causes are determined
 Te'r'min'ology, *s.* a definition of the terms used in any of the sciences
 Te'r'min'ous, *s.* a kind of tumour
 Te'r'minus, *s.* a bound; limit; goal
 Te'r'mite, *s.* the white ant
 Te'r'mless, *a.* unlimited, undefined
 Te'r'm'ly, *ad.* term by term; every term
 Te'r'ms, *s. pl.* stipulations
 Tern, *a.* threefold
 Tern'ate, *a.* having three leaflets on a petiole
 Tern'ion, *s.* the number three
 Tern'ary, *a.* proceeding by threes; consisting of three—the number three
 Te'r'race, *s.* an open raised walk
 Te'r'race, *v. a.* to open to the air or light
 Te'r'r'apin, *s.* a kind of tide-water tortoise
 Te'r'r'aqueous, *a.* composed of land and water
 Te'r'r'atic, *a.* living on the land
 Te'r're-blue, *s.* a kind of earth
 Te'r'rene, *s.* the surface of the whole earth
 Te'r're'ne, Te'r'reous, *a.* earthly; worldly
 Te'r're's'trial, Te'r're's'trious, *a.* earthly
 Te'r're's'trially, *ad.* after an earthly manner
 Te'r're's'tri'fy, *v. a.* to reduce to the state of earth
 Te'r're-verte, *s.* a kind of green earth
 Te'r'rible, *a.* dreadful, formidable, frightful
 Te'r'ribleness, *s.* formidableness
 Te'r'ribly, *ad.* dreadfully, violently
 Te'r'rier, *s.* a dog; survey of lands; auger
 Te'r'rific, *a.* dreadful, causing terror
 Te'r'ri'fy, *v. a.* to fright, to make afraid
 Te'r'r'ig'ous, *a.* born of the earth
 Te'r'r'orial, *a.* belonging to a territory
 Te'r'r'orially, *ad.* in regard to territory
 Te'r'r'itoried, *a.* possessed of territory
 Te'r'r'itory, *s.* land, country, dominion
 Te'r'r'or, *s.* great fear, dread, cause of fear
 Te'r'ry, *s.* the liquor drawn from the palm-tree
 Te'r'se, *a.* smooth; cleanly written; neat
 Te'r's'ely, *ad.* neatly; elegantly
 Te'r'seness, *s.* smoothness or neatness of style
 Te'r'tials, *s.* feathers near the junction of the wing with the body
 Te'r'tian, *s.* a fever returning every other day
 Te'r'tian, *a.* returning every third day
 Te'r'tiary, *a.* third
 Te'r'tiate, *v. a.* to do anything the third time
 Te's'selate, *v. a.* to form into squares
 Te's'selated, *a.* variegated by squares
 Te's'sel'ation, *s.* Mosaic work
 Te's'ser'ic, *a.* variegated; tessellated
 Test, *s.* a vessel to try metals; examination
 Test, *v. a.* to compare with the standard
 Test'able, *a.* capable of witnessing
 Testa'ecology, Testa't'ogy, *s.* the science of testaceous vermes
 Testa'ceous, *a.* consisting of shells
 Testament, *s.* a will; either of the two volumes of the scriptures, as the *Old* and *New Testament*
 Testamen'tary, *a.* relating to a will
 Testamenta'tion, *s.* the giving by will
 Te's'tate, *a.* having made a will
 Testa'tion, *s.* witness, evidence
 Testa'tor, *s.* one who leaves a will
 Testa'trix, *s.* a woman who leaves a will

Tested, *a.* tried by a test; witnessed
 Tester, *s.* a sixpence; the cover of a bed
 Testicle, *s.* the male organs of generation
 Testification, *s.* the act of witnessing
 Testificator, *s.* one who witnesses
 Testifier, *s.* one who testifies
 Testify, *v.* to witness, to certify, to prove
 Testily, *ad.* fretfully, peevishly, morosely
 Testimonial, *s.* a certificate or attestation
 Testimony, *s.* evidence; proof; profession
 Testiness, *s.* moroseness, peevishness
 Testing, *s.* the act of trying for proof
 Testoon, *s.* a silver coin of Italy
 Test-paper, *s.* a paper impregnated with a
 chymical re-agent [Shell of a tortoise
 Testudinal, Testudin'ous, *a.* resembling the
 Testudinated, *a.* roofed; arched
 Testudo, *s.* an arched roof
 Testy, *a.* fretful, peevish, apt to be angry
 Tetanus, *s.* a spasm of the muscles
 Tete, *s.* a woman's false hair for the head
 Tete-a-tete, *s.* (Fr.) face to face; a private
 conversation between two
 Tether, *s.* a restraint for cattle at pasture
 Tether, *v.* to confine with a tether
 Tetrachord, *s.* a series of four sounds
 Tetrads, *s.* the number four
 Tetractylous, *a.* having four toes
 Tetradiapason, *s.* a quadruple diapason
 Tetradymanian, *s.* a plant having six stamens
 Tetragon, *s.* a square; a four-sided figure
 Tetragonal, *a.* having four sides or angles
 Tetragonism, *s.* the quadrature of the circle
 Tetragnyan, *a.* having four pistils
 Tetracetal, *a.* having four equal sides
 Tetracteter, *s.* a verse consisting of four feet
 —*a.* having four metrical feet
 Tetrafolious, *a.* (In botany) such flowers
 as consist of four leaves round the style
 Tetraphyllous, *a.* having four leaves
 Tetrarch, *s.* a Roman governor
 Tetrachate, Tetrarchy, *s.* a Roman go-
 vernment of a fourth part of a province
 Tetrachical, *a.* belonging to a tetrarchy
 Tetraspermous, *a.* containing four seeds
 Tetraslich, *s.* an epigram or stanza con-
 sisting of four lines [front
 Tetrastyle, *s.* a building with four pillars
 Tetrasyllabic, *a.* containing four syllables
 Tetrasyllable, *s.* a word of four syllables
 Tetrical, Tetricious, *a.* froward; perverse
 Tetricity, *s.* sourness; perverseness
 Tetter, *s.* a scab, a scurf; a ring-worm
 Teutonic, *a.* spoken by the ancient Germans
 Tewel, *s.* a pipe at the back of a forge
 Tewtaw, *v.* to beat as flax, break
 Text, *s.* a sentence of scripture; that of
 which a comment is written
 Text-book, *s.* a book of the leading prin-
 ciples of a science
 Text-hand, *s.* a large kind of writing
 Textile, *a.* woven, that may be woven
 Textorial, Textrine, *a.* belonging to weaving
 Textual, *a.* contained in the text
 Textually, *ad.* in the body of a work
 Textuarist, Textuary, *s.* one ready in the
 text of scripture; a well-informed divine
 Textuary, *a.* contained in the text; serving
 as a text; authoritative
 Textuist, *s.* one ready in quoting texts
 Texture, *s.* a web; manner of weaving
 Than, *conj.* a particle used in comparison
 Thane, *s.* an old title of honour
 Thaneship, *s.* office and dignity of a thane
 Thank, *v.* to return acknowledgments
 for any favour or kindness

Thankful, *a.* full of gratitude, grateful
 Thankfully, *ad.* with lively and grateful sense
 of good received
 Thankfulness, *s.* the outward expression of
 a grateful feeling
 Thankless, *a.* ungrateful, unthankful
 Thanklessness, *s.* ingratitude
 Thanks, *s.* acknowledgment in words re-
 turned for favour or kindness
 Thanksgiver, *s.* a giver of thanks
 Thanksgiving, *s.* a celebration of mercy
 That, *pron.* not this, but the other; which,
 who; the thing—*conj.* because
 Thatch, *s.* straw, &c. laid on the tops of
 houses to keep out the weather
 Thatch, *v.* to cover as with straw
 Thatcher, *s.* one who covers with straw
 Thaumaturgical, *a.* exciting wonder
 Thaumaturgy, *s.* what may excite wonder
 Thaw, *v.* to melt, to dissolve
 Thaw, *s.* the dissolution of a frost
 The, *ar.* denoting a particular thing
 Theandric, *a.* denoting the union of divine
 and human operation in Christ
 Thearchy, *s.* government by God; theocracy
 Theatral, *a.* belonging to a theatre
 Theatre, *s.* a place in which shows are ex-
 hibited; a play-house
 Theatrical, Theatrical, *a.* suiting a theatre
 Theatricality, *ad.* in a manner suiting the
 stage
 Theave, *s.* an ewe or sheep of three years old
 Thee, *pron.* the oblique case singular of thou
 Theft, *s.* the act of stealing; thing stolen
 Their, *pron. pl.* belonging to them
 Theism, *s.* the acknowledgment of a God,
 as opposed to atheism; deism
 Theist, *s.* a deist
 Theistic, Theistical, *a.* deistical
 Them, *pron. pl.* persons spoken of before
 Theme, *s.* a subject, short dissertation, talk
 Themselves, *pron. pl.* these very persons
 Then, *ad.* at that time, in that case
 Thence, *ad.* from that place, for that reason
 Thenceforth, *ad.* from that time
 Thenceforward, *ad.* on from that time
 Thencefrom, *ad.* from that place
 Theocracy, *s.* divine government
 Theocratical, *a.* relating to theocracy
 Theodicy, *s.* the science of God
 Theodolite, *s.* a mathematical instrument
 used in surveying, taking heights, &c.
 Theogony, *s.* the generation of the gods
 Theologaster, *s.* a kind of quack in divinity
 Theologian, *s.* a professor of divinity
 Theologic, Theological, *a.* relating to
 theology
 Theologically, *ad.* according to the prin-
 ciples of theology
 Theologist, Theologue, *s.* a divine
 Theologize, *v.* to render theological
 Theology, *s.* the science of divinity
 Theonachist, *s.* one who fights against the gods
 Theonachy, *s.* a fight against the gods;
 opposition to the divine will
 Theopathy, *s.* religious suffering
 Theorbo, *s.* a large lute used by the Italians
 Theorem, *s.* a position laid down as an
 established truth; a given principle
 Theorematic, Theorematical, Theoremic,
a. comprised in theorems
 Theoretic, Theoretical, *a.* speculative
 Theoretically, *ad.* speculatively
 Theorist, *s.* one given to speculation
 Theorize, *v.* to form in the mind a plan
 or system

The'ory, *s.* a speculation, a scheme, a plan
Theosoph'ic, **Theosoph'ical**, *a.* divinely wise
Theos'ophism, *s.* pretension to divine illumination
Theosophist, *s.* a pretender to divine illumination
Theos'ophy, *s.* divine wisdom
Therapeu'tic, *a.* teaching the cure of diseases
Therapeu'tics, *s. pl.* the art of curing diseases
There, *ad.* in that place; at that time
Thereabout', **Thereabouts'**, *ad.* near that place, nearly
Thereaf'ter, *ad.* according to that
Thereat', *ad.* at that, at that place
Thereby, *ad.* by that, by means of that
Therefore, *ad.* for this reason
Therefrom, *ad.* from that, from this
Therein', *ad.* in that, in this
Thereinto, *ad.* into that, into this
Thereof, *ad.* of that, of this
Thereon, **Thereupon**, *ad.* on that, on this
Thereout', *ad.* out of that
Thereto', **Therewith'**, *ad.* to that or this
Therewith', *ad.* with that; immediately
Therewithal', *ad.* over and above; also
The'riac, *s.* a medicine against poison
Ther'iacal, *a.* medicinal, physical
Ther'mal, *a.* relating to warm baths [by gas
Ther'molamp, *s.* an instrument to give light
Ther'mometer, *s.* an instrument for measuring the heat of the air, &c.
Thermometrical, *a.* relating to the measure or degree of heat
Thermomet'rically, *ad.* by means of the thermoscope, *s.* a thermometer
These, *pron. pl.* the things present
The'sis, *s.* a position; juxtaposition; subject
The'smothete, *s.* a lawgiver
The'tical, *a.* laid down; proposed
Theur'gic, **Theur'gical**, *a.* relating to theurgy
Theur'gist, *s.* one who is addicted to theurgy
Theur'gy, *s.* the power of doing supernatural things by lawful means
They, *pron.* men, women, persons, &c.
Thi'ble, *s.* a slice; a scummer; a spatula
Thick, *s.* the thickest part, or time
Thick, *a.* not thin; gross, muddy, close
Thick, *ad.* frequently, closely, deeply
Thick'en, *v.* to make or grow thick; concrete, condense, be consolidated
Thick'ening, *s.* that which makes thicker
Thick'et, *s.* a close knot or tuft of trees
Thick'head, *s.* a dull stupid fellow
Thickhead'ed, *a.* having a thick head; dull
Thick'ish, *a.* somewhat thick, dull
Thick'ly, *ad.* deeply; in quick succession
Thick'ness, *s.* density, closeness, dulness
Thick'set, *a.* close planted
Thick'skin, *s.* a coarse gross man
Thick'skull, *s.* a dolt, a blockhead
Thick'skull'd, *a.* dull; stupid
Thief, *s.* one who steals another's property
Thief-catcher, **Thief-taker**, *s.* one who takes thieves; a police officer
Thieve, *v. n.* to steal, to practise theft
Thiev'ery, *s.* the practice of stealing
Thiev'ish, *a.* given to stealing; secret, sly
Thiev'ishly, *ad.* like a thief
Thiev'ishness, *s.* disposition to steal
Thigh, *s.* a limb of the body, including all between the groin and the knee
Thill, *s.* the shafts of a waggon or cart
Thim'horse, *s.* a horse between the shafts
Thim'ble, *s.* a cap for the needle-finger
Thin, *a.* not thick; lean, slim, rare, small
Thin, *v. a.* to make thin or rare; to make less close or numerous

Thin, *pron.* relating to three
Thing, *s.* whatever is; not a person
Think, *v.* to have ideas, to fancy, to muse
Think'er, *s.* one who thinks much
Think'ing, *s.* imagination, judgment
Think'ing, *a.* having the faculty of thought
Thin'ly, *ad.* not thickly, not numerously
Thin'ness, *s.* tenuity, scarcity, rareness
Third, *a.* the first after the second
Third'ly, *ad.* in the third place
Thirds, *s. pl.* that portion which the law allows a widow out of the property of her deceased husband
Thirl, *v. a.* to pierce, to perforate
Thirst, *s.* the pain suffered for want of drink; eagerness, vehement desire, drought
Thirst, *v.* to feel want of drink, to be dry
Thirst'iness, *s.* the state of being thirsty
Thirst'y, *a.* suffering want of drink
Thir'teen, *a.* ten and three added
Thir'teenth, *a.* the third after the tenth
Thir'tieth, *a.* the tenth threefold
Thir'ty, *a.* three ten, twenty and ten
This, *pron.* that which is present
Thi'stle, *s.* a prickly weed growing in fields
Thi'stly, *a.* overgrown with thistles
Thith'er, *ad.* to that place, point, or end
Thith'erto, *ad.* to that end, so far
Thith'erward, *ad.* toward that place
Thole, *v. n.* to bear, to endure; to wait
Thom'ist, *s.* a schoolman following the opinion of *Thomas Aquinas*, in opposition to the Scotists
Thom'sonite, *s.* a mineral of the zeolite kind
Thong, *s.* a strap or string of leather
Thora'ic, *a.* belonging to the breast
Thora'icis, *s. pl.* an order of bony fishes
Thora'l, *a.* relating to the bed
Thora'x, *s.* the inward part of the breast
Thorna, *s.* a newly discovered earth
Thorn, *s.* a prickly tree; a difficult point
Thorn-back, **Thorn-but**, *s.* a sea-fish
Thorn-bush, *s.* a shrub that produces thorns
Thorn'less, *a.* destitute of thorns
Thorn'y, *a.* full of thorns; perplexing
Thor'ough, *a.* complete; passing through
Thor'ough-bass, *s.* that musical science which includes the rules of composition
Thor'ough-bred, *a.* completely taught or accomplished
Thor'oughfare, *s.* a passage through a place
Thor'oughly, *ad.* completely, fully
Thor'ough-paced, *a.* perfect, complete
Thor'ough-sitch, *ad.* completely, fully
Thos, *s.* an animal of the wolf kind
Those, *pron. pl.* the things first mentioned
Thou, the second *pronoun* personal; the person addressed by another
Thou, *v. a.* to address contemptuously
Though, *conj.* although, however
Though, *s.* a Turkish military ensign, made of a horse's tail, stained red
Thought (*pret. of think*), imagined
Thought, *s.* the act of thinking; idea, sentiment, reflection, solicitude, concern
Thought'ful, *a.* contemplative, careful
Thought'fully, *ad.* with consideration
Thought'fulness, *s.* anxiety, solicitude
Thought'less, *a.* airy, gay, careless; dull
Thought'lessly, *ad.* without thought
Thought'lessness, *s.* want of thought
Thought'sick, *a.* uneasy with reflection
Thousand, *s. or a.* the number of ten hundred; proverbially a great number
Thousandth, *a.* the ordinal of a thousand
Thowl, *s.* a place or pin for oars to turn in

THEFTS NEVER ENRICH; ALMS NEVER IMPOVERISH; PRAYERS HINDER NO WORK.

TO TELL OUR OWN SECRETS IS FOOLY; TO DIVULGE THE SECRETS OF OTHERS IS TREACHERY.

[THR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TID]

Thral'dom, *s.* slavery, servitude
 Thrall, *s.* a slave; slavery; bondage
 Thrall, *v. a.* to bring into the power of another
 Thrash, *v. r.* to beat corn; to beat or drub
 Thrasher, *s.* one who thrashes; a fish
 Thrashing, *s.* the operation by which corn is separated from the straw
 Thrashing-floor, *s.* a floor on which grain is beaten out
 Thraſon'ical, *a.* boastful, bragging
 Thraſon'ically, *ad.* boastfully
 Thrave, *s.* Thraive, *s.* a herd; a drove
 Thread, *s.* a small line or twist of silk, flax, &c.; uniform tenor; part of a screw
 Thread, *v. a.* to pass through with a thread
 Threadbare, *a.* deprived of the nap; trite
 Threadbareness, *s.* the state of being threadbare
 Thread'en, *a.* made of thread [bare
 Thread'y, *a.* like thread; containing thread
 Threap, *v. a.* to argue much, to contend
 Threat, *s.* a menace, denunciation of ill
 Threat'en, *v. a.* to menace, denounce evil
 Threat'ener, *s.* one who threatens
 Threat'en'g, *s.* a menace [nace
 Threa'ten'g, *a.* indicating a threat or me-
 threa'ten'g, *ad.* with menace
 Threat'ful, *a.* full of threats; minacious
 Three, *a.* two and one added
 Three-cornered, *a.* having three corners
 Three-fold, *a.* thrice repeated
 Three'enny, *a.* worth the sum of threepence
 Three-pile, *s.* an old name for good velvet
 Three'score, *a.* thrice twenty, sixty
 Threnet'ic, *a.* mournful
 Thren'ody, *s.* a song of lamentation
 Thresh'er, *s.* the sea-fox
 Thresh'old, *s.* an entrance, a gate, a door
 Thrice, *ad.* three times, at three times
 Thrift, *v. a.* to slide through a narrow passage
 Thrift, *s.* profit, gain, parsimony
 Thrift'ly, *ad.* frugally, parsimoniously
 Thrift'ness, *s.* frugality; husbandry
 Thrift'less, *a.* extravagant, profuse
 Thrift'y, *a.* frugal, sparing, not profuse
 Thrill, *v. r.* to pierce, to penetrate; to tingle
 Thrill, *s.* a piercing sound
 Thriss'a, *s.* a fish of the herring kind
 Thrive, *v. n.* to prosper, to grow rich
 Thriv'er, *s.* one that prospers
 Thriv'ing, *a.* being prosperous or successful
 Thriv'ingly, *ad.* in a prosperous way
 Thriv'ingness, Thriv'ing, *s.* prosperity; increase; growth
 Throat, *s.* the fore part of the neck
 Throat-pipe, *s.* the weasand; the windpipe
 Throb, *s.* a beat; stroke of palpitation
 Throb, *v. n.* to heave, to beat, to palpitate
 Throb'bing, *s.* a palpitation
 Throe, *s.* the pain of travail, &c.; agony
 Throne, *s.* the seat of a king or bishop [tion
 Throne, *v. a.* to place in an elevated posi-
 Throng, *s.* a crowd; a dense multitude
 Throng, *v. n.* to crowd, press close together
 Throng'ing, *s.* the act of crowding together
 Thrustle, *s.* the thrush; a singing bird
 Thro'tling, *s.* a disease in the throat of cattle
 Thro'ttle, *s.* the windpipe
 Thro'ttle, *v. a.* to choke, to suffocate
 Through, *prep.* from end to end
 Through, *ad.* to the final conclusion
 Throughout, *ad.* quite through, in every part, every where
 Throw, *s.* the act of casting or throwing
 Throw, *v. r.* to fling, cast, toss; repose
 Throw'er, *s.* one that throws
 Throw'ster, *s.* one who twists or winds silk

Thrum, *s.* the ends of a weaver's thread
 Thrum, *v. a.* to grate; to play coarsely
 Thrush, *s.* a singing bird; a disorder
 Thrust, *v. r.* to push, intrude, drive, stab
 Thrust, *v. a.* an assault, hostile attack, push
 Thrust'le. [See Thro'ttle.]
 Thry-fal'low, *v. a.* to plough a third time
 Thul'ite, *s.* a rare mineral of Norway
 Thumb, *s.* the first finger of the hand
 Thumb, *v. a.* to handle awkwardly
 Thumb'stall, *s.* a sheath of leather for the thumb; a tumbler
 Thump, *s.* a dull, hard, heavy blow
 Thump, *v. a.* to beat with heavy blows
 Thump'er, *s.* any thing huge or great
 Thump'ing, *s.* beating—*a.* large
 Thunder, *v. r.* to emit with noise and terror; to make thunder; to publish any threat
 Thunder, *s.* a loud noise in the air, &c.
 Thunderbolt, *s.* lightning; fulmination
 Thunder-clap, *s.* an explosion of thunder
 Thunder-cloud, *s.* a dark tempestuous cloud
 Thunderer, *s.* the power that thunders
 Thunder'g, *a.* loud, noisy, terrible
 Thunderous, *a.* producing thunder
 Thunder-shower, *s.* heavy rain accompanied with thunder
 Thunder-stone, *s.* a stone, also called brontia
 Thunder-storm, *s.* a storm attended with thunder and lightning
 Thunder-strike, *v. a.* to hurt with lightning; to astonish with anything terrible
 Thunderstruck, *a.* hurt or blasted by lightning; amazed, suddenly alarmed
 Thurable, *s.* a pan to burn incense in
 Thuri'terous, *a.* bearing frankincense
 Thurica'tion, *s.* fumigation with incense
 Thurs'day, *s.* the fifth day of the week
 Thus, *ad.* in this manner, to this degree
 Thwack, *v. a.* to strike, to thrash, to bang
 Thwack, *s.* a heavy hard blow
 Thwaite, *s.* a fish of the shad species [ent
 Thwart, *a.* transverse, perverse, inconvenient
 Thwart, *v. a.* to cross, traverse, oppose
 Thwart'g, *s.* the act of opposing
 Thwart'ingly, *ad.* with opposition
 Thy, *pron.* of thee; belonging to thee
 Thyme, *s.* a fragrant plant
 Thym'y, *a.* abounding with thyme
 Thy'roid, *a.* resembling a shield
 Thy'sus, *s.* a spear having its head bound with ivy or bay leaves
 Thyself, *pron. recip.* belonging to thee only
 Tiar'a, *s.* a diadem, dress for the head
 Tib'ia, *s.* the larger bone of the leg
 Tib'ial, *a.* relating to the shin, or a pipe
 Tib'uro, *s.* a fish of the shark kind
 Tice, *v. a.* to draw, to allure, to tempt
 Tick, *s.* a score, account, trust; bed-case; the sound made in ticking
 Tick, *v. a.* to note by regular vibration
 Tick, *v. n.* to run on score, to trust
 Tick-bean, *s.* a small bean for feeding cattle
 Tick'en, Tick'ing, *s.* cloth for bed-cases
 Tick'et, *s.* a token of right, on the delivery of which admission is granted
 Tick'et, *v. a.* to distinguish by a ticket
 Tick'le, *v. r.* to cause to laugh by titillation
 Tick'ler, *s.* one who tickles
 Tick'ling, *s.* the act of affecting by slight touches; pleasing by slight gratifications
 Tick'lish, *a.* easily tickled; unfix'd; nice
 Tick'lishness, *s.* the state of being ticklish; uncertainty as to the result
 Tick'lack, *s.* a game at tables; a noise
 Tid, *a.* tender, soft, nice, delicate

THAT WHICH WAS BITTER TO ENDURE, MAY BE SWEET TO REMEMBER.

THE CRUCH OF TIME DOES MORE THAN THE CLUB OF HERCULES.

Tid'bit, *Tid'bit*, *s.* a dainty; a nice morsel
 Tid'der, *Tid'dle*, *v. a.* to use tenderly
 Tide, *s.* ebb and flow of the sea; season
 Tide, *v. n.* to pour a flood; to flow as a tide
 Tide-gate, *s.* a gate through which the tide passes into a basin
 Tide-mill, *s.* a mill turned by tide-water
 Tide-waiter, *s.* a custom-house officer
 Tide-way, *s.* the channel in which the tide sets
 Tidily, *ad.* neatly, readily
 Tidiness, *s.* neatness, readiness, spruceness
 Tidings, *s.* news, intelligence, information
 Tidy, *a.* seasonable; neat, clever, spruce
 Tie, *s.* a knot, fastening; obligation
 Tie, *v. a.* to bind, to fasten, to hinder
 Tier, *s.* a row or rank; a set
 Tierce, *s.* a third part of a pipe; a thrust
 Tier'cel, Tier'celet, *s.* the male hawk
 Tier'cet, *s.* a triplet; three lines
 Tiff, *s.* liquor, drink; a pet, a quarrel
 Tiff, *v. n.* to be in a pet; to quarrel
 Tiff'any, *s.* a very thin kind of silk
 Tiffin, *s.* a luncheon; a slight repast
 Tigger, *s.* a fierce and rapacious animal
 Tight, *a.* tense, close, not loose
 Tighten, *v. a.* to straiten; make close
 Tightly, *ad.* closely, neatly; not idly
 Tightness, *s.* closeness, not looseness
 Tigrass, *s.* the female of the tiger
 Tigress, *s.* like a tiger
 Tike, *s.* a clown's name; a dog; a cur
 Tile, *s.* burnt clay to cover houses with
 Tile, *v. a.* to cover with tiles
 Tiler, *s.* one whose trade is to cover houses with tiles; a freemason's porter
 Tiling, *s.* the roof covered with tiles
 Till, *s.* the money-box in a shop — *conj.* to the time, to the degree that — *prep.* to the time of — *v. a.* to cultivate, plough, husband
 Tillable, *a.* arable; fit for the plough
 Tillage, *s.* the art of ploughing or culture
 Tiller, *s.* a ploughman; handle of a rudder
 Tilling, *s.* the operation of cultivating land
 Tilt, *s.* a covering; a military game
 Tilt, *v.* to cover; turn up; fight; lift up
 Tilt-boat, *s.* a boat covered with canvass
 Tilts, *s.* one who tilts; one who fights
 Tilt, *s.* the state of being tilted
 Timber, *s.* wood fit for building
 Timber, *v. a.* to furnish with beams
 Timbered, *a.* built, formed, contrived
 Timber-merchant, *s.* one who deals in timber
 Timber-sow, *s.* a worm that breeds in timber
 Timber-tree, *s.* a tree suitable for timber
 Timber-work, *s.* work formed of wood
 Timber-yard, *s.* a place for timber
 Timbre, *s.* a crest on a coat of arms
 Timbrel, *s.* a kind of musical instrument
 Time, *s.* the measure of duration, an age
 Time, *v. a.* to regulate, measure, adapt
 Timeful, *a.* seasonable, timely, early
 Timeist, *s.* (in music) a performer who keeps good time; a time-server
 Timekeeper, Timepiece, *s.* a clock or watch that keeps good time
 Timeless, *a.* un-reasonable, immature
 Timelessly, *ad.* before the natural time
 Timeliness, *s.* the state of being timely
 Timely, *a.* early, soon
 Timely, *ad.* seasonably, sufficiently early
 Time-pleaser, *s.* one who complies with prevailing opinions, though contrary to his own
 Time-server, *s.* one who meanly complies with present power
 Time-serving, *s.* obsequious compliance with present power

Time-serving, *a.* meanly complying with present power; mean, servile, obsequious
 Time-worn, *a.* impaired by time
 Tio'id, *a.* fearful, wanting courage
 Timidity, *s.* fearfulness, timorousness
 Tim'ldy, *ad.* in a timid manner [pertly
 Timocracy, *s.* government by men of pro-
 Timoneer', *s.* he who guides the helm
 Tim'orous, *a.* fearful, bashful; nice
 Tim'orously, *ad.* fearfully, with much fear
 Tim'orousness, *s.* fearfulness
 Timous, *a.* early; timely; not inuate
 Tin, *s.* a kind of common white metal
 Tin, *v. a.* to cover with tin
 Tin'ear, *s.* a kind of mineral
 Tinnet, *s.* a colour, stain, spot, die
 Tint, *v. a.* to stain; to colour; to imbue
 Tincture, *s.* a colour, extract of drugs
 Tincture, *v. a.* to imbue, tinge, colour
 Tin'der, *s.* anything very inflammable
 Tin'der-box, *s.* the box for holding tinder
 Tine, *s.* the tooth of a harrow; trouble
 Tine, *v.* to kindle, to rage, to fight
 Tineman, *s.* a night officer of a forest
 Tinnet, *s.* brushwood and thorns for repairing
 Tin'foil, *s.* tin reduced to a thin leaf [bedges
 Ting, *v. n.* to ring; to sound as a bell
 Ting, *s.* a sharp sound (as, the *ting* of a bell)
 Tinge, *s.* a slight colour, dye; taste
 Tinge, *v. a.* to impregnate with a colour
 Tin'gent, *a.* able to tinge or colour
 Tin'gite, *v. n.* to feel a slight sensation either of pain or pleasure
 Tingling, *s.* a sensation of slight quick motion; a noise in the ears
 Tink, *v. n.* to make a sharp shrill noise
 Tink'al, *s.* borax in its crude state
 Tink'erly, *ad.* in the manner of a tinker
 Tinker, *s.* a mender of old brass, &c.
 Tinkle, *s.* a clunk; a quick noise
 Tinkle, *v. n.* to make a sharp quick noise
 Tink'ing, *s.* a kind of sharp quick noise
 Tin'man, *s.* a manufacturer of tin
 Tin'ner, *s.* one who works in tin mines
 Tin'ning, *s.* the coating of metals with tin
 Tin'ny, *a.* abounding with tin
 Tin'sel, *s.* a sort of shining silk or cloth, &c.; anything more gaudy than valuable
 Tin'sel, *a.* specious; showy; superficial
 Tin'sel, *v. a.* to decorate gaudily; to adorn with lustre that has no value
 Tint, *s.* a hue, stain — *v. a.* to tinge, to colour
 Tintinnab'ulary, Tintinnab'ulatory, *a.* sound-
 Tin'-worm, *s.* an insect [ing like a bell
 Tiny, *a.* little, soall, puny, diminutive
 Tip, *s.* the top, end, point, extremity
 Tip, *v. a.* to cover on the end, to top
 Tip'pet, *s.* something worn about the neck
 Tip'ple, *s.* drink; liquor
 Tip'ple, *v. n.* to drink in luxury or excess
 Tip'pler, *s.* a sottish drunkard
 Tip'pling, *s.* frequent drinking, muddling
 Tip'pling-house, *s.* a house in which liquors are sold; a public-house
 Tip'staff, *s.* an officer and his staff of justice
 Tip'sy, *a.* drunk, fuddled, muddled
 Tip'toe, *s.* the end of the toe [degree
 Tip'top, *a.* most excellent, perfect; highest
 Tire'de, *s.* a series of violent declamation
 Tire, *v.* to fatigue, to harass; to dress the head; to feed or prey upon
 Tiredness, *s.* state of being tired; weariness
 Tiresome, *a.* wearisome, fatiguing
 Tiresomeness, *s.* quality of being tiresome
 Tireswoman, *s.* a woman whose business is to make dresses for the head

Tiring-room, *s.* the room in which players dress for the stage
 Tis'ri, *s.* the first month of the Hebrew year
 Tissue, *s.* cloth interwoven with gold, &c.; connected series; a fine kind of paper
 Tis'sue, *r. a.* to interweave; to variegate
 Tit, *s.* a small horse; a timouse or tomtit
 Titanian, Titanic, *a.* pertaining to titanium
 Titaniferous, *a.* producing titanium
 Titanium, *s.* an ore or oxyde of titanium
 Titanium, *s.* a newly discovered copper-coloured mineral
 Tithable, *a.* subject to the payment of tithes
 Tithe, *s.* the tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry
 Tithe, *v. a.* to levy the tenth part
 Tithe-free, *a.* exempt from tithe
 Tither, *s.* one who gathers tithes
 Tithing, *s.* a part of a parish, a district
 Tithingman, *s.* a petty peace officer
 Tittle, *v. n.* to tickle
 Tittillation, *s.* the act of tickling
 Tit-lark, *s.* a small bird of the lark species
 Titled, *s.* an appellation, claim of right; the first page of a book telling its name and its subject; name of honour
 Title, *v. a.* to name, to entitle, to call
 Titled, *a.* having a title
 Title-page, *s.* the page containing the title
 Titmouse, *s.* a small species of bird
 Titter, *s.* a restrained laugh
 Titter, *v. n.* to laugh with restraint
 Tittle, *s.* a small particle; a point, a dot
 Tittletattle, *s.* idle talk, prattle, gabble
 Tittletattle, *v. n.* to prate idly
 Tittletattling, *s.* the act of prattling idly
 Titubation, *s.* the act of stambling
 Titled, *a.* nominal, having only the name
 Titledness, *s.* the state of being titled
 Titledly, *ad.* nominally; by title only
 Titledly, *a.* relating to a title
 Titledly, *s.* one that has a title or right
 Tivvy. [See Tintivy.]
 To, *prep.* noting motion towards, &c.
 Toad, *s.* an animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls
 Toad-eater, *s.* a servile sycophant
 Toadfish, *s.* a kind of sea-fish
 Toadflax, *s.* the name of a plant
 Toadstone, *s.* a concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad
 Toadstool, *s.* a plant like a mushroom
 Toast, *v. a.* to dry at the fire; to propose a toast or health to be drunk
 Toast, *s.* bread toasted; a health proposed
 Toaster, *s.* he who toasts; a utensil
 Tobacco, *s.* a plant used for smoking
 Tobaccoist, *s.* a vender of tobacco [tobacco
 Tobacco-pipe, *s.* a pipe used for smoking
 Tobacco-pipe clay, *s.* a species of white clay
 Toad, *s.* a species of spotted lizard
 Toesin, *s.* an alarm bell
 Tod, *s.* a bush; a weight of 28lb. of wool
 To-day, *s.* the day now present
 Toddle, *v. n.* to saunter about feebly
 Toddy, *s.* a juice procured from the cocoa-nut tree; a mixture of spirits, water, &c.
 Tod's, *s.* a genus of insectivorous birds
 Toe, *s.* a part of the foot
 Toit, *s.* a place where a message has stood
 To'ga, *s.* a kind of loose cloak or gown without sleeves worn by the Romans
 To'gated, *a.* dressed in a gown
 Together, *ad.* not apart, in company
 Toil, *s.* labour; fatigue; a net; snare
 Toil, *v.* to labour, to work at, to weary

Toller, *s.* one who toils, or wears himself
 To'let, *s.* a dressing-table
 To'lf'ful, *a.* laborious; wearisome
 To'lf'some, *a.* laborious, weary, heavy
 To'lf'someness, *s.* weariness, laboriousness
 Toise, *s.* a fathom
 Tokay, *s.* a kind of wine
 To'ken, *s.* a mark, a sign, a remembrance
 To'ken, *v. a.* to make known
 To'la, *s.* an Indian weight for gold and silver
 To'le, *v. a.* to draw by degrees; to decoy
 To'ledo, *s.* a sword of the finest temper, manufactured at Toledo, in Spain
 Tolerable, *a.* supportable, passable
 Tolerableness, *s.* state of being tolerable
 Tolerably, *ad.* passably; moderately well
 Tolerance, *s.* the act or power of enduring
 Tolerant, *a.* favourable to toleration
 Tolerate, *r. a.* to allow, permit, suffer
 Toleration, *s.* sufferance, permission
 Toll, *s.* an excise of goods—*v.* to pay toll; to sound a bell; to annul
 Toll, *s.* a particular sounding of a bell
 Toll-bar, *s.* a bar to stop vehicles where toll is to be paid
 Toll-booth, *s.* a market; a prison
 Toll-bridge, *s.* a bridge where toll is paid
 Toll-dish, *s.* a vessel by which the toll of corn for grinding is measured
 Toller, *s.* a toll-gatherer; one who tolls a bell
 Toll-gate, *s.* a gate where toll is taken
 Toll-gatherer, *s.* the officer that takes toll
 Toll-house, *s.* the lodging of the toll-man
 Tollman, *s.* a man who collects tolls
 Tolutation, *s.* the act of ambling or paeing
 Tomahawk, *s.* an Indian hatchet
 Tomahawk, *v. a.* to cut or kill with a tomahawk [Love-apple
 Tomato, *s.* the plant and its fruit called
 Tomb, *s.* a sepulchre for the dead, a vault
 Tomb, *v. a.* to bury; to entomb
 Tom'bae, *s.* a white alloy of copper
 Tomb'less, *a.* wanting a tomb, unburied
 Tom'boy, *s.* a romping girl; a mean fellow
 Tombstone, *s.* a stone laid over the dead
 Tome, *s.* one volume of many; a book
 Tomen'tous, *a.* (in botany) downy; nappy
 To-mor'row, *s.* the day following to-day
 Tom'pion, *s.* the stopper of a cannon
 Tom'tit, *s.* a timouse; a small bird
 Ton, *s.* 20 cwt.: four hogheads
 Ton, *s.* [Fr.] the prevailing fashion
 Tone, *s.* a note; accent; whine; elasticity
 Tone, *v. a.* to utter in an affected tone
 To'ned, *a.* having tone
 To'neless, *a.* without tone; unmusical
 Tong, *s.* the catch of a buckle
 Tong's, *s.* a utensil to take up fire, &c.
 Tongue, *s.* the organ of speech, language
 Tongue, *v. a.* to chide; to scold; to prate
 Ton'ued, *a.* having a tongue
 Tong'ueless, *a.* wanting a tongue; unmaned
 Tong'uetic, *v. a.* to render unable to speak
 Tong'uetied, *a.* having a defect in speech
 Ton'ic, *s.* a medicine to strengthen the tone
 Ton'ic, *a.* elastic; relating to sounds
 To-night, *s.* the present or approaching night
 Ton'nage, *s.* a duty upon every ton
 Ton'sile, *a.* that may be clipped
 Ton'sils, *s.* two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue
 Ton'sure, *s.* act of clipping or shaving hair
 Ton'tine, *s.* annuity on survivorship
 To'ny, *s.* a suppletion (a ludicrous word)
 Too, *ad.* overmuch, more than enough; also
 Tool, *s.* any instrument; a hiring

[TOR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TOU]

Toot, *v. n.* to look about; to sound
 Tooter, *s.* one who plays upon a pipe
 Tooth, *s.* a bone in the jaw; taste; prong
 Teeth, *v. a.* to furnish with teeth; to indent
 Toothache, *s.* a pain in the teeth
 Tooth-drawer, *s.* one whose business is to extract painful teeth; a dentist
 Tooth-drawing, *s.* the act of extracting teeth
 Toothed, *a.* having teeth; like a tooth
 Toothless, *a.* wanting or deprived of teeth
 Tooth-pick, *s.* an instrument by which any thing is taken from between the teeth
 Toothsome, *a.* palatable; grateful to taste
 Toothsome, *s.* pleasantness to the taste
 Top, *s.* the highest part or place; surface
 Top, *v.* to rise above, to tip, to outgo
 To pan, *s.* the horned Indian raven
 To patch, *s.* the principal man in a place
 To patch, *s.* command in a small district
 To paz, *s.* a precious yellow gem
 To pazoleite, *s.* a variety of precious garnet
 Tope, *v. n.* to drink hard or to excess
 To per, *s.* a hard drinker, a sot, a drunkard
 Topfull, *a.* full to the brim or top
 Top-gallant, *s.* the highest mast and sail
 Tophaecous, *a.* gritty, stony, sandy
 Top-heavy, *a.* having the upper part too weighty for the lower; drunk
 Topic, *s.* a general head; something to which other things are referred
 Topical, *a.* local, confined to some place
 Topically, *ad.* with application to some particular part
 Top-knot, *s.* a knot worn on the head
 Topless, *a.* having no top; sovereign
 Topman, Topsawyer, *s.* the upper sawyer
 Topmast, *s.* the next above the lower mast
 Topmost, *a.* uppermost, highest
 Topographer, *s.* one who describes a particular place
 Topographic, Topographical, *a.* describing
 Topographically, *ad.* in the manner of topography
 Topography, *s.* a description of particular places, as of a parish, town, manor, &c.
 Topped, *a.* covered on the top
 Topping, *a.* fine, noble, gallant; wealthy
 Topple, *v. n.* to fall forward; to tumble down
 Top-sail, *s.* the sail below the topgallant sail
 Top-survey, *ad.* with the bottom upwards
 Touquet (*toké*), *s.* [Fr.] a kind of head-dress for women
 Tor, *s.* a tower, turret, high pointed hill
 Torch, *s.* a wax light larger than a candle
 Torch-bearer, *s.* one who carries a torch
 Torch'er, *s.* one that gives light
 Torch-light, *s.* light ekindled by torches
 Torchwort, *s.* the name of a plant
 Tore, *s.* the dead kind of grass that remains on the ground in winter
 Torcumatography, *s.* a description of ancient sculptures and basso-reliefs
 Torment, *v. a.* to put to pain, vex, harass
 Torment, *s.* misery, anguish, torture
 Torment'er, *s.* one who gives pain to others
 Torment'il, *s.* a genus of plants
 Torna'do, *s.* a hurricane, a whirlwind
 Torous, *a.* (in botany) protuberant
 Torpedo, *s.* a fish whose touch benumbs
 Torpify, *v. a.* to benumb, to paralyze
 Torpent, *a.* motionless, benumbed, not active
 Torpent, *s.* a medicine for assuaging irritative motions
 Torpescence, *s.* a state of insensibility
 Torpesc'ent, *a.* becoming torpid
 Torpid, *a.* benumbed, sluggish, inactive

Torpidity, *s.* state of being torpid
 Torpidness, *s.* the state of being benumbed
 Torpitude, *s.* numbness; sluggishness
 Torpor, *s.* dulness, inability to move
 Torporific, *a.* tending to produce torpor
 Torque, *s.* a bandage worn round the head
 Torrefaction, *s.* the act of drying by the fire
 Torrefy, *v. a.* to dry by the fire, to scorch
 Torrent, *s.* a rapid stream, violent current
 Torrent, *a.* rolling in a rapid stream
 Torrid, *a.* violently hot, parched
 Torridness, *s.* the state of being very hot
 Torse, *s.* a wreath
 Torset, *s.* any thing in a twisted form
 Torston, *s.* the act of turning or twisting
 Torso, *s.* the trunk of the human form
 Torsten, *s.* a blackish iron ore
 Tort, *s.* mischief, injury, wrong, calamity
 Tortile, Tortive, *a.* twisted, wreathed
 Tortion, *s.* torment; pain
 Tortions, *a.* injurious; done by wrong (shell
 Tortoise, *s.* an animal covered with a hard
 Tortoise-shell, *s.* the shell of the tortoise
 Tortuosity, *s.* a wreath, flexure
 Tortuous, *a.* twisted, winding; injurious
 Tortuousness, *s.* the state of being twisted
 Torture, *s.* pain, judicial torments, anguish
 Torture, *v. a.* to punish with tortures
 Torturer, *s.* one who tortures
 Torturingly, *ad.* so as to torment or punish
 Torturous, *a.* tormenting; giving pain
 Torus, *s.* a moulding
 Torvity, *s.* severity of countenance
 Torvous, *a.* sour of aspect; stern; severe
 Torry, *s.* one of that party which professes a strict adherence to the ancient constitution of England in church and state
 Torryism, *s.* the principles of a Torry
 Toss, *s.* the act of tossing; an affected manner of raising the head
 Toss, *v. a.* to throw, to agitate, to fling
 Toss'er, *s.* one who throws or flings
 Tossing, *s.* violent commotion
 Toss-pot, *s.* a toper, a drunken fellow
 Total, *a.* complete--s. the whole
 Totality, *s.* the whole quantity
 Totally, *ad.* wholly, fully, completely
 Totalness, *s.* entireness
 Totter, *v. n.* to shake so as to threaten a fall
 Tottery, Tot'y, *a.* shaking; unsteady
 Touch, *v.* to join; affect; mark out; try
 Touch, *s.* the sense of feeling; test, proof
 Touchable, *a.* tangible; that may be touched
 Touch-hole, *s.* a small hole in fire-arms
 Touchiness, *s.* peevishness; irascibility
 Touching, *prep.* with regard to
 Touching, *a.* pathetic; affecting; moving
 Touchingly, *ad.* with feeling emotion
 Touch-needle, *s.* a test for proving metals
 Touchstone, *s.* a stone to prove metals; test
 Touchwood, *s.* rotten wood that easily fires
 Touch'y, *a.* peevish, irritable, cross
 Tough, *a.* stiff, not brittle; viscous, ropy
 Tough'en, *v. n.* to grow tough
 Toughly, *ad.* in a tough manner
 Toughness, *s.* flexibility; tenacity
 Toupee', Toupet, *s.* a kind of peruke; an artificial lock of hair; a curl
 Tour, *s.* a journey, travel; a revolution
 Tourist, *s.* one who makes a tour
 Tourmalin, *s.* a kind of silicious stone
 Touru, *s.* a court-leet held by the sheriff
 Tour'nement, *s.* a tilt, a mock encounter
 Tour'ney, *s.* a tilt; a tournament
 Tour'net, *s.* a bandage used in amputations, with a turning handle

THE MEASURE OF MAGNANIMITY IS TO BE NEITHER RASH NOR TIMOROUS.

TO HAVE REASON, AND TO ACT AGAINST IT, IS TO DEBASE OUR SPECIES.

Touse, *v. a.* to haul, drag, pull, tear
 Touse, *v. a.* to pull about; to disorder
 Tow, *s.* combed flax or hemp
 Tow, *v. a.* to draw by a rope, particularly through the water
 To'wage, *s.* the act of towing
 To'ward, *a.* ready to do; not froward
 To'ward, *ad.* near; in a state of preparation
 To'wardliness, *s.* docility; compliance
 To'wardly, *a.* ready to do or learn; docile
 To'wardness, *s.* docility; aptness
 To'wards, *prep.* in a direction to; regarding
 Tow'el, *s.* a cloth to wipe hands on
 Tow'er, *s.* a high building; a fortress
 Tow'er, *v. n.* to soar; to fly or rise high
 Tow'ered, *a.* adorned or defended by towers
 Tow'ering, *a.* very high; elevated
 Tow'ery, *a.* adorned or guarded with towers
 To'wing-path, *s.* the path at the water's edge used for towing
 To'w-line, *s.* the rope used in towing
 Towo, *s.* any large collection of houses
 Town-clerk, *s.* an officer who manages the public business of a corporate town
 Town-cr'ier, *s.* an officer in a town, whose business is to make proclamations
 Town-house, *s.* a hall for public business
 Town-ship, *s.* the district belonging to a town
 Towns'man, *s.* one of the same town
 Town-talk', *s.* common prattle of a place
 Tox'ical, *a.* poisonous, containing poison
 Toxi'cology, *s.* a dissertation on poisons
 Toxi'cology, *s.* a burlesque term for intoxication
 Toy, *s.* a plaything, a bauble; folly, sport
 Toy, *v. n.* to play, trifle; dally amorously
 Toy'er, *s.* one who toys or trifles
 Toy'ful, *a.* full of trifling play
 Toy'ish, *a.* trifling; wanton
 Toy'ishness, *s.* wantonness; nugacity
 Toy'man, *s.* a seller of toys
 Toy'shop, *s.* a shop where toys are sold
 Trace, *s.* a mark left by anything passing
 Trace, *v. a.* to follow by the footsteps; to mark out; to follow with exactness
 Tra'ceable, *a.* that may be traced
 Tra'cer, *s.* one that traces
 Tra'cery, *s.* ornamental stone-work
 Tra'ces, *s.* the harness of draught animals
 Tra'chea, *s.* the windpipe
 Tra'cheal, *a.* pertaining to the windpipe
 Tra'cheocele, *s.* an enlargement of the thyroid gland [in the windpipe
 Tra'cheot'omy, *s.* the making of an opening
 Tra'chyte, *s.* a species of volcanic rock
 Tra'cing, *s.* course; path; regular track
 Track, *s.* a mark left; a road; beaten path
 Track, *v. a.* to follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way
 Track'less, *a.* untrdden; not marked out
 Track'scut, *s.* a Dutch passage-boat, usually towed by a horse
 Tract, *s.* a region; quantity of land; continuity; course; treatise; small book
 Tractability, *s.* capability of being managed
 Tract'able, *a.* manageable, docile
 Tract'ableness, *s.* compliance; obsequiousness
 Tract'ably, *ad.* in a tractable manner
 Tract'ate, *s.* a small book; treatise; tract
 Tract'ation, *s.* discussion of a subject
 Tract'ile, *a.* that may be drawn out; ductile
 Tract'ility, *s.* the quality of being tractile
 Tract'ion, *s.* the state of being drawn
 Tract'i'tious, *a.* treating of; hauling
 Tract'or, *s.* that which draws or is used for drawing
 Trade, *s.* traffic, commerce; occupation

Trade, *v.* to traffic, to deal, to sell
 Tra'ded, *a.* versed; practised
 Tra'deful, *a.* commercial; busy in traffic
 Tra'der, *s.* a merchant, a dealer
 Tra'desfolk, *s.* people employed in trade
 Tra'desman, *s.* a shopkeeper, a dealer
 Tra'deswoman, *s.* a woman skilled in trade
 Tra'de-wind, *s.* the monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropics, which at certain times blows regularly one way at sea, and is of great service to navigators
 Tra'ding, *a.* carrying on commerce—*s.* the act of trading
 Tradit'ion, *s.* oral account from age to age
 Tradit'ional, Tradit'ionary, *a.* descending by oral communication; unwritten
 Tradit'ionally, *ad.* by tradition
 Tradit'ioner, Tradit'ionist, *s.* one who adheres to tradition
 Tradit'ive, *a.* transmitted from age to age
 Tradit'or, *s.* a deliverer
 Tradit'ice, *v. a.* to censure, to condemn, to calumniate, to represent as blamable
 Tradit'icent, *s.* obloquy; censure; scandal
 Tradit'icent, *a.* traducing; censuring
 Tradit'ic'er, *s.* a slanderer, a calumniator
 Tradit'ic'ible, *a.* such as may be derived
 Tradit'ic'ingly, *ad.* slanderously
 Traduct', *v. a.* to derive
 Traduct'ion, *s.* derivation; tradition
 Traduct'ive, *a.* derivable; deducible
 Traf'ic, *s.* commerce, merchandising
 Traf'ic, *v. n.* to practise commerce; to trade meanly or mercenarily
 Traf'ic'able, *a.* marketable
 Traf'icker, *s.* a trader; a merchant
 Traf'acanth, *s.* a sort of gum or plant
 Traged'ian, *s.* a writer or actor of tragedy
 Traged'edy, *s.* a dramatic representation of any serious action; any dreadful event
 Tra'gic, Tra'gical, *a.* mournful, sorrowful, calamitous; relating to tragedy
 Tra'gically, *ad.* sorrowfully; calamitously
 Tra'gicalness, *s.* calamitousness
 Trag'ic'omedy, *s.* a drama compounded of serious and humorous events
 Trag'ic'omical, *a.* relating to tragi-comedy
 Trag'ic'omically, *ad.* in a tragical manner
 Trail, *v.* to draw along; to hunt by track
 Trail, *s.* anything drawn behind, or to length; the track of a hunter
 Train, *v. a.* to educate; entice; breed; draw
 Train, *s.* a retinue; a series; a procession; a line of gunpowder; an artifice
 Train of artillery, *s.* the cannon and warlike stores accompanying an army
 Train'able, *a.* that may be trained
 Train'bands, *s.* the militia; the part of a community instructed in martial exercise
 Train'bearer, *s.* one that holds up a train
 Train'er, *s.* one who trains up; an instructor
 Train'ing, *s.* the act of forming to any exercise by practice
 Train'oil, *s.* oil drawn from fat of whales
 Trait, *s.* a stroke, a touch; the outline
 Trai'tor, *s.* one who betrays his trust
 Trai'torly, Trai'torous, *a.* perfidious, deceitful, treacherous
 Trai'torously, *ad.* perfidiously; treacherously
 Trai'torousness, *s.* treachery
 Trai'tress, *s.* a woman who betrays
 Traject', *v. a.* to cast through; to throw
 Traject', *s.* a ferry, a passage over
 Traject'ion, *s.* the act of darting through
 Traject'o'ry, *s.* the orbit of a comet

[TRA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TRA]

Trala'tion, *s.* the using of a word in a less proper but more significant sense
 Trala'tious, *a.* metaphorical; not literal
 Trala'tiously, *ad.* metaphorically
 Tralla'te, *v. n.* to deviate; to turn aside
 Tralla'tent, *a.* clear; translucent
 Tra'mel, *v. a.* to catch; to intercept
 Tra'mel, *s.* any kind of net; shackles for a horse; an iron to hang pots on
 Tra'montane, *s.* a foreigner; a stranger—*a.* strange; foreign; barbarous; living beyond the Alps
 Tra'p, *v. n.* to travel on foot; to stroll
 Tra'p, Tra'p'er, *s.* a stroller; one who travels on foot; a beggar
 Tra'p, *v. t.* to tread; to travel on foot
 Tra'mple, *v.* to tread under foot, &c.
 Tra'mple, *s.* the act of treading under foot with contempt
 Tra'mpler, *s.* one that tramples [waggon
 Tra'm-road, *s.* a slight rail-way for small
 Tra'na'tion, *s.* the act of swimming over
 Tra'nce, *s.* an ecstasy; a rapture
 Tra'nced, *a.* lying in a trance or ecstasy
 Tra'nel, *s.* a sharp pin
 Tra'nquil, *a.* quiet; undisturbed
 Tra'nquillity, *s.* peace of mind; stillness
 Tra'nquillize, *v. a.* to compose, to render calm; to cause tranquillity
 Tra'nquilly, *ad.* in a tranquil manner
 Tra'nsact, *v. a.* to manage, to conduct, to negotiate, to perform, to carry on
 Tra'nsac'tion, *s.* negotiation; dealing between man and man; affairs in hand
 Tra'nsac'tor, *s.* one who conducts affairs
 Tra'nsal'pine, *a.* situate beyond the Alps
 Tra'nsanimate, *v. a.* to animate by the conveyance of one soul from another
 Tra'nsanima'tion, *s.* conveyance of the soul from one body to another [tic Ocean
 Tra'nsatlan'tic, *a.* situated beyond the Atlan-
 Tra'nsce'nd, *v.* to exceed, to outgo, to excel
 Tra'nsce'ndence, Tra'nsce'ndency, *s.* unusual excellence; supereminence
 Tra'nsce'ndent, *a.* supremely excellent
 Tra'nsce'ndental, *a.* supereminence
 Tra'nsce'ndently, *ad.* supereminently
 Tra'nsco'late, *v. a.* to strain through a sieve or colander; to suffer to pass through
 Tra'nscri'be, *v. a.* to write from an example
 Tra'nscri'ber, *s.* one who transcribes
 Tra'nscri'pt, *s.* a copy from an original
 Tra'nscri'ption, *s.* the act of copying
 Tra'nscri'ptively, *ad.* in manner of a copy
 Tra'nscur, *v. n.* to rove to and fro
 Tra'nscur'ence, *s.* a running to and fro
 Tra'nscur'sion, *s.* a ramble; passage through
 Tra'nsduc'tion, *s.* the act of leading over
 Tra'nsleme'ntation, *s.* a change of the elements of one body into another
 Tra'nssept, *s.* the aisle of a church crossing the nave and main aisles
 Tra'nssex'ion, *s.* a change of sexes [to another
 Tra'nsfer, *s.* the removal of a thing from one
 Tra'nsfer, *v. a.* to make over; to convey; to move; to transport
 Tra'nsferable, *a.* that may be transferred
 Tra'nsferree, *s.* he to whom a transfer is made
 Tra'nsference, Tra'nsfer'ence, *s.* the transferring or making over a thing to another
 Tra'nsfer'er, *s.* one who transfers
 Tra'nsfigura'tion, *s.* change of form; the miraculous change of Christ's appearance on the mount
 Tra'nsfig'ure, *v. a.* to change the figure
 Tra'nsfix, *v. a.* to pierce through

Tra'nsforate, *v. a.* to make a hole through
 Tra'nsform, *v.* to metamorphose; to change
 Tra'nsforma'tion, *s.* a change of form, &c.
 Tra'nsforma'ing, *a.* effecting a change of form or state
 Tra'nsfreta'tion, *s.* a passage over the sea
 Tra'nsfulge'd, *a.* shining through
 Tra'nsfuse, *v. a.* to pour into another
 Tra'nsfusible, *a.* that may be transfused
 Tra'nsfus'ion, *s.* the act of pouring out of one into another
 Tra'nsgress, *v.* to violate; pass over; offend
 Tra'nsgress'ion, *s.* a violation, crime, fault
 Tra'nsgress'ional, *a.* that which violates duty
 Tra'nsgress'ive, *a.* faulty; culpable
 Tra'nsgress'or, *s.* an offender; a law-breaker
 Tra'nship, *v. a.* to remove from one ship to another
 Tra'nsship'ment, *s.* the transfer of goods from one ship to another
 Tra'nsient, *a.* not lasting; momentary
 Tra'nsiently, *ad.* with no continuance
 Tra'nsientness, *s.* shortness of continuance
 Tra'nsi'e'nce, *s.* a leap from thing to thing
 Tra'ns'it, *s.* the passing of a planet, &c.
 Tra'nsit, *v. a.* to pass over the disc of a heavenly body
 Tra'nsit-duty, *s.* the charge on goods to pass through a country
 Tra'ns'ition, *s.* a change; removal; passage
 Tra'nsi'tional, *a.* denoting transition
 Tra'nsi'tive, *a.* having the power of passing. In grammar, a verb *transi'tive*, or *active*, is that which signifies an action
 Tra'nsi'torily, *ad.* with short continuance
 Tra'nsi'toriness, *s.* speedy evanescence
 Tra'nsi'tory, *a.* passing away speedily
 Tra'ns'latable, *a.* capable of being translated
 Tra'ns'late, *v.* to remove; convey; interpret
 Tra'ns'lati'tious, *a.* transported from a foreign land; transposed
 Tra'ns'lation, *s.* removal; change; version
 Tra'ns'lative, *a.* taken from others
 Tra'ns'la'tor, *s.* one that turns anything out of one language into another
 Tra'ns'la'tory, *a.* transferring
 Tra'ns'la'tress, *s.* a female translator
 Tra'ns'loca'tion, *s.* removal of things reciprocally to each other's places
 Tra'ns'locency, *s.* transparency; clearness
 Tra'ns'lu'cent, Tra'ns'lu'cid, *s.* transparent
 Tra'ns'marine, *a.* lying beyond sea; foreign
 Tra'ns'me'able, *a.* capable of being passed thro'
 Tra'ns'me'ate, *v. a.* to pass through
 Tra'ns'mew, *v. a.* to transmute, to change
 Tra'ns'mi'grant, *s.* one who migrates
 Tra'ns'mi'grant, *a.* passing into another country or state of existence
 Tra'ns'migrate, *v. n.* to pass from one country to another; to travel
 Tra'ns'mi'gra'tion, *s.* passage from one state, place, or body, into another
 Tra'ns'mi'grator, *s.* one who passes from one place or country into another
 Tra'ns'mi'gratory, *a.* passing from one state to another [missible
 Tra'ns'missibil'ity, *s.* the quality of being trans-
 Tra'ns'missible, *a.* that may be transmitted
 Tra'ns'mis'sion, *s.* the act of transmitting
 Tra'ns'mis'sive, *a.* transmitted; sent
 Tra'ns'mit, *v. a.* to convey; to send from one person or place to another
 Tra'ns'mi'tal, *s.* the act of transmitting
 Tra'ns'mi'ter, *s.* one that transmits
 Tra'ns'mi'tible, *a.* that may be transmitted
 Tra'ns'mog'ify, *v. a.* (ludicrously) to change

TO MOURN WITHOUT MEASURE IS POLLY; NOT TO MOURN AT ALL, INSENSIBILITY.

TRUE WIT IS LIKE A MAY-DAY SUN: IT IS BRILLIANT, BUT SCORCHES NOT.

Transmutability, *s.* susceptibility of change
 Transmutable, *a.* capable of being changed
 Transmutably, *ad.* with capacity of being changed into another substance or nature
 Transmutation, *s.* the changing of one nature or substance into another
 Transmute, *v. a.* to change from one nature or substance to another
 Transmitter, *s.* one that transmits
 Transmision, *s.* the act of swimming over
 Transom, *s.* a beam over a door or window
 Transpadane, *a.* being beyond the river Po
 Transparency, *s.* translucence; clearness
 Transparent, *a.* clear, pellucid; pervious to the light; translucent; not opaque
 Transparently, *ad.* clearly; so clearly as to be seen through
 Transparency, *s.* the state or quality of being transparent
 Transpicious, *a.* pervious to the sight
 Transpiercer, *v. a.* to pierce through
 Transpirable, *a.* capable of transpiring
 Transpiration, *s.* emission in vapour
 Transpire, *v.* to emit in vapour; to escape from secrecy to notice
 Transplacé, *v. a.* to remove to another place
 Transplant, *v. a.* to plant in a new place
 Transplantation, *s.* the act of transplanting or removing to another soil
 Transplanter, *s.* one that transplants
 Transplendency, *s.* supereminient splendour
 Transplendent, *a.* supereminently splendid
 Transplendently, *ad.* with supereminient splendour
 Transport, *v. a.* to banish; to put into ecstasy
 Transport, *s.* a vessel of carriage; rapture; ecstasy; conveyance; transportation
 Transportable, *a.* that may be transported
 Transportance, *s.* conveyance, carriage
 Transportant, *a.* affording great pleasure
 Transportation, *s.* banishment for felony
 Transportedly, *ad.* in a state of rapture
 Transportedness, *s.* state of rapture
 Transporter, *s.* one that transports
 Transporting, *a.* ravishing with delight
 Transportment, *s.* conveyance in ships
 Transportal, *s.* a misplacing, a changing
 Transportse, *v. a.* to put out of place; to change as to order
 Transposition, *s.* the act of misplacing
 Transpositional, *a.* relating to transposition
 Transpositive, *a.* that may be transposed
 Transubstantiate, *v. a.* to change substance
 Transubstantiation, *s.* change of substance
 Transubstantiator, *s.* one who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation
 Transudation, *s.* the act of passing in sweat
 Transudatory, *a.* passing by transudation
 Transude, *v. n.* to pass through in vapour
 Transume, *v. a.* to take from one thing to another
 Transumption, *s.* the act of taking from one place to another
 Transumptive, *a.* taking from one to another
 Transvection, *s.* the act of conveying over
 Transversal, *a.* running crosswise
 Transversally, *ad.* in a direction crosswise
 Transverse, *a.* being in a cross direction
 Transverse, *v. a.* to change; to overturn
 Transversely, *ad.* in a cross direction
 Transversion, *s.* the act of turning transversely
 Transvolation, *s.* the act of flying over
 Transfer, *s.* one who carries fish from the sea-coast to sell inland
 Trap, *s.* rocks of a columnar or stair-like form
 Trap, *s.* a snare; ambush, plaything; play

Trap, *v. a.* to ensnare; to catch; to adorn
 Trapan, *v. a.* to lay a trap for; to ensnare
 Trapan, *s.* a cheat, a stratagem, a snare
 Trapaner, *s.* one who ensnares
 Trap-door, *s.* a door in the floor or roof
 Trapes, *s.* a sluttish woman, a slattern
 Trapeziform, Trapezoidal, *a.* shaped like a trapezium
 Trapezihedron, *s.* a solid bounded by two similar trapeziums
 Trapezium, *s.* a quadrilateral figure, the four sides of which are not equal, and none of its sides parallel
 Trapezoid, *s.* an irregular figure, the four sides of which are not parallel
 Trappings, *s. pl.* ornament, dress, finery
 Trap-stick, *s.* a boy's plaything; a small leg
 Trap-tuff, *s.* masses of basalt, hornblend, &c. cemented
 Trash, *v. a.* to lop; to crop; to crush
 Trash, *s.* dross; to dregs; a worthless thing
 Trashy, *a.* worthless; vile; useless
 Trass, *s.* puniceous conglomerate stone
 Traumatic, *a.* useful to wounds; vulnerable
 Travail, *v.* to toil; to be in labour; to harass
 Travail, *s.* fatigue; labour in childbirth
 Trave, Travis, *s.* a wooden frame for securing horses while being shod; a lay of joists
 Travel, *v. n.* to make journeys, move, go
 Travel, *s.* a journey
 Travelled, *a.* having been much abroad
 Traveller, *s.* one who goes journeys
 Travensible, *a.* liable to legal objection
 Traverse, *ad.* and *prep.* athwart, crosswise
 Traverse, *a.* lying across, athwart
 Traverse, *v.* to sail across; wander over; use a posture of opposition; to examine
 Travesty, *s.* a burlesque performance
 Travesty, *a.* ridiculous—*v. a.* to burlesque
 Tray, *s.* a shallow trough of wood
 Tray-trip, *s.* a kind of play, game, pastime
 Treacherous, *a.* faithless, perfidious
 Treacherously, *ad.* faithlessly; perfidiously
 Treacherness, *s.* perfidiousness
 Treachery, *s.* perfidy, a breach of faith
 Treacle, *s.* a sort of medicine; molasses
 Tread, *s.* a step with the foot; track, way
 Tread, *v.* to set the foot; walk; cover; beat
 Treader, *s.* one who treads
 Treadles, *s.* pieces of wood belonging to looms, &c. moved with the feet
 Tread-mill, *s.* a mill kept in motion by persons treading on a wheel; a punishment
 Treason, *s.* disloyalty; treachery, rebellion
 Treasonable, *a.* of the nature of treason
 Reasonableness, *s.* state or quality of being treasonable
 Reasonably, *ad.* in a treasonable manner
 Treasonous, *a.* guilty of treason
 Treasure, *s.* hoarded wealth, riches
 Treasure, *v. a.* to hoard, to lay up
 Treasure-house, *s.* a place where hoarded riches are kept
 Treasurer, *s.* one who has charge of the money of a prince, state, corporation, &c.
 Treasurership, *s.* office of treasurer
 Treasures, *s.* a female who has charge of any public fund
 Treasury, *s.* a place for money; a repository for anything valuable
 Treat, *v.* to negotiate; handle; maintain
 Treat, *s.* an entertainment given; pleasure
 Treatable, *a.* moderate, tractable; capable of being treated with
 Treater, *s.* one who gives an entertainment

- Treatise, *s.* a discourse, a written discourse
 Treatment, *s.* usage good or bad
 Treaty, *s.* a negotiation, contract of parties
 Treble, *a.* threefold—*s.* a sharp sound
 Treble, *v. a.* to make three as much
 Trebly, *ad.* in threefold number
 Tree, *s.* a large vegetable, rising, with one woody stem, to a considerable height
 Trefoil, *s.* a three-leaved grass, clover
 Trel'lage, *s.* pales to support espaliers
 Trel'lis, *s.* a lattice-work of wood, &c.
 Trel'vised, *a.* having trellises
 Tremble, *v. n.* to shake, quake, shudder
 Trembler, *s.* one who trembles
 Trembling, *s.* tremor; a shaking
 Tremblingly, *ad.* so as to shake or quiver
 Tremendous, *a.* dreadful, awful, horrible
 Tremendously, *ad.* horribly; dreadfully
 Tremendousness, *s.* state or quality of being tremendous
 Tremor, Tremour, *s.* a quivering or shaking motion; the state of trembling
 Tremulous, *a.* fearful, trembling, vibrating
 Tremulously, *ad.* with trepidation
 Tremulousness, *s.* the state of quivering
 Tren, *s.* a spear to strike fish with
 Trench, *s.* a ditch; a defence for soldiers
 Trench, *v. a.* to make a trench, to encroach
 Trenchant, *a.* sharp, cutting, keen
 Trencher, *s.* a wooden platter
 Trencherily, *s.* one that haunts the tables
 Trencher-friend, *s.* a parasite [of others]
 Trencher-man, *s.* a feeder; an eater
 Trencher-mate, *s.* a table companion
 Trend, *s.* a part of the stock of an anchor
 Trend, *v. n.* to have a particular direction
 Trending, *s.* freeing wool from filth
 Trendle, *s.* anything round used in turning
 Trepan's, *s. pl.* thirty masses for the dead
 Trepan', *s.* a surgeon's instrument—*v. a.* to cut with a trepan; to perforate
 Trepan'ner, *s.* one who trepans
 Trepan'ning, *s.* the act of perforating the skull with a trepan
 Trephine, *s.* a small trepan for one hand
 Trephine, *v. a.* to trepan
 Trepid, *a.* fearful; trembling; quaking
 Trepidation, *s.* the state of trembling
 Trespass, *s.* a sin, offence; unlawful entry
 Trespass, *v. n.* to transgress; to enter unlawfully on another's ground
 Trespasser, *s.* an offender; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground
 Tressed, *a.* curled, having tresses
 Tresses, *s. pl.* knots or curls of hair
 Tressure, *s.* (in heraldry) a kind of bordure
 Trestle, *s.* a frame to support anything on
 Tret, *s.* an allowance in weight for waste
 Trettings, *s.* taxes; imposts
 Trevet, *s.* an iron stand with three legs
 Trey, *s.* the three at cards or dice
 Triable, *a.* capable of trial or examination
 Triacanthedral, *a.* having thirty sides [ears]
 Triacanter, *s.* (in Greece) a vessel of thirty
 Triad, *s.* three united; the number three
 Trial, *s.* a test of virtue; examination
 Triality, *s.* three united
 Triandrian, *a.* having three stamens
 Triangle, *s.* a figure of three angles; a constellation of the northern hemisphere
 Triangled, *a.* having three angles
 Triangular, *a.* having three angles
 Triangularly, *ad.* after the form of a triangle
 Triangularship, *s.* state of being triangular
 Triarchy, *s.* a government by three
 Triarian, *a.* occupying the third place
 Tribe, *s.* a certain generation of people
 Triblet, *s.* a tool for making rings with
 Tribometer, *s.* an instrument to learn the degree of friction
 Tribra'ch, *s.* a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables [the flower
 Tribra'cate, *a.* having three brackets about
 Tribulation, *s.* vexation; distress
 Tribunal, *s.* a court of justice; judge's seat
 Tributary, *a.* pertaining to tribunes
 Tribune, *s.* a Roman officer
 Tribuneship, *s.* the office of a tribune
 Tributinal, *a.* relating to a tribune
 Tributary, *a.* paying tribute; subject unto
 Tributary, *s.* one who pays tribute
 Tribute, *s.* a payment made in acknowledgment of dependence; a tax
 Tricapsular, *a.* (in botany) having three capsules to a flower
 Trice, *s.* a short time, moment, instant
 Tricen'ial, Tricen'arious, *a.* belonging to the number thirty
 Trichotomous, *a.* divided into three parts
 Trichotomy, *s.* division into three parts
 Trick, *s.* a dexterous artifice; a juggler
 Trick, *v. a.* to deceive; cheat; dress; adorn
 Trick'er, Trick'ster, *s.* one who practises tricks
 Trick'ery, *s.* the art of dressing up; artifice
 Trick'ing, *s.* dress; ornaments; a cheating
 Trick'ish, *a.* fraudulently cunning
 Trick'le, *v. n.* to fall or run down in drops
 Trick'ling, *s.* the act of flowing gently
 Trick'sy, *a.* pretty; dainty; neat
 Trick-track, *s.* a game at tables
 Tricub'itary, *a.* pertaining to a couch
 Tricub'itium, *s.* a couch for three persons
 Tricorn'igerous, *a.* bearing three horns
 Tricor'poral, *a.* having three bodies
 Tricus'pidate, *a.* three-pointed
 Tridac'tylosus, *a.* having three toes
 Tride, *a.* short; ready; swift; quick
 Trident, *s.* a three-forked sceptre; a curve
 Tridented, Tridentate, *a.* having three teeth
 Tri'diapason, *s.* (in music) a triple octave
 Triennial, *a.* happening every three years
 Triennially, *ad.* once in three years
 Tri'er, *s.* one who tries or examines
 Tri'erarch, *s.* (in Greece) the commander of a trireme
 Trieterical, *a.* kept every third year
 Tri'fallow, *v. a.* to plough the land three times before sowing
 Tri'farious, *a.* threefold; of three kinds
 Tri'fid, *a.* cut or divided into three parts
 Tri'fultary, *a.* having three pipes
 Tri'fle, *v. n.* to act with levity; to be foolish
 Tri'fle, *s.* a thing of no moment or value
 Tri'fler, *s.* one who acts or talks foolishly
 Tri'fling, *a.* worthless, mean, shuffling
 Tri'flingly, *ad.* without importance
 Tri'flingness, *s.* lightness; emptiness
 Tri'florous, *a.* having three flowers
 Tri'foliate, *a.* having three leaves
 Tri'foliolate, *a.* having three folioles
 Tri'folys, *s.* sweet trefoil
 Tri'form, *a.* having a triple form or shape
 Tri'furcated, *a.* having three prongs
 Tri'g, *v. a.* to stop a wheel—a. trim; neat
 Tri'gamy, *s.* state of having three husbands or wives at one time
 Tri'gger, *s.* a catch of a wheel or gun
 Tri'gintals, *s.* thirty masses for the dead
 Tri'glyph, *s.* a member of the frieze of the Doric order
 Tri'gon, *s.* a triangle, a term in astrology
 Tri'gonal, *a.* having three corners

TIME IS YOUR BEST ESTATE; THEREFORE BE NEVER PRODIGAL OF IT.

THY PURSE HAD BETTER BE EMPTY, THAN FILLED WITH OTHER FOLKS' MONEY.

TRI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TRO

Trig'onus, *a.* (bot.) having three long angles
 Trigonomet'rical, *a.* relating or pertaining
 to trigonometry, or measuring triangles
 Trigonomet'rically, *ad.* according to the
 rules of trigonometry
 Trigonome'try, *s.* the art of measuring an-
 gles either plain or spherical
 Trigyn, *s.* a plant having three pistils
 Trih'e'dral, *a.* having three equal sides
 Trih'e'dron, *s.* a figure of three equal sides
 Triju'gous, *a.* having three pairs
 Trilat'eral, *a.* having three sides
 Trilin'guar, *a.* consisting of three languages
 Trill'eral, *a.* consisting of three letters
 Trill, *s.* a quaver—*v. n.* to quaver, trickle
 Trill'ion, *s.* a million of millions of millions
 Trill'bate, *a.* having three lobes
 Trillo'cular, *a.* having three cells for seeds
 Trilu'minar, Trilu'minous, *a.* having three lights
 Trim, *a.* nice; neatly dressed up; spruce
 Trim, *v. a.* to dress; shave; balance, &c.
 Trim, *s. dress;* condition; ornaments [sures
 Trim'ter, *s.* a poetical division of three mea-
 Trime'trical, *a.* consisting of three poe'tic
 Trimly, *ad.* nicely; neatly [measures
 Trim'mer, *s.* a turncoat; a piece of wood
 Trim'ming, *s.* lace, &c. on clothes
 Trim'ness, *s.* petty elegance of dress
 Trin'al, *a.* threefold
 Trine, *a.* belonging to the number three
 Trine, *s.* an aspect of planets placed in three
 angles of a trigon
 Trin'gle, *s.* (in arch.) a square ornament
 Trinita'rian, *s.* a believer of the Trinity—*a.*
 acknowledging the Trinity
 Trin'ity, *s.* three persons in the Godhead
 Trin'ket, *s.* a toy; thing of small value
 Trin'ketry, *s.* tinkets collectively
 Trinoc'tial, *a.* comprising three nights
 Trinoc'mial, *a.* consisting of three parts
 Trio, *s.* a piece of music for three voices
 Triob'olar, *a.* vile; mean; worthless
 Trioc'tile, *s.* the aspect of two planets when
 they are 135 degrees distant from each other
 Trip, *v.* to supplant; err; stumble; detect
 Trip, *s.* a stumble; mistake; short voyage
 Trip'artite, *a.* divided into three parts
 Triparti'tion, *s.* a division into three parts
 Tripe, *s.* the intestines, the guts
 Trip'e'dal, *a.* having three feet
 Tri'pe-man, *s.* he who sells tripe
 Triper'sonal, *a.* consisting of three persons
 Tripet'alous, *a.* having a three-leaved flower
 Tri'plane, *s.* a mineral, spodumine
 Triph-thong, *s.* a coalition of three vowels
 Triphthon'gal, *a.* pertaining to a triphthong
 Triph'yllous, *a.* having three leaves
 Tri'ple, *v. a.* to make threefold
 Tri'ple, *a.* treble, three times repeated
 Triplet, *s.* three of a kind, three lines
 Tripl'icate, *a.* thrice as much, trebled
 Tripl'ication, *s.* the act of trebling
 Tripl'icity, *s.* trebleness, a threefold state
 Tripl'madam, *s.* a plant
 Trip'od, *s.* a seat or stool with three feet
 Trip'oll, Trip'oly, *s.* a mineral used in polish-
 ing stones; sharp cutting sand or stone
 Trip'oline, *a.* pertaining to tripoli
 Trip'per, *s.* he who trips, or walks nimbly
 Trip'ping, *a.* nimble, passing quickly
 Trip'pingly, *ad.* with swift motion
 Trip'tote, *s.* a noun used only in three cases
 Tripu'diary, *a.* performed by dancing
 Tripudia'tion, *s.* the act of dancing
 Tripy'ramid, *s.* a genus of spars consisting
 of pyramids

Trique'trous, *a.* having three sides
 Trira'diated, *a.* having three rays
 Tri're'me, *s.* a galley with three benches of
 oars on a side
 Trirhomboid'al, *a.* of the form of three rhombs
 Trisect', *v. a.* to cut or divide into three equal
 parts
 Trisec'tion, *s.* division into three equal parts
 Trisep'alous, *a.* having three sepals to a calyx
 Tri-per'mous, *a.* bearing three seeds
 Tripersonal'ity, *s.* the existence of three
 persons in one Godhead
 Trist, *a.* sad; gloomy
 Trist'ful, *a.* sad, melancholy, gloomy
 Trisyl'lable, *s.* a word of three syllables
 Trisyl'lab'ic, Trisyl'lab'ical, *a.* consisting of
 three syllables
 Trite, *a.* stale, worn-out, common
 Trite'ly, *ad.* in a trite or common way
 Trite'ness, *s.* staleness; commonness
 Trithe'ism, *s.* the worship of three gods
 Trithe'ist, Trithe'ite, *s.* a believer in three
 Trithe'istic, *a.* relating to tritheism [Gods
 Trith'ing, *s.* a district containing a third part
 of a county, or three or four hundreds
 Trit'on, *s.* a fabled sea demi-god
 Trit'one, *s.* (in music) a false concord of
 three tones [third degree
 Tritox'ide, *s.* that which is oxydized in the
 Tritur'able, *a.* possible to be pulverized
 Tritur'ate, *v. a.* to thrash; to pound
 Tritur'ation, *s.* a rubbing to powder
 Tritu'rium, *s.* a vessel for separating liquors
 Tri'umph, *s.* joy or pomp for success; victo-
 ry, conquest; state of being victorious
 Tri'umph, *v. a.* to rejoice for victory, obtain
 victory, celebrate a victory with
 pomp; to be insolent
 Trium'phal, *a.* used in celebrating victory
 Trium'phant, *a.* celebrating victory
 Trium'phantly, *ad.* in a triumphant manner
 Trium'pliar, *s.* one who triumphs
 Trium'vir, *s.* one of three in the same office
 Trium'virate, *s.* a government by three men
 Tri'um'v, *a.* three joined in one
 Trival'vular, *a.* having three valves
 Triv'et, *s.* a kitchen utensil; anything sup-
 ported by three feet
 Trivial, *a.* inconsiderable; worthless
 Triv'ially, *ad.* commonly; vulgarly
 Triv'ialness, *s.* commonness; lightness
 Troat, *v. n.* to cry like rutting bucks
 Tro'car, *s.* a surgical instrument
 Trocha'ic, *a.* consisting of trochees
 Tro'che'e, *s.* a foot in Latin poetry, consist-
 ing of a long and short syllable
 Troci'al, Tro'chilus, *s.* a kind of bird; the
 casement of a column
 Trochil'ic, *a.* having power to turn round
 Trochil'ics, *s.* the science of rotary motion
 Tro'chings, *s.* branches on a deer's head
 Tro'chisch, Tro'chisk, *s.* a kind of lozenge
 Tro'chite, *s.* a kind of figured fossil stone
 Troch'lea, *s.* a pulley-like cartilage of the
 body
 Troch'leary, *a.* pertaining to the trochlea
 Tro'choid, *s.* a curve generated by the mo-
 tion of a wheel
 Trod, Trod'den, *part.* pressed under foot
 Troglodyte, *s.* one who inhabits caves of
 the earth
 Troll, *v.* to roll, to turn round; to fish for
 pike with a rod which has a pulley
 Tro'lop, *s.* a slattern, a slovenly woman
 Trollope'c, *s.* a loose dress for women
 Trombo'ue, *s.* a musical wind-instrument

TEMPERS, LIKE FACES, GENERALLY APPEAR BEST AT A DISTANCE.

THOSE WHO DO NOTHING, FANCY THEMSELVES CAPABLE OF DOING EVERY THING.

Tromp, *s.* a large wooden cylindrical blowing machine used in furnaces
Tromp'il, *s.* an aperture in a tromp
Trom'age, *s.* a duty formerly paid on wool
Trom'a'tor, *s.* the officer who weighed the wool
Troop, *s.* a body of soldiers; a company
Troop, *v. n.* to march in a body or in haste
Trooper, *s.* a horse soldier, a horseman
Trope, *s.* a figure in speech; turn; change
Trophied, *a.* adorned with trophies
Trophy, *s.* something taken in battle
Tropic, *s.* an astronomical line of the sun
Tropical, *a.* figurative; near the tropics
Tropically, *ad.* in the manner of a trope
Trop'ist, *s.* one who deals in tropes
Tropolo'gical, *a.* varied by tropes
Tropolo'gy, *s.* a change of some word from the original meaning
Trot, *s.* a jolting pace; brisk walk
Trot, *v. n.* to ride in a trot, to walk fast
Troth, *s.* truth, faithfulness; a petty oath
Troth'less, *a.* faithless; treacherous
Troth'plight, *v. a.* to advance; to betroth
Trot'ter, *s.* a horse that moves with a high jolting pace; a sheep's trotter
Troubadour, *s.* an early poet of Provence
Trou'ble, *v. a.* to perplex; to afflict; to sue
Trou'ble, *s.* disturbance; calamity, affliction, molestation, vexation
Trou'bler, *s.* a disturber; confounder
Trou'blesome, *a.* vexatious, tiresome
Trou'blesomely, *ad.* inopportunately
Trou'blesomeness, *s.* inopportunity
Trou'bling, *s.* the act of afflicting
Trou'blous, *a.* tumultuous; disordered
Trough, *s.* any long thing hollowed
Troul, *v. n.* to move or utter quickly
Trounce, *v. a.* to punish, beat; sue; cheat
Trou't, *s.* a fish; an honest silly fellow
Trou't-stream, *s.* a stream in which trout breed and are angled for
Tro'ver, *s.* an action for goods found and not delivered to the owner on demand
Trow, *v. n.* to imagine, to think, to trust
Trow, *interj.* denoting inquiry
Trow'el, *s.* a tool used by bricklayers
Trow'sers, *s.* a lower garment worn by men; long loose breeches
Troy weight, *s.* a weight of 12 oz. to the lb.
Tro'ant, *s.* an absentee from school, &c.
Tro'ant, *a.* idle, lazy, loitering, careless
Tro'antly, *ad.* like a truant [ment
Tro'antship, *s.* idleness; neglect of employ-
Truce, *s.* a temporary cessation of war
Truce'da'tion, *s.* the act of killing
Truck, *s.* traffic by exchange; a light cart drawn by hand
Truck, *v. a.* to give in exchange
Truck'age, *s.* the practice of exchange
Truck'er, *s.* one who traffics by exchange
Truck'le, *s.* a small wheel or castor
Truck'le, *v. n.* to be in subjection; to creep
Truck'lebed, *s.* a bed with wheels to run under another; a bed for children
Truc'ulence, **Truc'ulency**, *s.* savageness of manners; terribleness of aspect
Truc'ulent, *a.* savage, terrible of aspect
Trudge, *v. n.* to jog on heavily; to labour
True, *a.* not false, certain, genuine; steady
True'born, *a.* having a right by birth
True'bred, *a.* of a right breed; well bred
True'hearted, *a.* honest, faithful, just
True'heart'edness, *s.* honesty; fidelity
True'love, *s.* an herb; a kind of sweetheart
True'love-knot, *s.* a particular kind of knot
True'ness, *s.* sincerity; faithfulness

True'penny, *s.* a worthy honest fellow
Truffle, *s.* a subterraneous mushroom
Trug, *s.* a tray, hod, ancient measure
Tru'ism, *s.* a self-evident truth
Trull, *s.* a vagrant dirty strumpet
Tru'ly, *ad.* certainly, exactly, really
Trump, *s.* a trump; the turn-up card
Trump, *v. a.* to win with a trump; to force
Trum'pery, *s.* trifles, trash; idle talk
Trum'pet, *s.* a kind of musical instrument
Trum'pet, *v. a.* to sound one's praise; to proclaim by sound of trumpet
Trum'peter, *s.* one who sounds a trumpet
Trum'pet-flower, *s.* a tubulous flower
Trum'pet-shell, *s.* a genus of shells of the form of a trumpet [See Buccinum]
Trum'pet-tongued, *a.* vociferous as a trumpet
Trum'pet-like, *a.* resembling a trumpet
Trun'cate, *v. a.* to cut short, maim
Trun'cated, *a.* an heraklic term applied to trees that are lopped
Trun'cation, *s.* the act of lopping
Trun'cature, *s.* state of being truncated
Trun'cheon, *s.* a staff of command; a cudgel
Trun'cheon, *v. a.* to beat with a truncheon
Truncheon'eer, *s.* a person armed with a truncheon
Trun'dle, *s.* a round body [truncheon
Trun'dle, *v. n.* to roll, to bowl along
Trun'dletail, *s.* a round-tailed dog
Trunk, *s.* the body of anything; a sort of chest; the proboscis of an elephant, &c.
Trunk'-hose, *s.* a kind of large breeches
Trun'ions, *s. pl.* the knobs on cannon, by which they are supported on carriages
Trun'sion, *s.* the act of pushing
Truss, *s.* a bandage for ruptures; a bundle of hay of 56 pounds' weight
Truss, *v. a.* to pack closely together
Trust, *s.* confidence, charge, care, credit
Trust, *v. n.* to confide in, to believe
Trust'ee, *s.* one entrusted with anything
Trust'er, *s.* one who trusts or gives credit
Trust'ly, *ad.* honestly; with fidelity
Trust'iness, *s.* honesty; fidelity
Trust'ingly, *ad.* with implicit confidence
Trust'less, *a.* unfaithful; unconstant
Trust'y, *a.* honest, true, faithful, strong
Truth, *s.* honesty, reality, faithfulness
Tru'chful, *a.* full of truth
Tru'thless, *a.* wanting truth; faithless
Truta'nation, *s.* the act of weighing
Trutta'ceous, *a.* pertaining to trout
Try, *v.* to examine, to essay, to attempt
Try'ing, *a.* putting to severe trial
Try'-sail, *s.* a sail used in a storm
Tu'ant, *a.* sharp; biting; killing
Tub, *s.* a vessel of wood of various sizes
Tu'ber, *s.* a mining instrument; the beetle
Tube, *s.* a pipe; siphon; long hollow body
Tube, *v. a.* to furnish with a tube
Tu'bercle, *s.* a small swelling, a pimple
Tu'ber'cular, *a.* containing tubercles
Tu'ber'culated, *a.* covered with tubercles
Tu'berose, *s.* a sweet-smelling flower
Tu'berous, *a.* full of knobs or swellings
Tu'bi'pore, *s.* a genus of corals
Tu'bi'porite, *s.* fossil tubipores
Tu'bular, **Tu'bulated**, **Tu'bulous**, *a.* long and hollow, like a cylinder; fistular
Tu'bu'le, *s.* a small pipe, or fistular body
Tu'buliform, *a.* having the form of a tube
Tuch, *s.* a kind of marble
Tuck, *s.* a long narrow sword; a net
Tuck, *v. a.* to lay close; to enclose under
Tuck'er, *s.* a small piece of linen that shades the breast of a woman

- Tuck'et, *s.* a voluntary in music; a steak
 Tue'fall, *s.* a building with a sloping roof of
 only one side
 Tue's-day, *s.* the third day of the week
 Tu'fa, *s.* a calcareous earth formed of broken
 and concreted shells, or the deposit of
 water impregnated with lime
 Tu'phoon, *s.* a violent storm or tornado
 Tuft, *s.* a cluster of grass, hair, &c.
 Tuft, *v. a.* to adorn with a tuft
 Tufted, *a.* growing in tufts or clusters
 Tufty, *a.* adorned with or having tufts
 Tug, *v.* to pull along, to draw; to contend
 Tug, *s.* a pull with force, a great effort
 Tugger, *s.* one that tugs or pulls hard
 Tu'tion, *s.* guardianship; instruction
 Tu'tionary, *a.* pertaining to instruction
 Tu'tip, *s.* the name of a flower
 Tu'tip-tree, *s.* a North-American tree, the
 flowers of which in some degree resemble
 a tulip
 Tum'ble, *s.* a fall, downfall, accident
 Tum'ble, *v.* to fall; to turn over
 Tum'bler, *s.* one who shows feats of activity
 Tumb'ling-bay, *s.* an overfall or weir
 Tum'bril, *s.* a dung-hill; a dung-cart
 Tum'bril, *s.* a military vehicle
 Tumefaction, *s.* a swelling
 Tu'mefy, *v. a.* to swell, to make to swell
 Tu'mid, *a.* puffed up, swelled; pompous
 Tu'midly, *ad.* in a swelling form
 Tu'midness, *s.* a swelling or swelled state
 Tu'morous, *a.* swelling; protuberant
 Tu'mour, *s.* morbid swelling; affected pomp
 Tump, *s.* the knoll of a hill
 Tump, *v. a.* to fence trees about with earth
 Tu'mular, *a.* consisting in a heap
 Tu'mulus, *s.* an artificial hillock raised over
 the dead in ancient times
 Tu'mulose, Tu'mulous, *a.* full of hills
 Tu'mult, *s.* a riot, bustle, wild commotion
 Tu'mult, *v. n.* to make a tumult
 Tu'multuarly, *ad.* in a disorderly manner
 Tu'multuariness, *s.* disorderly or tumultuous
 conduct
 Tu'multuary, *a.* disorderly; confused
 Tu'multuate, *v. n.* to make a tumult
 Tu'multuation, *s.* confused agitation
 Tu'multuous, *a.* turbulent, full of riot [fence
 Tu'multuously, *ad.* with confusion and vio-
 lence
 Tu'multuousness, *s.* state of confusion
 Tun, *s.* a cask of four hog'sheads, two pipes
 Tun, *v. a.* to put into casks; to barrel
 Tu'nable, *a.* harmonious, musical, sweet
 Tu'nableness, *s.* harmony; melodiousness
 Tu'nably, *ad.* harmoniously; melodiously
 Tu'n-bellied, *a.* having a large belly, fat
 Tu'n-dish, *s.* a tunnel; a tunnel
 Tu'ne, *s.* harmony; note; order; fit temper
 Tu'ne, *v. a.* to put into a musical state
 Tu'neful, *a.* musical, harmonious, pleasing
 Tu'neless, *a.* unharmonious; unmusical
 Tu'ner, *s.* one who tunes instruments
 Tung, *s.* a small disagreeable insect of the
 East and West Indies
 Tung'state, *s.* a salt formed of tung-stenic
 acid and a base
 Tung'sten, *s.* a hard brittle metal
 Tung'stenic, *a.* belonging to tungsten
 Tu'nic, *s.* a child's upper garment [branes
 Tu'nicated, *a.* (in botany) covered with mem-
 Tu'nicle, *s.* a cover, integument, skin
 Tu'ning, *s.* act of singing or playing in con-
 cert; act of putting into tune
 Tu'ning-fork, *s.* a steel instrument used for
 tuning instruments of music
 Tu'ning-hammer, *s.* a tool used in tuning
 Tu'ninge, *s.* contents of a vessel measured
 by the tun; a duty of so much per tun
 Tu'nel, *s.* the shaft of a chimney; a fun-
 nel to bottle liquor
 Tu'nel, *v. a.* to form like a tunnel
 Tu'nel-net, *s.* a net wide at one end and
 narrow at the other [and stones
 Tu'nel-pit, *s.* a pit sunk for drawing up earth
 Tu'ny, *s.* the name of a sea-fish
 Tup, *s.* a ram—*v. n.* to butt like a ram
 Tu'pelo, *s.* a tree of the genus Nyssa
 Turban, *s.* a Turkish cap made of fine
 linen wreathed about the head
 Turbanned, *a.* wearing a turban
 Turban-shell, *s.* a genus of sea urchins of a
 spheroidal shape
 Turban-top, *s.* a plant, a kind of mushroom
 Tur'bery, *s.* a right of digging turf
 Tur'beh, *s.* a sepulchral chapel erected to
 some Mahomedan saint or sultan
 Tur'bid, *a.* thick, muddy, not clear
 Tur'bidly, *ad.* heightily; proudly
 Tur'bidness, Tur'bidity, *s.* muddiness; thickness
 Tur'bil'ion, *s.* a whirl; a vortex
 Tur'binated, *a.* twisted, spiral
 Tur'binaton, *s.* the act of spinning round
 Tur'binite, Tur'bite, *s.* a petrified shell
 Tur'bit, *s.* a variety of the domestic pigeon
 Tur'bit, *s.* yellow precipitate; an herb
 Tur'bot, *s.* the name of a delicate sea-fish
 Tur'bulence, *s.* tumult, confusion
 Tur'bulent, *a.* tumultuous, violent
 Tur'bulently, *ad.* tumultuously
 Tur'cism, *s.* the religion of the Turks
 Tur'een, *s.* a deep vessel for soups, &c.
 Turf, *s.* a clod covered with grass; race-
 ground; horse-racing
 Turf, *v. a.* to cover with turf
 Turf-house, *s.* a house built of turf
 Turf'iness, *s.* the abounding with turf
 Turf'ing, *s.* the operation of laying down turf
 Turf'ing-iron, *s.* an implement for pairing off
 turf [boggy land
 Turf-moss, *s.* a tract of turfy, mossy, or
 Turf-spade, *s.* a spade for cutting turf
 Turfy, *a.* full of or like turf; green
 Tur'gent, *a.* swelling, protuberant, tumid
 Turges'cence, Turges'cency, *s.* the state of
 bei g swollen; empty grandeur
 Turgid, *a.* tumid, swelled, bloated
 Turgidity, *s.* inflated pomp
 Turgidly, *ad.* with swelling or empty pomp
 Tur'mou'rons, *a.* producing shoots
 Turk, *s.* a native or inhabitant of Turkey
 Turkey, *s.* a large fowl well known [Turkey
 Tur'key-stone, *s.* a name of the oil-stone from
 Turkey's, Turquoise, *s.* a kind of blue stone
 said to be a bone or ivory fossil
 Turk's-cap, *s.* a plant of the genus Silium
 Turk's-head, *s.* a plant of the genus Cactus
 Turk's-turban, *s.* a plant of the genus Ranun-
 culus
 Tur'merie, *s.* an Indian root which makes a
 yellow die
 Tur'moil, *s.* harassing uneasiness
 Turn, *v.* to labour hard, toil, weary
 Turn, *v.* to transform, to change, to alter
 Turn, *s.* the act of moving about, change
 Turn'coat, *s.* a renegade, an apostate
 Turn'er, *s.* one who turns in a lathe
 Turn'erite, *s.* a rare crystallized mineral
 Turn'ery, *s.* the art of fashioning hard bod-
 ies into a round or oval form in a lathe;
 the art e'es so turned
 Turn'ing, *s.* a winding, bending, curling

Turnip, *s.* a well-known esculent root
Turnkey, *s.* he who has the charge of the keys of a prison
Turnpike, *s.* a toll-gate on a road
Turnpike-road, *s.* a road on which toll-gates are established by law
Turn-serving, *s.* the act of promoting private interest
Turnsole, *s.* a plant of the genus *Heliotropium*
Turn-spit, *s.* one who turns a spit; a dog
Turnstone, *s.* a kind of whirling stone
Turnstone, *s.* a bird called the sea-dotterel
Turpentine, *s.* a gum from the pine, &c.
Turpentine-tree, *s.* a tree of the genus *Pistacia*
Turpitude, *s.* inherent vileness, badness
Turquoise, *s.* (See *Turkoi*)
Turrel, *s.* a tool used by coopers
Turret, *s.* a small tower or eminence
Turretted, *a.* formed like a tower
Turritite, *s.* the fossil remains of a spiral multilocular shell
Turtle, *s.* the turtle-dove; a sea tortoise
Turtle-dove, *s.* a species of dove or pigeon
Turtle-shell, *s.* a beautiful species of *murex*; also, tortoise-shell
Tuscan, *s.* one of the orders of architecture
Tush, *Tut*, *interj.* expressing contempt
Tush, *s.* a tooth
Tusk, *s.* a fang or long pointed tooth
Tusk, *v. n.* to gnash the teeth, as a boar
Tusked, *Tusk'y*, *a.* furnished with tusks
Tus'sle, *s.* a struggle (a vulgar expression)
Tut, *s.* an imperial ensign of a golden globe with a cross on it
Tutelage, *s.* guardianship, protection, care
Tutelar, *Tutelary*, *a.* guarding, protecting; defensive; having guardianship
Tutenag, *s.* the Chinese name of zinc
Tutor, *s.* one who instructs, a preceptor
Tutor, *v. a.* to instruct; to teach
Tutorage, *s.* the office of a tutor, education
Tutress, *s.* a governess, an instructor
Tutoring, *s.* the act of instructing
Tutorship, *s.* office of a tutor
Tutsan, *s.* a plant of the genus *Hypericum*
Tutti, *s.* (in Italian music) a direction for all to play in concert
Tutti, *s.* a recement of *lapis calaminaris* which sublimes to the top of the furnace in the manufacturing of brass
Tuz, **Tuzz**, *s.* a lock or tuft of hair
Twain, *a.* two, both—*ad.* in two, asunder
Twait, *s.* a fish
Twang, *s.* a sharp quick sound, an accent
Twang, *v. n.* to make to sound sharply
Twanging, *a.* making a sharp sound
Twan'kay, *s.* a species of green tea
Twat'le, *v. n.* to prate, gabble, chatter
Tweak, *s.* perplexity; lubricous distress
Tweak, *v. a.* to pinch, to squeeze
Tweedle, *v. a.* to handle lightly or softly
Tweezer-case, *s.* a case for carrying tweezers
Tweezers, *s.* nippers, small pincers
Twelfth, *a.* the second after the tenth
Twelfth-tide, *s.* the Epiphany or twelfth day
Twelve, *a.* two and ten, twice six
Twelvemonth, *s.* a year of solar months
Twelvepence, *s.* a shilling
Twelvepenny, *a.* sold for a shilling
Twentieth, *a.* the ordinal of twenty
Twenty, *a.* twice ten, a proverbial number
Twibill, *s.* a halbert; a pavior's tool
Twice, *ad.* two times, doubly
Twiddle, *v. a.* to touch lightly
Twig, *s.* a small branch, switch, sprout

Twiggy, *a.* abounding with twigs
Twilight, *s.* the dubious or faint light before sunrise and after sunset
Twilight, *a.* deeply shaded; obscure
Twill, *v. a.* to weave; to quilt
Twill, *s.* a quilt to wind yarn on
Twin, *s.* one of two produced together
Twin, *v. n.* to bring two at once [very like
Twin, *a.* noting one of two born at a birth;
Twin-born, *a.* born at the same birth
Twine, *v. a.* to twist, wrap about, wind
Twine, *s.* a twist, twisted thread; embrace
Twinge, *v. a.* to pinch, tweak, torment
Twinge, *s.* a sudden sharp pain; a pinch
Twinging, *s.* a pinching with a sudden twitch; sudden pain
Twinkle, *s.* the motion of an eye; a moment
Twinkle, *s.* a sparkling intermitting light
Twinkle, *v. n.* to open and shut the eye
Twinkling, *s.* a motion of the eye; a light that seems every moment in and out
Twin'ling, *s.* the name of a twin lamb
Twin'ned, *part. a.* born at the same birth
Twire, *v. n.* to flutter, to quiver, to twinkle
Twirl, *v. a.* to turn round quick
Twirl, *s.* circular motion, rotation, twist
Twist, *v. a.* to form by complication
Twist, *s.* a thread made by winding two together; a single string of cord; a contortion; writhe
Twister, *s.* one who twists; a ropemaker
Twit, *v. a.* to reproach, to braid, sneer
Twitche, *s.* a quick pull; a sudden velleitation
Twitche, *v. a.* to snatch, to pluck forcibly
Twitche'r, *s.* one that twitches
Twitche'-grass, *s.* couch-grass
Twit'er, *v. n.* to make a noise like swallows
Twit'er, *s.* a giggle, slight laughter
Twit'ering, *s.* a cheerful note peculiar to birds of the swallow kind
Twit'ingly, *ad.* with reproach
Twixt, *prep.* a contraction of *betwixt*
Two, *a.* one and one
Two'edged, *a.* having an edge on each side
Two'fold, *a.* double—*ad.* doubly, twice
Two-handed, *a.* able, big, bulky, enormous
Two'pence, *s.* a penny twice told, small coin
Tyke, *s.* a dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog
Tym'bal, *s.* a kind of kettle-drum
Tym'pan, *s.* part of a printing-press; the panel of a pillar or door
Tym'panites, *s.* dropsy of the belly
Tym'panize, *v. a.* to stretch as the skin over the body of a drum
Tyor'panum, *s.* a drum; part of the ear
Tym'panus, *s.* a dry windy dropsy
Type, *s.* an emblem; printing letter, stamp
Type, *v. a.* to prefigure
Type-metal, *s.* a compound metal, principally of lead and antimony
Typhoid, *a.* relating to typhus
Typhus, *s.* a nervous fever
Typical, *a.* emblematical, figurative
Typically, *ad.* in a figurative manner
Typicalness, *s.* the state of being typical
Typify, *v. a.* to show in emblem
Ty'pocosmy, *s.* a representation of the world
Typog'rapher, *s.* a printer, one who prints
Typographical, *a.* belonging to printing
Typographically, *ad.* emblematically
Typog'raphy, *s.* the art of printing
Typo'rite, *s.* a fossil bearing the impression of plants or animals
Tyr'anness, *s.* a female tyrant
Tyr'annic, *Tyr'annical*, *a.* like a tyrant

[UMB]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNA]

Tyrannically, *ad.* In manner of a tyrant
 Tyrannicalness, *s.* tyrannical disposition
 Tyrannicide, *s.* the act of killing a tyrant
 Tyrannize, *v. n.* to play or act the tyrant
 Tyrannous, *a.* arbitrary, cruel, despotic
 Tyrannously, *ad.* arbitrarily; cruelly
 Tyranny, *s.* cruel government; severity
 Tyrant, *s.* a cruel despotic master; an absolute monarch governing imperiously
 Tyrian, *s.* the purple dye—*a.* purple
 Tyro, *s.* a beginner; student; novice
 Tzar, *s.* the Emperor of Russia; the czar
 Zarina, *s.* the Empress of Russia; the czarina

U.

U, a vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obscure*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, as *obscure*
 Uberous, *a.* fruitful, copious, abundant
 Uberty, *s.* abundance; fruitfulness
 Ubiquity, *s.* a relation to place
 Ubiquitous, *a.* existing every where—*s.* one who exists every where
 Ubiquity, *s.* omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places
 Ubiquitous, *a.* existing every where
 Udder, *s.* the dugs of a cow
 Uddered, *a.* furnished with udders
 Ugly, *ad.* filthy; with deformity
 Ugliness, *s.* deformity; moral depravity
 Ugly, *a.* deformed, offensive to the sight
 Ukase, *s.* a Russian proclamation
 Ulan, *s.* a certain description of militia among the modern Tartars
 Ulcer, *s.* a dangerous running sore
 Ulcerate, *v. n.* to turn to an ulcer
 Ulceration, *s.* a breaking into sores
 Ulcered, *a.* grown to be an ulcer
 Ulcerous, *a.* afflicted with sores
 Ulcerousness, *s.* the state of being ulcerous
 Ulcus, *s.* a little ulcer
 Ulluginous, *a.* slimy, muddy, fenny
 Ullage, *s.* the quantity of liquor which a cask wants of being full (the elm-tree)
 Ullin, *s.* a gummy substance obtained from
 Ullar, *a.* pertaining to the uina or cubit
 Ullior, *a.* lying on the further side
 Ullimate, *a.* the very last, final, ending
 Ullimately, *ad.* In the last consequence
 Ullimation, *s.* the last offer or concession
 Ullimatium, *s.* the final resolution
 Ullimty, *s.* the last consequence
 Ultramarine, *s.* a very fine blue
 Ultramarine, *a.* foreign, beyond the sea
 Ultramarine, *s.* a foreigner
 Ultramontan, *a.* being beyond the mountains
 Ultramundane, *a.* being beyond the world
 Ultraneous, *a.* spontaneous; voluntary
 Ullate, *v. n.* to howl; to scream
 Ullation, *s.* a howling; a yelling
 Umbel, *s.* (in botany) a kind of inflorescence in which a number of rays, spreading from a common centre, form a globe or convex flower
 Umbellar, *a.* pertaining to an umbel
 Umbellated, *a.* growing together from the same point (umbel)
 Umbellic, Umbellic, *s.* a little or partial
 Umbelliferous, *a.* bearing many flowers; growing upon many foot-stalks; proceeding from the same centre (of fowl)
 Umber, *s.* a yellow colour; a fish; a kind

Umber, *v. a.* to colour with umber
 Umbilic, *s.* the navel; the centre
 Umbilical, *a.* belonging to the navel
 Umbilicate, *a.* navel-shaped
 Umbles, *s. pl.* the entrails of a deer
 Umbo, *s.* the point or boss of a buckler
 Umboldilite, *s.* a newly-discovered Vesuvian mineral
 Umbra, *s.* a fish of the Mediterranean
 Umbrage, *s.* shadow; offence, resentment
 Umbrageous, Umbrageous, *a.* shady, shaded;
 Umbrageousness, *s.* shadiness (obscure)
 Umbrated, *a.* shadowed
 Umbratic, Umbratic, *a.* shadowy; typical
 Umbratile, *a.* unsubstantial; unreal
 Umbratious, *a.* captious; suspicious
 Umbrella, *s.* a cover from the sun or rain
 Umbricre, *s.* the visor of a helmet
 Umbriferous, *a.* casting a shadow
 Umbrosity, *s.* exclusion of light
 Umbrage, *s.* arbitration
 Umbrure, *s.* one who decides disputes
 Umbrure, *v. a.* to arbitrate; to settle
 Unabased, *a.* not humbled, not abased
 Unabashed, *a.* not ashamed, undaunted
 Unabated, *a.* undiminished
 Unabating, *a.* not abating; continuing
 Unabridged, *a.* not shortened
 Unabjured, *a.* not renounced on oath
 Unable, *a.* not able, weak, impotent
 Unabolishable, *a.* that may not be abolished
 Unabolished, *a.* remaining still in force
 Unabsolved, *a.* not acquitted or forgiven
 Unabsorbed, *a.* not absorbed; not imbibed
 Unaccelerated, *a.* not hastened
 Unaccepted, *a.* having no accent
 Unacceptable, *a.* disagreeable, displeasing
 Unacceptableness, *s.* state of not pleasing
 Unacceptably, *ad.* in an unwelcome manner
 Unaccepted, *a.* not accepted, not received
 Unaccommodated, *a.* not accommodated; not fitted (uncomplying)
 Unaccommodating, *a.* not accommodating
 Unaccompanied, *a.* not attended, alone
 Unaccomplished, *a.* unfinished; awkward
 Unaccountability, Unaccountableness, *s.* the state of not being accountable
 Unaccountable, *a.* unt to be accounted for, not subject, not controlled, not explicable
 Unaccountably, *ad.* strangely, oddly
 Unaccredited, *a.* not received; not authorized
 Unaccurate, *a.* not exact, incorrect
 Unaccustomed, *a.* new, not usual, strange
 Unachievable, *a.* that cannot be accomplished
 Unachieved, *a.* not accomplished or performed
 Unacknowledged, *a.* not owned (formed)
 Unacquaintance, *s.* want of acquaintance or knowledge
 Unacquainted, *a.* not known, unusual
 Unacquired, *a.* not acquired; not gained
 Unacted, *a.* not performed
 Unactuated, *a.* not moved; not actuated
 Unadapted, *a.* not adapted; not suited
 Unadjusted, *a.* not adjusted or settled
 Unadmired, *a.* not regarded with honour
 Unadmonished, *a.* not cautioned before
 Unadored, *a.* not worshipped; neglected
 Unadorned, *a.* not decorated
 Unadulterate, Unadulterated, *a.* genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures
 Unadulterately, *ad.* without spurious mixtures
 Unadventurous, *a.* not adventurous
 Unadvisable, *a.* not to be advised
 Unadvised, *a.* indiscreet, imprudent
 Unadvisedly, *ad.* imprudently; rashly

UNSUPPORTED BY JUSTICE, POWER IS AN ENGINE OF OPPRESSION.

UNSEASONABLE LOVE IS OFTEN AS IRKSOME TO EAR AS HATE.

Unadvisedness, *s.* imprudence; rashness
 Unaffable, *a.* haughty, proud, unsociable
 Unaffected, *a.* not moved, open, real
 Unaffectedly, *ad.* really; without any attempt to produce false appearances
 Unaffecteding, *a.* not moving the passions
 Unaffectionate, *a.* wanting affection
 Unaffirmed, *a.* not confirmed
 Unafflicted, *a.* free from trouble
 Unaggravated, *a.* not aggravated
 Unagitated, *a.* not agitated; calm
 Unagreeable, *a.* inconsistent; unsuitable
 Unagreeableness, *s.* unsuitableness to
 Unaidable, *a.* not to be helped
 Unaided, *a.* not assisted, not helped
 Unaiming, *a.* having no particular direction
 Unalienable, *a.* that cannot be alienated
 Unalienated, *a.* not transferred; not estranged
 Unallayed, *a.* not appeased; not quieted
 Unalleviated, *a.* not assuaged; not mitigated
 Unallied, *a.* having no powerful relation
 Unallowed, *a.* not permitted
 Unalloyed, *a.* not impaired by bad mixtures
 Unallured, *a.* not allured or enticed
 Unalloying, *a.* not tempting or enticing
 Unalterable, *a.* that cannot be altered
 Unalterableness, *s.* immutability
 Unalterably, *ad.* unchangeably
 Unaltered, *a.* not changed; not changeable
 Unamazed, *a.* free from astonishment
 Unambiguous, *a.* clear; unquestionable
 Unambiguously, *ad.* in a clear explicit manner
 Unambiguously, *s.* clearness; explicitness
 Unambitious, *a.* free from ambition; not affecting show; not prominent
 Unamendable, *a.* not to be bettered [love
 Unamiable, *a.* not amiable; not conciliating
 Unamiableness, *s.* want of amiableness
 Unamused, *a.* wanting amusement
 Unamusing, *a.* unpleasing; uninteresting
 Unamalgamated, *a.* not agreeable to; not analogous
 Unanalyzed, *a.* not resolved into simple parts [unction
 Unaned, *a.* not having received extreme
 Unanimated, *a.* not animated; not having
 Unanimating, *a.* not animating; dull [spirit
 Unanimity, *s.* agreement in mind, &c.
 Unanimous, *a.* being of one mind
 Unanimously, *ad.* with one mind
 Unanswerable, *a.* not to be refuted
 Unanswerably, *ad.* beyond confutation
 Unanswered, *a.* not opposed by a reply
 Unanxious, *a.* free from anxiety
 Unappalled, *a.* not daunted; not dismayed
 Unapparelled, *a.* not dressed; not clothed
 Unapparent, *a.* obscure; not visible
 Unappealable, *a.* not admitting appeal
 Unappeasable, *a.* not to be pacified
 Unappeased, *a.* not pacified
 Unapplied, *a.* not specially applied [lued
 Unappreciated, *a.* not duly estimated or valued
 Unapprehended, *a.* not understood [derstood
 Unapprehensible, *a.* not capable of being un-
 Unapprehensive, *a.* not suspecting
 Unapprised, *a.* not informed; ignorant
 Unapproachable, *a.* not to be approached
 Unappropriated, *a.* having no particular application
 Unapt, *a.* dull, unfit, improper, not qualified
 Unaptly, *ad.* unfitly; improperly
 Unaptness, *s.* unfitness; dullness
 Unargued, *a.* not disputed, not censured
 Unarm'd, *v. a.* to disarm; to strip of armour

Unarm'd, *a.* having no armour or weapons
 Unarraigned, *a.* not brought to a trial
 Unarrayed, *a.* not dressed
 Unartful, *a.* wanting skill or cunning
 Unartfully, *ad.* in an unartful manner
 Unarticulated, *a.* not distinctly pronounced
 Unartificially, *ad.* contrarily to art
 Unasked, *a.* not asked, not desired
 Unaspirated, *a.* having no aspirate
 Unaspiring, *a.* not ambitious, humble
 Unassailable, *a.* not to be assaulted
 Unassailed, *a.* not attacked by violence
 Unassembled, *a.* not assembled
 Unassessed, *a.* not assessed; not rated
 Unassisted, *a.* not assisted, not helped
 Unassorted, *a.* not distributed into sorts
 Unassuming, *a.* modest; not arrogant
 Unassured, *a.* not confident; not insured against loss
 Unatenable, *a.* not to be appeased
 Unatoned, *a.* not expiated
 Unattached, *a.* not attached; not closely adhering; not united by affection
 Unattainable, *a.* not to be gained or attained; being out of reach
 Unattainableness, *s.* state of being out of reach
 Unattained, *a.* not corrupted
 Unattempted, *a.* untried, not assayed
 Unattended, *a.* having no retinue, alone
 Unattested, *a.* wanting attestation
 Unattracted, *a.* not under the power of attraction; freed from attraction
 Unauthentic, *a.* not genuine; not warranted
 Unauthenticated, *a.* not made certain by authority
 Unauthorised, *a.* without authority [thority
 Unavailable, Unavailing, *a.* useless, vain
 Unavailableness, *s.* uselessness
 Unavenged, *a.* not avenged; unrevenged
 Unavoidable, *a.* inevitable, not to be avoided or shunned
 Unavoidableness, *s.* inevitability
 Unavoidably, *ad.* inevitably
 Unavowed, *a.* not acknowledged
 Unawakened, *a.* not roused from sleep
 Unawares, Unawares, *ad.* suddenly
 Unawed, *a.* having no fear or dread
 Unbacked, *a.* not countenanced; not aided
 Unbaked, *a.* not baked
 Unbalanced, *a.* not poised; not in equipoise
 Unbannered, *a.* having no banner
 Unbaptized, *a.* not baptized
 Unbar, *v. a.* to unbolt, to remove a bar
 Unbarbed, *a.* not shaven; bare
 Unbartered, *a.* not injured by blows
 Unbeaten, *a.* not trodden, not beaten
 Unbecoming, *a.* indecent, unsuitable
 Unbecomingly, *ad.* in an unsuitable manner
 Unbecomingness, *s.* indecorum
 Unbed, *v. a.* to raise from a bed
 Unbefitting, *a.* unbecoming, unsuitable
 Unbefriended, *a.* without friends
 Unbegotten, *a.* not generated, eternal
 Unbeguile, *v. a.* to undecieve
 Unbegun, *a.* not yet begun
 Unbeheld, *a.* unseen; not discoverable
 Unbelief, *s.* infidelity, incredulity, irreligion, want of faith
 Unbelieve, *v. a.* to discredit; to distrust
 Unbeliever, *s.* an infidel, a wicked person
 Unbelieving, *a.* incredulous; infidel
 Unbelov'd, *a.* not loved
 Unbend, *v. a.* to relax; to remit
 Unbending, *a.* not yielding; resolute
 Unbeneficed, *a.* not enjoying a benefice
 Unbenevolent, *a.* not kind, unmerciful
 Unbenighted, *a.* never visited by darkness

[UNC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNC

Unbeni'gn, *a.* malevolent, malignant
 Unbent', *a.* relaxed, unshrunk, unsubdued
 Unbequeath'ed, *a.* not given by legacy
 Un'esseem'ing, *a.* unbecoming, unfit
 Unbesought', *a.* not intreated
 Unbestow'ed, *a.* not given; not disposed of
 Unbetray'ed, *a.* not betrayed
 Unbewaif'ed, *a.* not lamented
 Unbi'as, *v. a.* to remove prejudice
 Unbi'as'ed, *a.* free from undue partiality
 Unbi'assedly, *ad.* without prejudice
 Unbid'den, *a.* uninvited, not bidden
 Unbig'o'ed, *a.* free from bigotry
 Unbind', *v. a.* to loose, untie, separate
 Unbish'op, *v. a.* to deprive of episcopal orders
 Unbit'ted, *a.* unbridled; unrestrained
 Unbl'amable, *a.* not blamable, innocent
 Unbl'amableness, *s.* state of being unblamable
 Unbl'amably, *ad.* without taint of fault
 Unbl'am'ed, *a.* blameless; free from fault
 Unblast'ed, *a.* not made to wither [unished
 Unblen'ishable, *a.* not capable of being ble-
 Unblem'ished, *a.* free from blemish, &c.
 Unblen'ch'ed, *a.* not disgraced; unsullied
 Unblend'ed, *a.* not mingled
 Unblest', *a.* wretched, unhappy, accursed
 Unblight'ed, *a.* not blighted; unblasted
 Unblown', *a.* not yet blown, unopened
 Unblush'ful, *a.* not having sense of shame
 Unblush'ing, *a.* insensible to shame
 Unblush'ingly, *ad.* to an impudent manner
 Unboast'ing, *a.* modest; unassuming
 Unbod'ied, *a.* freed from the body, incorpo-
 rational, immaterial
 Unbolt'ed, *a.* not bolted
 Unbolt', *v. a.* to open or remove bolts
 Unbolt'ed, *a.* coarse, not refined or sifted
 Unbonnet'ed, *a.* having no hat or bonnet
 Unborn', *a.* not yet brought into life
 Unbor'rowed, *a.* not borrowed, genuing
 Unbos'om, *v. a.* to reveal in confidence
 Unbought', *a.* obtained without money
 Unbound', *a.* wanting a cover; not bound
 Unbound'ed, *a.* unlimited, unrestrained
 Unbound'eous, *a.* not kind; not liberal
 Unbow'el, *v. a.* to exenterate; to eviscerate
 Unbra'ce, *v. a.* to loose, relax, unfold
 Unbrea'thing, *a.* unanimated
 Unbred', *a.* not taught, ill-educated
 Unbrech'ed, *a.* having no breeches
 Unbriew'ed, *a.* not mixed; pure; genuine
 Unbri'able, *a.* not to be bribed
 Unbri'ed, *a.* not influenced by gifts
 Unbrid'le, *v. a.* to free from the bridle
 Unbri'dled, *a.* not restrained, licentious
 Unbro'ke, Unbro'ken, *a.* not tamed or subdued
 Unbroth'erly, *a.* not like a brother
 Unbuck'le, *v. a.* to loose a buckle
 Unbuild', *v. a.* to raze, destroy, pull down
 Unbuilt', *a.* not yet erected, unfinished
 Unbur'den, Unbur'then, *v. a.* to rid of a
 load, throw off
 Unbur'ied, *a.* not interred; not honoured
 with the rites of funeral
 Unburnt', *a.* not consumed by fire
 Unbus'ied, *a.* not employed; idle
 Unbut'ton, *v. a.* to loose anything buttoned
 Unbu'te, *v. a.* to release; to set free
 Uncal'culated, *a.* not subject to calculation
 Uncal'ifed, *a.* not summoned; not sent for
 Uncal'm', *v. a.* to disturb
 Uncan'celled, *a.* not erased; not abrogated
 Uncan'did, *a.* void of candour
 Uncanon'ical, *a.* not canonical
 Uncanon'icalness, *s.* state of being uncanon-
 ical; nonconformity

Unean'opied, *a.* having no covering
 Unca'se, *v. a.* to uncover; take out; flay
 Uncaught', *a.* not yet caught, not taken
 Uncaused', *a.* having no precedent cause
 Unceas'ing, *a.* continual
 Unceas'ingly, *ad.* without intermission
 Uncel'eb'rated, *a.* not solemnized
 Uncel'es'tial, *a.* opposite to what is heavenly
 Uncen'surable, *a.* not worthy of censure
 Uncen'sured, *a.* exempt from reproach
 Unceremo'nious, *a.* without ceremony
 Uncer'tain, *a.* not certain, doubtful
 Uncer'tainty, *s.* dubiousness, contingency
 Unehain', *v. a.* to free from chains
 Uncha'ng'eable, *a.* not to be changed, fixed
 Uncha'ng'eableness, *s.* immutability
 Uncha'ng'ed, *a.* not altered; not alterable
 Uncha'ng'eably, *ad.* without change
 Uncha'ng'ing, *a.* suffering no alteration
 Unchar'acteristic, *a.* not characteristic
 Unchar'ged, *a.* not loaded; not charged
 Unchar'itable, *a.* having no mercy or charity
 Unchar'itableness, *s.* a want of charity
 Unchar'itably, *ad.* in a manner contrary to
 charity [power or influence
 Unchar'm', *v. a.* to release from some secret
 Uncha's'te, *a.* lewd, lustful, impure
 Unchast'is'able, *a.* not to be chastised
 Unchast'ised, *a.* not restrained; unawed
 Unchast'ity, *s.* lewdness, incontinence
 Un'check'ed, *a.* unrestrained; not hindered
 Unehe'reful, *a.* sad; gloomy; melancholy
 Unchew'ed, *a.* not chewed; not eaten
 Unchris'tian, *a.* contrary to the laws of Chris-
 tianity; unconverted; infidel
 Unchris'tianly, *a.* contrary to Christianity—
ad. in a manner contrary to Christianity
 Unchur'ch, *v. a.* to deprive of the rights of
 a church; to expel from a church
 Un'cial, *a.* belonging to letters of a large
 size, used in ancient manuscripts
 Un'cin'ate, *a.* (in botany) hooked at the end
 Un'circum'cised, *a.* not circumcised
 Un'circum'cision, *s.* a want of circumcision
 Un'circum'scribed, *a.* unbounded; unlimited
 Un'circum'spect, *a.* not cautious, careless
 Un'circum'stant'ial, *a.* not important
 Un'civil', *a.* impolite, rude, unkind
 Un'civil'ized, *a.* barbarous; indecent, rude
 Un'civil'ly, *ad.* impolitely, not complaisantly
 Un'clad', *a.* not clothed
 Un'clain'ed, *a.* not claimed; not demanded
 Un'clar'ified, *a.* not purified, not refined
 Un'clastic, Un'clastic'al, *a.* not classical
 Un'clasp', *v. a.* to open what is shut with clasps
 Un'cle, *s.* a father's or mother's brother
 Un'clean', *a.* not clean; wicked, lewd
 Un'clean'liness, *s.* want of cleanness; sin
 Un'clean'ly, *a.* filthy, dirty, unchaste
 Un'clean'ness, *s.* incontinence; wickedness
 Un'clean'sed, *a.* not cleansed or purified
 Un'clench', *v. a.* to open the hand
 Un'clog', *v. a.* to disencumber, exonerate
 Un'close, *v. a.* to open, set open, disclose
 Un'clo'the, *v. a.* to strip, to make naked
 Un'cloud', *v. a.* to clear from obscurity
 Un'cloud'ed, *a.* free from clouds, clear from
 obscurity, not darkened
 Un'cloud'edness, *s.* freedom from gloom
 Un'cloud'y, *a.* free from a cloud
 Un'clutch', *v. a.* to open the closed hand
 Un'coag'ulable, *a.* that cannot be coagulated
 Un'cock'ed, *a.* not cocked, as a gun, &c.
 Un'coil', *v. a.* to pull the coil off
 Un'coifed, *a.* not wearing a coif
 Un'coil', *v. a.* to unfold, unravel, open

UNWILLINGLY GO TO LAW, AND WILLINGLY ADJUST YOUR DIFFERENCES.

USE AND PRACTICE MAKE MEN CAPABLE OF EMPLOYMENT.

UNIFORMITY OF DESIGN IS RARELY FOUND WHERE ACCURACY OF DESCRIPTION IS WANTING.

Uncoined, *a.* not coined
 Uncollect'ed, *a.* not collected or brought together; not recollected
 Uncollectible, *a.* that cannot be collected
 Uncoloured, *a.* not stained with colour
 Uncombed, *a.* not dressed with a comb
 Uncombined, *a.* not combined; separate
 Uncomeliness, *s.* want of comeliness, want of beauty or grace
 Uncomely, *a.* not comely, not graceful
 Uncomfortable, *a.* giving uneasiness, gloomy
 Uncomfortableness, *s.* want of comfort
 Uncomfortably, *ad.* without comfort
 Uncommanded, *a.* not commanded [tion
 Uncommendable, *a.* unworthy of commendation
 Uncommended, *a.* not commended [pited
 Uncommiserated, *a.* not commiserated; not
 Uncommissioned, *a.* not commissioned
 Uncommitted, *a.* not committed
 Uncommon, *a.* not frequent, unusual
 Uncommonly, *ad.* to an uncommon degree
 Uncommonness, *s.* infrequency; rarity
 Uncommunicated, *a.* not communicated
 Uncommunicative, *a.* close; taciturn
 Uncompact, *a.* not compact, not close
 Uncompacted, *a.* having no companion
 Uncompassionate, *a.* having no pity
 Uncompellable, *a.* not to be forced
 Uncompelled, *a.* not forced, not obliged
 Uncompensated, *a.* not rewarded
 Uncomplaining, *a.* not murmuring
 Uncomplaisant, *a.* uncivil; not obliging
 Uncomplaisantly, *ad.* with want of civility
 Uncomplete, *a.* not perfect; not finished
 Uncomplying, *a.* unbending; not obsequious
 Uncompounded, *a.* simple; not intricate
 Uncomprehensive, *a.* unable to comprehend
 Uncompressed, *a.* not compressed, loose
 Uncompromising, *a.* not complying
 Unconceivable, *a.* not to be understood
 Unconceived, *a.* not thought, not imagined
 Unconcern', *s.* negligence, indifference
 Unconcern'ed, *a.* not anxious; easy
 Unconcernedly, *ad.* without anxiety
 Unconcernedness, *s.* freedom from anxiety or perturbation [ciliation
 Unconciliating, *a.* not disposed to reconcile
 Unconcocted, *a.* not digested; not matured
 Uncondemned, *a.* not condemned
 Unconditional, *a.* absolute; not limited
 Unconditionally, *ad.* without reservation
 Uncondemning, *a.* not leading to
 Unconfined, *a.* free from restraint
 Unconfinedly, *ad.* without limitation
 Unconfirmed, *a.* not fortified by resolution
 Unconform', *a.* not conformable, unlike
 Unconformable, *a.* inconsistent
 Unconformity, *s.* incongruity; inconsistency
 Unconfused, *a.* not embarrassed
 Unconfutable, *a.* irrefragable; evident
 Uncongeal'ed, *a.* not congealed by cold
 Uncongenial, *a.* not congenial
 Unconjugal, *a.* unbefitting a wife or husband
 Unconnected, *a.* not coherent; vague [at
 Unconquering, *a.* not overlooking or winking
 Unconquerable, *a.* not to be subdued
 Unconquerably, *ad.* invincibly; insuperably
 Unconquered, *a.* not subdued; invincible
 Unconscionable, *a.* unreasonable; unjust
 Unconscionableness, *s.* unreasonableness of hope or claim
 Unconscionably, *ad.* unreasonably
 Unconscious, *a.* unacquainted; unknowing
 Unconsciously, *ad.* without perception
 Unconsciousness, *s.* want of knowledge
 Unconsidered, *a.* not attended to

Unconsoling, *a.* affording no comfort
 Unconsouant, *a.* incongruous; unfit
 Unconstitutional, *a.* not agreeable to the constitution
 Unconstitutionally, *ad.* in a manner not warranted by the constitution
 Unconstrained, *a.* free from compulsion
 Unconstrainedly, *ad.* without force
 Unconstrained, *s.* freedom; ease
 Unconsumed, *a.* not wasted; not destroyed
 Unconsummate, *a.* not consummated
 Uncontented, *a.* not de-pised
 Uncontented, *a.* not disputed
 Uncontested, *a.* not disputed; evident
 Uncontradict'ed, *a.* not denied
 Uncontrite, *a.* not religiously penitent
 Uncontrived, *a.* not formed by design
 Uncontro'lable, Uncontro'nfable, *a.* not to be controlled; resistless; irrefragable
 Uncontro'vably, Uncontro'ufably, *ad.* without opposition [unopposed
 Uncontro'led, Uncontro'ufed, *a.* unresisted;
 Uncontro'verted, *a.* not disputed; not liable
 Uncover'sable, *a.* not social [to debate
 Uncover'sant, *a.* not acquainted with
 Uncover'ed, *a.* not changed in opinion
 Unconvicted, *a.* not convinced
 Uncord', *v. a.* to loose a thing bound
 Uncork', *v. a.* to draw a cork from
 Uncorrect'ed, *a.* inaccurate
 Uncorrupt'ed, *a.* not vitiated; not depraved
 Uncorruptible, *a.* that cannot be corrupted
 Uncorruptness, *s.* integrity; uprightness
 Uncount'ssable, *a.* not to be advised
 Uncount'able, *a.* innumerable
 Uncount'ed, *a.* not numbered; not counted
 Uncount'ertic, *a.* genuine; not spurious
 Uncouple', *v. a.* to separate, to let loose
 Uncoupled, *a.* single; not united
 Uncourteous, *a.* uncivil, unpolite, rude
 Uncourteously, *ad.* uncivily; unpolitely
 Uncourteousness, *s.* incivility; disobliging
 Uncourtliness, *s.* inelegance [treatment
 Uncourtly, *a.* unpolished, awkward
 Uncouth', *a.* strange, unusual, odd
 Uncouthly, *ad.* oddly; strangely
 Uncouthness, *s.* oddness; strangeness
 Uncover, *v. a.* to divest of a covering
 Uncreate', *a.* not create; everlasting
 Uncreated, *a.* not yet created, not yet born
 Uncred'ited, *a.* not believed
 Uncritical, *a.* not in accordance with the rules of criticism
 Uncropped, *a.* not cropped, not gathered
 Uncross'ed, *a.* uncancelled
 Uncrowded, *a.* not crowded; at liberty
 Uncrown', *v. a.* to deprive of a crown
 Uncution, *s.* an ointment; an anointing
 Unc'uous, *a.* fat, oily, clammy, greasy
 Unc'uousness, Unc'uousity, *s.* fatness; oiliness
 Uncull'ed, *a.* not gathered, not selected
 Unculp'able, *a.* not deserving blame
 Uncultivated, *a.* not cultivated, not instructed, not civilized
 Uncurl'ed, *a.* not restrained, licentious
 Uncurl', *v. a.* to loose from ringlets
 Uncurl'ed, *a.* not collected into ringlets
 Uncurst', *a.* not excreted
 Uncurtail'ed, *a.* not curtailed, not shortened
 Uncus'tomary, *a.* not customary; unusual
 Uncut', *a.* not cut, whole, entire
 Undam', *v. a.* to open banks; to loose
 Undamaged, *a.* not impaired
 Undated, *a.* rising and falling in waves at the margin, as a leaf; waved
 Undaunt'able, *a.* not to be daunted

UNDETAKE DELIBERATELY; BUT, HAVING ONCE BEGUN, PROCEED STEADFASTLY.

UNIVERSAL APPLAUSE IS SELDOM UNACCOMPANIED WITH SOME SCANDAL.

UNFEELING MEN IN PROSPERITY ARE SURE TO BE UNSPITED IN ADVERSITY.

Undaunted, *a.* not daunted, not depressed
 Undauntedly, *ad.* boldly, without fear
 Undauntedness, *s.* boldness; intrepidity
 Undazzled, *a.* not dazzled, unaffected
 Undebauched, *a.* not corrupted, pure
 Undecagon, *s.* a figure of eleven sides
 Undecayed, *a.* not decayed, not worn
 Undecaying, *a.* not suffering decay
 Undeceivable, *a.* not to be deceived
 Undeceivably, *v. a.* to inform justly; set right
 Undeceivably, *a.* not elicited; not imposed on
 Undecidable, *a.* not to be decided
 Undecided, *a.* not determined, not settled
 Undeciphered, *a.* not rendered intelligible
 Undecisive, *a.* not conclusive
 Undeck, *v. a.* to address, strip, divest of
 Undecked, *a.* unadorned; not embellished
 Undeclared, *a.* not declared; not avowed
 Undeclined, *a.* not grammatically varied by termination; not deviating
 Undedicated, *a.* not consecrated
 Undefaced, *a.* not disfigured, not blotted out
 Undefeasible, *a.* not to be defeated
 Undefended, *a.* easy to be assaulted
 Undefied, *a.* not set at defiance
 Undeified, *a.* pure; not polluted, not vitiated, not corrupted
 Undefinable, *a.* not to be marked out
 Undefined, *a.* not defined, unlimited
 Undeformed, *a.* not disfigured; perfect
 Undefrayed, *a.* not paid; not defrayed
 Undelegated, *a.* not delegated; not deputed
 Undeliberated, *a.* not carefully considered
 Undelighted, *a.* not pleased
 Undemolished, *a.* not razed; not thrown down
 Undemonstrable, *a.* not capable of fuller evidence
 Undeniable, *a.* that cannot be denied [tion
 Undenabably, *ad.* so as to admit no contradiction
 Undeploded, *a.* not lamented or bewailed
 Undepraved, *a.* not corrupted, innocent
 Undeprived, *a.* not divested by authority
 Under, *ad.* and *prep.* beneath, below
 Under, *a.* inferior; subject; subordinate
 Under-action, *s.* subordinate action
 Under-agent, *s.* a subordinate agent
 Underbear, *v. a.* to support; to endure
 Underbid, *v. a.* to offer less than the worth
 Underbrush, *s.* shrubs and small trees growing under large trees
 Underchamberlain, *s.* a deputy chamberlain
 Under-clerk, *s.* a subordinate clerk
 Undercroft, *s.* a vault under the choir or chancel of a church; any walk under ground
 Undercurrent, *s.* a current below the surface of the water
 Underdo, *v. n.* to do less than is requisite
 Underdrain, *s.* a drain below the surface of the ground—*v. a.* to drain below the surface
 Underfoot, *ad.* beneath
 Undergo, *v. a.* to suffer, to endure, to bear
 Undergraduate, *s.* a member of a college who has not taken a degree
 Underground, *s.* a subterraneous place—*ad.* beneath the surface of the ground
 Undergrowth, *s.* that which grows under trees
 Underhand, *a.* sly, cunning, private
 Underhand, *ad.* secretly; clandestinely
 Underhanded, *a.* clandestine; lifted or tossed without raising the arm
 Underived, *a.* not borrowed, original
 Under-keeper, *s.* any subordinate keeper
 Under-labourer, *s.* a petty workman
 Underlay, *v. a.* to lay under; to support
 Underlet, *v. a.* to let below the value; to let to another that which is hired

Underline, *v. a.* to draw a line under
 Underling, *s.* an inferior agent; sorry fellow
 Under-master, *s.* a subordinate master
 Undermine, *v. a.* to sap; to injure secretly
 Underminer, *s.* a clandestine enemy
 Undermost, *a.* lowest, meanest, basest
 Underneath, *ad.* below, beneath
 Under-officer, *s.* an inferior officer
 Underogatory, *a.* not derogatory
 Underpart, *s.* an inferior, subordinate, or unessential part [the body
 Under-petticoat, *s.* the petticoat worn near
 Under-pin, *v. a.* to prep; to support
 Underpinning, *s.* the stones on which a building immediately rests
 Underplot, *s.* a series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a dramatic representation, and subservient to it; a clandestine scheme
 Underpraise, *v. a.* to praise below desert
 Underprize, *v. a.* to value too low
 Underprop, *v. a.* to support; to sustain
 Underrate, *v. a.* to rate or value too low
 Under-rate, *s.* a price less than the value
 Under-score, *v. a.* to mark under
 Under-secretary, *s.* a subordinate secretary
 Under-sell, *v. a.* to sell cheaper than another
 Under-servant, *s.* an inferior servant
 Under-setting, *s.* lower part; pedestal
 Under-sheriff, *s.* the sheriff's deputy
 Under-shot, *a.* moved by water passing under it
 Under-shrub, *s.* a low shrub, the yearly branches of which decay
 Under-song, *s.* chorus; burden of a song
 Understand, *v.* to comprehend fully [stood
 Understandable, *a.* capable of being understood
 Understander, *s.* one who understands
 Understanding, *s.* intellectual powers; skill
 Understanding, *a.* knowing, skilful
 Understood, *part.* conceived, known
 Understrapper, *s.* an inferior agent
 Understratum, *s.* the bed of earth on which the mould rests
 Undertakable, *a.* that may be undertaken
 Undertake, *v.* to engage in, to promise
 Undertaker, *s.* one who undertakes; a manager; one who provides necessaries for the interment of the dead
 Undertaking, *s.* an enterprise; business
 Undertenant, *s.* a secondary tenant
 Undervaluation, *s.* an estimate below the real value of a thing
 Undervalue, *v. a.* to rate too low
 Undervaluer, *s.* one who esteems lightly
 Underwood, *s.* bushes under timber trees
 Underwork, *s.* petty affairs; a base design
 Underwork, *v. a.* to destroy by clandestine measures; to work at a price below the common
 Under-workman, *s.* a subordinate labourer
 Underwrite, *v. a.* to write under another
 Underwriter, *s.* an insurer, a subscriber
 Underwriting, *s.* the act of insuring property
 Undescribed, *a.* not described, confused
 Undiscovered, *a.* undiscovered, not seen
 Undeserved, *a.* not merited, not incurred
 Undeservably, *ad.* without desert
 Undeservedness, *s.* unworthiness
 Undeserver, *s.* one of no merit
 Undeserving, *a.* not deserving, worthless
 Undeservingly, *ad.* without meriting any particular harm or advantage
 Undesignated, *a.* not designed, not intended
 Undesignedly, *ad.* unintentionally
 Undesign'dness, *s.* want of a set purpose
 Undesigning, *a.* sincere, honest, upright
 Undesirable, *a.* not to be wished

Undesired, *a.* not wished; not solicited
 Undesiring, *a.* negligent; not wishing
 Undespairing, *a.* not giving way to despair
 Undestroyed, *a.* not destroyed, not wasted
 Undestroyable, *a.* indestructible
 Undetected, *a.* not detected; not discovered
 Undeterminable, *a.* impossible to be decided
 Undeterminate, *a.* not settled; contingent
 Undeterminateness, Undetermination, *s.* indecision
 Undetermined, *a.* unsettled, undecided
 Undeterred, *a.* not restrained by fear
 Undeveloped, *a.* not opened or unfolded
 Undeviating, *a.* regular; not erring
 Undevoted, *a.* not devoted, not given up
 Undevout, *a.* without devotion
 Undiaphanous, *a.* dull, not transparent
 Undigested, *a.* not concocted, not digested
 Undigenous, *a.* generated by water
 Undight, *v. a.* to put off
 Undiminished, *a.* common; mean
 Undiminishable, *a.* that may not be diminished
 Undiminished, *a.* not lessened, entire
 Undiplomatic, *a.* not according to the rules of diplomatic bodies
 Undipped, *a.* not dipped; not plunged; dry
 Undirected, *a.* not directed, not set right
 Undiscerned, *a.* not discerned, unseen
 Undiscernible, *a.* not to be discerned
 Undiscernibleness, *s.* state or quality of being undiscernible
 Undiscernibly, *ad.* imperceptibly
 Undiscerning, *a.* injudicious, silly
 Undisciplined, *a.* un instructed, untaught
 Undiscoverable, *a.* not to be found out
 Undiscovered, *a.* not seen, unknown
 Undisguised, *a.* open, artless, sincere
 Undishonoured, *a.* not dishonoured
 Undismayed, *a.* not discouraged
 Undisputed, *a.* not scattered
 Undisplayed, *a.* not displayed; not unfolded
 Undisputed, *a.* incontrovertible; evident
 Undissembled, *a.* honest; not feigned
 Undissembling, *a.* not dissembling; open
 Undissolvable, *a.* that cannot be dissolved; that may not be loosed or broken
 Undissolved, *a.* not melted
 Undissolving, *a.* not melting
 Undistempred, *a.* free from disease
 Undistinguishable, *a.* not to be distinctly seen or known
 Undistinguishably, *ad.* without distinction
 Undistinguished, *a.* not marked out so as to be known from each other
 Undistinguishing, *a.* making no difference
 Undistorted, *a.* not perverted
 Undistracted, *a.* not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires
 Undistractedly, *ad.* without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments
 Undistractedness, *s.* freedom from interruption by different thoughts
 Undistributed, *a.* not distributed or allotted
 Undisturbed, *a.* not disturbed, quiet
 Undisturbedly, *ad.* calmly; peacefully
 Undisturbedness, *s.* state of being undisturbed
 Undiverted, *a.* not amused; not pleased
 Undividable, *a.* not susceptible of division
 Undivided, *a.* unbroken; whole; not parted
 Undividedly, *ad.* so as not to be parted
 Undivorced, *a.* united; not parted
 Undivulged, *a.* secret; not promulgated
 Undo, *v. a.* to run; to take to pieces
 Undoer, *s.* one who brings to destruction
 Undoing, *s.* the reversal of what has been done; ruin

Undone, *a.* ruined, destroyed; not done, not performed
 Undoubted, *a.* indubitable; unquestionable
 Undoubtedly, *ad.* without question or doubt
 Undoubtful, *a.* plain; evident [undoubtedly
 Undoubting, *a.* admitting no doubt
 Undrained, *a.* not freed from water
 Undramatic, Undramatical, *a.* not according to the rules of the drama
 Undrawn, *a.* not drawn; not pulled by external force
 Undreaded, *a.* not feared
 Undreamed, *a.* not thought on
 Undress, *s.* a loose or negligent dress
 Undress, *v. a.* to take off the clothes
 Undressed, *a.* not prepared for use
 Undried, *a.* not dried
 Undriven, *a.* not impelled either way
 Undrooping, *a.* not sinking; undespairing
 Undue, *a.* not right; not legal; not agreeable to duty
 Undulant, *a.* moving to and fro
 Undulatory, Undulatory, *a.* moving in the manner of waves
 Undulate, *v. a.* to roll as waves
 Undulated, *a.* having the appearance of waves
 Undulating, *a.* wavy; rising and falling
 Undulation, *s.* a motion like waves
 Unduly, *ad.* not according to duty; wrongfully
 Undutious, *a.* irreverent; disobedient
 Undutiful, *a.* disobedient, perverse
 Undutifully, *ad.* not according to duty
 Undutifulness, *s.* irreverence; disobedience
 Undying, *a.* not destroyed; not perishing
 Unearned, *a.* not obtained by labour or merit
 Uneearthly, *a.* driven or taken from the
 Uneearthly, *a.* not terrestrial [ground
 Uneasily, *ad.* not without pain
 Uneasiness, *s.* trouble, care, perplexity
 Uneasy, *a.* not easy, disturbed, painful
 Uneatable, *a.* not fit to be eaten
 Uneaten, *a.* not devoured or eaten
 Uneedifying, *a.* not improving
 Uneeducated, *a.* having received no education
 Uneelaborate, *a.* unstudied; rudely finished
 Uneelastic, *a.* not elastic
 Unelected, *a.* not elected; not chosen
 Unelectable, *a.* not worthy to be chosen
 Une emancipated, *a.* not liberated from slavery
 Uneembalmed, *a.* not embalmed [very
 Uneembarrassed, *a.* not perplexed; not confused [gravated
 Uneembittered, *a.* not embittered; not aggravated
 Uneembodied, *a.* free from a corporeal body
 Une emphatic, *a.* having no emphasis
 Une employed, *a.* not employed in work
 Une empowered, *a.* not empowered or authorized
 Une enchanted, *a.* that is not enchanted
 Une encumber, *v. a.* to free from incumbrance
 Une encumbered, *a.* not encumbered; not burdened
 Une ndear ed, *a.* not attended with endearment
 Une ndowed, *a.* not endowed, not graced
 Une nerved, *a.* not enervated or weakened
 Une ngaged, *a.* not engaged; unappropriated
 Une ngaging, *a.* not inviting
 Une njoyed, *a.* not enjoyed; not possessed
 Une nlarged, *a.* not enlarged, contracted
 Une nlightened, *a.* not enlightened
 Une nslaved, *a.* free; not entrained
 Une ntangled, *a.* not complicated or perplexed [venturous
 Une nterprising, *a.* not enterprising or adventurous
 Une ntertaining, *a.* giving no delight

[UNF]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNF]

Unenthralled, *a.* free from thraldom
 Unentomb'd, *a.* unburied; not interred
 Unenumerated, *a.* not numbered
 Unenvied, *a.* exempt from envy
 Unequable, *a.* different from itself
 Unequal, *a.* not even; not equal; partial
 Unequitable, *a.* not to be equalled
 Unequaled, *a.* unparalleled; unrivalled
 Unequally, *ad.* in different degrees; in disproportion one to the other
 Unequality, *s.* inequality
 Unequitable, *a.* not equitable, not just
 Unequivocal, *a.* not equivocal, plain
 Unequivocally, *ad.* without doubt; plainly
 Uneurable, *a.* incapable of error
 Uneuring, *a.* certain, not mistaking
 Uneuringly, *ad.* without mistake
 Unespied, *a.* undiscovered; undescried
 Unessay'd, *a.* unattempted
 Unessential, *a.* not essential; void of life
 Unestablished, *a.* not established, uncertain
 Unevangelical, *a.* not orthodox; not according to the gospel
 Uneven, *a.* not level, not even, not equal
 Unevenly, *ad.* in an uneven manner
 Unevenness, *s.* inequality, changeableness
 Unexact'd, *a.* not exacted, not forced
 Unexaggerated, *a.* not exaggerated
 Unexamiable, *a.* not to be inquired into
 Unexamined, *a.* not examined, not tried
 Unexampl'd, *a.* without example
 Unexceptionable, *a.* not liable to objection
 Unexceptionableness, *s.* state or quality of being unexceptionable
 Unexceptionably, *ad.* so as to be not liable to objection [cise duty
 Unexcised, *a.* not excised; not subject to excise
 Unexcited, *a.* not excited; not roused
 Unexecuted, *a.* not performed, not executed
 Unexemplary, *a.* not exemplary; not according to example
 Unexemplified, *a.* not known by example
 Unexempt, *a.* not privileged, not free
 Unexercised, *a.* not exercised or practised
 Unexercised, *a.* not called into action
 Unexhausted, *a.* not spent, not drained
 Unexistent, *a.* not in existence
 Unexercised, *a.* not exercised, not cast out
 Unexpanded, *a.* not spread out; confused
 Unexpected, *a.* not expected; sudden
 Unexpectedly, *ad.* at a time not thought of
 Unexpectedness, *s.* suddenness
 Unexperienced, *a.* not versed or experienced
 Unexpedient, *a.* not fit, inconvenient
 Unexpended, *a.* not expended; not laid out
 Unexpert, *a.* wanting skill, awkward
 Unexpired, *a.* not expired; not ended
 Unexplainable, *a.* that cannot be explained
 Unexplained, *a.* not explained; not interpreted
 Unexplored, *a.* not searched out, not tried
 Unexposed, *a.* not laid open to censure
 Unexpounded, *a.* not expounded; not explained [pressed
 Unexpressed, *a.* not mentioned; not expressed
 Unexpressible, *a.* unutterable, ineffable
 Unexpressive, *a.* not having the power of expression
 Unextended, *a.* having no dimensions
 Unextinguishable, *a.* not to be put out
 Unextinguished, *a.* not quenched or put out
 Unextirpated, *a.* not rooted out
 Unfaded, *a.* not withered, not decayed
 Unfading, *a.* not liable to change colour
 Unfadingness, *s.* quality of being unfading
 Unfaisable, *a.* that cannot fail

Unfailing, *a.* certain; not missing
 Unfair, *a.* not fair, dishonest, disingenuous
 Unfairly, *a.* not in a just manner
 Unfairness, *s.* disingenuous conduct
 Unfaithful, *a.* treacherous, dishonest
 Unfaithfully, *ad.* treacherously; perfidiously
 Unfaithfulness, *s.* treachery; perfidy
 Unfallow'd, *a.* not fallowed
 Unfaltering, *a.* not falling; not hesitating
 Unfamiliar, *a.* such as is not common
 Unfashionable, *a.* not modish, obsolete
 Unfashionableness, *s.* deviation from the mode or fashion [fashion
 Unfashionably, *ad.* not according to the mode
 Unfashion'd, *a.* having no regular form
 Unfast, *a.* not safe; not secure
 Unfasten, *v. a.* to unloose, unfix, open
 Unfathered, *a.* having no father
 Unfathomable, *a.* so deep as not to be sounded
 Unfathomableness, *s.* state or quality of being unfathomable
 Unfathomably, *ad.* so as not to be fathomed
 Unfathom'd, *a.* not fathomed, not sounded
 Unfatigued, *a.* not fatigued, unwearied
 Unfavourable, *a.* not favourable, unkind
 Unfavourably, *ad.* unpropitiously; unkindly
 Unfavoured, *a.* not favoured; not assisted
 Unfeared, *a.* not feared; despised
 Unfeasible, *a.* impracticable, not to be done
 Unfeathered, *a.* naked of feathers, bare
 Unfeaturing, *a.* wanting regular features
 Unfed, *a.* not supplied with food
 Unfed, *a.* unpaid; not bribed
 Unfeeling, *a.* insensible, without feeling
 Unfeelingly, *ad.* without sensibility
 Unfeigningness, *s.* want of feeling
 Unfeigned, *a.* real, sincere, not pretended
 Unfeignedly, *ad.* really; sincerely
 Unfelt, *a.* not felt, not perceived
 Unfence, *v. a.* to take away a fence
 Unfenced, *a.* naked of fortification; open
 Unfermented, *a.* not fermented
 Unfertile, *a.* not fruitful, barren, bare
 Unfetter, *v. a.* to free from shackles
 Unfilial, *a.* unsuitable to a son, disobedient
 Unfilled, *a.* not filled, not supplied
 Unfinished, *a.* incomplete, not perfect
 Unfirm, *a.* infirm, weak, not stable
 Unfirmness, *s.* a weak state; instability
 Unfit, *a.* improper, unqualified, unsuitable
 Unfit, *v. a.* to disqualify
 Unfit, *ad.* not properly; not suitably
 Unfitness, *s.* want of propriety
 Unfitting, *a.* not proper
 Unfix, *v. a.* to loosen, separate, make fluid
 Unfixed, *a.* wandering, not settled, vagrant
 Unfixedness, *s.* the state of being unfix'd
 Unflagging, *a.* maintaining spirit
 Unfattered, *a.* not gratified with servile obsequiousness
 Unfattering, *a.* not concealing the truth
 Unfedged, *a.* not covered with feathers
 Unflesh'd, *a.* not fleshed; raw
 Unflinching, *a.* not flinching; not shrinking
 Unfold, *a.* not subdued, not conquered
 Unfold, *v. a.* to expand, discover, display
 Unfolding, *s.* the act of expanding; displaying
 Unfool, *v. a.* to restore from folly [closure
 Unforbearing, *a.* not forbearing
 Unforbid'den, *a.* not forbidden, allowed
 Unforced, *a.* not compelled, not feigned
 Unforceible, *a.* wanting strength
 Unfordable, *a.* that cannot be forded
 Unforeboding, *a.* giving no omens or signs
 Unforeknown, *a.* not previously known
 Unforeseen, *a.* not seen or known before

UNBRIDLED DESIRES ARE THE FUEL WHICH THE FLAME OF IMPURITY FEEDS ON.

UMBRAGE SHOULD NEVER BE TAKEN WHERE OFFENCE IS NOT INTENDED.

Unforeskinned, *a.* circumcised
 Unforeto'ld, *a.* not predicted
 Unforewarn'ed, *a.* not forewarned
 Unforfeited, *a.* not forfeited; preserved
 Unforgiv'en, *a.* not pardoned
 Unforgiving, *a.* implacable, inexorable
 Unforgot'ten, *a.* not lost to memory
 Unform'ed, *a.* not shaped, not modified
 Unforsaken, *a.* not deserted; supported
 Unfortified, *a.* not fortified, defenceless
 Unfortunate, *a.* unprosperous, unlucky
 Unfortunately, *ad.* without good luck
 Unfortunateness, *s.* ill luck; ill fortune
 Unfos'tered, *a.* not fostered; not nourished
 Unfought', *a.* not fought; not determined
 Unfound', *a.* not found, not met with
 Unfound'ed, *a.* without authority or foundation; void of foundation
 Unfram'ed, *a.* not framed, not fashioned
 Unfraternal, *a.* not brotherly [quent
 Unfre'quency, *s.* the state of being unfrequent
 Unfrequent', *v. a.* to cease to frequent
 Unfrequent, *a.* not common, unusual
 Unfrequent'ed, *a.* rarely visited, rarely entered; not frequented
 Unfrequently, *ad.* not commonly
 Unfriable, *a.* not easily crumbled
 Unfriend'ed, *a.* wanting friends, destitute
 Unfriendliness, *s.* want of kindness
 Unfriendly, *a.* not benevolent, not kind
 Unfro'zen, *a.* not frozen, not congealed
 Unfrugal, *a.* not economical; not frugal
 Unfruit'ful, *a.* not fruitful, barren, waste
 Unfruitfulness, *s.* infertility
 Unfulfill'ed, *a.* not fulfilled
 Unfur'l, *v. a.* to expand, unfold, spread
 Unfur'nish, *v. a.* to deprive, strip, divest
 Unfurnished, *a.* without furniture, &c.
 Unfused, *a.* not fused; not melted
 Ungain', Ungain'ly, *a.* awkward, uncouth
 Ungain'ful, *a.* unprofitable
 Ungall'ed, *a.* unhurt; unwounded
 Ungarn'ished, *a.* not garnished, unadorned
 Ungarrison'ed, *a.* without a garrison
 Ungarter'ed, *a.* without garters; slovenly
 Ungath'ered, *a.* not picked, not cropped
 Ungenerat'ed, *a.* unbegotten
 Ungenerative, *a.* begetting nothing
 Ungenerous, *a.* niggardly, mean, not liberal, not ingenuous
 Ungenerously, *ad.* unkindly; dishonourably
 Ungenial, *a.* not favourable to nature
 Ungenteel', *a.* not genteel; unbecoming
 Ungenteel'ly, *ad.* uncivilly; not with good
 Ungentle, *a.* harsh, rude, rugged [manners
 Ungentlemanlike, *a.* mean, illiberal
 Ungentlemanly, *a.* unbecoming a gentleman
 Ungentleness, *s.* incivility; harshness
 Ungent'ly, *ad.* harshly, rudely, severely
 Ungeomet'rical, *a.* not geometrical [ties
 Ungift'ed, *a.* not endowed with peculiar faculties
 Ungild'ed, *a.* not overlaid with gold, &c.
 Ungird', *v. a.* to loose a girdle or girth
 Ungirt', *a.* loosely dressed, loose, free
 Ungiv'ing, *a.* not bringing gifts
 Ungl'azed, *a.* not covered with glass
 Unglorified, *a.* not honoured, not praised
 Unglorious, *a.* bringing no glory or honour
 Unglov'ed, *a.* having the hand naked
 Unglu'e, *v. a.* to loose any thing cemented
 Ungod'lily, *ad.* wickedly, impiously
 Ungod'liness, *s.* impiety, wickedness
 Ungod'ly, *a.* wicked, irreligious, profane
 Ungor'ged, *a.* not filled, not sated
 Ungovernable, *a.* not to be ruled; wild
 Ungovernably, *ad.* so as not to be restrained

Ungovern'ed, *a.* licentious, unbridled
 Ungrace'ful, *a.* wanting beauty or air
 Ungrace'fulness, *ad.* awkwardly, inelegantly
 Ungrace'fulness, *s.* inelegance
 Ungrace'ous, *a.* wicked, unacceptable
 Ungraciously, *ad.* not in a pleasing manner
 Ungrammatical, *a.* contrary to grammar
 Ungrammatically, *ad.* in a manner contrary to grammar
 Ungrant'ed, *a.* not given; not yielded
 Ungrate'ful, *a.* unthankful, unpleasing
 Ungrate'fully, *ad.* with ingratitude
 Ungrate'fulness, *s.* ingratitude
 Ungratifi'ed, *a.* not compensated
 Unground'ed, *a.* having no foundation
 Unguard'ed, *a.* careless, inattentive, negligent, undefended
 Unguard'edly, *ad.* for want of guard or caution
 Unguent, *s.* an ointment; a liquid salve
 Unguentary, *a.* pertaining to ointment
 Unguic'ulate, *a.* (in botany) clawed
 Unguid'ed, *a.* not directed; not regulated
 Unguinous, *a.* resembling ointment
 Ungula, *s.* a section of a cylinder cut
 Ungulate, *a.* shaped like a hoof [obliquely
 Unhabit'able, *a.* uninhabitable
 Unhabit'uated, *a.* not accustomed [tised
 Unhack'neyed, *a.* not much used or practised
 Unhallow', *v. a.* to deprive of holiness
 Unhallow'ed, *a.* unholy; profane
 Unhand', *v. a.* to loose from the hand
 Unhand'ied, *a.* not handled; not touched
 Unhand'some, *a.* ungraceful, illiberal
 Unhand'somely, *ad.* inelegantly; illiberally
 Unhand'someness, *s.* illiberality; disingenuity
 Unhand'y, *a.* awkward, not dexterous
 Unhang'ed, *a.* not put to death by the gallows
 Unhappily, *ad.* miserably; unfortunately
 Unhappiness, *s.* misery; infelicity
 Unhappy, *a.* unfortunate, miserable
 Unhar'assed, *a.* not vexed or troubled
 Unhar'boured, *a.* affording no shelter
 Unhard'ened, *a.* not made odurate
 Unharm'ed, *a.* unhurt, uninjured, safe
 Unharm'ful, *a.* innocuous; innocent
 Unharmo'nious, *a.* unmusical, harsh
 Unhar'ness, *v. a.* to untrace, to set loose
 Unhatch'ed, *a.* not hatched; not disclosed; not brought forth
 Unhaunt'ed, *a.* not resorted to
 Unhazard'ed, *a.* not put in danger
 Unhealth'ful, Unhealth'y, *a.* sickly, morbid
 Unhealth'ily, *ad.* in an unhealthy manner
 Unhealth'iness, *s.* state of sickness
 Unheard', *a.* not heard, unknown
 Unheed'ed, *a.* disregarded, not minded
 Unheed'ful, *a.* careless, inattentive
 Unheedi'ng, *a.* negligent; careless
 Unheedy, *a.* precipitate; sudden
 Unhelp'ed, *a.* unassisted; unsupported
 Unhelp'ful, *a.* giving no assistance
 Unhewn', *a.* not hewn, not shaped
 Unhind'ered, *a.* meeting with no hindrance
 Unhin'ge, *v. a.* to throw from the hinges
 Unhoard', *v. a.* to steal from the hoard
 Unho'liness, *s.* profaneness, wickedness
 Unho'ly, *a.* profane, impious, wicked
 Unhon'oured, *a.* not treated with respect
 Unhook', *v. a.* to loose from the hook
 Unhoop', *v. a.* to divest or strip of hoops
 Unhope'ful, *a.* having no room to hope
 Unhor'se, *v. a.* to throw from the saddle
 Unhos'pitable, *a.* not kind to strangers
 Unhouse', *v. a.* to drive out of habitation
 Unhous'ed, *a.* homeless, driven out
 Unhous'eted, *a.* without the sacrament

[UNI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

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UNNECESSARY IS THE STATE OF THE WICKED, HOWEVER PROSPEROUS THEY MAY APPEAR.

Unhumbled, *a.* not humbled, haughty
 Unhurt, *a.* not hurt, free from harm
 Unhurtful, *a.* doing no harm; innocent
 Unhurtfully, *ad.* without any harm
 Unhush, *v. a.* to take off the husk [flower
 Unicapsular, *a.* having one capsule to each
 Unicorn, *s.* a beast (considered fabulous),
 said to have one horn; there is also a fish
 called a Sea Unicorn, about 18 or 20 feet
 long, with a head like a horse, and a horn
 in the middle of the forehead
 Unideal, *a.* not ideal; real
 Uniflorous, *a.* bearing one flower only
 Uniform, *s.* the regimental dress of a soldier
 Uniform, *a.* similar to itself; regular
 Uniformity, *s.* regularity; similitude
 Uniformly, *ad.* in a uniform manner [gotten
 Unigeniture, *s.* the state of being the only be-
 Unigenous, *a.* of one kind
 Unilate, *a.* having one lip only
 Unilateral, *a.* having only one side
 Unilateral, *a.* consisting of one letter only
 Unilluminated, *a.* not enlightened; dark;
 ignorant
 Unilocular, *a.* having one cell only
 Unimaginable, *a.* not to be imagined
 Unimaginably, *ad.* so as not to be imagined
 Unimagined, *a.* not conceived
 Unimbu'd, *a.* not imbued; not tintured
 Unimitable, *a.* not to be imitated
 Unimortal, *a.* not immortal; frail
 Unimpaired, *a.* not liable to be impaired
 Unimpaired, *a.* not diminished
 Unimpassioned, *a.* spiritless; quiet
 Unimpeachable, *a.* not accusable
 Unimpeached, *a.* not impeached, not ac-
 cused by public authority
 Unimpeded, *a.* not impeded; not hindered
 Unimplored, *a.* not solicited
 Unimportant, *a.* not important, trifling
 Unimportuned, *a.* not solicited, not asked
 Unimposing, *a.* voluntary; unassuming
 Unimpregnated, *a.* not impregnated
 Unimpressive, *a.* not impressive; not forcible
 Unimprovable, *a.* incapable of melioration
 Unimproved, *a.* not taught, not improved
 Unimproving, *a.* not improving; not tend-
 ing to instruct
 Unincreasable, *a.* admitting no increase
 Unincumbered, *a.* not incumbered; not
 burdened
 Unindorsed, *a.* not indorsed; not assigned
 Uninfected, *a.* not infected
 Uninfectious, *a.* not infectious; not foul
 Uninflammable, *a.* not capable of being set
 on fire
 Uninflamed, *a.* not set on fire, not burnt
 Uninfluenced, *a.* not influenced
 Uninformed, *a.* uninstructed, ignorant
 Uningenuous, *a.* illiberal, not honest
 Uninhabitable, *a.* not fit to be inhabited
 Uninhabiteness, *s.* incapacity of being in-
 habited
 Uninhabited, *a.* not inhabited, empty
 Uninitiated, *a.* not initiated
 Uninjured, *a.* not injured, unhurt, safe
 Uninquisitive, *a.* not curious to know
 Uninscribed, *a.* having no inscription
 Uninspired, *a.* not canonical; not inspired
 Uninstructed, *a.* not instructed, not taught
 Uninstructive, *a.* not improving
 Uninsured, *a.* not insured against loss
 Unintelligent, *a.* not knowing, not skilful.
 Unintelligibility, Unintelligibleness, *s.* qua-
 lity of not being intelligible
 Unintelligible, *a.* not to be understood

Unintelligibly, *ad.* in a manner not to be
 understood
 Unintended, *a.* not intended; not designed
 Unintentional, *a.* not designed or intended
 Unintentionally, *ad.* without design or pur-
 Uninterested, *a.* not having interest [pose
 Uninteresting, *a.* exciting no interest
 Unintermitted, *a.* continued
 Unintermitting, *a.* having no interruption
 Unintermixed, *a.* not mingled, separate
 Uninterpolated, *a.* not interpolated
 Uninterpreted, *a.* not explained or inter-
 Uninterrupted, *a.* not interrupted [preted
 Uninterruptedly, *ad.* without interruption
 Unintrenched, *a.* not intrenched, exposed
 Unintroduced, *a.* not introduced; obtrusive
 Uninured, *a.* unaccustomed; not habituated
 Uninvented, *a.* not invented; not found out
 Uninvested, *a.* not invested; not clothed
 Uninvestigable, *a.* not to be searched out
 Uninvited, *a.* not invited, not asked
 Union, *s.* the act of joining; concord
 Uniparous, *a.* bringing one at a birth
 Unique, *a.* sole; without an equal
 Unison, *s.* a string of the same sound
 Unison, *a.* sounding alone or the same
 Unisonance, *s.* accordance of sounds
 Unisonant, *a.* being in unison of numbers
 Unisonous, *a.* being in unison
 Unit, *s.* one; the least number, or the root
 Unitable, *a.* capable of being united
 Unitarian, *s.* one of a sect allowing divinity
 to God the Father alone
 Unitarianism, *s.* the doctrines of Unitarians
 Unite, *v.* to join; agree; grow into one
 Unitedly, *ad.* with union or consent
 Uniter, *s.* the person or thing that unites
 Union, *s.* the act or power of uniting
 Unitive, *a.* having the power of uniting
 Unity, *s.* concord, agreement
 Univalve, Univalvular, *a.* having one valve
 Universal, *s.* the whole [only
 Universal, *a.* general, total, all
 Universalism, *s.* the doctrine of the future
 salvation of every man [all particulars
 Universalist, *s.* one who affects to understand
 Universality, *s.* a universal state; gener-
 ality; extension to the whole
 Universally, *ad.* without exception
 Unversalness, *s.* universality
 Universe, *s.* the general system of things
 University, *s.* a general school of liberal
 arts and sciences
 Univocal, *a.* having one meaning; certain
 Univocally, *ad.* in one term; in one sense
 Univocation, *s.* agreement of name
 Unjointed, *a.* disjointed; having no joint
 Unjoyful, *a.* sad; melancholy
 Unjoyous, *a.* not gay; not cheerful
 Unjudged, *a.* not judicially determined
 Unjust, *a.* partial, contrary to justice
 Unjustifiable, *a.* not to be justified
 Unjustableness, *s.* the quality of not be-
 ing justifiable
 Unjustifiably, *ad.* so as not to be defended
 Unjustified, *a.* not cleared from imputation
 Unjustly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to right
 Unken'nel, *v. a.* to drive from a kennel
 Unkept, *a.* not kept, not observed
 Unkind, *a.* not kind, not obliging
 Unkindliness, *s.* unfavourableness
 Unkindly, *a.* unnatural, unfavourable
 Unkindly, *ad.* without kindness, &c.
 Unkindness, *s.* want of good will; ill will
 Unkinglike, Unkingly, *a.* unbecoming a
 king; base; ignoble

UNLETTERED MEN ARE NOT ALWAYS THE MOST IGNORANT, NOR LEARNED MEN ALWAYS WISE.

UNDUTIFUL CHILDREN MAKE WRETCHED PARENTS.

UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS ARE EVER THE CONSEQUENCE OF IMPERFECT PLANS.

Unkiss'ed, *a.* not kissed
 Unknight'ly, *a.* not becoming a knight
 Unknit', *v. a.* to unweave; open; separate
 Unknot', *v. a.* to free from knots; to untie
 Unknowable, *a.* not to be known
 Unknow'ing, *a.* ignorant; not qualified
 Unknow'ingly, *ad.* without knowledge
 Unknown', *a.* not discovered, not known
 Unlab'oured, *a.* not cultivated; spontane-
 ous; voluntary
 Unlace, *v. a.* to loose a thing laced up
 Unlade, *v. a.* to unload, empty, put out
 Unlaid', *a.* not placed, not fixed
 Unlament'ed, *a.* not lamented
 Unlap', *v. a.* to unfold, to unwrap
 Unlatch', *v. a.* to open a latch, to lift up
 Unlaur'eled, *a.* not crowned with laurels
 Unlaw'ful, *a.* contrary to law, unjust
 Unlaw'fully, *ad.* in an unlawful manner
 Unlaw'fulness, *s.* contrariety to law
 Unlearn', *v. a.* to forget what is learned
 Unlearn'ed, *a.* ignorant, not learned
 Unlearn'edly, *ad.* ignorantly; grossly
 Unleav'ened, *a.* not fermented, not leav-
 ened
 Unless', *conj.* except; if not; but
 Unles'soned, *a.* not instructed, not taught
 Unlet'ered, *a.* unlearned, ignorant
 Unlev'elled, *a.* not cut or made even
 Unlibid'inous, *a.* not lustful, chaste, pure
 Unlic'ensed, *a.* having no licence or leave
 Unlick'ed, *a.* not licked; shapeless
 Unlight'ed, *a.* not kindled; not set on fire
 Unlike, *a.* improbable, unlikely, not like
 Unlikeli'hood, *s.* improbability
 Unlik'ely, *a.* improbable—*ad.* improbably
 Unlik'eness, *s.* want of resemblance
 Unlim'itable, *a.* admitting no bounds
 Unlim'ited, *a.* having no bounds, uncon-
 fined, not restrained
 Unlim'itedly, *ad.* without bounds
 Unlim'itedness, *s.* state of being unlimited
 Unlin'cal, *a.* not in the order of succession
 Unlink', *v. a.* to untwist; open; break
 Unliqu'idated, *a.* not liquidated; not settled
 Unliqu'ified, *a.* unmelted; undissolved
 Unliv'eliness, *s.* want of cheerfulness
 Unliv'ely, *a.* not lively; dull
 Unload', *v. a.* to disburden, to exonerate
 Unlock', *v. a.* to open a lock, to solve
 Unlock'ed, *a.* not fastened with a lock
 Unlook'ed-for, *a.* not expected, not foreseen
 Unloos'e, *v. to* loose; to fall in pieces
 Unlov'ed, *a.* not loved
 Unlov'eliness, *s.* unamiableness; ugliness
 Unlov'ely, *a.* unable to excite love
 Unloving, *a.* unkind; not fond
 Unluck'ily, *ad.* unfortunately, by ill luck
 Unluck'iness, *s.* misfortune; mischievousness
 Unluck'y, *a.* unfortunate; mischievous
 Unlustrous, *a.* wanting splendour
 Unlute, *v. a.* to separate vessels closed with
 chymical cement
 Unmade, *a.* not created, deprived of form
 Unmaid'enly, *a.* unbecoming a maiden
 Unmain'ted, *a.* complete, not minded
 Unmake, *v. a.* to deprive of qualities
 Unmalleability, *s.* the quality of being un-
 malleable
 Unmalleable, *a.* not capable of being ex-
 tended by beating
 Unman', *v.* to deject; to emasculate
 Unman'ageable, *a.* not manageable, rude
 Unman'aged, *a.* not broken, not tutored
 Unman'ly, *a.* unbecoming a human being,
 unsuitable to a man, effeminate

Unman'nered, *a.* rude, gross, uncivil
 Unman'nerliness, *s.* ill behaviour
 Unman'nerly, *a.* ill-bred, uncivil
 Unmanufact'ured, *a.* not wrought into the
 proper form for use
 Unmann'ed, *a.* not cultivated; poor
 Unmark'ed, *a.* not regarded, unobserved
 Unm'arred, *a.* unhurt; not spoiled
 Unmar'ried, *a.* not married, single
 Unmar'ry, *v. a.* to separate from the mari-
 monial contract; to divorce
 Unmas'culine, *a.* not manly; feeble
 Unmask', *v.* to take or put off a mask
 Unmask'ed, *a.* not masked, open to view
 Unmasterable, *a.* unconquerable
 Unmaster'ed, *a.* not conquered, not sub-
 dued, not reduced to subjection
 Unmatch'able, *a.* incapable of being equalled
 Unmatch'ed, *a.* having no equal, matchless
 Unmean'ing, *a.* having no meaning
 Unmeant', *a.* not intended
 Unmeas'urable, *a.* unbounded, infinite
 Unmeas'urably, *ad.* beyond all bounds
 Unmeas'ured, *a.* not measured; plentiful
 Unmechan'ical, *a.* not according to the laws
 of mechanics
 Unmed'dling, *a.* not interfering with
 Unmed'itated, *a.* without previous thought
 Unmeet', *a.* not worthy, unfit, improper
 Unmeet'ly, *ad.* not properly; not suitably
 Unmeet'ness, *s.* unfitness; unsuitableness
 Unmell'owed, *a.* not fully ripened
 Unmelod'ious, *a.* harsh; not melodious
 Unmelt'ed, *a.* not melted, not dissolved
 Unmen'tioned, *a.* not told; not named
 Unmer'cantile, *a.* not according to the cus-
 toms of commerce
 Unmer'chantable, *a.* not vendible
 Unmer'ciful, *a.* cruel, unconscionable
 Unmer'cifully, *ad.* without mercy
 Unmer'cifulness, *s.* cruelty
 Unmer'itable, *a.* having no merit, worth-
 less, undeserving
 Unmer'ited, *a.* not deserved
 Unmer'itedness, *s.* state of being unmerited
 Unmet'allic, *a.* not having the properties of
 metal
 Unmilit'ary, *a.* not according to military
 rules and customs
 Unmilk'ed, *a.* not milked
 Unmind'ed, *a.* not heeded, disregarded
 Unmind'ful, *a.* negligent, inattentive
 Unmind'fully, *ad.* carelessly
 Unmind'fulness, *s.* inattention
 Unmingle, *v. a.* to separate things mixed
 Unming'led, *a.* not mixed, pure, separate
 Unminister'ial, *a.* not ministerial
 Unmiss'ed, *a.* not missed
 Unmistak'en, *a.* not mistaken; sure
 Unmit'igable, *a.* that may not be softened
 Unmit'igated, *a.* not softened
 Unmix'ed, *a.* pure, not mingled with any
 thing, not corrupted by additions
 Unmoan'ed, *a.* not lamented
 Unmod'ified, *a.* not altered in form
 Unmoist'ened, *a.* not made wet
 Unmolest'ed, *a.* free from disturbance
 Unmoor'ed, *a.* having no money
 Unmoor', *v. a.* to heave up an anchor
 Unmor'alized, *a.* untutored by morality
 Unmort'gaged, *a.* not mortgaged; clear
 Unmortal'ized, *a.* not subdued by sorrow
 Unmother'ly, *a.* not becoming a mother
 Unmour'ned, *a.* not mourned for
 Unmov'able, *a.* not to be removed; fixed
 Unmov'ed, *a.* not moved; not affected

UNFRIENDED INDEED IS HE WHO HAS NO FRIEND BOLD ENOUGH TO POINT OUT HIS FAULTS.

UNP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNP

Unmo'ving, *a.* not exciting emotion
 Unmuf'fle, *v. a.* to take off a covering
 Unmurmured, *a.* not murmuring at
 Unmurmuring, *a.* not murmuring or complaining
 Unmus'ical, *a.* not harmonious; harsh
 Unmutilated, *a.* not mutilated; entire
 Unmuzzle, *v. a.* to take off a muzzle
 Unna'med, *a.* not mentioned, not spoken of
 Unnat'ural, *a.* forced, contrary to nature
 Unnat'uralize, *v. a.* to divest of the affections implanted by nature
 Unnat'urally, *ad.* in opposition to nature
 Unnat'uralness, *s.* contrariety to nature
 Unnav'igable, *a.* not to be navigated
 Unne'cessarily, *ad.* without necessity
 Unne'cessary, *a.* needless, useless, trifling
 Unneed'ful, *a.* not wanted; needless
 Unneigh'bourly, *a.* not neighbourly
 Unner'vate, Unner'ved, *a.* weak, feeble
 Unner'vate, *v. a.* to weaken, to enfeeble
 Unnot'ed, *a.* not noted; not regarded
 Unnot'iced, *a.* unobserved; not noticed
 Unnum'bered, *a.* innumerable, not capable of being numbered
 Unobey'ed, *a.* not obeyed; resisted
 Unobjec'tionable, *a.* not to be objected to
 Unobjec'tionably, *ad.* in a manner not liable to objection
 Unoblit'erated, *a.* not obliterated or effaced
 Unobnox'ious, *a.* not liable, not exposed
 Unobsc'ured, *a.* not darkened
 Unobse'quious, *a.* not servilely submissive
 Unobse'quiousness, *s.* incomppliance
 Unobserv'able, *a.* not to be observed
 Unobserv'ance, *s.* regardlessness
 Unobserv'ant, *a.* inattentive, not obsequious
 Unobserv'ed, *a.* not regarded, not attended to
 Unobserv'edly, *ad.* without being observed
 Unobse'rving, *a.* inattentive; not heedful
 Unobstruct'ed, *a.* not hindered, not stopped
 Unobstruct'ive, *a.* not raising any obstacle
 Unobtain'able, *a.* that cannot be obtained
 Unobtain'ed, *a.* not acquired, not gained
 Unobtru'sive, *a.* not obtrusive; modest
 Unob'vious, *a.* not readily occurring
 Unoc'cupied, *a.* not inhabited, unpossessed
 Unoffend'ing, *a.* harmless, innocent
 Unoffer'ed, *a.* not proposed to acceptance
 Unoffi'cial, *a.* not pertaining to office; not proceeding from due authority
 Unopen'ed, *a.* not opened, closely shut
 Unop'erative, *a.* producing no effect
 Unoppo'sed, *a.* not opposed, not withstood
 Unoppress'ed, *a.* not oppressed
 Unor'ganized, *a.* without organs or parts proper to nourish the rest
 Unori'ginated, *a.* unbegotten, ungenerated
 Unornamen'tal, *a.* plain; without ornament
 Unornamen'ted, *a.* not adorned
 Unorthodox, *a.* not holding pure doctrine
 Unostentat'ious, *a.* not boastful; modest
 Unow'ned, *a.* having no owner
 Unpac'ific, *a.* not of a peaceable turn
 Unpac'ified, *a.* not composed; not calmed
 Unpack', *v. a.* to open things packed up
 Unpack'ed, *a.* not packed, not collected
 Unpaid', *a.* not paid, not discharged
 Unpain'ful, *a.* not painful, giving no pain
 Unpal'atable, *a.* nauseous, disgusting
 Unpar'adise, *v. a.* to deprive of happiness
 Unpar'agoned, *a.* unequalled, unmatched
 Unpar'alleled, *a.* having no equal, &c.
 Unpar'donable, *a.* not to be forgiven
 Unpar'donably, *ad.* beyond forgiveness
 Unpar'doned, *a.* not forgiven; not discharged

Unpar'doning, *a.* not disposed to pardon
 Unpar'liamentariness, *s.* contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament
 Unpar'liamentary, *a.* contrary to the established regulation of a parliament
 Unpart'ed, *a.* not divided; not separated
 Unpart'icipated, *a.* not participated or shared
 Unpass'able, *a.* admitting no passage
 Unpas'sionately, *ad.* without passion
 Unpas'toral, *a.* not becoming pastoral manners
 Unpath'ed, *a.* untracked
 Unpathet'ic, *a.* not moving the passions
 Unpat'ronized, *a.* not having a patron
 Unpat'erned, *a.* having no equal
 Unpay'ed, *a.* not paid
 Unpaw'ned, *a.* not laid in paw
 Unpea'ceable, *a.* quarrelsome, troublesome
 Unpeg', *v. a.* to pull or let out a peg
 Unpen', *v. a.* to let out, or suffer to escape
 Unpen'sioned, *a.* not pensioned; neglected
 Unpeo'ple, *v. a.* to deprive of inhabitants, to depopulate
 Unperceiv'able, *a.* that cannot be perceived
 Unperceiv'ed, *a.* not observed, not seen
 Unperceiv'edly, *ad.* so as not to be perceived
 Unperforated, *a.* not penetrated by openings
 Unperform'ed, *a.* not performed, not done
 Unper'ishable, *a.* lasting, not perishable
 Unper'ished, *a.* not violated; not destroyed
 Unper'jured, *a.* free from perjury
 Unperplex', *v. a.* to relieve from perplexity
 Unperplex'ed, *a.* not embarrassed; easy
 Unperspi'able, *a.* not to be emitted through the pores of the skin
 Unpersua'dable, *a.* inexorable
 Unperv'ert'ed, *a.* not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use
 Unpet'rified, *a.* not turned to stone
 Unphilosoph'ical, *a.* not conformable to the rules of philosophy or right reason
 Unphilosoph'ically, *ad.* in a manner contrary to the rules of right reason
 Unphilosoph'icalness, *s.* incongruity with philosophy
 Unphilosoph'ize, *v. a.* to degrade from the character of a philosopher
 Unpier'ced, *a.* not pierced; sound, whole
 Unpillow'ed, *a.* wanting a pillow
 Unpin', *v. a.* to open what is pinned or shut
 Unpink'ed, *a.* not pinked; not set off
 Unpit'ied, *a.* not pitied, not lamented
 Unpit'iful, *a.* not merciful; not exciting pity
 Unpit'ifully, *ad.* without mercy
 Unpl'ying, *a.* having no compassion
 Unplanted', *a.* not planted; spontaneous
 Unplaus'ible, *a.* not having fair appearance
 Unplaus'ive, *a.* not approving
 Unplead'able, *a.* not capable to be alleged
 Unpleas'ant, *a.* not pleasant, uneasy
 Unpleas'antly, *ad.* unceasingly, uncivilly
 Unpleas'antness, *s.* disagreeableness
 Unpleas'ed, *a.* not pleased, not delighted
 Unpleas'ing, *a.* offensive, not pleasing
 Unpleas'ingness, *s.* want of qualities to please
 Unpledged', *a.* not pledged, free
 Unpl'iable, *a.* not pliable; not easily bent
 Unpl'iant, *a.* not bending to another
 Unplough'ed, *a.* not ploughed
 Unplou'ne, *v. a.* to strip; to degrade
 Unpoet'ical, *a.* not according to the rules of poetry; not becoming a poet
 Unpoet'ically, *ad.* in an unpoetical manner
 Unpoint'ed, *a.* without point; having no stops of punctuation
 Unpoi'lished, *a.* wanting equipolse
 Unpol'ished, *a.* uncivilized; not smoothed

UNPRINCIPLED MEN LIVE KAVES, AND DIE BEGGARS.

UNWELCOME NEWS IS ALWAYS SOON ENOUGH HEARD.

[UNP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNR]

Unpoli'te, *a.* not elegant of manners, un-
 Unpoli'teness, *s.* want of courtesy [fined
 Unpoll'ed, *a.* not registered as a voter
 Unpolluted, *a.* not defiled or corrupted
 Unpop'ular, *a.* not popular, disliked
 Unpopularity, *s.* want of popularity
 Unportable, *a.* not to be carried
 Unportioned, *a.* not endowed with a fortune
 Unportuous, *a.* not having harbours
 Unpossessed, *a.* not held; not enjoyed
 Unpossess'ing, *a.* having no possession
 Unprac'tised, *a.* not skilled by use
 Unpraised, *a.* not celebrated; not praised
 Unpreca'rious, *a.* not dependent on another
 Unprece'dented, *a.* not having a precedent
 Unprecise, *a.* loose; not exact
 Unpreferred, *a.* not advanced or promoted
 Unpregnant, *a.* not prolific; not quick
 Unprejudicate, *a.* not prepossessed
 Unprejudic'd, *a.* free from prejudice
 Unprelat'ical, *a.* not becoming a prelate
 Unpremeditated, *a.* not studied beforehand
 Unprepared, *a.* not prepared, not fitted
 Unprepa'redness, *s.* state of being unprepared
 Unprepossess'ed, *a.* not prepossessed
 Unprepossess'ing, *a.* not having a winning
 appearance
 Unpress'ed, *a.* not pressed, not forced
 Unpresumptuous, *a.* submissive; humble
 Unpretend'ing, *a.* not claiming distinction
 Unprevail'ing, *a.* being of no force, vain
 Unprevented, *a.* not previously hindered
 Unpriest'ly, *a.* unsuitable to a priest
 Unprin'cely, *a.* unsuitable to a prince
 Unprin'ciple, *a.* not instructed; wicked
 Unprint'ed, *a.* not printed, not published
 Unpris'oned, *a.* set free from confinement
 Unpriz'able, *a.* not of estimation
 Unpriz'ed, *a.* not valued [claration
 Unproclaim'ed, *a.* not notified by public de-
 Unproductive, *a.* inefficient; barren
 Unproductiveness, *s.* the state of being un-
 productive
 Unprofaned, *a.* not profaned or violated
 Unprof'essional, *a.* not pertaining to or con-
 trary to the rules of the profession
 Unproficiency, *s.* want of improvement
 Unprofitable, *a.* serving no purpose; useless
 Unprofitableness, *s.* uselessness
 Unprofitably, *ad.* uselessly; to no purpose
 Unprohib'ited, *a.* not forbidden, lawful
 Unproject'ed, *a.* not formed in the mind
 Unprolif'ic, *a.* not fruitful, barren
 Unpromis'ed, *a.* not promised or engaged
 Unpromis'ing, *a.* giving no promise of excel-
 Unpromp'ted, *a.* not dictated [lence
 Unpronounc'ed, *a.* not spoken, not uttered
 Unprop'hetic, Unprop'het'ical, *a.* not foresee-
 ing or foretelling future events
 Unprop'itious, *a.* not favourable, inauspi-
 cious; unkind
 Unprop'itiously, *ad.* unfavourably
 Unproportionable, *a.* not suitable
 Unproportionate, *a.* wanting proportion
 Unproportioned, *a.* not proportioned
 Unprop'osed, *a.* not proposed
 Unprop'ped, *a.* not supported by props
 Unprosperous, *a.* unsuccessful, unfortunate
 Unprosperously, *ad.* unsuccessfully
 Unprosperousness, *s.* want of success
 Unprotect'ed, *a.* not protected, unsupported
 Unprotract'ed, *a.* not drawn out in length
 Unprov'ed, *a.* not tried; not known by
 trial; not evinced by argument
 Unprov'ide, *v. a.* to divest of resolution or
 qualifications; to unfurnish

Unprov'ided, *a.* not secured; not furnished
 Unprov'isioned, *a.* not furnished with pro-
 visions
 Unprovok'ed, *a.* not provoked or incited
 Unprovok'ing, *a.* giving no offence
 Unpub'lished, *a.* not given to the public
 Unpun'ished, *a.* not punished; free
 Unpurchas'ed, *a.* not purchased; not bought
 Unpurified, *a.* not cleansed, not purified
 Unpursu'ed, *a.* not pursued, not followed
 Unqual'ified, *a.* not qualified; not drank
 Unqual'ified, *a.* not qualified, not fit
 Unqual'ify, *v. a.* to divest of qualification
 Unqueen', *v. a.* to divest of the rank and
 dignity of queen
 Unquell'ed, *a.* not quelled or subdued
 Unquench'able, *a.* not to be quenched
 Unquench'ableness, *s.* unextinguishableness
 Unquench'ed, *a.* not extinguished
 Unques'tionable, *a.* not to be doubted
 Unques'tionably, *ad.* without doubt
 Unques'tioned, *a.* not asked, not doubted
 Unquick'ened, *a.* not matured to vitality
 Unqui'et, *a.* disturbed, restless, dissatisfied
 Unqui'etly, *ad.* without rest
 Unquietness, *s.* want of tranquillity
 Unrack'ed, *a.* not poured off the lees
 Unrack'ed, *a.* not thrown together
 Unransack'ed, *a.* not plundered or pillaged
 Unransom'ed, *a.* not set free by payment
 Unrav'el, *v. a.* to disentangle; to explain
 Unrav'elment, *s.* the development of a plot
 Unraz'ored, *a.* not shaven; rough; filthy
 Unreach'ed, *a.* not reached, not attained to
 Unread', *a.* not read, not learned, untaught
 Unread'iness, *s.* want of promptness
 Unread'y, *a.* unguaily; awkward; not fit
 Unre'al, *a.* not real, unsubstantial
 Unreal'ity, *s.* want of reality or real exist-
 Unreap'ed, *a.* not reaped [ence
 Unreasonable, *a.* exorbitant, immoderate
 Unreasonableness, *s.* inconsistency with rea-
 son; excessive demand
 Unreasonably, *ad.* not reasonably
 Unreav'e, *v. a.* to disentangle, to let loose
 Unrebat'ted, *a.* not blunted; continued
 Unrebu'kable, *a.* not blamable, innocent
 Unreceiv'ed, *a.* not received, not admitted
 Unreclaim'able, *a.* that cannot be reclaimed
 Unreclaim'ed, *a.* not reformed, not tamed
 Unrec'ompensed, *a.* not recompensed
 Unre'conciled, *a.* not reconciled
 Unrecord'ed, *a.* not recorded or registered
 Unrecount'ed, *a.* not related, not told
 Unrecov'erable, *a.* that cannot be recovered
 Unrecruit'able, *a.* not to be recruited; lost
 Unredeem'able, *a.* that cannot be redeemed
 Unredeem'ed, *a.* not redeemed
 Unredress'ed, *a.* not relieved from injustice;
 not removed
 Unreduc'ed, *a.* not reduced, not lessened
 Unreduc'ible, *a.* not reducible [reduced
 Unredre'cubleness, *s.* impossibility of being
 Unrefin'ed, *a.* not refined; coarse
 Unreform'able, *a.* that cannot be reformed
 Unreform'ed, *a.* not amended; not corrected
 Unrefract'ed, *a.* not refracted, not broken
 Unrefresh'ed, *a.* not cheered or relieved
 Unrefresh'ing, *a.* not invigorating
 Unregard'ed, *a.* not heeded, not respected
 Unregard'ful, *a.* not giving attention; heedless
 Unregeneracy, *s.* state of being unregenerate
 Unregen'erate, *a.* not regenerate; wicked
 Unre'gistered, *a.* not recorded
 Unreg'ulated, *a.* not reduced to order
 Unrein'ed, *a.* not restrained by the bridle

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS HAS ITS PUNISHMENT HERE, AS WELL AS HEREAFTER.

UTTER NOT AS TRUE THAT WHICH YOU CANNOT AS TRUTH VOUCH FOR.

[UNR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNS]

Unrelat'ed, *a.* having no connection
 Unrefative, *a.* having no relation to
 Unrelatively, *ad.* without relation to
 Unrelent'ing, *a.* cruel, feeling no pity
 Unreli'ev'able, *a.* admitting no succour
 Unreliev'ed, *a.* not succoured, not eased
 Unremark'able, *a.* not worthy of notice
 Unremark'ed, *a.* not remarked; unobserved
 Unrem'ediable, *a.* admitting of no remedy
 Unrem'edied, *a.* not cured
 Unremem'bered, *a.* not recollected
 Unremem'bering, *a.* having no memory
 Unremitt'ed, *a.* not remitted, not abated
 Unremitt'ing, *a.* not relaxing; persevering
 Unremitt'ingly, *ad.* without abatement
 Unremov'able, *a.* not to be taken away
 Unremov'ably, *ad.* so as to admit of no removal
 Unremov'ed, *a.* not taken away
 Unrenov'ed, *a.* not renewed
 Unrepaid', *a.* not compensated
 Unrep'ea'ed, *a.* not revoked; not abrogated
 Unrepent'ant, *a.* not sorrowful for sin
 Unrepent'ed, *a.* not expiated by penitence
 Unrepent'ing, *a.* not penitent
 Unrep'ring, *a.* not peevishly complaining
 Unrep'ringly, *ad.* without peevish complaint
 Unreplen'ished, *a.* not filled again
 Unrepresent'ed, *a.* not represented
 Unreprei'v'able, *a.* not admitting of reprove
 Unreprei'v'ed, *a.* not respited from penal death
 Unreproach'able, *a.* not deserving reproach
 Unreproach'ed, *a.* not censured or upbraided
 Unreprov'able, *a.* not liable to blame
 Unreprov'ed, *a.* not censured, not blamed
 Unrequest'ed, *a.* not asked, not desired
 Unrequit'able, *a.* not to be required
 Unrequit'ed, *a.* not recompensed
 Unres'ent'ed, *a.* not resented; forgiven
 Unreser'v'e, *s.* frankness; openness
 Unreser'v'ed, *a.* frank, open, free
 Unreser'v'edly, *ad.* without limitations
 Unreser'v'edness, *s.* openness; frankness
 Unresist'ed, *a.* not opposed; obeyed
 Unresist'ing, *a.* not making resistance
 Unresist'ingly, *ad.* without resistance
 Unresolv'able, *a.* not to be resolved
 Unresolv'ed, *a.* not determined, not solved
 Unresolv'ing, *a.* not determining
 Unrespect'able, *a.* not entitled to respect
 Unrespect'ed, *a.* not regarded
 Unrespect'ive, *a.* taking little notice
 Unres'pited, *a.* not respited
 Unrest', *s.* disquiet, want of tranquillity
 Unresto'red, *a.* not restored, kept
 Unrestrain'able, *a.* that cannot be restrained
 Unrestrain'ed, *a.* not confined, loose
 Unrestraint', *s.* freedom from restraint
 Unrestric'ted, *a.* not limited or confined
 Unretract'ed, *a.* not recalled
 Unreveal'ed, *a.* not revealed, not told
 Unreveng'ed, *a.* not revenged, forgiven
 Unrever'end, *a.* irreverent, disrespectful
 Unrevers'ed, *a.* not reversed; not repeated
 Unrevi'sed, *a.* not reviewed; not corrected
 Unrevok'ed, *a.* not revoked, not recalled
 Unreward'ed, *a.* not rewarded, unpaid
 Unrhetor'ical, *a.* not consistent with the rules of rhetoric
 Unrid'dle, *v. a.* to solve a difficulty
 Unrig', *v. a.* to strip off the tackle
 Unright'eous, *a.* unjust, wicked
 Unright'eously, *ad.* unjustly; wickedly
 Unright'eousness, *s.* injustice; wickedness
 Unright'ful, *a.* not just or right, unjust
 Unrip', *v. a.* to cut open, to rip open
 Unripe, *a.* too early; not ripe; sour

Unri'p'eness, *s.* immaturity; want of ripeness
 Unrival'led, *a.* having no rival or equal
 Unriv'et, *v. a.* to free from rivets, to loosen
 Unro'be, *v. a.* to undress; to disrobe
 Unro'ol, *v. a.* to open or unfurl a roll
 Unromant'ic, *a.* not romantic
 Unroof', *v. a.* to strip off the roofs or coverings of houses
 Unroost'ed, *a.* driven from the roost
 Unroot', *v. a.* to tear from the root; to extirpate; to eradicate
 Unround'ed, *a.* not made round; uneven
 Unrou'ted, *a.* not thrown into disorder
 Unroyal, *a.* unprincipally; not royal
 Unrou'le, *v. n.* to cease from commotion
 Unrou'led, *a.* calm; tranquil
 Unru'iness, *s.* turbulence; tumultuousness
 Unru'ly, *a.* ungovernable, licentious
 Unrum'ple, *v. a.* to free from rumples
 Unsad'dle, *v. a.* to take off the saddle
 Unsaid'dled, *a.* not having the saddle on
 Unsa'fe, *a.* not safe, hazardous, dangerous
 Unsa'fely, *ad.* not securely; dangerously
 Unsa'fety, *s.* state of being unsafe
 Unsa'id', *a.* not uttered, not mentioned
 Unsa'ivable, *a.* not navigable
 Unsa'leable, *a.* not vendible; unmerchantable
 Unsa'l'ted, *a.* not salted, fresh, insipid
 Unsa'l'uted, *a.* not saluted
 Unsanct'ified, *a.* unholy, not consecrated
 Unsanct'ioned, *a.* not sanctioned; not ratified
 Unsa'ted, *a.* not satisfied; insatiate
 Unsa'tiable, *a.* not to be satisfied or pleased
 Unsatisfac'toriness, *s.* failure of giving satisfaction
 Unsatisfac'torily, *ad.* so as not to give satisfaction
 Unsatisfac'tory, *a.* not clearing the difficulty, not giving satisfaction
 Unsati'sfiable, *a.* that cannot be satisfied
 Unsati'sfied, *a.* not contented; not filled
 Unsaturat'ed, *a.* not supplied to the full
 Unsa'v'ed, *a.* not saved
 Unsa'vouriness, *s.* bad taste; bad smell
 Unsa'voury, *a.* tasteless, disgusting, insipid
 Unsay', *v. a.* to retract, to recall, to recant
 Unscan'ed, *a.* not measured; not computed
 Unscar'ed, *a.* not frightened away
 Unscar'ed, *a.* not marked with wounds
 Unscattered, *a.* not dispersed
 Unscholar'ic, *a.* not bred to literature
 Unshoo'ed, *a.* not learned, uneducated
 Unscient'ific, *a.* not according to science
 Unscient'ifically, *ad.* in a manner not suited to the rules of science
 Unscor'ch'ed, *a.* not touched by fire
 Unscour'ed, *a.* not cleaned by rubbing
 Unscreen'ed, *a.* not protected; uncovered
 Unscrew', *v. a.* to turn back a screw
 Unscript'ural, *a.* not defensible by Scripture
 Unscrup'ulous, *a.* having no scruples
 Unsculpt'ured, *a.* not engraven; plain
 Unseal', *v. a.* to open anything sealed
 Unsealed, *a.* not sealed, wanting a seal
 Unseam', *v. a.* to rip or cut open a seam
 Unsearch'able, *a.* inscrutable; not to be explored
 Unsearch'ableness, *s.* impossibility to be explored
 Unsearch'ably, *ad.* in a manner so as not to be explored
 Unsearch'ed, *a.* not explored
 Unseason'able, *a.* untimely, unfit, late
 Unseasonableness, *s.* disagreement with time or place
 Unseason'ably, *ad.* not agreeably to time or
 Unseason'ed, *a.* ill-timed; not salted
 Unseat', *v. a.* to throw from the seat

UNLIMITED POWER IS HELPLESS, AS ARBITRARY POWER IS CAPRICIOUS.

URBANITY AND CIVILITY ARE A DEBT WE OWE TO ALL MEN.

[UNS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNS]

URBANKY WILL OFTEN LEND A GRACE TO ACTIONS THAT ARE OF THEMSELVES UNGRACIOUS.

Unseated, *a.* not seated; having no seat
 Unseaworthiness, *s.* the state of being unfit for a voyage
 Unseaworthy, *a.* not fit for a voyage
 Unseparated, *a.* not supported; left alone
 Unsecur'd, *a.* not secure, not safe
 Unseparated, *a.* not drawn to ill
 Unseeing, *a.* wanting the power of vision
 Unseem'liness, *s.* indecency; indecorum
 Unseem'ly, *a.* indecent, unbecomingly
 Unseen, *a.* not seen, invisible; unskilled
 Unseized, *a.* not taken possession of
 Unselected, *a.* not separated by choice
 Unselfish, *a.* not addicted to private interest
 Unseparated, *a.* not parted
 Unseparated, *a.* having no grave
 Unserviceable, *a.* of no advantage or use
 Unserviceableness, *s.* uselessness
 Unserviceably, *ad.* without use
 Unsettled, *v. a.* to make uncertain
 Unsettled, *a.* not steady, not fixed
 Unsettledness, *s.* fluctuation
 Unsettledness, *s.* unsettled state; irresolution
 Unsevered, *a.* not divided, not parted
 Unsex'd, *v. a.* to make otherwise than the sex commonly is
 Unshack'le, *v. a.* to loose from chains
 Unshaded, Unshad'owed, *a.* not darkened
 Unshak'able, *a.* not to be shaken, firm
 Unshaken, *a.* not moved, not shaken
 Unshap'en, *a.* deformed, misshapen, ugly
 Unshar'd, *a.* not had in common
 Unsheath', *v. a.* to draw from a scabbard
 Unshed', *a.* not shed; not split
 Unsheltered, *a.* wanting protection
 Unshield'ed, *a.* not guarded; unprotected
 Unship', *v. a.* to take out of a ship
 Unshock'ed, *a.* not frightened, unshaken
 Unshod', *a.* having no shoes, barefoot
 Unshorn', *a.* not shaven, not clipped
 Unshowered, *a.* not watered by showers
 Unshrink'ing, *a.* not shunning danger
 Unshrunk', *a.* not shrunk; not contracted
 Unshun'ed, *a.* not shunned or avoided
 Unshut', *a.* not shut; open
 Unsig'ned, *a.* not tried; not parted by a sieve
 Unsig'ned, *a.* invisible; not seen
 Unsig'ntiness, *s.* disagreeableness to the eye
 Unsig'ntly, *a.* disagreeable to the sight
 Unsig'nalized, *a.* not signalized or distinguished
 Unsin'ew, *v. a.* to deprive of strength [ed
 Unsin'ew'd, *a.* nerveless; weak
 Unsin'ged, *a.* not scorched; untouched by fire
 Unsink'ing, *a.* not sinking; not failing
 Unis'able, *a.* not being of the proper size, magnitude, or bulk
 Unis'uing, *a.* committing no sin
 Unskill'ful, *a.* wanting art or knowledge
 Unskill'fully, *ad.* without art
 Unskill'fulness, *s.* want of art or knowledge
 Unskilled, *a.* wanting skill or knowledge
 Unslain', *a.* not killed
 Unslak'ed, *a.* not quenched, not put out; not saturated with water
 Unsleep'ing, *a.* ever wakeful
 Unsmok'ed, *a.* not smoked, not dried in smoke
 Unsmooth', *a.* rough; not even; not level
 Unso'ciable, *a.* not sociable, not kind
 Unso'ciably, *ad.* without good nature
 Unso'cial, *a.* hurtful to society
 Unsoil'ed, *a.* not polluted, not stained
 Unsold', *a.* not sold; not disposed of
 Unsold'ered, *a.* having the soldier removed
 Unsold'ierlike, Unsold'ierly, *a.* unbecoming a soldier
 Unsollic'ited, *a.* not required; not solicited

Unsollic'itous, *a.* not solicitous, not anxious
 Unsol'id, *a.* not coherent or firm
 Unsol'v'd, *a.* not explicated
 Unsol'vible, *a.* not explicable
 Unsol'v'itiated, *a.* not adulterated
 Unsor'rowed, *a.* not lamented or bewailed
 Unsort'ed, *a.* not properly separated
 Unso'ught', *a.* not seen; not searched
 Unso'ul', *v. a.* to divest of mind
 Unso'ul'd, *a.* without intellectual principle
 Unso'und', *a.* not sound; corrupted; dishonest; erroneous; not true; sickly
 Unso'und'ed, *a.* not tried by the plummet
 Unso'und'ly, *ad.* not with soundness
 Unso'und'ness, *s.* corruptness of any kind
 Unso'ur'd, *a.* not made sour, not morose
 Unso'wn', *a.* not sown; having no seed
 Unspa'ring, *a.* not spared
 Unspa'ring, *a.* not parsimonious; not merciful
 Unspa'ringness, *s.* the quality of being liberal
 Unspea'k', *v. a.* to retract; to recant
 Unspea'k'able, *a.* not to be expressed
 Unspea'k'ably, *ad.* inexpressibly, ineffably
 Unspe'cified, *a.* not particularly mentioned
 Unspe'culative, *a.* not theoretical
 Unspe'd', *a.* not despatched; unsuccessful
 Unsp'ent, *a.* not wasted, not diminished
 Unsp'he're, *v. a.* to remove from its orb
 Unsp'ied, *a.* not searched; not seen
 Unsp'ill', *a.* not split; not shed; preserved
 Unsp'irit', *v. a.* to dispirit; to depress
 Unsp'irit'ual, *a.* not spiritual; carnal
 Unsp'irit'ualize, *v. a.* to deprive of spirituality
 Unspoil'ed, *a.* not plundered, not marred
 Unspot'ted, *a.* not stained or spotted
 Unspot'tedness, *s.* state of being unspotted or not tainted with guilt
 Unsp'ua'ring, *a.* not formed; irregular
 Unsta'ble, *a.* inconstant, not fixed
 Unstaid', *a.* not steady, changeable
 Unstain'ed, *s.* indiscretion; volatile mind
 Unstain'ed, *a.* not stained, not dyed
 Unstamp'ed, *a.* not stamped or impressed
 Unstanch'ed, *a.* not stanch'd or stopped
 Unsta'te, *v. a.* to put out of dignity
 Unsta'tutable, *a.* contrary to statute
 Unstaun'el'd, *a.* not stanch'd or stopped
 Unstead'fast, *a.* not fixed; not resolute
 Unstead'fastness, *s.* want of resolution
 Unstead'ily, *ad.* inconstantly, inconsistently
 Unstead'iness, *s.* unsteadiness; inconstancy
 Unstead'y, *a.* irresolute, variable, inconstant
 Unsteep'ed, *a.* not soaked
 Unstim'ulating, *a.* not exciting emotion
 Unstint'ed, *a.* not limited, not confined
 Unstir'ed, *a.* not stirred, not shaken
 Unstitch', *v. a.* to open by picking the stitches
 Unstitch'ed, *a.* not stitched
 Unstop', *v. a.* to free from obstruction; to open
 Unstop'ped, *a.* meeting no resistance
 Unstor'ed, *a.* not stored; not laid up in provision
 Unstor'ied, *a.* not related in story [visions
 Unstorm'ed, *a.* not taken by assault
 Unstrait'ened, *a.* easy, not forced; natural
 Unstrait'ened, *a.* not contracted
 Unstrengthen'ed, *a.* not supported
 Unstring', *v. a.* to untie, to relax strings
 Unstud'ied, *a.* unpremeditated; not laboured
 Unstuffed', *a.* unfilled, unfurnished
 Unsubdu'ed, *a.* not subdued, not conquered
 Unsubmit'ting, *a.* not obsequious
 Unsubst'ant'ial, *a.* not solid, not real
 Unsuccess'ful, *a.* not successful, unlucky
 Unsuccess'fully, *ad.* without success
 Unsuccess'fulness, *s.* want of success
 Unsuccess'ive, *a.* not proceeding successively

UPBRAID NO ONE WITH THAT WHICH HE DERIVES FROM PARENTAGE OR POVERTY.

[UNT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNV]

Unsu'gared, *a.* not sweetened with sugar
 Unsuit'able, *a.* not fit, not proportionate
 Unsuit'ableness, *s.* unfitness, incongruity
 Unsuit'ably, *ad.* in a manner unbecoming
 Unsuit'ed, *a.* not suited; not fitted
 Unsuit'ing, *a.* not fitting, not becoming
 Unsuit'ied, *a.* not fouled, not disgraced
 Unsu'ng', *a.* not recited in verse or song
 Unsun'ned, *a.* not exposed to the sun
 Unsuper'fuous, *a.* not more than enough
 Unsuppl'ant, *a.* not defeated by stratagem
 Unsuppl'able, *a.* not to be supplied
 Unsuppl'ed, *a.* not supplied
 Unsupport'able, *a.* intolerable [portable
 Unsupport'ableness, *s.* state of being unsup-
 Unsupportedly, *ad.* intolerably
 Unsupport'ed, *a.* not sustained, not assisted
 Unsuppressed, *a.* not extinguished
 Unsu're, *a.* not fixed; not certain
 Unsurmount'able, *a.* not to be overcome
 Unsurpas'sed, *a.* not surpassed or excelled
 Unsuscep'tible, *a.* not liable to admit
 Unsuspect'ed, *a.* not doubted or suspected
 Unsuspect'edly, *ad.* in a manner so as to
 avoid suspicion
 Unsuspect'ing, *a.* not suspecting
 Unsuspi'cious, *a.* ingenuous, not suspicious
 Unsuspi'ciously, *ad.* without suspicion
 Unustain'able, *a.* not to be sustained
 Unustain'ed, *a.* not supported or propped
 Unswa'the, *v. a.* to free from folds or con-
 volutions of bandage
 Unsway'able, *a.* not to be governed or influ-
 enced by another
 Unsway'ed, *a.* not welded, not swayed
 Unswear, *v. a.* to recall what is sworn
 Unswep't, *a.* not cleaned with a broom
 Unsworn, *a.* not bound by any oath
 Unsymmet'rical, *a.* wanting symmetry
 Unsystem'atic, Unsystem'atical, *a.* not sys-
 tematic; not having regular order
 Untack, *v. a.* to disjoin; to separate
 Untaint'ed, *a.* not sullied, not tainted
 Untaint'edly, *ad.* without imputation of crime
 Untaint'edness, *s.* state of being untainted
 Untame'able, *a.* not to be subdued
 Untam'ed, *a.* not tamed, not subdued
 Untan'gle, *v. a.* to loose from intricacy
 Untarn'ished, *a.* not soiled; not stained
 Untast'ed, *a.* not tried by the palate, &c.
 Untaught, *a.* not taught, un instructed
 Untax'ed, *a.* not charged with taxes
 Unteach'able, *a.* that cannot be taught
 Untem'pered, *a.* not tempered or hardened
 Untempt'ed, *a.* not embarrassed by temptation
 Unten'able, *a.* not capable of defence, &c.
 Unten'antable, *a.* not fit for an occupant
 Unten'anted, *a.* having no tenant, empty
 Untend'ed, *a.* without attendance, alone
 Unterr'ified, *a.* not affrighted, dauntless
 Unthank'ed, *a.* not repaid with acknowledg-
 ment of kindness
 Unthank'ful, *a.* ungrateful; displeasing
 Unthank'fully, *ad.* without thanks
 Unthank'fulness, *s.* ingratitude
 Unthaw'ed, *a.* not thawed, not dissolved
 Unthink', *v. a.* to recall or dismiss a thought
 Unthink'ing, *a.* thoughtless, careless
 Unthink'ingness, *s.* want of thought
 Unthorn'y, *a.* not obstructed by prickles
 Unthought'ful, *a.* thoughtless; heedless
 Unthought'of, *a.* not regarded, not heeded
 Unthreat', *v. a.* to draw out a thread from
 Unthreat'ened, *a.* not threatened or men-
 aced; not terrified
 Unthrif't, *s.* a prodigal—a wasteful

Unthrif'tly, *ad.* without frugality
 Unthrif'tiness, *s.* waste; prodigality
 Unthrif'ty, *a.* extravagant, lavish
 Unthriv'ing, *a.* not thriving, not prospering
 Unthro'ne, *v. a.* to pull down from a throne
 Untid'dness, *s.* want of neatness
 Untid'y, *a.* not tidy; not really
 Untie, *v. a.* to unbind, to loosen
 Untied, *a.* not bound, not fastened
 Until, *ad.* to the time that, &c.
 Untill'ed, *a.* not tilled, not cultivated
 Untim'ely, *a.* happening before proper time
 Untinct'ored, *a.* not tintured; not tinged
 Untin'ged, *a.* not stained, not infected
 Untired, *a.* not tired; not exhausted by la-
 untiring, *a.* not becoming exhausted [bour
 Untitled, *a.* having no title
 Unto, *prep.* the old word for to
 Unto'ld, *a.* not related, not revealed
 Untomb'ed, *a.* unburied
 Untouch'ed, *a.* not touched, not affected
 Untow'ard, *a.* froward; vexatious
 Untow'ardly, *ad.* awkwardly; perversely
 Untow'ardness, *s.* perverseness
 Untra'ceable, *a.* not to be traced
 Untra'ced, *a.* not marked by any footsteps
 Untrack'ed, *a.* untraced
 Untract'able, *a.* not governable
 Untract'ableness, *s.* stubbornness
 Untra'ding, *a.* not engaged in commerce
 Untrain'ed, *a.* not properly instructed
 Untranscrib'ed, *a.* not transcribed
 Untransf'erable, *a.* incapable of being given
 from one to another
 Untransform'ed, *a.* not changed [lat
 Untransla'table, *a.* not capable of being trans-
 Untransla'ted, *a.* not translated
 Untranspar'ent, *a.* not transparent, cloudy
 Untranspir'ed, *a.* not transpired
 Untranspos'ed, *a.* not transposed [countries
 Untrav'elled, *a.* having never seen foreign
 Untrav'ersed, *a.* not passed over
 Untreas'ured, *a.* not repositied
 Untrem'bling, *a.* not trembling; firm
 Untrench'ed, *a.* not trenched; undefended
 Untried, *a.* not attempted, not tried
 Untrim'ed, *a.* not trimmed, plain
 Untriumph'ed, *a.* not triumphed over
 Untrud'd, *a.* not trodden down by the foot
 Untroub'led, *a.* not disturbed; clear
 Untrue, *a.* not true, false, not faithful
 Untru'ly, *ad.* falsely, not according to truth
 Untru'ty, *a.* not worthy of confidence
 Untru'th, *s.* a falsehood; a false assertion
 Untun'able, *a.* not musical, unharmonious
 Untun'ableness, *s.* want of harmony
 Untur'ne, *v. a.* to disorder the harmony of
 Unturn'ed, *a.* not turned, not changed
 Untut'ored, *a.* un instructed, untaught
 Untw'ine, Untwist', *v. a.* to separate things
 involved; to open what is wrapped
 Unu'niform, *a.* wanting uniformity
 Unur'ged, *a.* not pressed with solicitation
 Unus'ed, *a.* not put to use, unemployed
 Unuse'ful, *a.* useless, serving no purpose
 Unusu'al, *a.* not common, rare, un frequent
 Unusu'ally, *ad.* not in the usual manner
 Unusu'alness, *s.* infrequency
 Unut'terable, *a.* inexpressible, ineffable
 Unvail, *v. a.* to throw off a veil, uncover
 Unvail'ed, *a.* neglected; inestimable
 Unvan'quishable, *a.* not to be subdued
 Unvan'quished, *a.* not overcome
 Unva'riable, *a.* not changeable
 Unva'ried, *a.* not changed, not varied
 Unvar'nished, *a.* not covered with varnish

UNFORTUNATE IS HE WHO DEPENDS ON THE FAVOURS OF ANOTHER.

UNTOWARD EVENTS ARE MORE EASILY LAMENTED THAN REMEDIED.

Unvarying, *a.* not liable to change
 Unveil, *v. a.* to disclose, show, discover
 Unvenerable, *a.* not worthy of respect
 Unventilated, *a.* not fanned by the wind
 Unverdant, *a.* having no verdure
 Unverifiable, *a.* not true, false, deceitful
 Unversed, *a.* unacquainted, unskilled
 Unvexed, *a.* untroubled; undisturbed
 Unvexed, *a.* not injured, not broken
 Unvirtuous, *a.* destitute of virtue
 Unvisited, *a.* not resorted to
 Unvitiated, *a.* not corrupted
 Unvitrified, *a.* not converted into glass
 Unvote, *v. a.* to annul a former vote
 Unwakened, *a.* not roused from sleep
 Unwall'd, *a.* not having walls; open, bare
 Unwarily, *ad.* without caution, carelessly
 Unwariness, *s.* want of caution
 Unwarlike, *a.* not like or fit for war
 Unwarm'd, *a.* not animated
 Unwarn'd, *a.* not warned, not cautioned
 Unwarn'd, *a.* not biased; not turned aside
 Unwarrantable, *a.* not defensible, not allowed, not to be justified [ratable
 Unwarrantableness, *s.* state of being unwarrantably, *a.* not justifiably
 Unwarranted, *a.* not ascertained, uncertain
 Unwary, *a.* wanting caution; precipitate
 Unwashed, *a.* not washed; unclean
 Unwasted, *a.* not diminished, not lessened
 Unwatered, *a.* not watered; dry
 Unweakened, *a.* not weakened
 Unweaponed, *a.* not armed
 Unwearable, *a.* not fit to be worn
 Unwearied, *a.* not tired, indefatigable
 Unweariedly, *ad.* indefatigably
 Unweariedness, *s.* state of being unwearied
 Unweary, *v. a.* to refresh after weariness
 Unweary, *a.* not weary
 Unweave, *v. a.* to undo what has been woven
 Unwed, *a.* unmarried
 Unwed'geable, *a.* not to be cloven
 Unweed'ed, *a.* not cleared from weeds
 Unweigh'd, *a.* not weighed; not considered
 Unwelcome, *a.* not pleasing, not grateful
 Unwell, *a.* not well; slightly indisposed
 Unwept, *a.* not lamented or grieved for
 Unwhipt, *a.* not whipped, not corrected
 Unwholesome, *a.* corrupt, not wholesome
 Unwholesomeness, *s.* state or quality of being unwholesome
 Unwield'iness, *s.* difficulty to move
 Unwield'y, *a.* unmanageable; weighty
 Unwilling, *a.* not willing, loth, not inclined
 Unwillingly, *ad.* not without lothness
 Unwillingness, *s.* disinclination
 Unwind, *v. a.* to untwist, to untwine
 Unwinged, *a.* not furnished with wings
 Unwiped, *a.* not cleaned by rubbing
 Unwise, *a.* defective in wisdom, weak
 Unwisely, *ad.* weakly; not prudently
 Unwished, *a.* not sought; not desired
 Unwit, *v. a.* to deprive of understanding
 Unwith'ered, *a.* not withered; not faded
 Unwith'ering, *a.* not liable to wither
 Unwithstood, *a.* not opposed
 Unwitnessed, *a.* wanting testimony
 Unwittingly, *ad.* without wit
 Unwittingly, *ad.* without knowledge
 Unwitty, *a.* destitute of wit; coarse
 Unwomanly, *a.* unbecoming a woman
 Unwont, *a.* unaccustomed; unused
 Unwont'ed, *a.* uncommon, unusual
 Unwont'edness, *s.* uncommonness
 Unwood'ed, *a.* not wooded; not courted
 Unworn, *part. a.* not worn; not impaired

Unworshipped, *a.* not adored
 Unworthily, *ad.* without due regard
 Unworthiness, *s.* want of merit
 Unworthy, *a.* not deserving; mean
 Unwounded, *a.* not wounded; not hurt
 Unwrap, *v. a.* to open what is folded
 Unwreath, *v. a.* to untwine, to untwist
 Unwritten, *a.* not written; traditional
 Unwrought, *a.* not manufactured
 Unwring, *v. a.* not wrung, not plucked
 Unyield'ed, *a.* not yielded, not given up
 Unyield'ing, *a.* firm; not yielding
 Unyoke, *v. a.* to loose from a yoke
 Unyoked, *a.* licentious; not restrained
 Unzoned, *a.* not bound with a girdle
 Up! *interj.* a word exciting to action
 Up, *ad.* aloft; out of bed; above; not down
 Up, *prep.* from a lower to a higher part
 Upbear, *v. a.* to sustain aloft; to support
 Uphind, *v. a.* to bind up
 Uphold, *v. a.* to chide, reproach, charge
 Upholder, *s.* one that reproaches
 Upholding, *s.* reproach
 Uphold'ingly, *ad.* by way of reproach
 Up'cast, *a.* thrown upwards
 Upgather, *v. a.* to contract; to gather up
 Uphave, *v. a.* to leave up; to lift up
 Uphill, *a.* difficult, laborious, troublesome
 Uphold, *v. a.* to lift on high, to support
 Upholder, *s.* a supporter; an undertaker
 Upholsterer, *s.* one who furnishes houses
 Upholstery, *s.* the articles of furniture made or sold by upholsters
 Up'land, *s.* higher ground—a. higher
 Uplay, *v. a.* to lay up, hoard up, preserve
 Uplift, *v. a.* to raise aloft, lift up on high
 Up'most, *a.* highest, topmost, uppermost
 Upon, *prep.* not under; with respect to
 Upper, *a.* higher in place, superior to
 Up'permost, *a.* highest in place, power, &c.
 Upraise, *v. a.* to raise up, exalt, advance
 Uprrear, *v. a.* to rear on high
 Upright, *s.* something standing erect
 Upright, *ad.* perpendicular to the horizon
 Upright, *a.* straight up, erected; honest
 Uprightly, *ad.* perpendicularly to the horizon; honestly; without deviation from right
 Uprightness, *s.* honesty; integrity
 Uprise, *v. n.* to rise from a seat, to ascend
 Uprising, *s.* act of rising from decumbency
 Uproar, *s.* tumult, confusion, bustle
 Uproll, *v. a.* to roll up
 Uproof, *v. a.* to tear up by the root
 Uprouse, *v. a.* to awaken from sleep
 Uprose, *v. a.* to overturn; to overturn
 Up'shot, *s.* a conclusion, end, event
 Up'side, *s.* the upper side, the upper part
 Up'side-down, with the lower part above the higher; in complete disorder
 Upspring'ing, *part. a.* springing up
 Upstanding, *part. a.* erect on the feet
 Up'start, *s.* one suddenly raised to wealth, honour, &c. and who becomes proud and insolent—*v. n.* to spring up suddenly
 Upstay, *v. a.* to sustain; to support
 Up'trow, *v. a.* to throw up; to throw
 Up'ward, *a.* directed to a higher place
 Up'ward, Up'wards, *ad.* toward a higher place
 Upwhirl, *v. a.* to raise upwards with quick rotation
 Upwind, *v. a.* to convolve [rotation
 Uran-glim'mer, Uranite, *s.* an ore of uranium
 Uranific, *a.* pertaining to uranium
 Uranium, *s.* a metal discovered in the mineral pechblend
 Uran-o'chre, *s.* pechblend, an ore of uranium
 Uranology, *s.* a discourse on the heavens

UNEMPLOYED TIME IS THE GREATEST BURDEN TO AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN.

UNBRIDLED PASSION SWEEPS ALL BEFORE IT LIKE A CATARACT.

usu]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[VAG

Uranos'copist, *s.* an astronomer
 Uranos'copy, *s.* the contemplation of the heavenly bodies
 Urban, *a.* of or pertaining to a city
 Urbane, *a.* civil; courteous; elegant
 Urbanity, *s.* civility; elegance; politeness
 Ur'banize, *v. a.* to render civil; to polish
 Ur'ceolate, *a.* (in bot.) shaped like a pitcher
 Ur'chin, *s.* a hedgehog; a brat; a child
 Ur'ea, *s.* a substance obtained from urine
 Ur'eter, *s.* a tube leading from the kidneys
 Ur'e'thra, *s.* the passage of the urine
 Urge, *v. a.* to incite, to provoke, to press
 Urgency, *s.* a pressure of difficulty
 Ur'gent, *a.* pressing, earnest, importunate
 Ur'gently, *ad.* in an urgent manner
 Ur'ger, *s.* one who urges, one who incites
 Ur'ging, *a.* pressing with solicitations
 Ur'ic, *a.* relating to urine
 Ur'inal, *s.* a bottle in which urine is kept for inspection
 Ur'inary, Urina'rium, *s.* a receptacle for urine
 Ur'inary, *a.* relating to the urine
 Ur'ivative, *a.* provoking urine
 Urina'tor, *s.* a diver; a pearl-finder
 Ur'ine, *s.* water coming from animals—*v. n.* to pass urine, to make water
 Ur'inous, *a.* partaking of urine
 Urn, *s.* a vessel used for the ashes of the dead; a Roman measure of four gallons
 Urn, *v. a.* to enclose in an urn
 Uros'copy, *s.* an examination of urine
 Ur'ry, *s.* a kind of black clay
 Ur'sa, *s.* the bear, a northern constellation
 Ur'siform, *a.* in the shape of a bear
 Ur'sine, *a.* like a bear
 Ur'suline, *a.* denoting an order of nuns
 U'rus, Ure, *s.* the wild bull
 Us, *pron. pl.* oblique case of *we*
 Usable, *a.* that may be used
 Usage, *s.* treatment; custom, fashion
 Usance, *s.* use, usury, interest for money
 Use, *s.* usage, habit, custom, advantage
 Use, *v.* to employ; to frequent; to treat
 Use'ful, *a.* convenient, serviceable
 Use'fully, *ad.* in such a manner as to help forward some end
 Use'fulness, *s.* conduciveness to some end
 Use'less, *a.* answering no end or purpose
 Use'lessly, *ad.* without the quality of answering any purpose
 Use'lessness, *s.* unfitness to any end
 User, *s.* one who uses
 Ush'er, *s.* an under-teacher; an introducer
 Ush'er, *v. a.* to introduce, to bring in
 Usquebaugh, *s.* an Irish compound distilled spirit, generally called *whisky*, which is but a corruption of the former word
 Us'tion, *s.* in surgery, a burning or searing with a hot iron; in pharmacy, preparing ingredients by burning them
 Usto'rious, *a.* having the quality of burning
 Ustula'tion, *s.* act of burning or searing
 Us'ual, *a.* common, customary, frequent
 Us'ually, *ad.* commonly, customarily
 Us'ualness, *s.* commonness; frequency
 Us'ufruct, *s.* the temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate
 Usufruct'uary, *s.* one that has the use and temporary profit, not the property, of a thing—*a.* enjoying the use only
 Us'urer, *s.* one who practises usury
 Usu'rious, *a.* exorbitantly greedy, griping
 Usu'riously, *ad.* in a usurious manner
 Usu'riousness, *s.* the quality of being usurious
 Usurp', *v. a.* to hold without right

Usurpa'tion, *s.* an illegal possession
 Usurp'er, *s.* one who is in possession of any thing that is another's by right
 Usurp'ingly, *ad.* without just claim
 Us'ury, *s.* money paid for the use of money
 U'tensil, *s.* an instrument for any use
 U'terine, *a.* belonging to the womb
 Utero-gesta'tion, *s.* gestation in the womb
 U'terus, *s.* the womb
 U'tile, *a.* useful, profitable
 Util'ity, *s.* usefulness; profit; convenience
 Ut'is, *s.* a bustle, stir, noise, prodigy
 Ut'most, *a.* highest, most extreme
 Ut'most, *s.* the most that can be
 Uto'pian, *a.* chimerical; imaginary
 U'tricle, *s.* a little bag or bladder
 U'tricular, *a.* containing uricles
 Ut'ter, *a.* outward; extreme; complete
 Ut'ter, *v. a.* to speak; to vend; to publish
 Ut'terable, *a.* that may be uttered or told
 Ut'terance, *s.* pronunciation; sale
 Ut'terer, *s.* a divulger; a vender
 Ut'terly, *ad.* perfectly, completely, fully
 Ut'termost, *a.* extreme; most remote
 Ut'termost, *s.* the greatest degree or part
 U'v'cus, *a.* relating to the iris of the eye
 U'vula, *s.* the little piece of red spongy flesh suspended from the palate, between the two glandules, and serving to cover the entrance of the windpipe
 Uxo'rious, *a.* ridiculously fond of a wife
 Uxo'riously, *ad.* with fond submission to a wife; with conjugal dotage
 Uxo'riousness, *a.* connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife

V.

V. A consonant, has a uniform sound in English. It is never mute. As a numeral it stands for *five*
 Va'cancy, *s.* a vacuity; relaxation
 Va'cant, *a.* empty, free, disengaged
 Va'cate, *v. a.* to annul, to make vacant
 Vac'a'tion, *s.* leisure, intermission, a recess
 Vac'e'ary, *s.* a cow-house; a cow pasture
 Vac'inate, *v. a.* to inoculate for the cow-pox
 Vaccina'tion, *s.* inoculation for the cow-pox
 Vac'ine, *a.* of or belonging to a cow
 Va'cillancy, *s.* a state of wavering
 Va'cillant, Va'cillating, *a.* wavering
 Va'cillate, *v. n.* to waver; to be inconstant
 Vacilla'tion, *s.* a state of fluctuation or indecision; unsteadiness
 Va'cious, Va'cive, *a.* empty, void
 Vac'uate, *v. a.* to make void
 Vacua'tion, *s.* an emptying, an evacuation
 Va'cuist, *s.* a philosopher that holds a vacuum (opposed to a plenist)
 Vacu'ity, *s.* an emptiness, space unfilled
 Vac'u'ous, *a.* empty, unfilled
 Vac'u'ousness, *s.* state of being empty
 Vac'u'um, *s.* space unoccupied by matter
 Va'de-me'cum, *s.* a hook in constant use
 Vag'abond, *s.* a vagrant, a wanderer
 Vag'abond, *a.* wandering; vagrant
 Vag'abondry, *s.* beggary; knavery
 Vaga'ry, *s.* a wild sudden frolic, a freak
 Va'gient, *a.* crying like a child
 Va'ginal, *a.* pertaining to a sheath
 Va'ginant, *a.* (in botany) sheathing
 Vaginopen'ous, *a.* sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases
 Va'gous, *a.* wandering; unsettled

UNAPPLIED TALENTS ARE AS USELESS TO THE OWNER AS A MISER'S GOLD.

UNCHECKED DESIRES OFTEN MEET IRRESISTIBLE MISFORTUNES.

Va'grancy, *s.* a state of wandering without a settled home
 Va'grant, *s.* an idle strolling person
 Va'grant, *a.* wandering, unixed, vagabond
 Vague, *a.* wandering, indefinite, unsettled
 Vail, *s.* a covering; a perquisite
 Vail, *v.* to cover, to let fall; to yield
 Vain, *a.* fruitless; meanly proud; idle
 Vainglorious, *a.* vain without merit
 Vaingloriously, *ad.* with vainglory
 Vainglory, *s.* empty pride, vanity, folly
 Vainly, *ad.* without effect; foolishly
 Vainness, *s.* pride; emptiness
 Vair, *s.* (in heraldry) a kind of fur
 Va'voide, *s.* a prince of the Dacian provinces
 Va'vance, *s.* the hanging of a bed tester
 Va'vance, *v. a.* to decorate with drapery
 Vale, *s.* a valley; money given to servants
 Valedit'ion, *s.* a farewell
 Valedit'ory, *a.* bidding farewell
 Va'entine, *s.* a choice on Valentine's day
 Va'e'rian, *s.* the name of a plant
 Va'et, *s.* a waiting servant, a footman
 Valetudinarian, *s.* a weak sickly person
 Valetu'dinary, *a.* weak, infirm of health
 Va'liant, *a.* brave, stout, courageous, bold
 Va'liantly, *ad.* with personal strength
 Va'liantness, *s.* stoutness; strength
 Va'lid, *a.* conclusive, prevalent, efficacious
 Va'lidity, *s.* certainty; value; force
 Va'lidly, *ad.* in a valid manner
 Va'luch, *s.* a tube for drawing liquor from a cask at the bung-hole
 Va'lucy, *s.* a large wig that shades the face
 Va'lution, *s.* an intrenchment
 Va'lutory, *a.* enclosing as by measure
 Va'ley, *s.* a low ground between two hills
 Va'lise, *s.* a portmanteau; a wallet
 Va'lum, *s.* a fence, a trench, a wall
 Va'lour, *s.* personal bravery, prowess
 Va'lorous, *a.* brave, stout, valiant, heroic
 Va'lorously, *ad.* in a brave manner
 Va'luable, *a.* precious, worthy of value
 Va'luableness, *s.* preciousness; worth
 Va'luation, *s.* an estimate of the value of a thing; appraisement; a set value
 Va'luator, *s.* an appraiser; a valuer
 Va'lue, *s.* a price, worth, rate, high rate
 Va'lue, *v. a.* to fix a price, to appraise
 Va'lueless, *a.* being of no value
 Va'luer, *s.* one that values
 Va'luate, *a.* resembling a valve
 Valve, *s.* any thing that opens over the mouth of a tube, &c.; a folding door
 Va'lved, *a.* having valves
 Va'lvue, *s.* [Fr.] a small valve
 Vamp, *s.* the upper leather of a shoe, &c.
 Vamp, *v. a.* to mend old things; to piece
 Vamper, *s.* one who pieces out an old thing with something new
 Va'mpire, *s.* a pretended demon, said to delight in sucking human blood
 Van, *s.* the front line of an army; a fan
 Van, *v. a.* to winnow, fan, sift, clean
 Van-co'riers, *s.* light-armed troops preceding armies in their march
 Van-dal, *s.* a ferocious cruel person [Vandals]
 Van-dalre, *a.* barbarous, resembling the Vandals
 Van-dalism, *s.* the state of barbarians
 Vandy'ke, *s.* a kind of collar for the neck worn by females
 Vane, *s.* a plate turned with the wind
 Van'-foss, *s.* a ditch outside the counterscarp
 Vang, *s.* the thin membranous web of a feather
 Van'guard, *s.* the first line of an army

Van'illa, *s.* the name of a plant and nut
 Van'louquence, Van'louquy, *s.* vain talk
 Van'ish, *v. n.* to disappear, to pass away
 Van'ished, *a.* having no perceptible existence
 Van'ity, *s.* emptiness; arrogance; falsehood
 Van'quish, *s.* a disease in sheep
 Van'quish, *v. a.* to conquer, to subdue
 Van'quishable, *a.* that may be overcome
 Van'quisher, *s.* a conqueror, a subduer
 Van'sire, *s.* a species of weasel
 Van'tage, *s.* gain, profit, superiority, particular convenience, opportunity, &c.
 Van'tage-ground, *s.* superiority; state in which one has superior means of acting
 Van'brass, *s.* armour for the arms
 Va'pid, *a.* spiritless, dead, flat, mawkish
 Va'pidness, Va'pidity, *s.* the state of being spiritless or mawkish
 Va'porate, *v. n.* to emit vapours
 Va'poration, *s.* the act of escaping in vapours
 Va'porization, *s.* conversion into vapour
 Va'porous, Va'pory, *a.* full of vapours
 Va'pour, *s.* fume, spleen, wind, steam
 Va'pour, *v. n.* to pass in a vapour; to emit fumes; to bully
 Va'pourability, *s.* the quality of being capable of vaporization [into vapour
 Va'pourable, *a.* capable of being converted
 Va'pour-bath, *s.* the application of vapour to the body in a close place
 Va'pouret, *s.* a boaster; a braggart
 Va'pourific, *a.* turning into vapour
 Va'pourish, *a.* full of vapours; hypochondriac
 Va'pours, *s. pl.* hysteric fits, whims, spleen
 Va're, *s.* a wand or staff of office [sea-weed
 Va'rce, *s.* the French name for incinerated
 Va'ri, *s.* the macaw species of quadrupids
 Va'riable, *a.* changeable, inconstant, fickle
 Va'riableness, *s.* changeableness
 Va'riably, *ad.* inconstantly, changeably
 Va'riance, *s.* disagreement, discussion
 Va'riation, *s.* change, difference, deviation
 Va'ricoccele, *s.* a varicose enlargement of the veins of the scrotum
 Va'ricose, *a.* diseased with dilatation
 Va'riegate, *v. a.* to diversify; to stain with different colours
 Va'riegation, *s.* a diversity of colours
 Va'riety, *s.* an intermixture; change
 Va'riiform, *a.* having different shapes [rock
 Va'riolite, *s.* a kind of spotted porphyritic
 Va'rioloid, *a.* assuming a variolous nature
 —, *s.* the smallpox
 Va'riolous, *a.* relating to the disease called the small-pox
 Va'rious, *a.* different, manifold, changeable
 Va'riously, *ad.* in a various manner
 Va'rin, *s.* [Lat.] a dilatation of the vein
 Va'rlet, *s.* a rascal; anciently a footman
 Va'rletry, *s.* rabble; crowd; populace
 Va'rnish, *s.* a shining liquid substance
 Va'rnish, *v. a.* to set a gloss; to palliate
 Va'rnisier, *s.* one who varnishes; a disguiser
 Va'rnish-tree, *s.* the poison ash or poison oak
 Va'ry, *v.* to diversify, to deviate, to change
 Va'ry, *s.* a change, alteration, deviation
 Va'scular, *a.* consisting of vessels
 Va'scularity, *s.* quality of being vascular
 Va'sculiferous, *a.* (in botany) having a peculiar vessel to contain the seed
 Va'se, *s.* a vessel with a foot; an ornament
 Va'sal, *s.* a subject, dependant, slave
 Va'sal, *v. a.* to subject; to enslave
 Va'salage, *s.* the state of a vassal, slavery
 Va'sal'd, *a.* enslaved; subject to absolute power

VEL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[VEN

Vast, Vasty, *a.* very great, enormous
 Vast, *s.* an empty waste, an empty space
 Vastidity, *s.* wideness; immensity
 Vastly, *ad.* to a great degree, greatly
 Vastness, *s.* enormous greatness
 Vat, *s.* a brewer's working-tub, a fat
 Vatican, *s.* the palace of the pope at Rome
 Vaticide, *s.* a murderer of prophets
 Vaticinal, *a.* containing prophecy
 Vaticinate, *v. n.* to prophesy, to foretell
 Vaticination, *s.* prediction, prophecy
 Vaudevil, Vaudeville, *s.* a ballad; a trivial strain; a slight dramatic entertainment
 Vault, *s.* a cellar; an arch; a cave; a grave
 Vault, *v.* to leap, jump, tumble
 Vaultage, *s.* an arched cellar, &c.
 Vaulted, Vaulty, *a.* arched, like an arch
 Vault'er, *s.* a leaper; a tumbler
 Vault'ing, *s.* leaping, jumping; collarage
 Vaunt, *v.* to boast, to brag, to talk largely
 Vaunt, *s.* a boast, vain ostentation
 Vaunt-cour'ier, *s.* a precursor
 Vaunter, *s.* a boaster; a braggart
 Vauntful, *a.* boastful; ostentatious
 Vaunting, *s.* the act of boasting
 Vauntingly, *ad.* boastfully; ostentatiously
 Vaunture, *s.* a false wall, breastwork
 Vav'asor, *s.* a lord next in rank to a baron
 Vav'asory, *s.* the tenure of the fief held by a vav'asor
 Veal, *s.* the flesh of a calf killed [vav'asor
 Vectarius, *a.* belonging to a carriage
 Vectible, *a.* capable of being carried
 Vector, *s.* a line drawn from a planet to the centre of its orbit
 Vecture, *s.* carriage, conveyance, removal
 Ve'da, *s.* the name of the books which contain the religious tenets of the Indians
 Vedette, *s.* a sentinell on horseback; a sentinell in advance of the army
 Veer, *v.* to turn about, to turn, to change
 Veering, *s.* act of turning or changing
 Vegetability, *s.* the quality of growth without
 Ve'getable, *s.* any kind of plant [sensation
 Ve'getable, *a.* belonging to a plant
 Ve'getal, *a.* having power to cause growth
 Ve'getate, *v. n.* to grow as plants
 Vegetation, *s.* growing like plants
 Ve'getative, *a.* growing without life
 Ve'getativeness, *s.* the quality of vegetation
 Ve'gete, *a.* vigorous, active, sprightly
 Ve'getive, *a.* having the nature of plants
 Ve'getous, *a.* lively; spritely; vegete
 Ve'hemence, *s.* violence, eagerness, ardour
 Ve'herent, *a.* forcible, eager, earnest
 Ve'herently, *ad.* forcibly; urgently
 Ve'hicle, *s.* a carriage, a conveyance
 Vehic'ular, *a.* belonging to a vehicle
 Veil, *v. a.* to cover, invest, hide, conceal
 Veil, *s.* a cover to conceal the face; disguise
 Vein, *s.* a tube in the flesh; course of metal
 In mines; current; turn of mind
 Veined, Veiny, *a.* full of veins; streaked
 Vein'less, *a.* (In botany) having no veins
 Veiferous, *a.* carrying sails
 Veil'ic, *a.* performed with sails
 Veil'itation, *s.* a skirmish; a dispute
 Veil'olant, *a.* passing under full sail
 Velle'ity, *s.* the lowest degree of desire
 Velle'itate, *v. a.* to twitch, pluck, stimulate
 Velle'itation, *s.* a twitching or stimulating
 Vellum, *s.* a fine kind of parchment
 Velo'city, *s.* speed, swiftness of motion
 Vel'vet, *s.* a silk with a fur or pile upon it
 Vel'vet, *a.* made of velvet, soft, delicate
 Velveteen', *s.* a kind of stuff made in imitation of velvet

Vel'veting, *s.* the fine shag of velvet
 Vel'vety, *a.* made of velvet, or like velvet
 Ve'nal, *a.* mercenary, base; in the veins
 Venality, *s.* sordidness, prostitution
 Ven'ary, *a.* relating to hunting
 Venatic, *a.* relating to hunting or chasing
 Venation, *s.* the practice of hunting
 Vend, *v. a.* to sell; to set or offer to sale
 Ven'dee', *s.* one to whom any thing is sold
 Ven'dee'r, *s.* one who sells or puts off goods
 Vendibility, *s.* the state of being saleable
 Vend'ible, *s.* anything offered to sale
 Vend'ible, *a.* saleable; that may be sold
 Vend'ibleness, *s.* the state of being saleable
 Vend'ibly, *ad.* in a saleable manner
 Venditation, *s.* boastful display
 Vendition, *s.* a sale, the act of selling
 Ven'dor, *s.* a vender; a seller
 Ven'due, *s.* a public sale by auction
 Ven'due-master, *s.* an auctioneer
 Veneer, *s.* thin slices of wood for inlaying
 Veneer', *v. a.* to cover with thin wood, &c.
 Veneering, *s.* the art of covering common wood with thin boards of a finer sort
 Venen'ial, *a.* poisonous; bewitching
 Venen'iously, *ad.* by poison or witchcraft
 Ven'omous, *a.* poisonous, malignant
 Ven'enate, *v. a.* to poison, to kill by poison
 Venenation, *s.* poison; venom
 Venen'ic, Venen'ose, *a.* poisonous; venomous
 Ven'erability, *s.* quality of being venerable
 Ven'erable, *a.* worthy of reverence
 Ven'erableness, *s.* state of being venerable
 Ven'erably, *ad.* so as to excite reverence
 Ven'erate, *v. a.* to treat with veneration
 Veneration, *s.* a reverend or awful regard
 Ven'erator, *s.* a reverencer
 Ven'erual, *a.* relating to libidinousness
 Ven'erous, *a.* libidinous; lustful
 Ven'ery, *s.* the sport of hunting; the commerce of the sexes
 Venesection, *s.* blood-letting, a bleeding
 Ve'ney, Ve'new, *s.* a turn, push, thrust
 Ven'ge, *v. a.* to avenge, punish, chastise
 Ven'geable, *a.* revengeful; malicious
 Ven'geance, *s.* punishment, revenge
 Ven'geful, *a.* vindictive, revengeful, spiteful
 Ven'gement, *s.* penal retribution
 Ve'niable, Ve'nial, *a.* pardonable, allowed
 Ve'nialness, Ve'nialness, *s.* state of being excusable
 Ven'ison, *s.* flesh of deer; beasts of chase
 Ven'om, *s.* poison, poisonous matter
 Ven'om, *v. a.* to poison; to envenom
 Ven'omous, *a.* poisonous, malignant
 Ven'omously, *ad.* poisonously; malignantly
 Ven'omousness, *ad.* poisonousness; malignity
 Ven'ous, *a.* pertaining to the veins
 Vent, *s.* a hole, passage; sale; discharge
 Vent, *v. a.* to publish, sell, emit, let off
 Ven'tage, *s.* a small hole
 Ventail, *s.* that part of a helmet lifted up for breathing
 Ven'ter, *s.* one who utters or publishes; any cavity of the body
 Ven'ter, *s.* the abdomen or lower belly
 Ven'truct, *s.* a passage for the wind
 Ven'tilate, *v. a.* to cool with air; to discuss
 Ventilation, *s.* the act of fanning or cooling; vent, utterance, refrigeration
 Ven'tilator, *s.* an engine to supply air with
 Ventose, *a.* causing flatulence
 Ventosity, *s.* windiness
 Ven'tral, *a.* belonging to the belly
 Ven'tricle, *s.* the stomach; any small cavity in an animal body, chiefly in the heart

VALOUR WOULD CEASE TO BE A VIRTUE, IF THERE WERE NO INJUSTICE.

VICE IS THE MOST DANGEROUS WHEN IT PUTS ON THE SEMBLANCE OF VIRTUE.

[VER]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[VES

Ventricous, *a.* (in botany) bellid; distended
 Ventr'iculous, *a.* distended in the middle
 Ventriloquism, Ventriloquy, *s.* the act of speaking inwardly, and in such a way as to make the sound appear to come from a distance
 Ventriloquist, *s.* one who speaks so as that the sound seems to issue from his belly
 Ventriloquose, *a.* emitting sounds as if from the belly
 Ventriloquous, *a.* speaking like a ventriloquist
 Venture, *s.* a hazard, hap, chance
 Venture, *v.* to dare, to expose to hazard, to send on a venture
 Venturer, *s.* one who ventures
 Venturesome, Venturous, *a.* daring, bold
 Venturesomely, *ad.* in a daring manner
 Venturing, *s.* the act of putting to risk
 Venturously, *ad.* daringly; fearlessly
 Venturousness, *s.* boldness; fearlessness
 Venue, *s.* in law, a neighbouring place to that in which anything happened to be done
 Venelite, *s.* a petrified shell of the genus
 Venus, *s.* one of the planets [Venus
 Verability, *s.* bare literal expression
 Veracious, *a.* observant of truth
 Veracity, *s.* honesty of report, truth
 Veranda, *s.* a kind of open portico [alkali
 Veratria, *s.* a newly discovered vegetable
 Verb, *s.* one of the parts of speech, which signifies being, doing, or suffering
 Verbal, *a.* spoken, oral; verbose; literal
 Verbality, *s.* mere words; bare literal expression
 Verbalize, *v. a.* to make a verb [pressions
 Verbally, *ad.* orally; word for word
 Verbatim, *ad.* word for word, literally
 Verberate, *v. a.* to beat, strike, chastise
 Verberation, *s.* the act of beating; blows
 Verbiage, *s.* verbosity; much empty writing or discourse
 Verbose, *a.* prolix, tedious
 Verbosity, *s.* exuberance of words
 Verdancy, Verdantness, *s.* greenness
 Verdant, *a.* green; flourishing; beautiful
 Verd-antique, *s.* the green incrustation upon ancient copper or brass coins
 Verderer, Verderer, *s.* a forest officer
 Verdict, *s.* a determination by a jury, &c.
 Verdigris, *s.* the green rust of brass
 Verditure, *s.* a kind of pale-green colour
 Verdure, *s.* a green colour, greenness
 Verdurous, *a.* green; covered with green
 Veredund, Verecundious, *a.* modest; bashful
 Verecundity, *s.* bashfulness; modesty
 Verge, *s.* a rod; a dean's mace; brink
 Verge, *v. n.* to bend downwards, to tend
 Verger, *s.* a mace-bearer in cathedrals, &c.
 Vergoleuse, *s.* a species of pear
 Veridical, *a.* telling truth
 Verifiable, *a.* that may be confirmed
 Verification, *s.* confirmation by evidence
 Verifier, *s.* one who assures a thing to be true
 Verify, *v. a.* to justify, confirm, prove true
 Verily, *ad.* in truth, certainly, really
 Verisimilar, *a.* likely, probable
 Verisimilitude, Verisimilitude, *s.* likelihood; resemblance of truth
 Veritable, *a.* agreeable to fact, true
 Veritably, *ad.* in a true manner
 Verity, *s.* truth, certainty, a true assertion
 Verjuice, *s.* the liquor of crab-apples
 Vermeologist, *s.* one who treats of vermes
 Vermeology, *s.* a treatise on vermes
 Vermicelli, *s.* a paste spun like threads
 Vermicular, *a.* acting like a worm; spiral
 Vermiculate, *v. a.* to inlay wood, &c.

Vermiculation, *s.* continuation of motion from one part to another
 Vermicule, *s.* a little grub or worm
 Vermiculous, *a.* full of worms or grubs
 Vermiform, *a.* having the shape of a worm
 Vermifuge, *s.* a medicine to destroy worms
 Vermil, Vermel, *a.* any beautiful red colour
 Vermilioned, *a.* dyed with a bright red
 Vermilion, *a.* a beautiful red colour
 Vermin, *s.* any noxious animal
 Verminate, *v. n.* to breed vermin
 Vermination, *s.* generation of vermin
 Verminous, *a.* disposed to breed vermine
 Vermiparous, *a.* producing worms
 Vermivorous, *a.* devouring worms; feeding on worms
 Vernacular, *a.* of one's own country
 Vernacularism, *s.* a vernacular idiom
 Vernacularly, *ad.* conformably to the native idiom or manner
 Vernal, *a.* belonging to the spring
 Vernal, *a.* flourishing as in the spring
 Venerate, *v. n.* to become young again
 Vervation, *s.* (in botany) the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud
 Vernier, *s.* a graduated index on a scale
 Verminity, *s.* servile behaviour, meanness
 Veronica, *s.* a portrait of our Saviour on handkerchiefs; a plant [surface
 Verucous, *a.* having knobs or warts on the
 Verucosity, Versableness, *s.* aptness to be turned or wound any way
 Versable, *a.* that may be turned
 Versant, *a.* skilled, familiar
 Versatile, *a.* turning round, variable
 Versatility, *s.* the quality of being versatile
 Verse, *s.* a piece of poetry; lays; paragraph
 Verse, *v. a.* to relate poetically
 Versed, *a.* skilled, well practised
 Versication, *s.* the act of blistering
 Versicle, *s.* a little verse
 Versicoloured, *a.* changeable in colour
 Versicular, *a.* pertaining to verses
 Versification, *s.* the art of making verses
 Versifier, *s.* a maker of verses
 Versify, *v.* to make or relate in verse
 Version, *s.* the act of translating; translation, change, transformation
 Vers, *s.* a Russian measure of length (about three-quarters of an English mile)
 Versute, *a.* crafty, wily, ready
 Vert, *s.* every green tree in a forest
 Vertebræ, *s.* a joint in the back-bone
 Vertebral, *a.* relating to the back-bone
 Vertebrated, *a.* furnished with vertebræ
 Vertex, *s.* the zenith; the point over head; the summit or upper part of anything
 Vertible, *a.* capable of being turned
 Vertical, *a.* relating to the vertex
 Verticality, Verticalness, *s.* the state of being vertically
 Vertically, *ad.* in the zenith (in the zenith
 Verticalate, *a.* (in botany) growing round the stem in rings one above another
 Verticity, *s.* the act of turning about
 Verticle, *s.* an axis; a hinge
 Vertiginous, *a.* turning round, giddy
 Vertiginousness, *s.* unsteadiness
 Vertigo, *s.* a giddiness; a whirling motion
 Vervain, *s.* the name of a plant
 Vervel, *s.* a label tied to a hawk
 Ver'y, *a.* real, true—*ad.* in a great degree
 Vesicant, *s.* a blistering application
 Vesicate, *v. a.* to blister; puff up; swell
 Vesication, *s.* the process of raising blisters on the skin
 Vesicatory, *s.* a blistering medicine

VIRTUE IS A GARMENT OF HONOUR, BUT WICKEDNESS A ROBE OF SHAME.

VANITY IS THE NATURAL WEAKNESS OF AN AMBITIOUS MAN.

[vic]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[vic]

VIRTUOUS YOUTH GRADUALLY BRINGS FORWARD FLOURISHING MANHOOD.

VICIOUS YOUTH NEVER TERMINATED IN A CONTENTED OLD AGE.

Vesicle, *s.* a small cuticle inflated; blister
 Vesicular, *a.* hollow; full of small interstices
 Vesiculate, *a.* full of bladders
 Ves'per, *s.* the evening-star; the evening
 Ves'pers, *s.* evening service or prayers
 Ves'pertine, *a.* pertaining to the evening
 Ves'sel, *s.* any utensil made to contain li-
 quors; a ship, bark, &c.; a pipe for the
 blood or humours in any animal body
 Ves'sets, *s.* a kind of cloth
 Ves'sicon, Ves'sigon, *s.* a soft swelling on a
 horse's leg called a windgall
 Vest, *s.* an outer garment, a kind of coat
 Vest, *v. a.* to dress, deck, invest, admit
 Ves'tal, *s.* a pure virgin, a sacred virgin
 Ves'tal, *a.* denoting pure virginity
 Vest'ed, *a.* fixed; not in a state of contin-
 gency
 Ves'tiary, *s.* a wardrobe
 Ves'tibule, *s.* the entrance of a house
 Ves'tige, *s.* a footprint, trace, mark, sign
 Ves'tment, *s.* a garment, part of dress
 Ves'try, *s.* a room adjoining to the church,
 in which consecrated things are deposited
 Ves'try-clerk, *s.* the officer who keeps the
 parish accounts and books
 Ves'try-man, *s.* one of the men chosen to
 conduct the affairs of the parish
 Ves'ture, *s.* a garment, habit, dress
 Vesuvian, *s.* a subspecies of pyramidal
 gaelet—a. pertaining to Vesuvius
 Vetch, *s.* a leguminous plant; a kind of pea
 Vetch'y, *a.* made of or abounding in vetches
 Vete'ran, *s.* old soldier; man long practised
 Vete'ran, *a.* long experienced
 Veterinarian, *s.* one skilled in the diseases
 of cattle; a farrier
 Veterinary, *a.* pertaining to farriery
 Veto, *s.* a refusal—*v.* [Lat.] I forbid
 Vettu're, *s.* an Italian travelling-carriage
 Vettur'no, *s.* the driver or owner of a vet-
 ture; one in Italy who lets horses, and pro-
 vides the traveller with a guide
 Vetust', *a.* old; ancient
 Vex, *v. a.* to plague, disquiet, torment
 Vexation, *s.* the act or cause of plaguing
 Vexat'ious, *a.* afflictive, troublesome
 Vexat'ious'y, *ad.* troublesomely; uncasily
 Vexat'iousness, *s.* troublesomeness
 Vex'er, *s.* one who vexes
 Vex'il, *s.* a flag or standard
 Vexil'lary, *s.* a standard-bearer—a. pertain-
 ing to a standard [one ensign
 Vexillation, *s.* a company of troops under
 Vex'ingly, *ad.* so as to vex or disturb
 Vix, *ad.* by the way of—*s.* [Lat.] a way
 Viable, *a.* capable of living
 Viaduct, *s.* a constructed carriage-way
 Vial, *s.* a small bottle—*v. a.* to bottle up
 Viald, *s.* meat dressed, meat, food
 Vial'y, *a.* happening in ways or roads
 Viatic, *a.* pertaining to travelling
 Viaticum, *s.* provision for a journey; the
 last rites used for a departing soul
 Vibrant, Vib'ron, *s.* the name of the Ich-
 neumon fly
 Vibrate, *v.* to brandish, move to and fro
 Vibration, *s.* a moving with quick return
 Vibrative, Vib'ratory, *a.* quivering
 Vica'r, *s.* a minister of a parish where the
 tithes are impropriated; a substitute
 Vic'arage, *s.* the benefice of a vicar
 Vicar-general, *s.* he who exercises juris-
 diction over spiritual affairs
 Vic'arial, *a.* pertaining or relating to a vicar
 Vic'ariate, *s.* delegated office or power—a.
 having a delegated power as vicar

Vica'rious, *a.* deputed, delegated
 Vica'riously, *ad.* in the place of another
 Vic'arship, *s.* the office of a vicar
 Vice, *s.* wickedness, offence; an iron press
 Vice, *v. a.* to draw by a kind of violence
 Vice, *a.* second in rank, a substitute
 Vice-ad'miral, *s.* the second in command
 Vice-a'gent, *s.* one who acts for another
 Vice-chamberlain, *s.* the next in command
 to the lord chamberlain
 Vice-chancellor, *s.* a second magistrate in
 the universities of Oxford and Cambridge;
 a judge in the court of equity [consul
 Vice-con'sul, *s.* he who acts in place of a
 Vicegerency, *s.* the office of a vicegerent
 Vicegerent, *s.* one who is intrusted with the
 power of a superior; a lieutenant
 Vicegerent, *a.* having a delegated power
 Vice-god, *s.* an inferior god; one deity sub-
 stituted for another
 Vice-leg'ate, *s.* the representative of a legate
 Vic'enary, *a.* belonging to twenty [president
 Vice-pres'ident, *s.* the next in rank to the
 Vicero'y, *s.* one who governs a tributary
 kingdom with regal authority
 Vicero'yalty, *s.* dignity of a vicero'y
 Vicero'yship, *s.* office of a vicero'y
 Vice-versa, *ad.* [Lat.] conversely
 Vic'inage, *s.* neighbourhood; places imme-
 diately adjoining
 Vic'inal, Vic'ine, *a.* near, adjoining to
 Vicinity, *s.* neighbourhood, nearness
 Vic'ious, *a.* addicted to vice, wicked, base
 Vic'iously, *ad.* corruptly; sinfully
 Vic'iousness, Vic'tiousness, *s.* corruptness
 Vic'situde, *s.* a change, revolution
 Vicissitu'dinary, *a.* regularly changing
 Vicount'iel, *a.* pertaining to the sheriff
 Vic'tim, *s.* a sacrifice; something destroyed
 Vic'timate, Vic'timize, *v. a.* to offer in sacri-
 fice
 Vic'tor, *s.* a conqueror, a vanquisher [see
 Victo'rious, *a.* conquering, vanquishing;
 having obtained conquest
 Victo'riously, *ad.* with conquest, success-
 fully, triumphantly [being victorious
 Victo'riousness, *s.* the state or quality of
 Victory, *s.* conquest, success, triumph
 Vic'tress, Vic'toress, Vic'trice, *s.* a female
 that conquers
 Vic'tual, *v. a.* to provide with food
 Vic'tualer, *s.* a provider of victuals, &c.
 Vic'tualling, *s.* a storing with provisions
 Vic'tualling-house, *s.* the place where pro-
 vision is made to eat
 Vic'tuals, *s.* provision of food, meat, stores
 Videlicet, *ad.* to wit; namely. Generally
 written viz.
 Vid'ual, *a.* belonging to a widow
 Vidu'ity, *s.* widowhood
 Vie, *v. n.* to contend, contest, strive with
 Vie'lear, *s.* a species of fly in Surinam
 View, *v. a.* to survey, to examine, to see
 View, *s.* a prospect, sight, show, survey
 View'er, *s.* one who views
 View'ing, *s.* the act of beholding
 View'less, *a.* not discernible by the sight
 View'ly, *a.* slightly; striking to the view
 Vigesima'tion, *s.* the act of putting to death
 every twentieth man
 Vig'il, *s.* the eve of a holyday; watch
 Vig'ilance, Vig'ilancy, *s.* watchfulness
 Vig'ilant, *a.* watchful, circumspect, diligent
 Vig'ilantly, *ad.* watchfully; attentively
 Vignett'e, *s.* a picture of leaves and flowers;
 a drawing without boundary lines
 Vig'orous, *a.* full of strength and life

VOWS MADE IN STORMS ARE FORGOTTEN IN CALMS.

Vig'orously, *ad.* with force; forcibly
 Vig'orousness, *s.* the quality of possessing active strength
 Vig'our, *s.* force, strength, energy, efficacy
 Vile, *a.* sordid, wicked, worthless, mean
 Vilely, *ad.* shamefully, meanly, basely
 Vileness, *s.* baseness; despicableness
 Vilification, *s.* the act of vilifying
 Vilifier, *s.* one that vilifies
 Vilify, *v. a.* to debase, to defame, to abuse
 Vilipend, *v. a.* to treat with contempt
 Vill, Vil'la, *s.* a country seat, a village
 Village, *s.* a small collection of houses
 Villager, *s.* an inhabitant of a village
 Villagery, *s.* district of villages
 Villain, *s.* a wicked wretch; a servant
 Villainage, *s.* base servitude; infamy
 Villanize, *v. a.* to debase; to degrade
 Villanizer, *s.* one who degrades
 Villanous, *s.* base, vile, wicked, sorry
 Villanously, *ad.* wickedly, basely
 Villanousness, *s.* baseness; wickedness
 Villany, Villainy, *s.* wickedness, baseness
 Villatic, *a.* belonging to villages [crime
 Villenage, *s.* a tenure of lands and tenements by base services
 Vilous, *a.* shaggy, rough, hairy
 Viminal, *a.* producing twigs fit to bind with
 Vimin'coos, *a.* made of or like twigs
 Vineaceous, *a.* belonging to wine and grapes
 Vineable, *a.* conquerable, tameable
 Vineableness, *s.* liability to be overcome
 Vine'ture, *s.* a binding
 Vindemia'l, *a.* belonging to a vintage
 Vindemia'te, *v. n.* to gather the vintage
 Vindemia'tion, *s.* grape-gathering [cable
 Vindicability, *s.* the quality of being vindicated
 Vindicable, *a.* that may be vindicated
 Vindicat'e, *v. a.* to justify, revenge, clear
 Vindicat'ion, *s.* a defence, justification
 Vindicat'ive, *a.* revengeful, malicious
 Vindicat'or, *s.* one who vindicates
 Vindicat'ory, *a.* defensory; justificatory
 Vindic'tive, *a.* revengeful, given to revenge
 Vindic'tively, *ad.* revengefully
 Vindic'tiveness, *s.* a revengeful temper
 Vine, *s.* the name of a tree bearing grapes
 Vined, *a.* having leaves like those of the vine
 Vine-dresser, *s.* one who dresses, prunes, &c., vines [vines
 Vine-fretter, *s.* a small insect that injures
 Vine'gar, *s.* eager wine; anything sour
 Vine-grub, *s.* a little insect infesting vines
 Vine'ry, *s.* a place where grapes are raised by artificial heat
 Vineyard, *s.* a ground planted with vines
 Vinification, *s.* process of wine-making
 Vin'icwed, Vin'ny, *a.* mouldy; musty
 Vin'newedness, *s.* state of being vinnewed
 Vinolency, *s.* drunkenness
 Vinolent, *a.* given to wine
 Vinosity, *s.* quality of being vinous
 Vinous, *a.* having the quality of wine
 Vin'tage, *s.* the time of making wine
 Vin'tager, *s.* one who gathers the vintage
 Vin'tner, *s.* one who sells wine, &c.
 Vin'try, *s.* the place for selling wine
 Viny, *a.* producing grapes
 Viol, *s.* a stringed musical instrument
 Violable, *a.* that may be violated or hurt
 Viola'ceous, *a.* re-embled or like violets
 Violate, *v. a.* to injure, infringe, ravish
 Violat'ion, *s.* infringement; a deflowering
 Violator, *s.* one who injures or infringes something sacred; a ravisher
 Violence, *s.* force, outrage, injury

Violent, *a.* forcible, extorted, outrageous
 Violently, *ad.* forcibly; vehemently
 Violet, *s.* the name of a sweet flower
 Violin, *s.* a fiddle, a musical instrument
 Violinist, *s.* a player on the violin
 Violist, *s.* a player on the viol or violin
 Violoncel'lo, *s.* a musical instrument
 Violon'no, *s.* a double-bass; a deep-toned instrument
 Vip'er, *s.* a serpent; a mischievous person
 Vip'erine, *a.* belonging to a viper
 Vip'erous, *a.* having the qualities of a viper
 Vira'go, *s.* a bold resolute woman
 Vir'elay, *s.* (to France) a kind of roundelay
 Vir'ent, *a.* green; not faded [wand
 Vir'gate, *a.* having the shape of a rod or
 Virge, *s.* a dean's mace, wand, rod
 Vir'ger, Ver'ger, *s.* the officer that carries the mace before the dean [poet
 Virgilian, *a.* pertaining to Virgil, the Roman
 Vir'gin, *s.* a maid, a woman not a mother
 Vir'gin, *a.* befitting a virgin; maidenly
 Vir'ginal, *s.* a stringed musical instrument
 Vir'ginal, *a.* maiden, pertaining to a virgin
 Vir'ginity, *s.* maidenhood, purity [matis
 Vir'gin's-bower, *s.* a plant of the genus Cle-
 Vir'go, *s.* the sixth sign in the zodiac
 Vir'idity, *s.* greenness; immaturity
 Vir'ile, *a.* manly, bold, courageous
 Vir'ility, *s.* character of manhood; the power of procreating the species
 Vir'to, *s.* [Ital.] a love of the fine arts
 Vir'tual, *a.* effectual; powerful; prevalent
 Vir'tuality, *s.* efficacy
 Vir'tually, *ad.* effectually, not formally
 Vir'tuate, *v. a.* to make efficacious
 Vir'tue, *s.* moral goodness, valour, efficacy
 Vir'tueless, *a.* not having efficacy
 Vir'tuous, *s.* one skilled in curiosities, &c.
 Vir'tuousship, *s.* the pursuits of a virtuous
 Vir'tuous, *a.* morally good, efficacious, devout, chaste, modest
 Vir'tuously, *ad.* in a virtuous manner
 Vir'ulency, *s.* poison, venom, malignity, acrimony of temper, bitterness
 Vir'ulent, *a.* malignant, venomous
 Vir'ulently, *ad.* malignantly; with bitterness
 Vir'us, *s.* the foul matter of an ulcer; poison
 Vis'age, *s.* the face, countenance, look
 Vis'aged, *a.* having a face or visage
 Vis'ard, *s.* a mask
 Vis-a-vis, *s.* [viz-a-ve': Fr.] a carriage that holds two persons sitting face to face
 Vis'cera, *s.* the bowels
 Vis'ceral, *a.* feeling; pertaining to the bowels
 Vis'cerate, *v. a.* to take out of the bowels
 Vis'cid, *a.* glutinous; tenacious
 Viscid'ity, *s.* glutinousness; tenacity
 Viscosity, Viscousness, *s.* viscosity; tenacity
 Vis'count, *s.* degree of nobility next an earl
 Vis'countess, *s.* the lady of a viscount
 Vis'countship, *s.* the office of a viscount
 Vis'cous, *a.* clammy, glutinous, ropy, sticky
 Vis'cus, *s.* one of the viscera
 Vis'h'nu, *s.* a chief deity of the Hindoos
 Vis'ibility, Vis'ibleness, *s.* a visible state
 Vis'ible, *a.* apparent, open, conspicuous
 Vis'ibly, *ad.* openly, conspicuous, clearly
 Vis'ion, *s.* a sight, a dream, a phantom
 Vis'ional, *a.* pertaining to a vision
 Vis'ionary, *a.* imaginary, seen in a dream
 Vis'ionary, *s.* one disturbed in thought
 Vis'it, *s.* the act of going to see another
 Vis'it, *v. a.* to go to see; to send good or evil
 Vis'itable, *a.* liable to be visited
 Vis'itant, *s.* one who visits another

Visitation, *s.* a judicial visit; the act of visiting; a judgment from heaven
 Visitation, *a.* belonging to a visitor
 Visitor, *s.* one who visits a neighbour or friend; an occasional judge
 Visiting, *s.* visitation; act of visiting
 Visive, *a.* belonging to the power of seeing
 Visor, *s.* a mask, disguise, concealment
 Visored, *a.* naked; wearing a visor
 Vista, *s.* a long view or prospect between two rows of trees; an avenue
 Visual, *a.* used in sight, exercising sight
 Vital, *a.* necessary to life, essential
 Vitality, *s.* the power of subsisting in life
 Vitalize, *v. a.* to give life
 Vitally, *ad.* in such a manner as to give life
 Vitals, *s. pl.* parts essential to life; essence
 Vitellary, *s.* the place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white
 Vitiate, *v. a.* to deprave, spoil, corrupt
 Vitiation, *s.* deprivation, corruption
 Vitifigo, *s.* leprosy
 Vitifigate, *v. n.* to contend in law litigiously
 Vitifigation, *s.* contention; litigation
 Vitiosity, *s.* depravity; corruption [tricity
 Vitreo-electric, *a.* containing positive electric
 Vitreous, *a.* glassy, resembling glass
 Vitreousness, *s.* resemblance of glass
 Vitrescence, *s.* susceptibility of being formed into glass
 Vitrescent, *a.* tending to become glass
 Vitrescible, *a.* that can be vitrified
 Vitrifiable, *a.* capable of being made into glass
 Vitrifiable, *a.* convertible into glass
 Vitrificate, *v. a.* to change into glass
 Vitrification, *s.* the act of changing into glass
 Vitriform, *a.* resembling glass
 Vitrify, *v.* to change into or become glass
 Vitriol, *s.* a kind of mineral salt
 Vitriolate, *a.* impregnated with vitriol
 Vitriolation, Vitriolization, *s.* the act of converting into vitriol
 Vitriolic, *a.* containing or resembling vitriol
 Vituline, *a.* belonging to a calf, or to veal
 Vituperable, *a.* blameworthy
 Vituperate, *v. a.* to censure, to blame
 Vituperation, *s.* blame; censure
 Vituperative, *a.* containing censure
 Vivaacious, *a.* sprightly, gay, active
 Vivaaciousness, *s.* liveliness; sprightliness
 Vivaacity, *s.* sprightliness, liveliness
 Vivary, *s.* any place where living creatures are kept; a park, fish-pond, &c.
 Vivency, *s.* manner of supporting life
 Vives, *s.* a distemper among horses
 Vivianite, *s.* a varicoloured phosphate of iron
 Vivid, *a.* quick, active, lively, sprightly
 Vividly, *ad.* with life, with quickness
 Vividness, *s.* life; vigour; quickness
 Vivify, *v.* giving life, making alive
 Vivificate, *v. a.* to make alive; to animate
 Vivification, *s.* the act of giving life
 Vivificative, *a.* able to animate
 Vivify, *v. a.* to make alive, to animate
 Viviparous, *a.* bringing the young alive
 Vixen, *s.* a she-fox; a scolding woman
 Vixenly, *a.* like a vixen
 Viz. [See Videlicet.]
 Vizard, *s.* a mask to cover the face
 Vizard, *v. a.* to mask; to disguise
 Vizier, *s.* the Turkish prime minister
 Vocabulary, *s.* a small dictionary or lexicon
 Vocal, *s.* (among the Romanists) one who has a right to vote in certain elections
 Vocal, *a.* of or belonging to the voice
 Vocalist, *s.* a singer

Vocality, *s.* power of utterance
 Vocalize, *v. a.* to form into voice
 Vocally, *ad.* articulately; in words
 Vocation, *s.* a summons; employment
 Vocative, *s.* the case of nouns in grammar used in calling or speaking to
 Vociferate, *v. n.* to clamour; to exclaim
 Vociferation, *s.* clamour; outcry
 Vociferous, *a.* clamorous, noisy, loud
 Vogue, *s.* fashion, mode; esteem, repute
 Voice, *s.* a vote; suffrage; sound emitted by the mouth; opinion expressed
 Voice, *v.* to murmur; to give utterance
 Voiced, *a.* furnished with a voice
 Voiceless, *a.* having no voice
 Void, *a.* empty, vain; null; unoccupied
 Void, *s.* an empty space, emptiness
 Void, *v. a.* to quit; emit; evacuate; annul
 Voidable, *a.* such as may be annulled
 Voidance, *s.* the act of emptying [table
 Voider, *s.* a basket to convey the orts from
 Voidness, *s.* emptiness; nullity [carriage
 Voiture, *s.* [Fr.] carriage; transportation by
 Volacious, *a.* apt or fit to fly
 Volant, *a.* flying, active, nimble, passing through the air
 Volatile, *a.* flying; fleeting; inconstant
 Volatile, *a.* dying; evaporating; lively
 Volatileness, Volatility, *s.* the quality of flying away by evaporation; liveliness
 Volatilization, *s.* the act of making volatile
 Volatilize, *v. a.* to subtilize to the highest degree
 Volcanic, *a.* produced by a volcano [gree
 Volcanist, *s.* one versed in the history of volcanoes
 Volcanite, *s.* a mineral, also called augite
 Volcanity, *s.* the state of being volcanic
 Volcanization, *s.* the process of undergoing volcanic heat
 Volcanize, *v. a.* to subject to the influence of subterraneous fire
 Volcano, *s.* a burning mountain that emits flames, stones, &c.
 Vole, *s.* a deal at quadrille that draws the whole tricks to one party
 Volery, Volary, *s.* a flight of birds
 Volitate, *v. n.* to flutter
 Volitation, *s.* the act and power of flying
 Volition, *s.* the act of willing or determining any particular action by choice
 Volitive, *a.* having the power to will
 Volley, *s.* a burst of shot from many guns
 Volley, *v. n.* to throw out with force
 Volled, *a.* discharged with a volley
 Volt, *s.* a certain tread of a horse; a round
 Voltaism, *s.* a particular branch of electrical science
 Volubilate, Volubility, *a.* (In botany) climbing round another body
 Volubility, *s.* fluency of speech; mutability
 Voluble, *a.* fluent in words; active, nimble
 Volubly, *ad.* in a voluble manner
 Volume, *s.* a book; any compact matter
 Volumed, *a.* having the form of a volume or roll
 Voluminous, *a.* consisting of many volumes
 Voluminously, *ad.* in many volumes or books
 Voluminousness, *s.* state of being voluminous
 Volunist, *s.* one who writes a volume
 Voluntarily, *ad.* of one's own accord
 Voluntariness, *s.* state of being voluntary
 Voluntary, *s.* music played at will without any settled rule; a volunteer
 Voluntary, *a.* acting by choice, willing
 Volunteer, *s.* a soldier of his own accord
 Volunteer, *v. n.* to enlist for a soldier

Volupt'able, *a.* delightful, ple-a-nt
 Volupt'uary, *s.* one given up to luxury
 Volupt'uous, *a.* luxurious, extravagant
 Volupt'uously, *ad.* luxuriously
 Volupt'uousness, *s.* luxuriousness
 Voluta'tion, *s.* wallowing; rolling
 Volu'te, *s.* that part of the capitals of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, which represents the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines
 Vol'u'tile, *s.* a petrified shell of the genus Volu'tion, *s.* a spiral turn [Voluta
 Vol'vic, *a.* denoting a species of stone or lava
 Vom'ica, *s.* an encysted ulcer in the lungs
 Vom'it, *v. a.* to cast out of the stomach
 Vom'it, *s.* a medicine to cause to vomit
 Vom'iting, *s.* the act of ejecting from the mouth, or from a deep hollow
 Vom'ition, *s.* the act or power of vomiting
 Vom'itive, Vom'itory, *a.* causing vomits
 Vom'itory, *s.* a door; an emetic
 Vor'a'cious, *a.* ravenous, greedy to eat
 Vor'a'ciously, *ad.* greedily; ravenously
 Vor'a'ciousness, Vor'a'city, *s.* greediness
 Vor'a'ginous, *a.* full of gulfs
 Vor'tex, *s.* a whirlpool; a whirlwind
 Vor'tical, *a.* having a whirling motion
 Vo'tal, *a.* appertaining to a vote
 Vo'tress, Vo'tress, *s.* a female votary
 Vo'tary, *s.* one devoted to any service, &c.
 Vo'tary, *a.* consequent to a vow
 Vote, *s.* suffrage; elective privilege
 Vote, *v. a.* to choose or give by vote
 Vo'ter, *s.* one who has a right to vote
 Vo'tive, *a.* given or done by vow; vowed
 Vouch, *v.* to bear witness, to attest; to warrant; to maintain; to appear as a witness to give testimony
 Vouch, *s.* a warrant, attestation
 Vouch'er, *s.* who or what witnesseth
 Vouchsafe, *v.* to condescend, to grant
 Vouchsafe'ment, *s.* grant; condescension
 Vow, *s.* a solemn and religious promise
 Vow, *v.* to make a vow; to protest
 Vowel, *s.* a letter utterable by itself
 Vow'led, *a.* furnished with vowels
 Vow'er, *s.* one who makes a vow
 Voy'age, *s.* a journey by sea; a course
 Voy'age, *v. a.* to travel by sea
 Voy'ager, *s.* one who travels by sea
 Vul'gar, *a.* mean, low, common, ordinary
 Vul'gar, *s.* the common or lower people
 Vul'garism, *s.* meanness; vulgarity
 Vul'garly, *s.* meanness; rudeness
 Vul'garize, *v. a.* to render mean or vulgar
 Vul'garly, *ad.* among the common people
 Vul'gate, *s.* a Latin version of the Bible authorized by the church of Rome
 Vu'gate, *a.* belonging to a noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament
 Vul'nerable, *a.* that may be wounded
 Vul'nerary, *a.* useful in curing wounds
 Vul'nerate, *v. a.* to wound; to hurt
 Vul'neration, *s.* act of wounding
 Vul'nerose, *a.* full of wounds
 Vul'nif'ic, *a.* causing wounds
 Vul'pine, *a.* belonging to a fox, crafty
 Vul'pinite, *s.* a massive mineral of a grayish white colour
 Vul'sion, *s.* the act of pulling
 Vul'ture, *s.* the name of a bird of prey
 Vul'turine, *a.* belonging to a vulture
 Vul'turous, *a.* like a vulture; voracious

W.

W IS a letter, of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages. It is sometimes used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *riens*, *strivs*. The sound of *w* consonant is uniform [lotter
 Wab'ble, *v. n.* to move from side to side; to Wab'blingly, *ad.* totteringly
 Wack'e, Wack'y, *s.* a kind of rock nearly allied to basalt [ganese
 Wad, Wadd, *s.* a species of the ore of man-
 Wad, *s.* a bundle of straw or other loose matter thrust close together
 Wad'ded, *a.* formed into a wad or mass
 Wad'ding, *s.* a kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which garments are sometimes stuffed out or wad'ded
 Wad'dle, *v. n.* to walk like a duck
 Wad'dlingly, *ad.* with a vacillating gait
 Wade, *v. n.* to walk through water, &c.
 Wad'sett, *s.* a kind of ancient tenure of land in the Highlands of Scotland
 Wa'fer, *v. a.* to seal or close with a wafer
 Wa'fer, *s.* a thin dried paste for several uses
 Waf'le, *s.* a kind of thin cake baked hard and rolled
 Waf'le-irons, *s.* an utensil for baking waff-
 Waft, *s.* a floating body
 Waft, *v.* to beckon; to carry over; to float
 Waftage, *s.* a carriage by water or air
 Waft'er, *s.* he or that which wafts
 Waft'ure, *s.* the act of waiving or floating
 Wag, *v. a.* to be quick in ludicrous motion
 Wag, *s.* a merry droll fellow, a low wit
 Wage, *v. a.* to attempt; to engage in
 Wa'ger, *s.* a bet—*v. a.* to offer a wager
 Wa'ges, *s.* hire or reward given for service
 Wag'gel, Wag'el, *s.* the martinazzo, a species of sea-gull
 Wag'gery, *s.* wantonness, merry pranks
 Wag'gish, *a.* frolicsome, sportive, merry
 Wag'gishly, *ad.* in a wag'gish manner
 Wag'gishness, *s.* merry mischief
 Wag'gle, *v. n.* to move from side to side
 Wagon, *s.* a four-wheeled carriage for the conveyance of heavy goods
 Wag'onage, *s.* the money paid for carriage in a wagon
 Wa'goner, *s.* one who drives a wagon
 Wag'tail, *s.* the name of a small bird
 Waif, *s.* goods found and not claimed
 Waif, *v.* to lament, to bewail, to grieve
 Waif, Waif'ing, *s.* lamentation, grief
 Waif'ul, *a.* mournful, sorrowful
 Wain, *s.* a sort of cart or wagon [a wagon
 Wain-rope, *s.* a rope for binding a load on
 Wain'scot, *s.* a boarded lining for rooms
 Wain'scot, *v. a.* to line walls with boards
 Waist, *s.* the middle part of the body
 Waist-band, *s.* that part of the breeches which encircles the waist
 Waist-coat, *s.* a part of a man's dress
 Wait, *v.* to expect, attend, stay, watch
 Wait, *s.* ambush; as, to lie in wait
 Wait'er, *s.* an attendant, one in waiting
 Wait'ing, *part. a.* attending, staying for
 Wait'ing-maid, Wait'ing-woman, *s.* a female servant who waits on a lady
 Waits, *s.* nocturnal itinerant musicians
 Waive, *v. a.* to pass, to refuse to accept
 Waive, *s.* a woman put out of the protection of the law

WITHOUT PRUDENCE NONE CAN BE RICH; AND WITH IT, FEW WOULD BE POOR.

WHEN PASSION ENTERS IN AT THE FOREGATE, WISDOM GOES OUT AT THE POSTERN.

[WAP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WAR

Waiver, *s.* a refusal to accept
 Wa'iwode, *s.* the governor of a Turkish province or town
 Wake, *v.* to watch; to rouse from sleep
 Wake, *s.* a watch; merriment; track
 Wa'keful, *a.* not sleeping, watchful [ness
 Wa'kefully, *ad.* with watching or sleepless-
 Wa'kefulness, *s.* forbearance of sleep
 Wa'ken, *v.* to wake, to rouse from sleep
 Wa'ker, *s.* one who rouses from sleep
 Wa'ke-robin, *s.* a plant of the genus *Arum*
 Wake, *s.* a rising part in cloth, &c.; the
 outer timber in the sides of a ship [of knot
 Wa'teknot, Wa'lknot, *s.* an intricate kind
 Walk, *v.* to go on foot, to pass, to travel
 Walk, *s.* the act of walking, gait; a path
 Walker, *s.* one that walks; an officer
 Walking, *s.* the act of moving on the feet
 with a slow pace
 Walk'ing-stick, *s.* a staff to walk with
 Walk'-mill, *s.* a fulling-mill
 Wall, *s.* a partition of brick or stone, &c.
 Wall, *v. a.* to enclose with a wall [Certhia
 Wall'-creeper, *s.* a small bird of the genus
 Wall'-cress, *s.* a plant of the genus *Arabis*
 Wall'erite, *s.* a mineral or variety of clay
 Wall'et, *s.* a bag, knapsack, double pouch
 Wall'-eye, *s.* an eye variegated with white
 Wall'-eyed, *a.* having white eyes
 Wall'-flower, *s.* a species of gilliflower
 Wall'-fruit, *s.* fruit, which to be ripened should
 be planted against a wall [walls
 Wall'ing, *s.* walls in general; materials for
 Wal'lop, *v. n.* to boil, to boil violently
 Wall'-louse, *s.* an insect or small bug
 Wal'low, *s.* a kind of rolling walk
 Wal'low, *v. n.* to roll in the mire, &c.
 Wal'flower, *s.* one who rolls himself in mire
 Wall'-ple, *s.* a plant, a species of *Asplenium*
 Wall'-spring, *s.* a spring of water issuing
 from stratified rocks
 Wall'wort, *s.* a plant; dwarf-elder
 Wal'nut, *s.* a large kind of nut [morse
 Wal'rus, Wal'ron, *s.* the sea-horse; the
 Waltz, *s.* an attitudinizing dance
 Wan'ble, *v. n.* to roll with sickness
 Wan'pee, *s.* a plant; a species of *Arum*
 Wan'puni, *s.* a kind of shell, used as money
 by the native North-American Indians
 Wan, *a.* pale, sickly, languid of look
 Wand, *s.* a small stick, a long slender staff
 Wan'der, *v.* to rove, to go astray, to ramble
 Wan'derer, *s.* a rover, rambler, traveller
 Wan'dering, *s.* uncertain peregrination
 Wan'deringly, *ad.* in a wan-dering manner
 Wanderer, *s.* a baboon of Ceylon
 Wane, *s.* decrease of the moon; decline
 Wane, *v. n.* to diminish, to decrease
 Wan'y, *ad.* in a pale manner; palely
 Wan'ness, *s.* paleness; a sickly hue
 Wan'ish, *a.* of a pale or wan hue
 Want, *v.* to be without, to need; to fall
 Want, *s.* lack, need, deficiency; poverty
 Want'age, *s.* deficiency; that which is wanted
 Want'ed, *pa.* needed; desired
 Want'ing, *a.* absent; deficient
 Want'less, *a.* having no want; abundant
 Wan'ton, *s.* a strumpet, a lascivious person
 Wan'ton, *v. n.* to play lasciviously; to revel
 Wan'ton, *a.* licentious, sportive, jocund
 Wan'tonize, *v. n.* to behave wantonly
 Wan'tonly, *ad.* in a lascivious manner
 Wan'tonness, *s.* lasciviousness; frolic
 Wan'ty, *s.* a surcingle; a leathern girth
 Wa'p'acut, *s.* the spotted owl
 Wa'ped, *a.* dejected, crushed, borne down

Wa'pentake, *s.* a division of a county, the
 same as a hundred
 Wappe, *s.* a kind of house-dog
 Wap'per, *s.* a kind of fish
 War, *s.* hostility, fighting, combat
 War, *v. n.* to make or carry on war
 War'beaten, *a.* worn down in war
 War'ble, *v.* to quaver any sound; to sing
 War'bler, *s.* a songster, a singing bird
 War'bles, *s. pl.* sorts of tumours on horses
 Warb'ling, *a.* filled with musical notes—*s.*
 the act of modulating notes
 Ward, *s.* a garrison; district of a town;
 custody; one under a guardian, &c.
 Ward, *v.* to act on the defensive; guard
 War'den, *s.* a head officer; guardian
 Wardenship, *s.* office of a warden
 War'der, *s.* a keeper, guard, beadle
 Ward'note, *s.* a ward-meeting
 Ward'robe, *s.* a place where apparel is kept
 Ward'room, *s.* the officers' room on board
 Ward'ship, *s.* guardianship; pupillage [ship
 Ward'stall, *s.* a constable's stall
 Wa'reful, *a.* cautious; timorously prudent
 Wa'refulness, *s.* cautiousness
 Wa'rehouse, *s.* a house for merchandise
 Wa'rehouse, *v. a.* to deposit in a warehouse
 Wa'rehouseman, *s.* a man who has the charge
 of a warehouse; one who sells goods whole-
 Wa'reless, *a.* incautious; unwary [sale
 Wa'res, *s. pl.* goods or property to be sold
 Wa'fare, *s.* military service and life
 Wa'fare, *v. n.* to lead a military life
 Wa'fiable, *a.* fit for war, military
 Wa'hoop, *s.* the savage yell of war
 Wa'horse, *s.* a horse trained for war
 Wa'rily, *ad.* cautiously, with timorous pruden-
 ce, with wise forethought
 Wa'rine, *s.* a species of monkey of S. America
 Wa'rinness, *s.* caution; prudent forethought
 Wa'rlike, *a.* military, fit for war
 Wa'rlikeness, *s.* warlike disposition
 Wa'rlock, Wa'rlock, *s.* a male witch, a
 wizard, one conversant with spirits
 Warm, *a.* a little hot, zealous, furious
 Warm, *v. a.* to heat moderately
 Warm'ing-pan, *s.* a pan to warm a bed
 Warm'ing-stone, *s.* a stone dug in Cornwall
 that retains heat
 Warm'y, *ad.* with gentle heat; eagerly
 Warmth, *s.* gentle heat, zeal, passion
 Warn, *v. a.* to caution, give notice, tell
 Warn'er, *s.* an admonisher
 Warn'ing, *s.* previous notice, a caution
 War'-office, *s.* the office in which the mili-
 tary affairs of a country are conducted
 Warp, *s.* the thread that crosses the woof
 Warp, *v.* to turn; to contract; to shrivel
 Warp'ing, *s.* act of turning aside from the
 true direction
 War'-proof, *s.* valour known by proof
 War'rant, *s.* a writ of caption; authority
 War'rant, *v. n.* to justify; authorize; attest
 War'rantable, *a.* justifiable, defensible
 War'rantableness, *a.* justifiableness
 War'rantably, *ad.* justifiably, properly
 Warrantee, *s.* the person to whom a warranty
 is granted
 War'raunter, *s.* one who gives authority
 Warrantor, *s.* one who grants a warranty
 War'ranty, *s.* a deed of security for the per-
 formance of a contract; authority
 War'ren, *s.* a park or enclosure for rabbits
 War'rener, *s.* a keeper of a warren
 War'rior, *s.* a soldier, a military man
 War'riress, *s.* a female warrior

WE ARE NEVER SO UNFORTUNATE OR SO UNHAPPY AS WE THINK OURSELVES.

WHEN MEN SPEAK ILL OF YOU, LIVE SO AS NOBODY WILL BELIEVE THEM.

[WAT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WAY

WITHOUT INNOCENCE, BEAUTY IS UNLOVELY, AND QUALITY CONTEMPTIBLE.

WHOEVER SECRETLY ENVIES ANOTHER, ALLOWS THAT PERSON'S SUPERLORITY.

Wart, *s.* a small protuberance on the flesh
 Warred, *a.* (in botany) having little knobs on the surface
 Wart'y, *a.* like or grown over with warts
 War-worn, *a.* worn with war, battered
 War'y, *a.* cautious, scrupulous, nice
 Was, *v. n.* (*preterite of be*) did exist
 Wash, *v. a.* to cleanse with water
 Wash, *s.* the act of washing linen; dish-water, &c. given to hogs; a watery place
 Wash-ball, *s.* a ball made of soap, &c.
 Wash-board, *s.* a board fixed on the side of a vessel to prevent the sea breaking over
 Washer, *s.* one who washes [clothes
 Washerwoman, *s.* a woman that washes
 Washing, *s.* the act of cleansing with water
 Wash-pot, *s.* a vessel to wash in
 Wash-tub, *s.* the vessel in which clothes are washed
 Wash'y, *a.* watery, damp; weak [washed
 Wasp, *s.* a brisk stinging insect like a bee
 Wasp-fly, *s.* a species of fly resembling a wasp
 Wasp'ish, *a.* peevish, cross, touchy, fretful
 Wasp'ishly, *ad.* peevishly
 Wasp'ishness, *s.* peevishness; irritability
 Was'sail, *s.* drink made of roasted apples, sugar, and ale; a drunken bout
 Was'sail, *v. n.* to frolic; to tope
 Was'sailer, *s.* a toper, a drunkard
 Waste, *v.* to diminish; spend; dwindle
 Waste, *a.* desolate, uncultivated, ruined
 Waste, *s.* a desolated uncultivated ground
 Waste'ful, *a.* destructive, lavish, prodigal
 Waste'fully, *ad.* with dissolute consumption
 Waste'fulness, *s.* prodigality
 Waste-gate, *s.* a gate to let the water of a pond pass off when not wanted
 Was'tel, *s.* a particular sort of bread
 Was'teness, *s.* a desolate state
 Wa'ste-weir, *s.* an overflow for the superfluous water of a canal
 Watch, *s.* a night-guard; a pocket-clock; the time a seaman, &c. is upon guard
 Watch, *v.* to keep guard, to observe
 Watch'er, *s.* a diligent overlooker or observer
 Watch'et, *a.* blue, pale or light blue
 Watch'ful, *a.* attentive, careful, vigilant
 Watch'fully, *ad.* vigilantly; cautiously
 Watch'fulness, *s.* vigilance; heed
 Watch-glass, *s.* a concavo-convex glass for covering the face of a watch
 Watch-house, *s.* a place where the night-watch is set; a place of confinement
 Watch'ing, *s.* wakefulness; inability to sleep
 Watch'maker, *s.* one who makes watches
 Watch'man, *s.* a night-guard; a sentinel
 Watch'tower, *s.* a tower on which a sentinel is placed for the sake of observation
 Watch'word, *s.* a sentinel's night-word
 Water, *s.* one of the elements; urine; lustre of a diamond; gloss on died silk
 Water, *v.* to supply with water; to take in water; to shed moisture; to irrigate
 Water'age, *s.* money paid for a journey taken by water or for water-carriage
 Water-bearer, *s.* the sign Aquarius of the Zodiac
 Water-bellows, *s.* a machine for blowing a furnace with the aid of water
 Water-calamin't, *s.* a species of insect
 Water-carriage, *s.* conveyance by water
 Water-cart, *s.* a cart of water used in sprinkling the ground [by water
 Water-clock, *s.* a machine regulating time
 Water-colour, *s.* a colour of a soft consistency used with gum-water
 Watercourse, *s.* a channel for water

Watercress, *s.* a plant used as a salad
 Water-engine, *s.* an engine moved by water
 Waterfall, *s.* a cascade, a cataract
 Water-flag, *s.* the water lily flower de luce
 Water-fly, *s.* an insect seen on the water
 Waterfowl, *s.* a fowl that swims in the water, and lives or breeds near it
 Water-fox, *s.* a name of the carp
 Water-furrow, *s.* a deep furrow for carrying off water
 Water-gall, *s.* a cavity in the earth made by a torrent of water [water
 Water-god, *s.* a deity that presides over the
 Water-gruel, *s.* food of oatmeal and water
 Water-guage, *s.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of water
 Water-hen, *s.* an aquatic fowl
 Water-hog, *s.* a quadruped of S. America
 Wateriness, *s.* humidity; moisture
 Watering, *s.* the act of overflowing or sprinkling with water
 Watering-place, *s.* a town or village, usually on the sea-coast, noted, at certain seasons, for a numerous resort of persons
 Watering-trough, *s.* a trough in which cattle
 Water'ish, *a.* resembling water; moist [drink
 Water'ishness, *s.* resemblance of water
 Water'itly, *a.* a plant
 Water-logged, *a.* applied to a ship, when her hold is nearly filled with water
 Waterman, *s.* a boatman, a ferryman
 Watermark, *s.* the highest mark to which a flood rises; the lines formed on a sheet of paper at the time it is made
 Watermelon, *s.* a plant
 Watermill, *s.* a mill turned by water
 Waternewt, *s.* an animal of the lizard kind
 Water-ouzel, *s.* a fowl of the genus *Sturax*
 Water-proof, *a.* impervious to water
 Water-rail, *s.* an aquatic fowl [streams
 Water-rat, *s.* a rat living on the banks of
 Water-rocket, *s.* a species of water-cress
 Water-sapphire, *s.* a precious stone [water
 Water-snake, *s.* a snake that frequents the
 Water-spout, *s.* a vertical column of water at sea carried on by the wind
 Water-tight, *a.* that will not admit water
 Water-wheel, *s.* a wheel moved by water
 Water-work, *s.* an hydraulic performance
 Wa't'ry, *a.* thin; abounding with water
 Wa'tle, *v. a.* to bind with twigs; to plait twigs one within another
 Wa'tle, *s.* a hurdle made of willows; one of the barbs of red flesh below a cock's bill
 Waul, *v. n.* to cry as a cat
 Wave, *v.* to move loosely; put off; beckon
 Wave, *s.* a billow at sea; inequality
 Waved, *a.* moved loosely; variegated
 Waveless, *a.* smooth; calm [alumin
 Wa'vellite, *s.* a mineral; a phosphate of
 Wa'ver, *s.* a young slender tree
 Wa'ver, *v. n.* to be unsettled, move loosely
 Wa'verer, *s.* one un-settled and irresolute
 Wa'veringness, *s.* state of wavering
 Wa've-worn, *a.* worn by the waves
 Wa'ving, *s.* the act of moving loosely
 Wa'vy, *a.* rising in waves; undulating
 Wax, *s.* a thick tenacious substance extracted from the honeycomb of bees
 Wax, *v.* to smear with wax; to grow
 Wax-chandler, *s.* a maker of wax candles
 Wax'ed, Wax'en, *a.* made of wax; become bigger; increased
 Wax'work, *s.* figures formed of wax
 Wax'y, *a.* soft like wax; yielding
 Way, *s.* a road, passage; means, method

[WEB]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WEL]

Way-bill, *s.* the inventory of goods or persons conveyed
 Wayfarer, *s.* a passenger, a traveller
 Wayfaring, *a.* travelling, journeying
 Waylay, *v. a.* to beset by ambush
 Waylayer, *s.* one who waits in ambush
 Wayless, *a.* pathless; untracked
 Waymark, *s.* mark to guide in travelling
 Wayward, *a.* froward, unruly; peevish
 Waywardly, *ad.* frowardly; perversely
 Waywardness, *s.* frowardness; perverseness
 Wayweed, *s.* a troublesome perennial weed
 We, *pronoun plural of I*
 Weak, *a.* feeble; pliant; unfortified
 Weakener, *v. a.* to make weak, to enfeeble
 Weakener, *s.* that which makes weak
 Weakening, *a.* having the quality to reduce strength
 Weak-hearted, *a.* having little courage
 Weakling, *s.* a feeble creature
 Weakly, *ad.* feebly; faintly; without strength
 Weakly, *a.* not strong; not healthy
 Weakness, *s.* a defect, feebleness, failing
 Weal, *s.* republic; happiness; prosperity; public interest; mark of a stripe
 Weald, Wald, Walt, *s.* a wood or grove
 Wealsman, *s.* a politician (in contempt)
 Wealth, *s.* riches, money; goods, &c.
 Wealthily, *ad.* richly
 Wealthiness, *s.* riches, abundant possessions
 Wealthy, *a.* opulent, rich, abundant
 Wean, *v. a.* to deprive of the breast, &c.
 Weanling, *s.* a child newly weaned
 Weapon, *s.* an instrument of offence
 Weaponed, *a.* armed for offence
 Weaponless, *a.* having no weapon
 Weap, *v.* to waste; to have on; to hold out
 Wear, *s.* the act of wearing; a dam of water
 Wearable, *a.* that can be worn
 Wearer, *s.* one who wears any thing
 Weariness, *s.* fatigue, lassitude, tediousness
 Wearing, *s.* clothes; the act of wasting
 Wearisome, *a.* tedious, tiresome
 Wearisomely, *ad.* so as to cause weariness
 Wearisomeness, *s.* the quality of tiring; the state of being easily tired
 Weary, *v. a.* to tire, to harass—*a.* tired
 Weasand, Weasom, *s.* the windpipe
 Weasel, *s.* the name of a small animal
 Weasel-coot, *s.* the red headed snew
 Weather, *s.* the state of the air; a storm
 Weather, *v. a.* to pass with difficulty
 Weather-beaten, *a.* grown rough or tarnished, or harassed by bad weather
 Weather-board, *s.* (a naval term) that side of a ship that is to the windward
 Weather-boarding, *s.* boards nailed against a wall
 Weathercock, *s.* a vane on a spire [ther
 Weather-driven, *a.* forced by stress of wea-
 Weather-gauge, *s.* the advantage of the wind; a thing that shows the weather
 Weather-glass, *s.* a barometer
 Weathering, *s.* exposure to the weather
 Weatherproof, *a.* proof against rough weather
 Weather-tide, *s.* the tide that sets against the lee side of a ship
 Weather-wise, *a.* foretelling the weather
 Weave, *v. a.* to form by texture; to insert
 Weaver, *s.* one who weaves cloth
 Weaving, *s.* the art of forming cloth in a loom
 Web, *s.* any thing woven; a film on the eye
 Webbed, *a.* joined by a film
 Webfooted, *a.* palmipedate; having films between the toes, as swans, geese, &c.
 Webster, *s.* a weaver, one who weaves

Wed, *v. a.* to marry, to join in marriage
 Wedded, *a.* married, attached to
 Wedding, *s.* the marriage ceremony
 Wedding-day, *s.* the day of marriage
 Wedge, *s.* a body with a sharp edge
 Wedge, *v. a.* to fasten with wedges [wedge
 Wedge-shaped, *a.* having the shape of a
 Wedlock, *s.* the married state, matrimony
 Wednesday, *s.* the fourth day of the week
 Wee, *a.* little, small, diminutive, puny
 Weed, *s.* a wild herb; a mourning habit
 Weed, *v. a.* to rid of noxious plants
 Weeder, *s.* one who weeds or takes away
 Weeding, *s.* the act of freeing from weeds
 Weedhook, Weeding-hook, *s.* a hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated
 Weedless, *a.* free from weeds
 Weedy, *a.* abounding with weeds
 Week, *s.* the space of seven days
 Week-day, *s.* any day except Sunday
 Weekly, *a.* done, &c. every week
 Weel, *s.* a whirlpool; a kind of trap for fish
 Ween, *v. n.* to think, suppose, imagine
 Weep, *v.* to shed tears, bewail, lament
 Weeper, *s.* a mourner; a white border of linen on the sleeve of a mourning dress
 Weeping, *s.* lamentation
 Weepingly, *ad.* with weeping; in tears
 Weeping-willow, *s.* a willow tree with long slender hanging branches
 Weerish, *a.* insipid; watery; sour; surly
 Weet, *v. n.* to know, to be sensible of
 Weever, *s.* a fish, the sea-dragon
 Weevil, *s.* a grub injurious to corn
 Weft, *s.* a thing woven; the woof of cloth; goods which have no owner; gentle blast
 Weftage, *s.* a texture; the thing woven
 Weigh, *v.* to try the weight of any thing; to leave up; to examine nicely; to judge
 Weigh, Wey, *s.* a measure; weight
 Weighable, *a.* that may be weighed
 Weigh-bridge, *s.* the door on which wagons, &c. rest while their weight is ascertained
 Weigher, *s.* any thing which weighs
 Weighing, *s.* the act of ascertaining weight
 Weighing-machine, *s.* a machine for weighing heavy loads or wheel carriages
 Weighted, *a.* examined by weight, &c.
 Weight, *s.* the heaviness of any thing; importance; mass by which bodies are weighed; gravity; pressure, &c.
 Weightily, *ad.* heavily; ponderously; solidly; importantly
 Weightiness, *s.* heaviness; importance
 Weightless, *a.* light; having no gravity
 Weighty, *a.* heavy; important; strong
 Weird, *a.* fatal; predicting; witchlike
 Weirway, *interj.* expression of grief
 Welcome, *s.* kind reception—*a.* received with gladness—*v. a.* to receive with kindness—*interj.* a salutation to a visitor
 Welcome, *ad.* in a welcome manner
 Welcome, *s.* the act of making welcome; a kind reception; gratefulness
 Welcomer, *s.* one who bids welcome
 Weld, *s.* a dyer's weed for yellow
 Weld, *v. a.* to beat one mass into another
 Welder, *s.* one who welds iron
 Welding-heat, *s.* the heat fit for welding iron bars
 Welfare, *s.* happiness, prosperity, success
 Welkin, *s.* the visible regions of the air
 Well, *s.* a spring, a source; a cavity
 Well, *v. n.* to issue as from a spring
 Well, *a.* not sick; happy; convenient
 Well, *ad.* not amiss; rightly, properly

WRONGS MAY TRY A GOOD MAN, BUT CANNOT IMPRINT ON HIM A FALSE STAMP.

WHAT SCULPTURE IS TO A BLOCK OF MARBLE, EDUCATION IS TO THE MIND.

WHEREVER THERE IS FLATTERY, THERE IS SURE TO BE A FOOL.

Well-*aday*, *interj.* denoting grief, &c.
 Well-being, *s.* prosperity, happiness
 Well-born, *a.* not meanly descended
 Well-bred, *a.* polite, elegant of manners
 Well-disposed, *a.* kind, charitable, good
 Well-doise, *interj.* denoting praise, &c.
 Well-drain, *s.* a drain or vent for water
 Well-favoured, *a.* beautiful, handsome
 Well-grounded, *a.* having a solid foundation
 Well-hole, *s.* the hole in a floor for the stairs
 Well-intentioned, *a.* having upright intention
 Well-mannered, *a.* polite; complaisant [tious
 Well-meaner, *s.* one who means well
 Well-meaning, *a.* having a good intention
 Well-met, *interj.* denoting salutation, &c.
 Well-nigh, *ad.* almost, nearly, adjacent
 Well-set, *a.* well-made; stout-built
 Well-spent, *a.* spent with virtue
 Well-spoken, *a.* speaking gracefully
 Well-spring, *s.* spring, fountain, source
 Wellthought, *a.* opportunely thought of
 Well-water, *s.* water from a well
 Well-willer, *s.* one who means well
 Well-wish, *s.* a wish of happiness, &c.
 Well-wisher, *s.* one who wishes well to an-
 Welsh, *a.* relating to Wales [other
 Welt, *s.* a border; a sledge; an edging
 Welt, *v. a.* to sew any thing with a border
 Welter, *v. n.* to roll in blood, mire, &c.
 Wem, *s.* a spot; scar; fault
 Wemless, *a.* unspotted, innocent
 Wen, *s.* a dangerous fleshy excrescence
 Wench, *s.* a young woman, a strumpet
 Wench, *v. n.* to frequent loose women
 Wench'er, *s.* a follower of loose women
 Wenching, *s.* following of bad women
 Wenchlike, *a.* after the manner of wenches
 Wend, *v. n.* to go; turn round; pass from
 Wen'uy, *a.* having the nature of a wen
 Wer'perite, *s.* a kind of mineral
 Wer'vance, *s.* a West-Indian lord
 West, *s.* the region where the sun sets
 West, *ad.* to the west of any place
 West'ering, *a.* tending towards the west
 West'erly, *a.* towards the west
 West'ern, *a.* westerly, from the west
 West'ward, *ad.* towards the west
 West'wardly, *ad.* with tendency to the west
 Wet, *a.* rainy, moist—*s.* water, rain
 Wet, *v. a.* to moisten; to make to drink
 Wether, *s.* a sheep that is castrated
 Wet'ness, *s.* the state of being wet, rain
 Wet'shod, *a.* wet over the shoes
 Wet'tish, *a.* rather wet, rather moist
 Wex, *v. a.* to grow, increase, grow large
 Wey, *s.* six tods and a half of wool, or five
 quarters of corn
 Whack, *v. a.* to strike hard
 Whale, *s.* the largest of all fish
 Whalebone, *s.* a firm elastic substance taken
 from the upper jaw of the whale
 Wha'ly, *a.* marked with streaks
 Whame, *s.* a species of horse-fly
 Whang, *s.* a thong; a leather thong—*v. n.*
 to beat; to beat with thongs
 Wharf, *s.* a place to land goods at
 Wharf'age, *s.* rates for landing at a wharf
 Wharf'ing, *s.* wharfs in general
 Wharf'inger, *s.* a keeper of a wharf
 What, *pron.* that which; which part
 Whatever, Whatsoever, *pron.* all that
 Wheel, *s.* a pustule; body of matter; insect
 Wheat, *s.* bread-corn. the finest of grains
 Wheat'ear, *s.* the name of a small bird
 Wheat'en, *a.* made of wheat corn
 Wheedle, *v. a.* to entice by soft words

Wheedler, *s.* one who coaxes
 Wheedling, *s.* the act of flattering
 Wheel, *s.* a circular body for various uses,
 that turns round upon an axis; revolution
 Wheel, *v.* to move on wheels; turn round
 Wheelbarrow, *s.* a carriage of one wheel
 Wheel'er, *s.* a maker of wheels
 Wheel'fire, *s.* (In chymistry) the fire round
 the crucible, and not touching it
 Wheel'ing, *s.* the act of conveying on wheels
 Wheelwright, *s.* a maker of wheels
 Wheel'y, *a.* circular; suitable to rotation
 Wheeze, *v. n.* to breathe with a noise
 Wheel, *s.* a protuberance; a shellfish
 Wheel'y, *a.* protuberant; rounded
 Whelm, *v. a.* to cover; turn down; bury
 Whelp, *s.* the young of a dog, lion, &c.
 Whelp, *v. n.* to bring young as beasts
 When, *ad.* at the time that, &c.
 Whence, *ad.* from what place, &c.
 Whencesoever, *ad.* from what place soever
 Whene'er, *ad.* at whatsoever time
 Whensoever, *ad.* at what time soever
 Where, *ad.* at which place, at what place
 Whereabout, *ad.* near what place
 Whereas, *ad.* when on the contrary; at
 which place, the thing being so that
 Whereat, *ad.* at which
 Whereby, *ad.* by which
 Wherefore, *ad.* for what or which rea-
 son
 Wherein, *ad.* in which
 Whereinto, *ad.* into which
 Whereof, *ad.* of which; concerning which
 Whereon, *ad.* on which; on what
 Whereso, *s.* in what place soever
 Wheresoever, *ad.* in what place soever
 Wherethrough, *ad.* through which
 Whereto, *ad.* to which; to what end
 Whereunto, *ad.* to or unto which
 Whereupon, *ad.* on or upon which
 Where'er, *ad.* at whatever place
 Wherewith, *ad.* with which; with what
 Wherewithal, *ad.* with which, with what
 Wher'et, *s.* a box on the ear
 Wher'et, *v. a.* to hurry, to tease, &c.
 Wherry, *s.* a light river boat
 Wherry, *v. a.* to convey over in a boat
 Whet, *v. a.* to sharpen, to edge; to provoke
 Whet, *s.* the act of sharpening
 Whet'er, *ad.* a particle expressing one part
 of a question in opposition to the other
 Whet'er, *pron.* which of the two
 Whet'stone, *s.* a sharpening stone
 Whet'stone slate, Whet'-slate, *s.* novaculite,
 a variety of hard slate
 Whetter, *s.* a sharper of knives, &c.
 Whey, *s.* the serous part of milk
 Whey'y, Whey'ish, *a.* like whey; watery
 Wh'ich, *rel. pron.* that [other
 Which'ever, Whichsoever, *pron.* one or the
 Whiff, *s.* a puff, blast, breath
 Whiff, *v. a.* to emit with whiffs
 Whiffle, *v. a.* to blow away; to scatter
 Whiffle, *s.* anciently a life or small lute
 Whiff'ie, *v. n.* to prevaricate, shuffle, play
 Whiff'er, *s.* a shuffler; sifer; marcher
 Whiff'le-tree, Whip'ple-tree, *s.* the bar to
 which the traces of a carriage are fixed
 Whiff'ling, *s.* prevarication
 Whig, *s.* one who professes to advocate
 popular rights, opposed to Tory
 Whig'gish, *a.* inclined to whiggism
 Whig'gism, *s.* the principles of the whigs
 While, *s.* time; a space of time
 While, *v. a.* to consume in a tedious way
 While, Whiles, Whilst, *ad.* as long as

WICKED HOPES, LIKE UNSKILFUL GUIDES, MISLEAD THE UNWARY.

Whil're, *ad.* a little while ago
 Whil'om, *ad.* formerly, once, of old
 Whim, Whim'sey, *s.* an odd fancy; caprice
 Whim'per, *v. n.* to cry lowly as a child
 Whim'pering, *s.* the uttering a shrill cry
 Whim'pled, *a.* distorted with crying
 Whim'sical, *a.* capricious, freakish, fanciful
 Whimsical'ity, *s.* the state of being whimsical
 Whim'sically, *ad.* so as to be oddly fanciful
 Whim'sicalness, *s.* state of being whimsical
 Whim'wham, *s.* a gewgaw, toy, trifle
 Who, *s.* furze, a prickly bush
 Whin'brel, *s.* a bird resembling the curlew
 Whine, *s.* a plaintive noise; mean complaint
 Whine, *v. n.* to lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan effeminately
 Whiner, *s.* one who whines
 Whin'ny, *v. n.* to make a noise like a horse
 Whin'ny, *a.* abounding with whins
 Whin'oc, *s.* the small pig of a litter
 Whin'stone, *s.* the name of basaltic rocks
 Whin'yard, *s.* a large crooked sword
 Whip, *s.* an instrument of correction
 Whip, *v.* to cut with a whip; to lash, &c.
 Whip'cord, *s.* a cord for whiplashes
 Whip'hand, *s.* an advantage over another
 Whip'head, *s.* the small end of a whip
 Whip'per, *s.* one who uses the whip
 Whip'ping, *s.* correction with a whip or rod
 Whip'ping-post, *s.* a pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed
 Whip'powil, *s.* an American bird, so called from its note
 Whip'saw, *s.* a large saw for two persons
 Whip'staff, *s.* the tiller or bar that turns the redder
 Whip'ster, *s.* a nimble fellow; a sharper
 Whir, Whir'ry, *v. n.* to turn round rapidly with noise
 Whirl, *v.* to turn or run round rapidly
 Whirl, *s.* a rapid turning or circumvolution
 Whirl'bone, *s.* the patella, or cap of the knee
 Whirl'fig, *s.* a whirling plaything
 Whirl'pool, *s.* water moving circularly
 Whirl'wind, *s.* a storm moving circularly
 Whir'ring, *s.* a noise made by a bird's wing
 Whisk, *s.* a small besom; a child's tipset
 Whisk, *v. a.* to brush with a whisk; to run
 Whisk'er, *s.* hair on the lips; a mustachio
 Whisk'ered, *a.* wearing whiskers
 Whisk'ey, *s.* a single horse chaise, with a hood to put up at pleasure
 Whisk'ing, *part.* brushing; passing quick
 Whisky, *s.* a spirit distilled from barley, wheat, rye, or malze
 Whis'per, *s.* a low voice; a speaking softly
 Whis'per, *v. n.* to speak with a low voice
 Whis'perer, *s.* one who speaks low
 Whis'pering, *s.* speaking in a low voice
 Whis'peringly, *ad.* in a low voice
 Whist, *s.* a game at cards—*interj.* be silent
 Whist, *v. n.* to become silent
 Whistle, *s.* a small wind-instrument
 Whistle, *v.* to form a kind of musical modulation of the breath; to blow a whistle
 Whist'ler, *s.* one who whistles
 Whist'ly, *ad.* silently, with quietness
 Whit, *s.* a point, jot, tittle
 White, *v. a.* to dealbate; to whitewash
 White, *a.* snowy, pale; pure—*s.* a colour
 White-bait, *s.* a very small delicate fish
 White-ear, White-tail, *s.* a bird, the fallow finch
 White-lead, *s.* a calyx made from sheet lead
 White-limed, *a.* covered with white plaster

White-livered, *a.* envious, malicious
 White-meat, *s.* food made of milk
 Whiten, *v.* to make or grow white
 Whiteness, *s.* the state of being white
 White-pot, *s.* a kind of food from milk, eggs, white bread, sugar, spice, &c.
 White-precipitate, *s.* carbonate of mercury
 White-pyrite, *s.* an ore of a tin-white colour
 White-stone, *s.* a species of rock composed of felspar
 White-thorn, *s.* a species of thorn
 White-throat, *s.* a small bird [salt
 White-vitriol, *s.* sulphate of zinc, a natural
 Whitewash, *v. a.* to make white; clear
 Whitewash, *s.* a kind of liquid plaster to whiten the walls of houses
 Whitewasher, *s.* one who whitewashes walls
 White-water, *s.* a dangerous disease among sheep
 White-wood, *s.* the tulip-tree of N. America
 Whitewort, *s.* the name of an herb
 Whither, *ad.* to what place or degree
 Whithersoever, *ad.* to whatsoever place
 Whitherward, *ad.* in what direction; towards what point or place
 Whiting, *s.* a small fish; a soft chalk
 Whittish, *a.* somewhat or rather white
 Whittishness, *s.* a tendency to a white colour
 Whittleather, *s.* a leather dressed with alum
 Whittlow, *s.* a swelling at the finger's end
 Whittster, *s.* a bleacher of linen, &c.
 Whittsul, *s.* a provincial word for milk; sour milk, cheese curds, &c.
 Whittsun, *a.* observed at Whittsunside
 Whittsuntide, *s.* the feast of Pentecost
 Whittle, *s.* a coarse kind of shawl
 Whittle, *v. a.* to cut with a knife
 Whitty-brown, *a.* between white and brown
 Whizz, *s.* a loud humming noise
 Whiz, *v. n.* to make a loud humming noise
 Who, *pron. relative*, which person
 Whoever, *pron.* any one; whatever person
 Whole, *s.* the total; all of a thing
 Whole, *a.* all, total; restored to health
 Wholesale, *s.* the sale of a considerable quantity at once, not in small parcels
 Wholesome, *a.* contributing to health
 Wholesomely, *ad.* salutarily
 Wholesomeness, *s.* quality of conducing to health; salubrity
 Wholly, *ad.* completely; perfectly
 Whom, *accus. sing. and plural of who*
 Witch'elm, Wych'elm, *s.* a species of elm
 Whomsoever, *pron.* any person whatever
 Whoop, *s.* a shout of pursuit; a bird
 Whoop, *v.* to shout with a particular noise
 Whore, *s.* a prostitute; a fornicatress
 Whore, *v. n.* to cohabit lewdly
 Who'redom, *s.* playing the whore, adultery
 Who'remaster, *s.* one who keeps whores
 Who'reson, *s.* a bastard—*a.* spurious
 Who'rish, *a.* unchaste, incontinent, loose
 Who'rishness, *s.* character of a whore
 Who'rleberry, Whort, *s.* bilberry, a plant
 Whose, *pron. poss. of who and which*
 Whosoever, *pron.* of any person whatever
 Whosoever, *pron.* any without exception
 Whur, *v. n.* to pronounce the letter r with too much force—*s.* the sound of a body moving with velocity
 Why, *ad.* for what reason or cause
 Wick, *s.* the cotton of a candle or lamp
 Wick'ed, *a.* given to vice, cursed
 Wick'edly, *ad.* criminally; corruptly; badly
 Wick'edness, *s.* guilt, moral ill, vice
 Wick'en-tree, *s.* the mountain ash

[WIN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WIN]

Wick'er, *a.* made of small willows or sticks
 Wick'et, *s.* a small door; a small gate
 Wick'lifite, *s.* a follower of Wickliffe
 Wide, *a.* broad, remote, extended
 Wide, *Widely, ad.* remotely, at a distance
 Widen, *v.* to make or grow wide
 Wideness, *s.* breadth; wide extent
 Wide-spreading, *a.* extending far
 Wid'geon, *s.* the name of a water-fowl
 Wid'ow, *s.* a woman whose husband is dead
 Wid'ow, *v. a.* to deprive of a husband
 Wid'ower, *s.* a man whose wife is dead
 Wid'owhood, *s.* the state of a widow
 Wid'owhunter, *s.* one who courts widows for the sake of a jointure.
 Wid'ow-wail, *s.* a plaint
 Width, *s.* breadth or wideness
 Wield, *v. a.* to use with full power
 Wieldless, *a.* unmanageable
 Wieldy, *a.* capable of being managed
 Wifery. [See Wiry.]
 Wife, *s.* a woman that is married
 Wifehood, *s.* state of a wife
 Wifeless, *a.* without a wife; unmarried
 Wifely, *a.* becoming a wife
 Wig, *s.* a light cake; a periwig
 Wight, *s.* a man or woman—a swift
 Wig'wam, *s.* an Indian cabin
 Wild, *a.* not tame; desert, savage, uncouth
 Wild, *s.* a desert, an uninhabited country
 Wilder, *v. a.* to lose in a wilderness; to be wilder; to lose in error
 Wilderness, *s.* a wild uninhabited tract of land; a savage country; a desert
 Wildfire, *s.* gunpowder rolled up wet
 Wild-fowl, *s.* untamed fowls
 Wildgoose, *s.* an aquatic fowl of passage
 Wildgoose-chase, *s.* a vain foolish pursuit
 Wild-honey, *s.* the honey found in hollow trees or rocks
 Wilding, *s.* the name of a wild sour apple
 Wildly, *ad.* without cultivation
 Wildness, *s.* rudeness; irregularity
 Wile, *s.* deceit, fraud, trick, shift
 Wile, *v. a.* to deceive; to impose upon
 Wilful, *a.* stubborn, tenacious, designed
 Wilfully, *ad.* obstinately; on purpose
 Wilfulness, *s.* obstinacy; perverseness
 Wilily, *ad.* by stratagem; fraudulently
 Wiliness, *s.* cunning; guile
 Wilk, *s.* a kind of periwinkle; a sea-shell
 Will, *s.* a choice, command, bequest
 Will, *v. a.* to command, direct, desire
 Wil'ling, *a.* inclined to any thing; desirous
 Wil'lingly, *ad.* with one's own consent
 Wil'lingness, *s.* ready compliance
 Will-o'-the-wisp, Will-with-a-whisp, *s.* Jack-with-a-lantern; a fiery vapour appearing in the night
 Willow, *s.* the name of a tree
 Willowed, *a.* abounding with willows
 Willow-gall, *s.* a protuberance on the leaves of willows
 Willowish, *a.* like the colour of a willow
 Willowy, *a.* abounding with willows
 Will-worship, *s.* voluntary worship
 Wil'some, *a.* obstinate, stubborn
 Wilt, *v. n.* to begin to wither; to make flaccid
 Wily, *a.* sly, cunning, full of stratagem
 Wim'ble, *s.* a tool for boring holes
 Wim'ble, *a.* active, nimble
 Wim'ple, *s.* a hood, a veil
 Wim'ple, *v. a.* to draw over
 Win, *v. n.* to gain by conquest or play
 Wince, *v. n.* to shrink from pain
 Win'cer, *s.* one that winces, shrinks, or kicks

Winch, *s.* a handle to turn a mill or screw
 Win'copen, *s.* a red small flower, which, if it opens in the morning, is said to be taken a fair day
 Wind, *s.* a flowing wave of air; breath
 Wind, *v. a.* to blow; to sound by inflation
 Wind, *v. n.* to turn; to be convolved
 Wind'age, *s.* the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun, and that of the ball
 Wind'bound, *a.* confined by contrary winds
 Wind'egg, *s.* an imperfect egg
 Wind'er, *s.* who or what winds; a plant
 Wind'fall, *s.* fruit blown down by the wind; an advantage coming unexpectedly
 Wind'fallen, *a.* blown down by the wind
 Wind'flower, *s.* a flower; the anemone
 Wind'gall, *s.* a soft tumour which grows upon the fetlock joints of a horse
 Wind'guage, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the force of wind
 Wind'gun, *s.* a gun to discharge a bullet, by letting loose the air pent up within
 Wind'ness, *s.* flatulence; puffiness
 Wind'ing, *s.* a turning about; a following
 Wind'ing, *a.* bending; twisting
 Wind'ing-sheet, *s.* a sheet in which the dead are enveloped, serving for a shroud
 Wind'ing-tackle, *s.* a tackle of one fixed triple block and a movable one
 Wind'instrument, *s.* an instrument of music played by wind or breath
 Wind'lass, *s.* a machine for raising weights
 Wind'le, *s.* a spindle, reel, machine
 Wind'less, *a.* wanting wind; out of breath
 Wind'mill, *s.* a mill turned by the wind
 Wind'ow, *s.* an opening in a house for light and air; the glass it contains
 Wind'ow-blind, *a.* a blind to intercept the light of a window
 Wind'ow-frame, *s.* the frame of a window holding the sash [dows
 Wind'ow-glass, *s.* panes of glass for window-sash, *s.* the light frame in which the panes are set
 Wind'pipe, *s.* the passage for the breath
 Wind'pump, *s.* a pump worked by wind
 Wind'tight, *a.* fenced against winds
 Wind'ward, *a.* lying towards the wind
 Wind'ward, *ad.* towards the wind
 Wind'y, *a.* breeding wind; swelled; stormy
 Wine, *s.* the fermented juice of grapes, &c.
 Wine-bibber, *s.* he who drinks much wine
 Wine-cask, *s.* a cask in which wine is kept
 Wine-fly, *s.* a fly found in empty wine-casks
 Wine-glass, *s.* a small glass in which wine is drunk
 Wine-measure, *s.* the measure by which wine and spirits are sold
 Wine-merchant, *s.* he who deals in wine
 Winepress, *s.* the press in which the juice of the grapes is extracted
 Wing, *s.* that part of a bird used in flying; the side of an army; a fan to a window
 Wing, *v.* to furnish with wings; to fly
 Winged, *a.* having wings; swift; wounded
 Wing'footed, *a.* swift; nimble; fleet
 Wing'less, *a.* not having wings
 Wing'shell, *s.* the shell that covers the wing of insects
 Wing'y, *a.* having wings; rapid
 Wink, *s.* a hint given by the motion of the eye
 Wink, *v. n.* to shut the eyes; connive, hint
 Wink'er, *s.* one who winks
 Wink'ingly, *ad.* with the eye almost closed
 Win'ner, *s.* one who wins, one who gains
 Win'ning, *a.* attractive—*s.* the sum won

WHAT WE CALL TIME ENOUGH, OFTEN PROVES LITTLE ENOUGH.

WE MAY BE AS GOOD AS WE PLEASE, IF WE PLEASE TO BE GOOD.

[WIT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WON]

Wlu'now, *v.* to fan, to sift, to examine
 Win'some, *a.* merry, cheerful
 Win'ter, *s.* the cold season of the year
 Win'ter, *v.* to pass or feed in the winter
 Win'ter-apple, *s.* an apple that keeps well in winter
 Win'ter-beaten, *a.* harassed by severe weather; injured by the winter
 Win'ter-citron, *s.* a sort of pear
 Win'terly, Win'try, *a.* suitable to winter
 Win'ter-lodge, *s.* the hybernacle of a plant
 Win'ter-pear, *s.* a pear that keeps well in winter
 Win'ter-quarters, *s.* a winter residence or station
 Winy, *a.* like or having the taste of wine
 Wipe, *v. a.* to cleanse by rubbing; to clear
 Wipe, *s.* an act of cleansing; a blow; a reproof; a rub; a stroke; a bird
 Wiper, *s.* he or that which wipes
 Wire, *s.* a metal drawn out into threads
 Wire, *v. a.* to bind with wire
 W'iredraw, *v. a.* to spin into wire
 W'iredrawer, *s.* one who makes wire
 W'iredrawing, *s.* the art of drawing out long bars of metal into wire
 W'ireworm, *s.* a mischievous worm in grain
 W'ry, *v.* like wire; made of wire
 Wis, *v. n.* to know—*ad.* verily, truly
 Wisdom, *s.* knowledge and judgment conducted by discretion
 Wise, *s.* manner; way of being or acting
 Wise, *a.* judging a right; prudent, grave
 Wis'acre, *s.* a fool, dunce, simpliciton
 Wis'eling, *ad.* one pretending to be wise
 Wis'ely, *ad.* judiciously, prudently, gravely
 Wish, *s.* a longing desire, a thing desired
 Wish, *v.* to have a strong desire, to long for
 Wish'er, *s.* one who longs or wishes
 Wish'ful, *a.* showing desire, longing, eager
 Wis'hfully, *ad.* earnestly, with longing
 Wis'ket, Wis'h'ket, *s.* a ba-cket, a scuttle
 Wisp, *s.* a small bundle of straw or hay
 Wist, *pret. and part. of wis* (to know)
 Wist'ful, *a.* attentive, full of thought
 Wist'fully, *ad.* attentively
 Wis'tit, *s.* the striated monkey
 Wit, *s.* quickness of fancy; a man of genius; understanding, judgment, sense
 To Wit, *ad.* namely, that is
 Witch, *s.* a woman given to unlawful arts
 Witch, *v. a.* to bewitch; to enchant
 Witch'craft, *s.* the practice of witches
 Witch'elm, *s.* a kind of elm
 Witch'ery, *s.* enchantment
 Witch'hazel, *s.* a species of elm
 Witch'craft, *s.* invention, contrivance
 With, *prep. by; for; in company of*
 Withal, *ad.* along with the rest; besides
 Withdraw', *v.* to draw back, retire, retreat
 Withdraw'ing, *s.* the act of taking back
 Withdraw'ing-room, *s.* a room to retire to, usually called a drawing-room
 Withdraw'ment, *s.* the act of withdrawing or taking back
 Withe, *s.* a willow twig; a band of twigs
 With'er, *v.* to fade, to pine or die away
 With'er-band, *s.* the iron of a saddle over the horse's withers
 With'eredness, *s.* the being with'ered
 With'erite, *s.* a carbonate of baryte
 With'ernam, *s.* (in law) a second distress, or reprisal
 With'ers, *s.* the joint uniting the neck and shoulders of a horse
 With'er-wrung, *a.* injured in the withers

Withho'ld, *v. a.* to keep back, to refuse
 Within', *prep.* in the inner part
 Within'side, *ad.* in the inward parts
 Without, *prep.* not within compass of
 Without, *ad.* externally—*conj.* unless; if not
 Withstan'd, *v. a.* to oppose, resist, restrain
 Withstan'der, *s.* one that opposes; a resisting power
 With'wind, *s.* a plant, convolvulus
 With'y, *s.* a willow, the shoot of a willow
 With'y, *a.* made of withes; like a with
 Wit'less, *a.* wanting understanding
 Wit'lessly, *ad.* without the exercise of judgment
 Wit'ling, *s.* a petty pretender to wit
 Wit'ness, *s.* testimony; an evidence
 Wit'ness, *v.* to bear testimony, to attest
 Wit'ness, *interj.* denoting an exclamation
 Wit'nesser, *s.* one who gives testimony
 Wits, *s. pl.* sound mind; capacity
 Wit'snapper, *s.* one who affects repartee
 Wit-starved, *a.* barren of wit; destitute of genius
 Witted, *a.* having wit; as, quick-witted
 Wittenagem'ot, *s.* an assembly of wise men; the parliament of the Saxons
 Wit'ticism, *s.* a mean attempt at wit
 Wit'tily, *ad.* ingeniously, cunningly, artfully; with flight of imagination
 Wit'tiness, *s.* the quality of being witty
 Wit'tingly, *ad.* knowingly, by design
 Wit'tol, Wit'tal, *s.* a contented cuckold
 Wit'tolly, *a.* cuckoldly, low, despicable
 Wit'wall, *s.* the great spitted woodpecker
 Wit'y, *a.* ingenious, sarcastic, smart
 Wive, *v.* to marry, to take a wife
 Wiver, Wiv'erin, *s.* a kind of heraldic dragon
 Wizard, *a.* enchanting; overpowering
 Wizard, *s.* a conjuror, a cunning man
 Wizen, *v. n.* to wither; to become dry
 Woad, *s.* a plant used in dyeing blue
 Wo'ad-mill, *s.* a mill for preparing woad
 Wo, woe, *s.* grief, sorrow, misery
 Woe'begone, *a.* distracted with woe
 Woe'ful, *a.* sorrowful, calamitous
 Woe'fully, *ad.* sorrowfully; mournfully
 Woe'fulness, *s.* misery; calamity
 Wold, *s.* a plain open country; a down
 Wolf, *s.* a fierce beast; an eating ulcer
 Wolf'dog, *s.* a large dog to guard sheep
 Wolf'fish, *s.* a fierce voracious fish
 Wolf'fish, Wolf'vs, *a.* fierce like a wolf
 Wolf'net, *s.* a kind of large fishing-net
 Wolf'ram, *s.* an ore of tungsten
 Wolf'sbane, *s.* a poisonous plant
 Wolf's-milk, *s.* a herb
 Wolf'vria, Wolf'vene, *s.* the glutton, a carnivorous animal of voracious appetite
 Woman, *s.* the female of the human race
 Woman-hater, *s.* one who hates women
 Womanhood, *s.* the qualities of a woman
 Womanish, *a.* suitable to a woman
 Womanize, *v. a.* to effeminate; to soften
 Woman'kind, *s.* female sex; race of women
 Woman'ly, *a.* becoming a woman
 Woman'ly, *ad.* in the manner of a woman
 Womb, *s.* place of generation
 Womb, *v. a.* to enclose; to breed in secret
 Womb'at, *s.* an animal of the opossum kind
 Wonder, *v. n.* to be astonished
 Wonder, *s.* amazement, admiration
 Wonder'er, *s.* one who wonders
 Wonderful, *a.* admirable, strange
 Wonderful, *ad.* in a wonderful manner
 Wonderfulness, *s.* state or quality of being wonderful or amazing

WHAT PASSES IN THE WORLD FOR CLEVERNESS, IS OFTEN A WANT OF MORAL PRINCIPLE.

WE NATURALLY HATE WHATEVER MAKES US DESPISE OURSELVES.

[WOR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WOU]

Wonderment, *s.* astonishment; amazement
 Wonderstruck, *a.* amazed, astonished
 Wonder-working, *a.* doing surprising things
 Wondrous, *a.* marvellous, strange, surprising, admirable
 Wondrously, *ad.* to a strange degree
 Wont, *s.* custom; habit; use
 Wont, *v. n.* to be accustomed or used to
 Wo'n't, a contraction of *would not*, but used for *will not*
 Wont'ed, *a.* accustomed, usual, used
 Wont'edness, *s.* state of being accustomed to
 Woo, *v.* to court, to make love, to sue
 Wood, *s.* a forest; a place filled with timber trees; the substance of trees
 Woodashes, *s.* ashes of burnt wood
 Woodbine, *s.* the honeysuckle
 Wood-chat, *s.* a species of butcher bird
 Wood-coal, *s.* charcoal
 Woodcock, *s.* a bird of passage
 Woodcreeper, *s.* the woodpigeon [wood
 Wood-drink, *s.* an infusion of medicinal
 Wooded, *a.* supplied or thick with wood
 Wood'en, *a.* made of wood; clumsy
 Wood-engraving, *s.* the art of engraving on wood; xylography
 Woodfretter, *s.* an insect that eats wood
 Woodgod, *s.* a pretended sylvan deity
 Woodhole, *s.* a place where wood is laid
 Woodhouse, *s.* a place to shelter wood from the weather
 Woodiness, *s.* the state of containing wood
 Woodland, *s.* land covered with woods
 Woodland, *a.* covered with wood
 Woodlark, *s.* a melodious wild lark
 Wood-layer, *s.* young timber laid down with hedges
 Woodlouse, *s.* vermin about old wood
 Woodman, *s.* a sportsman, a hunter, &c.
 Wood-meil, *s.* a coarse woollen stuff for lining the ports of ships of war
 Wood-mite, *s.* a small insect in old wood
 Wood-note, *s.* a wild note; wild music
 Wood-nymph, *s.* a nymph of the woods
 Wood-offering, *s.* wood burnt on an altar
 Woodpecker, *s.* the name of a bird
 Woodpigeon, *s.* a wild pigeon
 Wood'rove, *s.* one who has the care of woods
 Woodroof, *s.* an herb
 Woodsare, *s.* the froth on herbs
 Woodstone, *s.* a sub-species of hornstone
 Woodward, *s.* an overlooker of woods
 Woodworm, *s.* a worm bred in wood
 Woody, *a.* abounding with wood; ligneous
 Woof'er, *s.* one who courts women
 Woof, *s.* the set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft; texture; cloth
 Woofingly, *ad.* pleasingly; so as to invite
 Wool, *s.* the fleece of sheep
 Woolball, *s.* a mass of wool found in the stomach of sheep [wool
 Woolcomber, *s.* one whose business is to comb
 Woolfel, *s.* a skin with the wool on
 Woolfen, *s.* cloth made of wool
 Woolfen, *a.* made or consisting of wool
 Woolfendrap'er, *s.* a dealer in woollen goods
 Woolfiness, *s.* quality of being woolly
 Woolfy, *a.* composed of or resembling wool
 Woolpack, *s.* a bag or pack of wool
 Wool'sack, *s.* a sack of wool; the seat of the lord chancellor
 Wool'stapler, *s.* one who deals in wool
 Woos, *s.* a plant; sea weed
 Woots, *s.* Indian steel
 Word, *s.* a single part of speech; promise
 Word, *v.* to express properly; to dispute

Word-catcher, *s.* one who cavils at words
 Word'er, *s.* one who uses many words
 Word'iness, *s.* state of abounding with words
 Word'ing, *s.* the act or manner of expressing in words
 Word'less, *a.* silent; without words
 Word'y, *a.* verbose; full of words
 Wore, *pret. pte. of wear*
 Work, *v.* to labour; be agitated; raise, &c.
 Work, *s.* labour, toil, deed, employment
 Work'er, *s.* whoever or whatever works
 Work'fellow, *s.* one engaged in the same work with another
 Work'folk, *s.* persons employed in working
 Work'house, *s.* a receptacle for parish poor
 Working, *s.* operation; fermentation
 Work'ing-day, *s.* a day for work
 Work'man, *s.* an artificer, a labourer
 Work'manlike, *a.* like a workman, skilful
 Work'manly, *a.* skilful; workmanlike
 Work'manship, *s.* manufacture, skill, art
 Work'shop, *s.* a shop to work in
 Work'woman, *s.* one skilled in needlework
 World, *s.* the earth; mankind; universal empire; the manners of men
 World'iness, *s.* covetousness
 World'ling, *s.* one who idolizes his money
 World'y, *a.* human; bent upon this world
 Worldly-mind'ed, *a.* having the mind occupied with the affairs of the world; selfish
 Worldly-mind'edness, *s.* the state of having the mind absorbed with the cares of this world
 Worm, *s.* an insect, grub; any spiral thing
 Worm, *v. n.* to work slowly and secretly
 Worm'eaten, *a.* gnawed by worms; old
 Worm'like, *a.* resembling a worm
 Worm-pow'd'er, *s.* a powder for expelling worms from the stomach
 Worm'wood, *s.* the name of a bitter herb
 Worm'wood-fly, *s.* a small black fly on the stalks of wormwood
 Worm'y, *a.* full of worms, having worms
 Worn, *part. pass. of wear*
 Wor'mill, *s.* a maggot; a worm in cows
 Wor'rier, *s.* one who worries or torments
 Wor'ry, *v. a.* to tear, to mangle, to harass
 Worse, *a.* more bad, more ill
 Worse, *ad.* in a manner more ill
 Wor'ship, *s.* dignity, eminence; term of honour; a religious reverence; adoration
 Wor'ship, *v. a.* to adore; to venerate
 Wor'shipful, *a.* respected for dignity, &c.
 Wor'shipfully, *ad.* respectfully
 Wor'shipper, *s.* one that worships
 Worst, *s.* the most evil or severe state
 Worst, *a.* most bad, most ill, most wicked
 Worst, *v. a.* to defeat; to overthrow
 Worst'ed, *s.* woollen yarn; wool spun
 Worst'ed, *a.* consisting of worsted
 Wort, *s.* an herb; ale or beer not fermented
 Worth, *a.* deserv'ing of; equal in value to
 Worth, *s.* price, value, importance
 Worth'y, *ad.* suitably, justly, deservedly
 Worth'iness, *s.* worth, desert, excellence
 Worth'less, *a.* undeserving, unworthy
 Worth'lessness, *s.* want of excellence
 Worth'y, *a.* deserving, valuable, noble
 Worth'y, *s.* a man deserving praise
 Wor'tvall, *s.* an animal of the lizard kind
 Wot, *v. n.* to know, to be aware of
 Would'ing, *s.* motion of desire; disposition to any thing; inclination
 Wound, *s.* a hurt—*v. a.* to hurt by violence
 Wound'er, *s.* one that wounds
 Wound'less, *a.* exempt from wounds

WHEN WE FORGET OLD FRIENDS, IT IS A SIGN WE HAVE FORGOTTEN OURSELVES.

WE ARE SURE TO JUDGE WRONG, IF WE DO NOT FEEL RIGHT.

WE CONFESS OUR FAULTS IN THE PLURAL, BUT DENY THEM IN THE SINGULAR.

Wound'wort, *s.* the name of an herb
 Wo'ven, *a.* formed by weaving
 Wreck, *s.* ruin, destruction. [See Wreck]
 Wreck'ful, *a.* ruinous; destructive
 Wraik, *s.* a kind of sea-weed
 Wran'gle, *s.* a perverse dispute; a quarrel
 Wran'gle, *v. n.* to dispute peevishly
 Wran'gler, *s.* a peevish disputative person
 Wran'glesome, *a.* contentious; quarrelsome
 Wran'gling, *s.* perverse disputation
 Wrap, *v. a.* to roll together; to contain
 Wrap'per, *s.* a cloth or paper cover, &c.
 Wrap'plug, *a.* used for wrapping
 Wrass, Wrasse, *s.* a fish; the sea-tench
 Wrath, *s.* extreme anger, vengeance
 Wrath'ful, *a.* angry, raging, furious
 Wrath'fully, *ad.* furiously, passionately
 Wrath'fulness, *s.* extreme anger
 Wrath'less, *a.* free from anger, meek
 Wreak, *v. a.* to revenge, to execute
 Wreak, *s.* revenge, vengeance, passion
 Wreak'ful, *a.* revengeful, malicious
 Wreak'less, *a.* unrevenging, inopotent
 Wreath, *s.* a garland; any thing twisted
 Wreath, *v. a.* to turn, to twist, to curl
 Wreathy, *a.* spiral, twisted, curling
 Wreck, *s.* a shipwreck; destruction, ruin
 Wreck, *v. a.* to strand; to ruin
 Wreck'ful, *a.* causing wreck
 Wren, *s.* the name of a very small bird
 Wrench, *v. a.* to pull by force, to wrest
 Wrench, *s.* a sprain, violent twist; trap
 Wrest, *v. a.* to twist by violence, to writh
 Wrest, *s.* a distortion, a violence
 Wres'tle, *v. n.* to struggle for a fall
 Wres'tler, *s.* one skilled in wrestling
 Wres'tling, *s.* strife; struggle; contention
 Wretch, *s.* a miserable or worthless person
 Wretch'ed, *a.* miserable, despicable
 Wretch'edly, *ad.* despicably, meanly
 Wretch'edness, *s.* misery, despicableness
 Wrig'gle, *v. n.* to move to and fro
 Wright, *s.* a workman; an artificer
 Wring, *v.* to twist, to squeeze, to press, to writh, to harass, to torture, to extort, to force by violence
 Wring'ing, *s.* a squeezing out by contortion
 Wrin'kle, *s.* a crease in cloth, &c.
 Wrin'kle, *v. a.* to cause creases or wrinkles
 Wrist, *s.* the joint of the hand to the arm
 Wrist'band, *s.* the band or fastening of the shirt at the hand
 Writ, *s.* scripture; a legal process, &c.
 Write, *v.* to express by means of letters
 Writer, *s.* an author; one who writes
 Write, *v.* to distort, to twist, to wrest
 Writing, *s.* any thing written with pen and ink; a composure; a book
 Writing, *a.* used or intended for writing
 Writing-master, *s.* one who teaches to write
 Writings, *s. pl.* legal conveyances, &c.
 Wriz'led, *a.* wrinkled, withered, shrunk
 Wrong, *s.* injury, injustice; an error
 Wrong, *a.* not right, unfit—*v. a.* to injure
 Wrong, Wrongly, *ad.* amiss, improperly
 Wrong'd'er, *s.* he that does wrong
 Wrong'-doing, *s.* evil or wicked action
 Wrong'er, *s.* one that injures
 Wrong'ful, *a.* unjust, dishonest, injurious
 Wrong'fully, *ad.* unjustly, injuriously
 Wronghead'ed, *a.* having a perverse understanding; foolishly obstinate
 Wronghead'edness, *s.* perverseness; erroneousness
 Wrong'less, *a.* void of wrong
 Wrong'ness, *s.* wrong disposition; error

Wroth, *a.* angry, enraged, provoked
 Wrought, *part.* performed; manufactured
 Wry, *a.* crooked, distorted, wrested
 Wry, *v. n.* to be contorted and writhed
 Wry'neck, *s.* a distorted neck; a disease in sheep; a kind of bird
 Wry'necked, *a.* having a distorted neck
 Wry'ness, *s.* state of being wry
 Wych'-elm, *s.* a variety of the elm

X.

X, IS a letter which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language, but such as are derived from the Greek. As a numeral, it stands for ten, and with a dash over it, for ten thousand; X is also used, with a t, to abbreviate certain words: as, Xt, Christ; Xtu, Christian, &c.
 Xang'ti, *s.* the name of the Deity among the Chinese [colour
 Xanthe'nes, *s.* a precious stone of an amber
 Xan'thid, Xan'thide, *s.* a compound of xanthogene and a mineral
 Xan'thium, *s.* the lesser burdock, a plant
 Xan'thogene, *s.* the base of an acid formed by a solution of pure potassa with bisulphate of carbon
 Xe'beck, *s.* a small three-masted vessel navigated in the Mediterranean
 Xe'nia, *s.* presents given to guests or strangers, as tokens of friendship
 Xenodo'chium, *s.* an inn, an hospital
 Xenodo'chy, *s.* hospitality to strangers
 Xera'sia, *s.* a disease of the hair
 Xerocoly'r'ium, *s.* a dry plaster for sore eyes
 Xero'des, *s.* any dry tumour
 Xerom'rom, *s.* a drying ointment
 Xeroph'agia, *s.* the name of a fast observed by the primitive Christians
 Xeroph'agy, *s.* the eating of dry victuals
 Xeroph'thalmy, *s.* a disease of the eyes
 Xero'tes, *s.* a dry habit of body
 Xiph'ias, *s.* the sword-lish; a comet in figure resembling a sword
 Xipho'ides, *s.* the pointed cartilage of the breast bone
 Xo'king, *s.* the most ancient and established annals of the Chinese
 Xylobal'samum, *s.* the wood of the balsam tree
 Xyloco'fia, *s.* glue for joining wood
 Xylog'raper, *s.* one who engraves on wood
 Xylog'rrophy, *s.* the art of engraving on wood
 Xy'lon, *s.* a shrub; the cotton tree
 Xyloph'agus, *s.* a worm that breeds under the bark of trees
 Xyster, *s.* a surgical instrument for scraping foul bones with
 Xystos, *s.* a precious stone; a kind of Jasper
 Xystos, *s.* a large portico or gallery where the ancient athletes performed their exercises in the winter season; a walking place; a walk sheltered from the inclemency of the weather; a parterre

Y.

Y, AT the beginning of words, is a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, it is a vowel, and has the sound of i. It is used at the end of

WIT MAY GET WEALTH, BUT WEALTH CANNOT PURCHASE WIT.

YES]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ZAP

YOUTHFUL MORALIZERS ARE NOT UNLIKELY TO BECOME EXPERIENCED JUDGES.

words, and whenever two i's would come together, and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers

Yacht, *s.* a small ship with one deck, contrived for swiftness and pleasure

Ya'ger, *s.* a light-armed horseman

Yahoo, *s.* a savage

Yak, *s.* a species of ox

Yam, *s.* an American root [a *plum*

Yam'boo, *s.* a kind of plant bearing fruit like

Yan'kee, *s.* a name given by the North American Indians to the original English settlers, and now vulgarly applied to the citizens of the United States generally [stone

Yan'olite, *s.* a mineral called also thumer-yap'on, *s.* the cassine or South-Sea tea

Yard, *s.* ground enclosed adjoining to a house; a measure of three feet; supports for a vessel's sails

Yard'arm, *s.* that half of the yard on either side of the mast, when it lies athwart the ship

Yard'stick, **Yard'wand**, *s.* a measure of a yard

Yare, *a.* ready; dexterous; nimble

Yarn, *s.* spun wool; woollen thread

Yarr, *v. n.* to growl or snarl like a dog

Yar'row, *s.* a plant

Yaw, *s.* the unsteady indirect motion which a ship makes in a great swell

Yawl, *s.* a ship's boat—*v. n.* to bawl

Yawn, *s.* ascitation; gape; hiatus

Yawn, *v. n.* to gape; oscitate; open wide

Yawn'ing, *s.* the act of gaping

Yawn'ing, *a.* sleepy, slumbering

Yaws, *s.* a severe cutaneous disease of Africa

Yelad', *p. a.* clad, clothed, adorned

Yelc'ed, *p. a.* called, named, denominated

Ye, *pron.* two or more persons addressed

Yea, *ad.* yes, surely, certainly, truly

Yean, *v. n.* to bring forth young as sheep

Yean'ling, *s.* the young of sheep

Year, *s.* the term of twelve calendar months

Year'ling, *s.* an animal one year old

Year'ling, *a.* being a year old

Yearly, *ad.* once a year—*a.* lasting a year

Yearn, *v. n.* to feel an emotion of tenderness; to grieve, to vex

Yearn'ing, *s.* an emotion of tenderness

Years, *s. pl.* old age

Yelk, **Yolk**, *s.* the yellow part of an egg

Yell, *v. n.* to make a howling noise

Yell, *s.* a cry of horror or distress

Yel'ing, *s.* the cry of agony or horror

Yel'low, *s.* a colour resembling that of gold

Yel'low, *v. a.* to render yellow [elimates

Yel'low-fever, *s.* a malignant disease of warm

Yel'lowhammer, *s.* the name of a small bird

Yel'lowish, *a.* approaching to yellow

Yel'lowishness, *s.* the quality of approaching to yellow

Yel'lowness, *s.* the quality of being yellow

Yel'fows, *s.* a disease in horses, cattle, &c.

Yelp, *v. n.* to bark as a hound, &c.

Yelp'ing, *s.* the act of barking as a dog

Yeu'ite, *s.* a brownish coloured mineral

Yeo'man, *s.* a gentleman farmer; a freeholder; an officer in the king's court, &c.

Yeo'manly, *a.* of or belonging to a yeoman

Yeo'manry, *s.* a collective body of yeomen

Yerk, *v. a.* to move with a spring

Yes, *ad.* a term of affirmation; yea, truly

Yest, **Yeast**, *s.* the froth in the working of new ale or beer; spume on a troubled sea

Yest'y, *a.* frothy; spumy; foamy

Yes'terday, *s.* the day last past

Yes'ternight, *s.* the night last past

Yet, *conj.* nevertheless, notwithstanding

Yet, *ad.* beside, still, at least, after all

Yew, *s.* a tree of tough wood

Yew'en, *a.* made of or resembling yew

Yex, *v. n.* to hiccough

Yield, *v. n.* to produce, to afford; to give up

Yield'ance, *s.* act of complying with

Yield'er, *s.* one who yields

Yield'ing, *s.* act of giving up; submission

Yield'ingly, *ad.* with compliance

Yield'ingness, *s.* quality of yielding

Yo'jan, *s.* an Indian measure of five miles

Yoke, *s.* a bandage for the neck; a mark of servitude; a chain; bond; couple, pair

Yoke, *v. a.* to couple together; to enslave

Yo'ke-elm, *s.* a tree

Yo'kefellow, *s.* a companion in labour

Yon, **Yon'der**, *a.* being within view

Yore, *ad.* of long time past, of old time

Yon, *pron.* the persons spoken to in the oblique or accusative case

Young, *s.* the offspring of any creature

Young, *a.* youthful, not old; tender

Young'er, *a.* more young, not so old

Young'est, *a.* the most young of all

Young'ish, *a.* somewhat young [of life

Young'ing, *s.* any creature in the first part

Young'ly, *a.* youthful—*ad.* ignorantly

Young'ster, **Younk'er**, *s.* a young person

Your, *pron.* belonging to you

Yoursel', *pron.* even you, you only

Youth, *s.* one past childhood; tender age; young men collectively

Youth'ful, *a.* young, frolicsome, vigorous

Youth'fully, *ad.* in a youthful manner

Y'tria, *s.* one of the earths [yttria

Y'trions, *a.* pertaining to or containing

Y'trium, *s.* the base of yttria

Y'tro-ce'rite, *s.* a compound mineral [yttria

Y'tro-col'umbite, *s.* a mineral containing

Y'tro-tan'talite, *s.* a mineral found in kidney-form masses

Yuc'ca, *s.* an American tree and its fruit

Yufts, *s.* Russian leather prepared from ox hides

Yu'lan, *s.* a beautiful flowering tree of China

Yule, *s.* the time of Christmas

Yu'leblock, *s.* a large log of wood put behind the fire at Christmas time

Yux, **Yex**, *s.* the hiccough

Z.

Z, the last letter of the alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, simply representing the *S*, as it sounds in *pause*, *reason*, &c. It is found in the Saxon alphabet, set down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonic; nor does any word of English original begin with *Z*.

Zac'cho, *s.* in architecture, the lowest part of the pedestal of a column

Zaf'far, **Zaf'fir**, *s.* a fictitious mineral

Za'hab, *s.* a Hebrew coin, in value about twenty-one shillings sterling

Zam'ia, *s.* a kind of pine-nuts, which open on the tree, and unless plucked off, spoil all the rest

Za'ny, *s.* a buffoon, a silly person

Zaph'ara, *s.* a mineral used by potters to make a sky colour

Zap'ote, *s.* (in South America) the generic name of stone fruit

YEOMEN IN LEATHER DOUBLETS MAY BE OF MORE WORTH THAN LORDS IN VELVET ROBES.

Zar'nich, *s.* a solid substance in which orpiment is frequently found
 Zea, *s.* the generic name of maize
 Zeal, *s.* passionate ardour; warmth
 Zeal'less, *a.* wanting zeal
 Zeal'ot, *s.* a person full of zeal; a fanatic
 Zeal'otry, *s.* behaviour of a zealot
 Zeal'ous, *a.* ardently passionate in any cause
 Zeal'ously, *ad.* with passionate ardour
 Zeal'ousness, *s.* the quality of being zealous
 Ze'bra, *s.* an Indian beast; a kind of mule
 Ze'bu, *s.* a variety of the common ox with a hump on the shoulders
 Zeclih', *s.* a Venetian gold coin value about nine shillings
 Ze'doary, *s.* the name of a spicy plant
 Zeine, *s.* a substance of a yellowish colour obtained from Indian corn
 Zem'indar, *s.* a person in India who holds a tract of land under government
 Zem'indary, *s.* the jurisdiction of a zemindar
 Zend, *s.* the sacred book of the Magi
 Zen'davesta, *s.* the sacred book of the Perses
 Zen'ith, *s.* that point in the heavens directly over our heads, opposite the Nadir
 Ze'olite, *s.* a kind of mineral
 Zeolitic, *a.* pertaining to zeolite
 Zeolitic'form, *a.* having the form of zeolite
 Zeph'yr, Zeph'yrus, *s.* the west wind; poetically, any calm soft wind
 Zer'da, *s.* a small animal of the canine genus
 Ze'ro, *s.* the commencement of the scale of a thermometer; the cipher (0)
 Zest, *s.* a relish; a taste added
 Zest, *v. a.* to heighten by added relish
 Ze'ta, *s.* a dining room; a Greek letter
 Zetic'ic, *a.* proceeding by inquiry; seeking
 Zetic'ula, *s.* a small withdrawing-room
 Zeug'ma, *s.* a figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement, as, Lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason
 Zibe'thum, *s.* a kind of perfume; civet
 Zig'zag, *s.* a turning short; a sudden winding—*a.* having sharp and quick turns—*v. a.* to form into sharp and quick turns
 Zinc, Zink, *s.* a metal or semi-metal of a brilliant bluish white colour
 Zir'con, *s.* the hyacinth, a kind of gem
 Ziza'nium, *s.* the darnel, a weed
 Zim'laces, *s.* a precious stone [of gluten
 Zim'ome, Zym'ome, *s.* one of the constituents
 Zink'iferous, *a.* producing zink
 Zlak'y, *a.* producing zink [zircon
 Zir'conia, *s.* a peculiar earth obtained from Zir'conite, *s.* a variety of the zircon
 Zirc'o'nium, *s.* the metallic basis of zirconia
 Ziv'olo, *s.* a bird resembling the yellow-hammer
 Ziz'el, *s.* the carleas marmot of Russia
 Zoc'co, Zoc'colo, Zo'cle, *s.* a small sort of stand or pedestal, used to support a bust, statue, &c.; also, a low square member, serving to support a column, instead of a pedestal or base
 Zo'diac, *s.* a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs

Zodi'acal, *a.* relating to the zodiac
 Zo'isite, *s.* a mineral of the variety of epidote
 Zo'ia, *s.* a species of herpes surrounding the body
 Zone, *s.* a girdle; a division of the earth
 Zo'ned, *a.* wearing a zone
 Zon'net, *s.* the body of an ideal pigmy; the fantastical form of a fairy
 Zon'nor, *s.* a kind of belt worn by the Christians in the Levant, to distinguish them from the Turks
 Zoog'rapher, *s.* one who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals
 Zoog'raphical, *a.* descriptive of the forms, habits, &c., of animals
 Zoog'raphy, *s.* a description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals
 Zo'olite, *s.* an animal substance petrified or fossil
 Zoolo'gical, *a.* describing living creatures; pertaining to the science of zoology
 Zoolo'gically, *ad.* according to zoology
 Zoolo'gist, *s.* one who scientifically treats of or describes living creatures
 Zoolo'gy, *s.* a scientific treatise on animals
 Zoon'ic, *a.* pertaining to animals
 Zoon'omy, *s.* the science of animal life
 Zoophitic, *a.* of the nature of a zoophyte
 Zoophoric, *s.* having the figure of an animal
 Zooph'orus, *s.* a part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which are the figures of animals
 Zo'ophyte, *s.* one of a class of vegetables or substances which partake both of vegetable and animal nature
 Zoophytop'ogical, *a.* pertaining to zoophytology
 Zoophytop'ogy, *s.* the natural history of zoophytes
 Zootomist, *s.* one who dissects brute beasts
 Zootomy, *s.* a dissection of the bodies of brutes; the anatomy of beasts
 Zor'il, *s.* a fetid animal of the weasel kind
 Zuf'olo, *s.* a little flute or flageolet
 Zu'mate, *s.* a compound of zunic acid with a salifiable base
 Zu'nic, acid, *a.* obtained from acescent vegetable substances
 Zumolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to zumology
 Zumologist, *s.* one skilled in zumology
 Zumology, *s.* the doctrine of fermentation
 Zumosim'eter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation
 Zur'lite, *s.* a newly discovered Vesuvian mineral
 Zy'gia, *s.* a kind of maple formerly used for making yokes
 Zygodac'tylous, *a.* having the toes disposed in pairs
 Zygo'ma, *s.* one of the bones of the upper jaw
 Zygomatic, *a.* a muscle of the face which contributes to a pleasing countenance—*a.* belonging to the zygo'ma
 Zymosim'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure the degree of heat or fermentation in liquors or animal juices
 Zyth'e'sary, *s.* a brewhouse
 Zy'thum, *s.* a drink made of corn or malt

CONCISE AND PLAIN DIRECTIONS FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS,

Consistently with the plan adopted in this Dictionary.

RULE I. A single accent (thus') marks the syllable on which the principal stress or emphasis is to be laid.

II. When the accent is placed immediately after a vowel, as in *fá'mous, lé'ver, mí'ndful, nó'ble, pu'gilist, cy'press*, it denotes that the vowel has its long sound: on the contrary, when the accent is placed immediately after a consonant, as in *fán'ism, lé'cel, mí'litary, nó'minal, pu'n'ish, sy'n'inge*, it indicates that the sound of the vowel is short; but, in every instance, the syllable so marked is the emphatic one.

III. When a double accent (thus'') is used, the object is to show, that the consonant before which it is placed coalesces in the pronunciation with the vowel following it, and renders the preceding vowel short; as in *addi'tion, ví'cious, capá'city, a'gitate, ra'tional*; which are pronounced as if written *addish'kon, vish'us, capás'ity, ad'jitate, rash'onal*.

IV. *C* before *a, o,* and *u,* is sounded like *k*; before *e, i,* and *y,* its sound is equivalent to *s* in *secret, size, sympathy*; as *cé'dar, cem'étery, cí'ron, cyl'inder*.

V. *E final* generally indicates that the preceding vowel is long, as in *hate, scene, nice, rabe, rude, tyre*; but this is not always the case, as may be instanced in *glove, live, give*. In words ending with *ble, cle, dle, fle, gle, kle, ple, tle,* and *zle,* the final *e* is silent; thus, *able* is pronounced *á'bl*; *ladle, la'dl,* &c.

VI. *Gh* at the beginning of words sound like the hard *g,* as in *ghostly*; but they are usually silent both in the middle and at the end of words; as in *bought, right, thought, sigh, highness*. In some words, however, they are sounded like *f,* as in *cough, trough, enough*.

VII. There are several consonants which in certain situations are quite mute; as, for example, *g* before *n,* in *guaw, gnat, gnome, sign,* pronounced *naw, nat, none, sine—k* before *n,* as in *know, knit,* pronounced *no, nit—l* before *k,* as in *walk, talk, could, would,* pronounced *wauk, tauk, cood, wood—b* before *t* and after *m,* as in *debt,* pronounced *det,* and *dumb,* pronounced *dum—h* after *r,* as in *rhyme,* pronounced *rime—u* after *m,* at the end of a syllable, as in *hymn, condemn,* pronounced *him, condem—p* before *s* and *t,* as in *psalm, Ptolemy,* pronounced *saam, tolemy—*and *w* before *r,* as in *wring, wreath,* pronounced *ring, reath*.

VIII. *Wh* at the beginning of a word have their position reversed as regards the pronunciation; as in *what, whiff,* where the aspirate *h* sounds as though it came before the *w,* thus, *hwat, hwiff*. In a few instances, however, the sound of the *w* is wholly lost; as in *who, whom, whole,* which are pronounced *hoo, hoom, hole*.

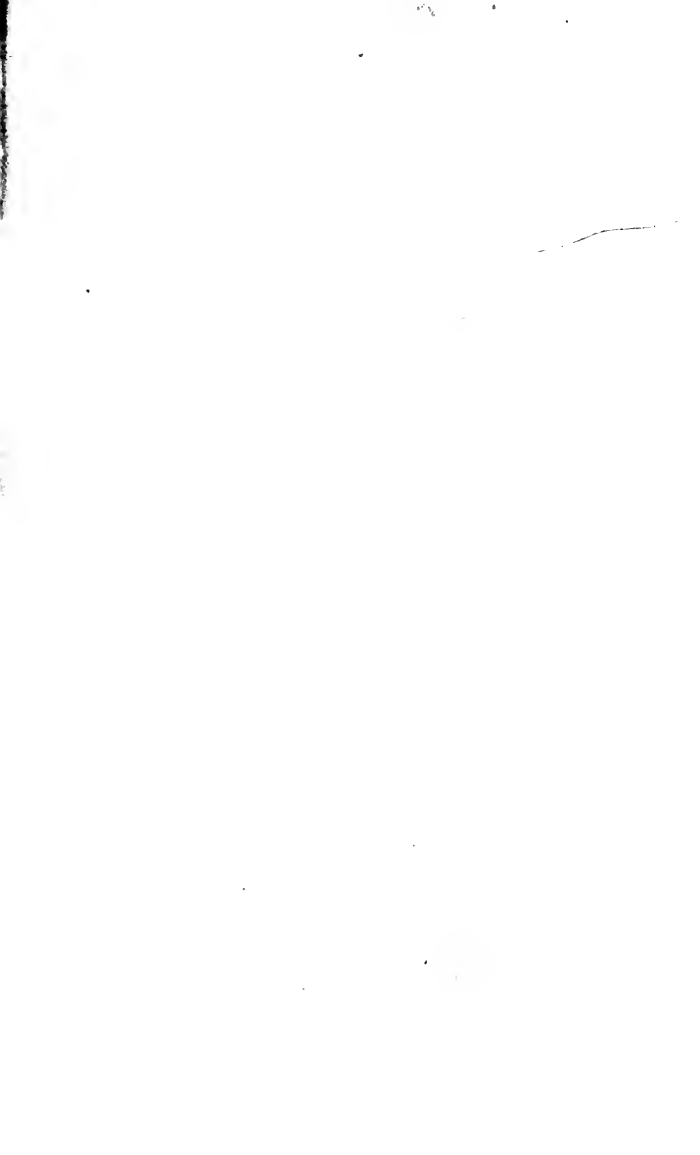
IX. When *ph* meet, they have the sound of *f*; as in *philosopher, philanthropy*.

X. The termination *ous* takes the sound of *us* in the numerous adjectives that are so formed; as in *gracious, glorious, pompous, precious*.

XI. *Ce, ei,* and *ti,* before a vowel, have each the sound of *sh*; as in *sebaceous, audacious, motionless,* pronounced *sebashus, audashus, moshuntless*.

The above "concise and plain directions" are intended as general Rules for pronunciation—not by any means as furnishing a perfect key to the orthoepy of the English language. Exceptions are to be found in all rules; and in the various combinations of letters many nice distinctions of sound may be discovered, which can only be learned by the ear. What is here laid down, however, may serve to assist the tyro, for whose use it is penned; while its pretensions are so humble, that it is not likely to offend the eye of the more accomplished scholar.

HASTE IS BUT A POOR APOLOGY: TAKE TIME, AND DO YOUR BUSINESS WELL.





1866

TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE.

PART II.

COMPRISING

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A

NEW UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

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The latest and best Authorities,

And condensed into the smallest Space possible, compatible with real Utility.

GARNISHED WITH PROVERBS OF ALL NATIONS.

AALBORG, the principal town of Jutland, in Denmark. It is connected with the sea by means of the Lymford, or great internal gulf which communicates with the Cattogat, and has a considerable export trade in fish, oil, butter, corn, &c. The name Aalborg (Eeltown) is derived from the vast quantities of eels found in its rivers. Lon. 10 E., lat. 57.2 N. Pop. 7050.

Aar, a river of Switzerland, the next in importance to the Rhone and Rhine; with the latter it unites near Waldsbut.

Aarau, a town of Switzerland, on the Aar, capital of Aargau. L. 8.4 E., l. 47.22.

Aargau, or **Argovia**, a canton of Switzerland, separated from the Rhine by Baden. It is well cultivated, and productive in corn and wine. In this canton great attention is paid to education, and ample funds are found by the state for the payment of professors. It contains 502 sq. m. Pop. 182,755.

Aarhuus, or **Aarhuys**, a sea-port town of Denmark, on the E. coast of Jutland. Lon. 10.14 E., lat. 56.9 N. Pop. 6765.

Abaca, or **Lucaya**, one of the largest of the Bahama Islands; lon. 77.14 W., lat. 26.22 N.

Abach, a town near Ratisbon, in Bavaria.

Abadeh, a town of Persia, prov. Fars. Lon. 52.45 E., lat. 31.16 N. Pop. 5000.

Abakansk, a fortified town of Siberia, in the province of Kolluvane.

Abatak, a town of Siberia, gov. of Tobolsk; famous for an image of the Virgin; visited by numerous pilgrims.

Abancay, a town of Peru, in the province of Cusco, on a river of the same name. Lon. 73.10., lat. 13.13 S.

Abano, or **Albano**, a town of Austrian Italy, near Padua, famous for its warm baths, and a certain kind of mud, to which medicinal virtues are attributed. Pop. 3000.

Abasa, **Abascia**, or **Abkhazy**, a country of Asia, among the Caucasian ridges, situated between Circassia, Mingrelia, and the Black Sea, and now under the domination of Russia. The soil is fertile, producing grain, grapes, and other fruits; the natives seem of a different origin from that of the neighbouring tribes, and their language is essentially different from any Asiatic dialect known. They are divided into tribes, and are a bold independent people, existing chiefly by hunting and plunder, but extremely hospitable.

Abantig, a town of Upper Egypt, near the Nile. It is famous for its opium.

Abb, a town of Yemen, in Arabia. Lon. 44.15 E., lat. 14 N. Pop. 5000.

Abberford, a town in the west of Yorkshire.

Abbeville, a town in the NW. of France; distinguished for its manufactures of woollen

cloth, canvass, carpets, and soap. Lon. 1.50 E., lat. 50 N. Pop. 14,000.—A county of S. Carolina, U. S., with a chief town of the same name.

Abbiatograsso, a fortified town near Milan, in Italy. Pop. 4600.

Abbotsbury, a small town in Dorsetshire.

Abbots Langley, a village in Hertfordshire, near St. Albans, famous as the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspere, or Adrian IV., the only Englishman that ever became Pope.

Abb's (St.) Head, a promontory on the east coast of Scotland, 10 miles NNW. of Berwick.

Abda, a province of Africa, on the west coast of Morocco. Pop. 500,000.

Aberavon, a town in Glamorganshire, where there are copper and tin works.

Aberbrothock, or **Arbroath**, a sea-port and borough of Scotland, co. of Forfar. It derives its chief importance from the manufacture of flax. Lon. 2.35 W., lat. 56.34 N. Pop. 8,707.

Aberconway. See *Conway*.

Abercorn, a small town of Scotland, near the Frith of Forth. The Roman wall built by Antoninus began here, and extended to Kirkpatrick, on the Frith of Clyde.

Aberdeen, **New**, a sea-port of Scotland, the capital of Aberdeenshire, situate on an eminence, near the mouth of the Dee, 127 miles NNE. of Edinburgh; and is the principal city in Scotland north of the Forth. New Aberdeen contains the well-known Marischal College, and several eminent schools. King's College, which is the most ancient, stands in the old town. Besides the coasting trade, vessels are sent hence to Greenland, the Baltic, the Levant, and the West Indies. The chief manufactures are woollen, linen, and cotton, printed goods, thread, and all the materials for ship-building. Lon. 2.5 W., lat. 57.8 N. Pop. 63,288, comprising the entire city and parl. burgh.

Aberdeen, Old, or **Aberdon**, a borough of Scotland, on the south bank of the Don, a mile north of New Aberdeen. On the sea-coast is a fort, and the remains of the castle destroyed by Cromwell.

Aberdeenshire, a county of Scotland, 86 miles long, and 48 broad. It contains 1,260,800 acres, and is divided into 88 parishes. Here are quarries of granite, millstone, and limestone, and veins of manganese and plumbago. The principal rivers are the Dee, Don, Ythan, Deveron, and Bogie, which abound with excellent salmon.

Aberdaur, a fishing-town of Fifeshire, Sc.—A village near the Frith of Forth.

Aberfraw, a town of Anglesey, Wales; the principal trade of which is in flannels, manufactured in the neighbourhood.

HE THAT WILL NOT LOOK BEFORE HIM, WILL HAVE TO LOOK BEHIND HIM.

POVERTY MAKES A MAN ACQUAINTED WITH STRANGE BED-FELLOWS.

A WILD GOOSE NEVER LAID A TAME EGG.

B

Abergavenny, a town in Monmouthshire. Lon. 2.58 W., lat. 51.50 N. It has extensive iron-works in the vicinity. Lon. and lat. See p. 1. Pop. 4230.

Abergwilly, a village of Wales, near Caernarthen, in which is the palace of the Bishop of St. David. Pop. 2675.

Abernethy, a town of Scotland, on the Tay, formerly the seat of the Pictish kings.

Aberystwith, a sea-port town of Cardiganshire, S. Wales. It has manufactures of flannel and stockings, and a considerable fishery; in the neighbourhood are the silver and lead mines whence Sir Hugh Middleton acquired his large fortune. Lon. 4.10 W., lat. 52.18 N. Pop. 4128.

Abez, a sandy and barren country of Africa, extending 400 miles along the coast of the Red Sea, which bounds it on the east, and Abyssinia and Nubia surround it on all the other parts. The inhabitants are Mahomedans.

Abiad, *Bahr et*, a large river of Africa, now considered as the head of the Egyptian Nile.

Abingdon, a borough in Berkshire, on the banks of the Thames, near Oxford. Great quantities of malt are made here, and sent to London. Lon. 1.17 W., lat. 51.40 N. Pop. 5585.—A town of Maryland, U. S.

Achipones, a warlike tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country along the banks of La Plata. They live chiefly by hunting, and reside in islands or on the tops of trees, during the five winter months when their country is inundated; their weapons are spears and arrows, and they eat the flesh of tigers, imagining that it imparts to them strength and courage.

Abo, a sea-port belonging to the Russians; the ancient capital of Finland. The inhabitants export coarse linen, grain, furs, pitch, and iron, but their principal trade is in timber. Abo was taken from the Swedes by the Russians in 1808. Lon. 22.20 E., lat. 60.27 N. Pop. 12,000.

Abomey, the capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, on the slave coast of Africa. Lon. 1.37 E., lat. 7.30 N. Pop. about 25,000.

Aboukir, a castle, island, and bay, on the coast of Egypt, to the west of the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. The bay is famous for the defeat and destruction of the French fleet, by Admiral Nelson, in 1798; here, also, the British army, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, landed in 1801. The town of Aboukir is the ancient Canopus, and is about 10 miles NE. of Alexandria. Lon. 30.17 E., lat. 3.10 N.

Abrantes, a fortified town of Portugal, on the Tajo; prov. of Estremadura. It was here that the French were so gallantly resisted in 1809 by Sir A. Wellesley.

Abruzzo, a province of Naples, divided into two parts by the river Pescara; one called Ultra, the other Citra. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but is principally mountainous, being traversed in its whole extent by the Apennines, and has some of their highest summits; Monte Vellino, for instance, being 8397 feet above the level of the sea.

Abu Arsch, a town of Arabia, on the borders of the Red Sea; cap. of a state of the same name. Lon. 42.20 E., lat. 16.40 N. Pop. about 5000.

Abury, or *Avebury*, a village of Wilts,

near Marlborough, famous for its vast Druidical remains.

Abydos, a town and castle of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Dardanelles. Lon. 37.36 E., lat. 40.16 N. Here all the ships from the Archipelago are searched. Abydos is celebrated in ancient history for the desperate resistance it made to Philip of Macedon, who took it; but its chief fame is derived from the story of the loves of Hero and Leander.

Abyssinia, an extensive country of Eastern Africa, 770 miles long, and 550 broad. It is divided into two grand districts—Tigre and Ambara, which are subdivided into several provinces. The country is mountainous, but in the vales the soil is fertile. The rainy season continues from April to September, and is succeeded by a cloudless sky and a vertical sun; but cold nights follow these scorching days. No country in the world produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaism and of the Christianity of the Greek Church; and the language bears a great affinity to the Arabic. The government is legally a despotism, but in an unsettled state; for the power of the neguz, or emperor, is very weak, and the ras, or prince of the empire, and the chiefs of the provinces, are generally at enmity with one another. The Abyssinians are of a dark olive complexion; their dress is a light robe, bound with a sash, and the head covered with a turban. They are fond of raw beef at their feasts, and eat it while the blood is yet warm from the slaughtered animal. The houses are of a conical form, neatly built of clay, and covered with thatch; and even the churches are of a round form, encircled by a portico. The chief rivers are the Nile and the Tacazze, which have their source in this country; and Gondar is the metropolis. Their exports consist of gold, ivory, and slaves.

Acapulco, a city of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean, with a large and commodious harbour, defended by a castle. It was from this port that the rich Spanish galleons of former days took their departure to spread the wealth of the Western over the Eastern world. Since that time Acapulco has greatly declined in size and importance. Lon. 99.49 W., lat. 16.50 N.

Acerenza, a small but ancient city of Naples. It was regarded by the Romans as one of the bulwarks of Apulia and Lucania. Lon. 15.37 E., lat. 40.50 N. Pop. 3600.

Acerra, a very ancient Neapolitan town, 9 m. NE. of the capital. Pop. 6300.

Acheen, a principality in the NW. part of Sumatra; the chief products of which are tropical fruits, rice, cotton, gold-dust, and sulphur. The Achenees are taller, stouter, and darker-complexioned than the other Sumatrans; they are more active and industrious than their neighbours, and are expert navigators. They are Mahomedans. The capital of the above principality is situated near its NW. extremity. Lon. 95.45 E., lat. 5.35.

Achern, a town of Baden. P. about 3000.

Achill Islands, islands on the W. coast of Ireland, which form the entrances into Clew Bay. Lon. 10.40 W., lat. 53.50 N.

Achmins, or *Echmin*, a town of Upper

Egypt, the ancient Chemnis, or Panopolis. Pop. 3000.

Achmunein, a large village of Upper Egypt. The ruins of a temple in its neighbourhood are regarded as some of the finest remains of Egyptian architecture. Lon. 30.53 E., lat. 27.43 N.

Achonry, a town of Ireland, on the Shannon. It is 16 m. WSW. of Sligo. Pop. of parish 15,357.

Acì-Reute, a sea-port town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna. Pop. about 15,000.

Achen, a town and castle in Prussia.

Aconagua, a town of Chili, cap. of a prov. of the same name. Pop. about 5000.

Acsy, a town of France, in the department of Arriege; noted for its hot springs.

Acqua, a village of Tuscany, celebrated for its hot baths.

Acquapendente, a small town in the Papal States.

Acquaria, a town of Italy, near Modena; famous for its medicinal waters.

Acqua-Viva, a town of Naples. Pop. 5300.

Aqui, or **Aqui**, a town of Sardinia, cap. of prov. same name. It is celebrated for its warm sulphureous baths. Pop. 6700.

Aera, a British fort on the coast of Guinea, 60 miles ENE. of Cape Coast Castle. The Dutch and Danes have also forts at Aera.—A small district on the gold coast of Africa, belonging to the Ashantees.

Acre, **Accha**, **Akka**, or **St. Jean d'Acre**, a city of Syria, in Palestine, 23 miles NNW. of Jerusalem. It is the ancient Ptolemais, and stands on a plain, near the mouth of the Kardanah, or ancient Belus. Here are seven mosques, four churches, and two synagogues. Its port has been at all times the key to Palestine; and, though now a bad one, is better than any other along the coast. The chief articles of commerce are cotton, cattle, corn, olives, and linseed, and rice brought from Egypt. In the time of the crusades, Acre underwent several sieges; and little is now to be seen of the ancient city, but the remains of buildings constructed in the earliest ages. The new city is distant a mile from the ancient walls, and is fortified by a wall and ditch. In 1799, it withstood a siege by the French under Buonaparte, who retreated after failing in a twelfth assault. During its siege by Ibrahim Pacha in 1832, its public buildings and fortifications were mostly destroyed; but it was afterwards repaired, and the latter rendered stronger than ever. But it was doomed to still greater devastation in 1841, being bombarded by the allied British and Turkish fleets under the command of Sir R. Stopford and Commodore Napier, when a shot from one of the British ships fell into the enemy's powder magazine, which exploded, causing a frightful destruction of human life, and the demolition of a great part of the fortifications. Lon. 35.6 E., lat. 32.54 N.

Acon, a division of the Fantee territory, on the Gold Coast; the Dutch have a fort here called Patience.

Acton, a large village of Middlesex; formerly much frequented for its mineral waters.

Adalia, or **Satalieh**, a sea-port town of Turkey in Asia; supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Olbia.

Adam's Peak, the highest mountain in Ceylon, altitude 6152 feet.

Adana, a town of Asia Minor. Lon. 35.16 E., lat. 36.59 N. Pop. 10,000.

Adda, a river that rises in Switzerland, in the Grisons, runs through Valtellina and the Lake of Como, and joins the Po, near Cremona.

Addison, a co. of the State of Vermont, U.S.

Adel, or **Adaiel**, a kingdom of Ajan, in Africa, about 400 miles in length, on the S. side of the Gulf of Aden. It seldom rains here; but the country is well watered by rivers, and abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper. The inhabitants are Mahomedans.

Adelfors, a town in Sweden, noted for its gold mines.

Adelsberg, an extraordinary cavern at a village which gives its name to it, in Illyria. It has been explored to a distance of between one and two miles. Stalactite pervades almost every part of the cavern; it paves the floor, hangs in pendants from the roof, and forms the most curious ornamental tracery in every part.

Aden, a sea-port town of Arabia, the cap. of a state of that name in Yemen. Lon. 45.14 E., lat. 12.45 N. This town, or one occupying its site, was known to the Greeks as the channel through which the treasures of India were conveyed to the coast of Egypt. It is now greatly decayed, "but it is understood," says Mr. McCulloch, "that the town and the peninsula on which it is built have been ceded to the E. I. Company, who intend making it a depot and halting-place for the steamers employed in the passage between Bombay and Suez." It is well situated for the purpose, and is likely, when under British rule, to become a flourishing emporium for the trade in coffee, &c.

Adige, a large river of Italy, deriving its source in the Rhaetic Alps.

Adlington, a village of Kent, near Hythe; famed as the place where Elizabeth Barton, called the Holy Maid of Kent, practised her deceptions, in 1534.

Admiralty Islands, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, to the WNW. of New Ireland. Lon. 149.44 E., lat. 2.28 S.

Adoni, a town of Hindostan, in Balagaut. In 1787 it was taken and destroyed by Tip-poo Saib. Lon. 77.15 E., lat. 15.35 N.

Adour, a river of France, rising in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and entering the Bay of Biscay, below Bayonne.

Adowa, a town of Abyssinia, cap. of Tigré. Pop. about 8000.

Adra, a sea-port of Spain, situated near the mouth of the Adra. It is 45 m. SE. of Granada.

Adria, a town of Italy, which gives name to the Adriatic Sea; it was formerly of great note, but has been much reduced by frequent inundations. Lon. 12 E., lat. 45 N.

Adriano, a mountain of Biscay, in Spain; one of the highest of the Pyrenees, and inhabited by only a few shepherds.

Adrianople, a city of European Turkey, the see of an archbishop, and formerly the European seat of the Turkish dominion. It is eight miles in circuit, situate in the midst of an extensive plain on the river Marissa. Its commerce is considerable. It was taken from the Greeks by the Turks in 1350, and continued to be the seat of their empire till the capture of Constantinople in 1453.

OP A BAD PAYMASTER GET WHAT YOU CAN, THOUGH IT BE BUT A STRAW.

A HORSE IS NEITHER BETTER NOR WORSE FOR HIS TRAPPINGS.

Mahomet II., one of the most remarkable of the Turkish sultans, and the one who took Constantinople, was born here in 1430. Lon. 26.47 E., lat. 42.4 N. Pop. about 100,000.

Adriatic Sea. See *Gulf of Venice*.

Adventure Bay, a bay at the SE. end of Van Diemen's Land; so called from the ship in which Captain Furneaux sailed. Lon. 147.30 W., lat. 43.23 S.

Affghanistan, a country of central Asia, 600 miles long, and 300 broad. The inhabitants have no written character, and speak a language peculiar to themselves; they are a hardy robust race of men, and their manners partake of a barbarous insolence; they avow a fixed contempt for the occupations of civil life, and are esteemed the most negligent of religious observances of all the Mahomedans. The principal cities are Candahar and Cabul. The disasters which befel our brave troops there in 1841, through the inhuman treachery of Akbar Khan, and the signal retribution which subsequently took place, have invested the name of this country with no common interest.

Africa, one of the grand divisions of the world. It is a peninsula of prodigious extent, and joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, which is 125 miles across. In its greatest length, from the most northern part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4600 miles, and in the broadest part, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 4100. The greater part of Africa lies within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places; but the coasts in general are very fertile, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beasts here than in any other part of the world; also some animals peculiar to this country, as the hippopotamus, or river horse, the rhinoceros, and the beautiful striped zebra. Besides these, there are crocodiles, ostriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, called Sahara; but these are not entirely without inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Nile, Niger, Zaire, Senegal, and Gambia. The most considerable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone. The inhabitants consist of Pagans, Mahomedans, and Christians; the first, who possess the greatest part of the country, are the most numerous, and generally black; the Mahomedans, who are tawny, possess Egypt and the coast of Barbary; and the people of Abyssinia are denominated Christians, though they retain many Pagan and Jewish rites. The principal divisions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Sahara, Nigritia, Guinea, Bornou, Cassina, Fezzan, Timbuctoo, Nubia, Abyssinia, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Zanguebar, Monocmugi, Caffraria, and the country of the Hottentots. Although much has been done of late years, by various enterprising British travellers to explore central Africa, a great mass of unknown territory still remains in as great obscurity as ever.

Afrique, St., a town of France, dep. Aveyron, on the Sorgue. Lon. 1.47 E., lat. 43.57 N. Pop. 4757.

Agde, a town of France, dep. Herault, about eight leagues SW. of Montpellier. It

has a considerable coasting trade. Lon. 3.28 E., lat. 43.19 N. Pop. about 8000.

Agades, a large city of Africa, the capital of a kingdom, situated on the route to Tripoli, Fezzan, and Cassina; forty-seven days' travelling from Mourzook.

Agagna, the principal town in the Island of Guam, and the residence of the Spanish governor. Lon. 14. E., lat. 13.26 N.

Agen, a city of France, the capital of the department of Lot and Garonne. It stands in a fertile country, on the banks of the Garonne, 100 miles SE. of Bordeaux. Lon. 0.36 E., lat. 44.12 N.

Aggo, or *Aggono*, a town and district on the coast of Guinea, in which the English have a fort. Lon. 0.5 E., lat. 6.0 N.

Aggerhuus, the largest, most southern, and most populous of the four provinces of Norway. It contains the rich silver mines of Kongsberg, and abounds in fine timber. The capital is Christiania.

Aglic, or *Aglia*, a town of the Sardinian states, Piedmont; with a college and a magnificent palace. Pop. 3240.

Aghrim, or *Aughrim*, a village of Ireland, memorable for the decisive victory gained in 1691 by William III. over James II.

Agincourt, or *Aziucour*, a village of France, near Montreuil; near which Henry V. of England obtained a signal victory over the French in 1415. Henry had only about 10,000 men; the enemy, 100,000.

Agnadello, a town of Milan, celebrated for the victory of Louis XII. over the Venetians, in 1509, and for that of the Duke of Vendôme over Prince Eugene, in 1706.

Agnes, St., one of the Scilly Islands, with a lofty lighthouse. Lon. 6.20 W., lat. 49. 53 N.

Agnone, a town of the Neapolitan dominions; the seat of the principal copper manufactures in the kingdom, and remarkable for its number of churches. Pop. 7900.

Agows, a numerous and remarkable people of Abyssinia, to the east of the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Abyssinian Nile. Another tribe of the same people, called Tcheretz Agows, dwell on the northern banks of the Taccaze.

Agra, the capital of a province of Hindostan Proper, situate on the SW. bank of the Jumna. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. In the war with the Mahrattas in 1803, it was taken by the British, and is the seat of a civil and military establishment. It is remarkable for a most splendid mausoleum of white marble, elaborately ornamented with precious stones. This superb edifice was built by Shah Jehan in honour of his empress, the Begum Nair Mahal, and is said to have cost 750,000*l.* Lon. 77.56 E., lat. 27.12 N. Pop. 65,000.—*Agra* is also the name of a new government in British India, founded under the charter act of 1833, and includes a vast territory, comprising a pop. of 30,000,000.

Aguas Calientes, a handsome town of Mexico, prov. Guadalaxara. It has a considerable commerce, and is noted for its cloth manufactory. Lon. 101.45 W., lat. 22 N. Pop. about 20,000.

Ahonta, a kingdom on the gold coast of Africa, W. of the Fantee territory; the richest and most improved district upon the coast.

Ahmedabad, a city of Hindostan, presid. Bombay, formerly of great reputation, but now fallen greatly to decay. Lon. 72.37 E., lat. 22.58 N. Pop. 100,000.

Ahmednuggur, a city and fortress of India, presid. Bombay. It surrendered to General Wellesley (Duke of Wellington) in 1803. Lon. 74.55 E., lat. 19.5 N. Pop. about 20,000.

Ahwaz, or **Ahwuz**, a town of Persia, in former times the winter residence of the Persian kings. Lon. 48.48 E., lat. 31.22 N.

Aigle, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern; principally built of white marble found in the neighbourhood. A town of France, dep. Orne, celebrated for its needles and pins. Pop. 5454.

Aignan, *St.*, a town of France, dep. Loire et Cher.

Aiguillas, *Cape*, the most southerly point of Africa, 13 leagues ESE. of the Cape of Good Hope. Long. 20.8 E., lat. 34.55 S.

Ailsa, an insulated rock, S. of the Isle of Arran, in Scotland. The base is two miles in circuit; and it consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a pyramidal series 900 feet high. It affords refuge to an immense number of sea-fowl.

Ain, a department of France, on the borders of Switzerland and Savoy. It abounds in marshes, and the air is consequently insalubrious. Ferney, long the residence of Voltaire, is in this department.

Airdrie, a town of Lanarkshire, Scotland; it has a considerable trade in malt spirits, and has also a famous iron-foundry.

Aire, a river in Yorkshire, which issues from a lake on Malham Moor, and enters the Ouse, opposite Howden. By this river, and a canal from Leeds, there is an inland navigation between the ports of Hull and Liverpool.

Aisme, a department of France, including the old territories of Soissonois and Vermandois; Laon is the capital. The soil is rich in corn, flax, pasture, and wood; and the dep. is celebrated for its manufactures, particularly the cottons, laces, shawls, table linen, &c. of St. Quentin.

Aix, a city and archbishopric in Provence, of which it was formerly the capital; its chief trade is in oil. Lon. 5.25 E., lat. 43. 31 N.—A small island in France, between the Isle of Oleron and the continent.—An ancient town of Sardinia, celebrated for its hot baths.

Aix-la-Chapelle, or **Achen**, a city of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers; famous for a splendid cathedral called Notre Dame, in which lie the remains of the emperor Charlemagne. The chief manufactures are cloth, kerseymer, needles, and pins. In 1668 and 1748 Aix was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace, both of which are frequently referred to in the history of Europe. It was taken by the French in 1792, re-taken by the Austrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. In 1818 a congress of the allied sovereigns was held here. Aix-la-Chapelle is much celebrated for its hot baths.

Ajaccio, a sea-port town and capital of the island of Corsica; memorable as the birth-place of Napoleon Buonaparte. Lon. 8.14 E., lat. 41.55 N. Pop. 9000.

Ajan, or **Ajen**, a country on the east coast of Africa, divided into several states or kingdoms, the principal of which are Adel and

Magadoxo. Ivory, gold, and horses of an excellent breed are the articles of trade.

Ajmeer, the capital of Rajpootana, a province of Hindostan Proper, 200 miles W. by S. of Agra. It stands at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong fortress. The chief attraction of this place is the cemetery of a great Mahomedan saint, who flourished about the year 1200; his tomb is of white marble, and is attended by more than 1100 priests, who subsist by the contributions of visitors. Lon. 74.34 E., lat. 26.30 N.

Akka, a town of the kingdom of Suse, in Africa, which is the general rendezvous of the caravans destined for Nigritia. Lon. 8.20 W., lat. 28.20 N.

Alabama, one of the United States of America, 270 miles in length and 170 broad. It is divided into 33 counties. The principal rivers are the Tennessee, Chatahochee, Black Water, Alabama, Tombeckbee, and Mobile. Cotton is the staple production; the other products are corn, rice, indigo, tobacco, hemp, and flax; and coal and iron mines are found in various parts. Alabama was erected into a state in 1819, before which it was a part of the Missouri territory.

Alabaster, or **Eleuthera**, one of the Bahama Islands; famous for its pine-apples and rocks of alabaster.

Alais, a town of France, dep. Gard. Lon. 4.4 E., lat. 44.7 N. Pop. 11,749.

Aland, a cluster of islands in the Baltic, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20.28 E., lat. 60.10 N.

Alatri, a city of Italy, belonging to the Papal States. Pop. 8000.

Albans, *St.*, a borough in Hertfordshire, the ancient city of Verulam, some vestiges of which are yet to be seen. St. Albans is famous for the victory obtained by Richard, Duke of York, in 1455, over Henry VI., and by Queen Margaret, in 1461, over the Earl of Warwick.

Albania, a province of European Turkey, comprehending the ancient Hyllria and Epirus.

Albano, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. North-east of the town is the celebrated lake of Albano, which is believed to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano.

Albany, a city of New York, on the W. side of Hudson River. It is the storehouse of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes, and has manufactures of tobacco, chocolate, mustard, starch, &c.—A district of S. Africa, belonging to Great Britain, at the E. extremity of the Cape colony.

Albemarle Sound, on the coast of N. Carolina, U. States, is an inlet of the Atlantic, 60 miles long by 8 to 12 wide.

Albion, *New*, a country on the W. coast of N. America, extending from California to the mouth of the Columbia. The land is mountainous, and abounds in trees; but there are extensive plains and valleys of luxuriant soil, and well-watered. Maize, wheat, and barley are cultivated in abundance; good wine is made in all the settlements on the coast; and the olive is successfully produced.

Albi, an ancient city of France, in the department of Tarn, formerly an archiepiscopal see. The inhabitants, called Albigenes, were severely persecuted in the 13th century for

renouncing the Roman Catholic faith. Lon. 2.8 E., lat. 43.56 N. Pop. 11,000.

Albuera, a village of Andalusia, in Spain, famous for a sanguinary battle between the English and their allies under Marshal Beresford, and the French commanded by Marshal Soult.

Albufeira, a sea-port town of Portugal, S. coast of Algarve. Lon. 7.19 W., lat. 37.7 N. Pop. 3000.

Alcala de Henares, a town of Spain, prov. New Castile, 15 miles E. of Madrid.

Alcamo, a town of Sicily. P. about 10,000.

Alcantara, a fortified town of Estremadura, Spain.—A sea-port town of Brazil.

Alcaraz, a town of La Mancha, in Spain, with a strong castle, and a remarkably ancient aqueduct.

Alcazar de San Juan, a town of La Mancha, Spain, the capital of a district so called. Lon. 3.15 W., lat. 39.25 N.

Alcester, or **Alncester**, a town in Warwickshire, at the conflux of the Alne with the Arrow.

Alcmaer, or **Alhmaar**, a strong city of N. Holland, producing excellent butter and cheese. Lon. 4.44 E., lat. 52.39 N.

Aldborough, a borough and sea-port in Suffolk.—A borough in W. Yorkshire, in which are the remains of many Roman works.

Alderney, an island in the English Channel, 8 miles in circuit. It is separated from France on the E. by a strait called the Race, and on the W. lie a number of rocks, called the Caskets. The island is famous for a fine breed of cows, and is fertile in corn and pasture. Lon. 2.17 W., lat. 49.45 N.

Aldstan Moor, a market-town in the most romantic part of Cumberland, near the Tyne, and abounding in lead mines.

Alentejo, a province of Portugal, between the river Tajo and the province of Algarve; it produces excellent oranges.

Aleuçon, a city of France, 87 miles WSW. of Paris; the manufacture of lace here is considerable. Lon. 0.5 E., lat. 48.25 N.

Aleppo, the capital of Syria, and one of the largest cities in the Turkish empire. It stands in the centre of a plain, and is of an oval form, six miles in compass. The castle, the residence of the pasha, is in the centre of the city. There are many stately mosques, caravansaries, fountains, vineyards, and gardens. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a considerable trade in silks, camblets, and leather. Several European nations have factories here; but at present Aleppo can be regarded as little more than the shadow of its former self, a tremendous shock of an earthquake having, in 1822, overturned most of the public buildings, and reduced the greater part of the city to a heap of ruins. Lon. 37.10 E., lat. 36.11 N. Pop. 70,000.

Alessandria, or **Alexandria**, an important town and fortress of the Sardinian states. Near it are the village and battle-field of Marengo. Lon. 8.36 E., lat. 44.55 N. P. 36,000.

Alexandretta, or **Scanderoon**, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea, formerly the port of Aleppo, but now greatly decayed. Lon. 36.12 E., lat. 36.22 N.

Alexandria, a town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendour. This city was first built by Alexander the Great, and was seven

ral miles in extent; it now consists chiefly of one long street, facing the harbour, the rest being a heap of ruins. Part of the walls are standing, with great square towers, 200 paces distant, and the gates are of Thebaic and granite marble. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the East Indies being deposited here before the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope; and it is likely to revive in importance now that a steam communication is opened between Europe and India, by way of Egypt. Alexandria was taken by the French invaders, under Buonaparte, in 1798, and was retaken from them by the English in 1801; it surrendered to the latter in 1807, but was soon afterwards evacuated. Lon. 29.55 E., lat. 31.13 N.—A town of the U. States, in the district of Columbia.

Alford, a town in Lincolnshire.—A town of Aberdeenshire, near the Don.

Alfreton, a town of Derbyshire, 142 miles NNW. of London. Pop. 5691.

Algarve, a province of Portugal, fertile in figs, oranges, almonds, dates, olives, &c., and producing excellent wines.

Algésiras, a town of Andalusia, in Spain.

Algiers, now frequently called **Algeria**, a country of Barbary, comprehending a great part of ancient Numidia and Mauritania. It is nearly 600 miles from E. to W., and averages 140 in breadth. It used to be divided into four provinces—Mascara, Algiers, Titeri, and Constantine. Mineral springs and waters are met with in many places, and several of the mountains contain lead and copper. Salt of the best quality is produced in abundance from rocks and various sources of salt water; and immense quantities of coral are procured along the coast. The principal river is the Shellif. Algiers was lately a republic under the protection of Turkey, and governed by a Dey; but it is now under the domination of the French, who attacked and took the city of Algiers in 1830, and have since extended their conquest to the greater part of the Algerine territory. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made. Their religion is Mahomedanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic.—**Algiers**, the capital of the province and whole country of Algiers, is a powerful city, built on the side of a hill, next the harbour; and the houses appearing one above another, of a resplendent whiteness, make a fine appearance from the Mediterranean. The hilly country around is adorned with gardens and villas, orange and olive groves, and numerous vineyards. The city of Algiers for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom for its piracies, and sending into slavery the crews of all Christian vessels that were taken. The emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army in an engagement against it in 1541; the English burned the vessels in the harbour in 1670 and 1683; it was bombarded by the French in 1688; in 1775, the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army; and, in 1784, a powerful fleet attacked the forts that defend the harbour, both of which were repelled with great slaughter. In 1816, however, a formidable British fleet under the command of Lord Exmouth, destroyed the

ONE MAN MAY STEAL A HORSE, WHEN ANOTHER MUST NOT LOOK OVER THE HEDGE.

PATCH BY PATCH IS GOOD HUSBANDRY, BUT PATCH UPON PATCH IS PLAIN BEGGARY.

vessels in the harbour, and compelled the city to surrender; but it was immediately restored to the Dey on certain conditions. Algiers is now the residence of the governor general of the French possessions in Africa; European manners, customs, and dresses are becoming common; and the streets, which were formerly narrow and filthy, have been improved, and all received French names. Lon. 3.5 E., lat. 36.48 N.

Algoa Bay, on the S. coast of the Cape territory, in Africa. L. 25.24 E., lat. 34.12 S.

Alhama, a town of Granada, in Spain; celebrated for its hot baths.

Alicant, a city and sea-port of Valencia, in Spain, famous for excellent wine and fruit. Lon. 0.30 W., lat. 38.20 N. Pop. 14,500.

Alicata, a sea-port town of Sicily. Lon. 13.5 E., lat. 37.4 N. Pop. 13,500.

Aligher, a strong fort of Hindostan.

Allahabad, an extensive province of Hindostan Proper, now wholly subject to the English. Allahabad, the capital of the above prov., near the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, is a strongly fortified city.

Alleghany, or *Appalachian Mountains*, in North America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes, extending, nearly parallel with the sea-coast, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth.

Allen Lough, a lake in Leitrim co. Ireland.

Allua, or *Alluway*, a sea-port town of Clackmannanshire, Scotland, on the Forth, near Stirling.

Almaden, a town of La Mancha, in Spain, famous for rich mines of vermilion and quicksilver. Lon. 4.47 W., lat. 38.40 N.

Almagra, a town of La Mancha, in Spain; celebrated for its mules and asses. Pop. 8000.

Almanza, a town of Murcia, in Spain.

Almeida, a strongly fortified town of Portugal, on the river Coa. Pop. 6000.

Almeria, a sea-port town of Granada, in Spain. L. 2.32 W., lat. 36.51 N. Pop. 19,000.

Almonbury, a parish and township of the W. R. of York. Pop. of the township 7066. The woollen manufacture is carried on here.

Almondsbury, a village in Gloucestershire, in which is a Saxon fortification, with a double ditch.

Almora, an old town of Hindostan, now belonging to the British. Lon. 79.40 E., lat. 29.35 N.

Alney, an island in the Severn, near Gloucester; remarkable for a combat between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, in 1046.

Alnmonth, a village in Northumberland.

Alnwick, a corporate town in Northumberland; it was formerly defended by a stately Gothic castle, now the seat of the Dukes of Northumberland. Lon. 1.34 W., lat. 53.23 N. Pop. 6788.

Alora, a town of Granada, Spain.

Alps, a chain of mountains in Europe, which begins at the Gulf of Genoa, to the east of Nice, passes into Switzerland, crosses that country and Tyrol, separates Germany from Italy, and terminates at the north part of the Gulf of Venice. The declivities of the Alps are remarkably steep; hence avalanches of snow and ice are frequent; and the general scenery is magnificently bold. The Alps were but little known until the time of the emperor Augustus, who subdued the numerous barbarous tribes which inhab-

ited the Alpine valleys, constructed roads, &c.; but the means of easy communication have been greatly facilitated by the roads made during the present century.

Alps, *Upper*, a department of France, including the SE. part of the old province of Dauphiny. It is so called from its vicinity to the mountains of that name.—The *Lower Alps* is also a department of France, including the north part of the whole province of Provence.

Alpuzares, high mountains of Granada, in Spain.

Alvesford, *New*, a town in Hampshire, near the source of the river Itchen.

Alsace, an old province of France, now forming the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

Alsen, an island on the coast of Denmark.

Altay, or *Altayan Mountains*, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, S. of Siberia, extending 5000 miles, under various denominations, from the shores of the Caspian Sea and those of the sea of Okhotsk. They abound in mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, and some of the precious stones.

Altea, a town of Valencia, in Spain; rich in wine, honey, silk, and flax.

Attenburg, a principality in the duchy of Saxe Gotha.—The capital of the above princip. Lon. 22.27 E., lat. 50.50 N. Pop. 12,630.—A town of Hungary.

Attendorf, a town of Westphalia.

Attou, a town in Hampshire, on the Wey, formerly noted for its stuffs, druggets, &c.—A town of the U. States, on the Mississippi, founded in 1818.

Attana, a large Danish city on the Elbe, two miles W. of Hamburg. Pop. 26,400.

Attorf, a town of Switzerland, in which is the statue of the celebrated William Tell.

Attingham, a market town of Cheshire, with worsted and cotton manufactories.

Atrue, a large and well fortified town of Hindostan, prov. of Delhi. Lon. 70.44 E., lat. 27.30 N.

Amak, a Danish island, on which a part of Copenhagen is built.

Amalfi, a city and sea-port of Naples, which in the 11th century contained 50,000 citizens, but now reduced to about 4000. At one period it was an independent republic, and obtained a considerable maritime and commercial emporium.

Amund (St.), the name of several French villages.

Amund-les-Eaux (St.), an ancient town near Valenciennes, France; celebrated for its mineral waters. Pop. about 9000.

Amund-Mont-Rond (St.), a neat town of France, dep. Cher. Pop. 7382.

Amantea, a sea-port town of Naples. Pop. 7000.

Amapalla, a sea-port of Mexico.

Amará (St.), a town of Brazil, which has a considerable trade in sugar, tobacco, and spirits.

Amarante, a town of Portugal. Pop. 5000.

Amarapura, a city of India, formerly the cap. of the Birman empire. In 1800 it contained a pop. of 175,000; but the seat of government having since been transferred to Ava, it is now comparatively inconsiderable.

Anasieh (an. *Amasia*) a city of Asiatic Turkey, the birth-place of Strabo, and the capital of a district that produces excellent

wine and silk. Lon. 36.26 E., lat. 40.33 N. Pop. about 50,000.

Amatiqua, a gulf in the bay of Honduras, between Cape Three Points and the Gulf Dulce. Lon. 90.0 W., lat. 16.0 N.

Amotrice, a town of Naples, pleasantly situated, 22 m. N. Aquila. Pop. 5000.

Amazichi, a sea-port town, cap. of Santa Maura, of the Ionian Islands. Lon. 20.43 E., lat. 38.50 N. Pop. 6000.

Amazon, *Maranon*, or *Orellana*, a river of South America, and the largest in the world. The *Maranon* (for such is considered the correct name of this vast river, though it is usually called the Amazon) takes its rise on the Andes, in Peru, and after pursuing a circuitous course of more than 5000 miles, and receiving the waters of more than three hundred tributary streams, flows into the Atlantic.

Amazonia, an extensive country of South America, formerly inhabited by various Indian tribes. Amazonia is now included in the S. part of New Granada and Guiana.

Amberg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle.

Ambletuse, a town of France, near Boulogne, defended by a battery. Here Cæsar embarked his cavalry when he passed over into England; and here James II. landed on his leaving England, in 1688.

Amboise, a town and castle of France, dep. Indre et Loire. It suffered much during the religious wars of the 16th century, and again during the French revolution.

Amboyna, an island in the Indian Ocean, the Dutch metropolis of the Moluccas.—The chief town of the island.

Amelia, a fertile island on the coast of Florida, with an excellent harbour.—A city of the Papal States. Pop. 5000.

America, one of the five grand divisions of the world, and next to Asia, the largest. It was first discovered in 1492, by Christoval Colon, a Genoese, better known by the name of Christopher Columbus. America is emphatically styled *the New World*, and with some degree of propriety, for, independently of its vast extent, it was observed that not only the men, but the birds and beasts, differed in some respects from those known before. All the distinguishing features of the American continent, its rivers, lakes, mountains, plains, cataracts, and forests, seem to be formed on the most gigantic scale. The natives are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any part of their bodies, except their heads, where it is black, straight, and coarse. The length of America is so great, that it takes in the torrid zone, the two temperate zones, and part of the frigid zone. In the most northern and southern parts, the countries are cold, sterile, and desert; while in the centre are found the richest metals, minerals, precious stones, and abundance of valuable and useful commodities. This vast continent is divided into North and South America, which are joined by the Isthmus of Panama. It has lofty and immense ranges of mountains, such as the Andes and Allegany; and the most stupendous rivers, such as the Amazon, Plata, Orinoco, Mississippi, and Missouri; besides numerous immense lakes of fresh water. The republic of the United States, in North America,

Including the territory lately purchased by them of the Indians, is nearly 3000 miles in length, and in some parts 1200 miles in width. Until the year 1776, when they declared themselves independent, they belonged to Great Britain: the first colony, that of Virginia, having been planted by Sir Walter Raleigh in the reign of Elizabeth; and, though settlers from other European countries have from time to time been naturalised there, by far the greater part are descendants of the British colonists; and the English language is consequently spoken throughout that large, powerful, and rapidly increasing country. In North America, Britain possesses New Britain, Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; Spain formerly had Mexico, New Mexico, New Albion, and California; and Russia has some settlements on Cook Inlet. In South America, Spain also possessed Caracas, New Grenada, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres; Portugal had Brazil, and part of Guiana; and France, Britain, and Holland have the remainder of Guiana. The Spanish colonies have now asserted their independence, and contain Mexico, Columbia, Chili, and the United Provinces, including Peru and Buenos Ayres; but from the commencement of the revolutionary struggles in 1810 to the present time, few, if any, of them seem to have acquired that degree of stability necessary to ensure their permanence.

Amerhote, a town and fort of Hindostan.

Amersfort, a town of Holland. P. 11,782.

Amersham, a bor. in Buckinghamshire.

Amesbury, a town in Wiltshire, the birth-place of the celebrated Addison.

Amherst, a sea-port town of British India, beyond the Ganges. Lon. 97.35 E., lat. 16.5 N.—A town of the United States, Hampshire, co. Massachusetts.

Amiens, a city of France, the cap. of the dep. of the Somme. Peter the Hermit, Voiture, and Ducange were natives of this place. Lon. 2.18 E., lat. 49.54 N. Pop. 32,390. The manufacture of cotton velvets, kerseymeres, merinos, linen, &c. is very considerable here, and it has a citadel and a cathedral.

Anlwech, a sea-port town of N. Wales.

Amol, a city of Persia. Lon. 52.24 E., lat. 36.30 N. Pop. about 40,000.

Amoor, a large river of E. Asia, forming part of the boundaries of the Russian and Chinese empires.

Amorgo, an island of the Archipelago.

Amoy, an island on the SE. coast of China, with a port capable of holding 1000 vessels.

Amphill, a town in Bedfordshire, once the residence of Catherine, queen of Henry VIII.

Amretsir, a city of Hindostan, the emporium of trade for the shawls and saffron of Cashmere, and the principal seat of the Sikh religion. Lon. 74.48 E., lat. 31.35 N.

Amsterdam, a maritime city and capital of Holland. Next to London, it is deemed the most commercial city in the world. Its chief security consists in the facility of inundating the vicinity by means of sluices; and few cities have their public buildings so grand, numerous, and well kept. The exchange is one of its principal ornaments, and the harbour one of the finest in Europe. The stadthouse, now the royal palace, has

long been celebrated for its extent and durability; and the furniture and decorations of the interior are in a style of costly magnificence. Lon. 4.50 E., lat. 52.25 N. Pop. about 207,000.

Amsterdam, an island of volcanic origin, in the Indian Ocean, noted for its hot springs.

Amsterdam, New, the seat of government of Berbice, in Dutch Guiana. Lon. 53.17 W., lat. 6.20 N.

Anacapri, a sea-port town of Naples.

Anam, or *An-nam* (empire of), a country of Asia, comprising Cochun China and Tonquin, with part of Cambodia, and various small islands in the Chinese sea. It is about 1000 miles long, varying in breadth from 60 m. to 400. The people consist of several races: 1. The *Cochin Chinese* and *Tonquinese*, who resemble the Chinese in person and manners; 2. The *Cambodjans*, who more resemble the Siamese; 3. The *Moi* race, inhabiting the mountainous country between Cambodja and Cochun China, who are not unlike the Caffres, and are supposed to be the aborigines. The religion of the Anamese is a species of Buddhism, and the government an hereditary military despotism.

Anapa, a sea-port town and fortress of Circassia. Lon. 37.16 E., lat. 44.54.

Ancobra, a distr. of the Ivory Coast, Guinea. *Ancona*, a maritime city of the Papal States; the port formed by a mole 2000 ft. long and 100 ft. broad. It is a bishopric, and the seat of a civil tribunal. On the mole stands a triumphal arch of the Emperor Trajan, and another in honour of Pope Benedict XIV.

Andalusia, a province of Spain, divided into Upper and Lower. The Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile and trading country in Spain. The Andalusians are a mixed race, descended from Africans, Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Vandals, and Moors, to the last of whom they bear strong traces in person and manners.

Andaman Islands, a group of islands situate on the east side of the Bay of Bengal.

Andernach, a town of Prussia, in the province of the Lower Rhine.

Andes, or *Cardilleras*, a vast chain of mountains in South America, extending 4300 miles along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, from the Isthmus of Panama to the Strait of Magellan. Gold, silver, and precious stones are among the mineral riches of the Andes; and the various plants and trees peculiar to the different regions of the globe appear in regular succession, as we ascend from the level of the ocean to the summits of the mountains. Volcanos are frequent in certain portions of the range.

Andover, a borough town in Hampshire, which has a considerable trade in malt.

— A town of Massachusetts, U. States. *Andorre* (Republic of), a small independent state on the S. declivity of the Pyrenees, whose primitive manners still exist, and form a striking contrast to those of their more polished neighbours.

Andrew's (St.), a city and sea-port of Scotland, some time the seat of regal government. The university of St. Andrew's is the oldest in Scotland; and there are several interesting ruins of bygone ages still

existing. The chief manufactures are canvass, brown linens, and golf-balls. Lon. 2.50 W., lat. 56.18 N.

Andria, a town of Naples. Pop. 13,500.

Andros, an island in the Archipelago.

Andras Islands, a chain of islands among the Bahamas. Lon. 77.25 W., lat. 24.48 N.

Andujar, a town of Spain. Pop. 14,000.

Anduze, a town of France, dep. Gard. Pop. 5400.

Angorats, a province of Peru.

Angelo (St.), the name of several towns in Italy.

Angelo de Lombardi (St.), a town of Naples, dep. 6000.

Angers, a city of France, dep. Maine et Loire; in which is the tomb of René, king of Sicily, and that of Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI. of England. Lon. 0.33 W., lat. 47.28 N. Pop. 29,066.

Anglesey, an island, and the most northern county of Wales, 27 miles long and 18 broad. It is divided into six hundreds and 77 parishes, and abounds in copper and sulphur.

Angola, a kingdom of Congo, in Africa.

Angora, or *Engoura*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, near which Bajazet was defeated and taken prisoner by Tamerlane, in 1402.

Angostura, a city of Venezuela, S. America, Lon. 63.55 W., lat. 8.8 N.

Angoulême, a town of France, which has manufactures of woollen, earthenware, and excellent paper. Lon. 0.9 E., lat. 45.39 N.

Angra, the capital of the island of Terceira, one of the Azores.

Angra de los Reys, a sea-port of Brazil.

Anguilla, or *Snahe Island*, one of the Caribbees; it derives its name from its winding form. Lon. 63.10 W., lat. 18.12 N.

Anhalt, a principality of Upper Saxony.

Anholt, an island of Denmark in the Categat. Lon. 11.35 E., lat. 56.38 N.

Anjar, a town of Hindostan, prov. Cutch.

Anjou, an ancient province and gov. of France.

Annagh, an island on the west coast of Ireland. Lon. 39 W., lat. 53.58 N.

Annan, a borough of Scotland, co. of Dumfriess. Also a river in Scotland.

Anncy, a town of the Sardinian States, near the lake of Geneva. Pop. 5700.

Annonay, a town of France, dep. Ardèche, noted for its paper manufacture. Pop. 7689.

Anstruther, East and West, two boroughs in Fifeshire, Scotland.

Anteguera, a town of Andalusia, Spain. Lon. 4.32 W., lat. 37.9 N. Pop. 20,150.

Antigua, an island in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain.

Antioch, a town of Syria, noted as the place in which the disciples of Christ were first called Christians; also for the birthplace of St. Chrysostom, in 347.

Antioquia, a province of Columbia, famous for its mines of gold and silver.

Antiparos, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, famous for an immense subterranean cavern or grotto.

Antisana, one of the loftiest volcanos of the Andes.

Antonio, St., the most northerly of the Cape Verd Islands.—A town of Brazil.

Antrim, a county of Ireland, 50 miles in length, and 30 broad; it is divided into 77 parishes, which are much encumbered with bogs and morasses, though enjoying a toler-

able air. Antrim has a great natural curiosity on the north coast, called the Giant's Causeway, which projects 600 feet into the sea.—The cap. of the county.

Antwerp, a maritime city of Belgium, once the chief mart of Flemish commerce, but now greatly reduced. Lon. 4.22 E., lat. 51.14 N.

Anziko, a kingdom of Guinea.

Aosta, or *Aousta*, a city of Piedmont.

Apennines, a chain of mountains in Europe, which begin near Oneglia, on the Gulf of Genoa, pass round that gulf at no great distance from the sea, then proceed east to the centre of Italy, and afterwards divide that country in a mediate south-east direction, to the extremities of the kingdom of Naples. They are divided into the *Northern*, the *Central*, and the *Southern Apennines*.

Apt, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse. Lon. 5.24 E., lat. 43.2 N. Pop. 5953.

Appenzell, a canton in the N.E. part of Switzerland: also the name of its chief town.

Appleby, a borough and the county town of Westmoreland, almost encircled by the river Eden.

Appledore, a village in Devonshire; a favourite place of resort in the bathing season.—A small town in Kent.

Appolonia, a kingdom on the gold coast of Africa. It exports gold, ivory, palm oil, &c.

Apure, a large river of South America.

Aquamboe, a formidable kingdom of Guinea.

Aquila, a city of Naples, with a castle. In 1700 an earthquake destroyed 2400 persons.

Aquileia, a town of Italy, in Friuli. It is very ancient, and was once a patriarchate.

Aquino, a town of Naples, the birthplace of Juvenal.

Arabia, a country of Asia, extending 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth. It is divided into three parts—Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix. Arabia Petrea lies to the south of Syria, along the east coast of the Red Sea; the north part is mountainous, and, in general, stony, sandy, and barren; but some places yield sufficient nourishment for cattle, whose milk, and the flesh of camels, are the chief food of its inhabitants. Arabia Deserta lies east of Arabia Petrea, and is for the most part desert. Arabia Felix is to the south of Arabia Deserta, between the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Persian Gulf; it is the greatest division, and, though the centre is occupied by very dry deserts, there are many rich provinces on the coasts, producing a variety of fruit, honey, wax, cinnamon, cassia, manna, spike-nard, frankincense, myrrh, and coffee, of which latter prodigious quantities are exported. The Arabs are of a middle stature and brown complexion, and have always a grave and melancholy air, which, aided by the imposing aspect of their beards, gives a dignity to their manner that is very striking. They live amicably, in tribes, are very abstemious, consider hospitality as a religious duty, and act with kindness to their slaves and inferiors. They derive their subsistence from their flocks, from hunting, and from what they acquire by plunder; they acknowledge no sovereign but the emir, or leading sheik of their tribe, who is their natural prince, and to whom they pay implicit obedience. The dress of the Arabs

consists of a white robe, bound with a leather girdle, and drawers made of linen; they wear a kind of red cap, and sometimes slippers, but generally half-boots, in order to be ready to get on horseback. The famous Mohammed was a native of this country, and his first followers, the Saracens, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they went.

Araucan, a fertile country of Asia, acquired from the Birmese by the British in 1824.—The cap. of the province.

Aragon, a province of Spain, fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit; it also produces saffron, and there are many mines of salt. Aragon, while a separate kingdom, was the most powerful of the peninsular states.

Aragono, a town of Sicily. Pop. 5550.

Aral, an inland sea or lake of Asia.

Aranda, a town of Spain, on the Duera.

Aranuez, a town of New Castile, Spain, on the left bank of the Tagus.

Ararat, a stupendous detached mountain of Persian Armenia; venerated by the Armenians from a belief of its being the place on which Noah's ark rested.

Aras (an. *Araxus*), a large river of Armenia.

Araucania, a territory lying contiguous to Chili, in S. America. Amid all the subjugations and revolutions in the American continent, the Araucanians have hitherto maintained their aboriginal independence, of which they are naturally very proud.

Arbela, a town of Turkey in Asia; renowned in history for the final victory obtained over Darius by Alexander, 331 B. C.

Arbois, a town of France, dep. Jura. It is surrounded by productive vineyards. Pop. 7130.

Arcadia, the classical name of central Peloponnesus, now the Morea, in Greece.

Archangel, an extensive gov. of Russia in Europe, double the size of England and Ireland.—The cap. of the above gov. and the principal commercial port and city in the N. of Russia. Lon. 40.33 E., lat. 64.32 N.

Archipelago, anciently called *Mare Egeum*, embracing all the islands in that part of the Mediterranean lying between Asia Minor and Greece.—*Ar. Eastern*, comprises a vast number of islands in the tropical seas, some of which, as Borneo, Java, Sumatra, &c., are very large.—*Ar. Northern*, a number of islands belonging to Russia, in the Pacific Ocean.

Arcis-sur-Aube, a town of France, which suffered severely during the campaign of 1814.

Arcot, a town and castle of Germany.

Arcote, a village of Austrian Italy, memorable for a series of sanguinary engagements which took place here in 1796, between the Austrians and the French under Napoleon.

Arcos de la Frontera, a town of Andalusia, Spain. Pop. 10,000.

Arcot, a maritime district of Hindostan, prov. Carnatic.—The Mohammedan cap. of the above. It came definitively into the British possession in 1801.

Ardee, a borough in Louth county, Ireland.

Ardelan, a province of Kurdistan, Persia.

Ardennes, a dep. in the N. of France, distinguished by its mines and manufactures.

IF YOU WOULD KNOW A BAD HUSBAND, LOOK AT HIS WIFE'S COUNTENANCE.

JUST WITH AN ASS, AND HE WILL FLAP YOU IN THE FACE WITH HIS TAIL.

THE PITCHER THAT GOES OFTEN TO THE WELL COMES HOME BROKEN AT LAST.

A HOUSE FILLED WITH GUESTS IS EATEN UP AND ILL SPOKEN OF.

Ardfert, a borough in Kerry county, Ireland.

Ardglass, a maritime town of Ireland, co. Down, prov. Ulster. It was formerly of much commercial importance, but it has nothing to boast of now, but an abundant fishery, which affords employment for a great portion of the working classes.

Ardmore, a town of Waterford, Ireland.

Ardoch, a village in Perthshire, Scotland, remarkable for having near it one of the best preserved Roman stations in the empire, supposed to be the work of Agricola.

Ardrossan, a sea-port town of Ayrshire, Scotland, founded by the late Earl of Eglintoun.

Arensburg, a sea-port town of Livonia.

Arequipa, a city of Peru, founded by Pizarro. It has suffered much from earthquakes. Lon. 73.11 W., lat. 16.30 S. P. 35,000.

Arethusa, a fountain at Syracuse, Sicily, famous in ancient history, but now little better than a pool of brackish water.

Arezzo, a city of Tuscany and the birth-place of Petrarch. Lon. 12, lat. 43.19. Pop. 10,000.

Argenteuil, a town of France, 13 m. N. W. Paris. Heloise was educated at a nunnery in this place. Pop. 4536.

Argos, a city of Greece, in the Morca: in antiquity the cap. of Argolis.

Argyleshire, a county of Scotland. The chief islands attached to this county are Mull, Islay, Jura, Tirey, and Col; the soil, in the high grounds, affords excellent pasture, but the only crops cultivated to any extent, are bigg, oats, and potatoes.

Argyro Castro, a town of Turkey in Europe. Pop. 13,400.

Arica, a sea-port town of Peru.

Arienza, a town of Naples. Pop. 11,000.

Arisch, El, a town and fort of Egypt.

Arispe, a city of Mexico, with two forts.

Arkansas, a large river of N. America.

—One of the U. States, which derives its name from the above river. It was erected into a state so lately as 1836.

Arklow, a town in Wicklow county, Ireland.

Armagh, a county of Ireland, prov. Ulster. The soil is excellent; some good marble is found here; and the linen manufacture flourishes in all its branches. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Bann, and Newry.

—The cap. of the above county, and the seat of the archbishop. Armagh is the centre of a large inland trade, and the habits of the people are social and refined.

Armenia, a large country of Asia, partly in Turkey and partly in Persia; the Euphrates, Kur, and Aras rise here.

Arnheim, a town of Holland. Pop. 14,000.

Arao, five islands in the Indian Ocean.

Arpino, a town of Naples; the birth-place of Caius Marius and Cicero. Pop. 9000.

Arran, an island of Scotland, county Bute. **Arran Isles, North**, three small islands near the W. coast of Donegal, Ireland.

The **Arran Isles, South**, are three lofty islands on the W. coast of the same country, at the entrance of Galway Bay.

Arvus, a fortified city of France. Lon. 2.46 E., lat. 50.17 N. Pop. 23,465.

Arvière, a dep. in the S. of France.

Art, a town of Switzerland, cant. Schwitz.

Arta, a town of the Isle of Majorca. Pop.

8000.—A town of Albania, the site of the ancient Ambracia. Pop. 6,500. The **Sinus Ambracius** of the ancients is now called the Gulf of Arta.

Arthur's Seat, a bold conical hill, chiefly composed of basaltic pillars, and 810 feet in height, which rises just above the city of Edinburgh.

Arundel, a borough in Sussex, which contains a famous castle a mile in compass, the owner of which, without any creation, is Earl of Arundel. Lon. 0.22 W., lat. 50.55 N.

Arve, a rapid river of Switzerland.

Asaph (St.), a city of Flintshire, Wales.

Ascension, a barren island in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 14.28 W., lat. 8.8 S.

Asch, a town of Bohemia. Pop. 8000.

Aschuffenburg, a city of Bavaria. P. 7600.

Aschylshoben, a town of Prussia. P. 9730.

Ascoli, a town of the Papal S. P. 12,000.

Ascoli di Sotriano, a t. of Naples. P. 6000.

Ashantee, a kingdom in the interior of Guinea, N. of the Gold Coast. It is very fertile, and its inhabitants are ferocious and warlike. The climate is very insalubrious.

Ashbourne, a town in Derbyshire, famous for cheese.

Ashburton, a bor. town in Devonshire.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, a town in Leicestersh.

Ashford, a town in Kent, on the Ash.

Ashton, a village in Lancashire, near Wigan.

Ashton-under-Line, a town and parish in Lancashire, seven miles E. of Manchester, and one of the seats of the cotton manufacture.

Asia, the largest of the great divisions of the world. It extends 6050 miles from the Dardanelles, on the west, to the east shore of Tartary, and 5380 miles from the most southern part of Malacca to the most northern Cape of Nova Zembla. This quarter of the globe has been the scene of the most important transactions recorded in holy writ; and, in early ages, was successively governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks; but the regions of India and China were little known to the conquerors of the ancient world. On the decline of these empires, great part of Asia submitted to the Romans; and afterwards, in the middle ages, the Saracens founded in Asia, Africa, and Europe, a more extensive empire than that of the Roman. The Saracen greatness ended with the death of Tamerlane; and the Turks, conquerors on every side, took possession of the middle regions of Asia, which they still enjoy. The principal countries on this continent are, Siberia, Tartary, China, Tibet, Hindostan, Persia, Arabia, and Turkey.

Assam, a fertile country of India beyond the Ganges; the inhabitants of which, called Assamese, are enterprising, vindictive, and fond of war. Assam was ceded to the British by the Birmese in 1826.

Assenede, a town of Belgium. Pop. 3200.

Assenheim, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt. Pop. 4000.

Assumption, a city of S. America, cap. of Paraguay. Lon. 57.37 W., lat. 25.16 S. Pop. 10,000.

Assye, or Assaye, a town of Hindostan, celebrated as the spot where the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley, with 4500 men defeated Dowlat Row Sindia and the Nagpoor rajah at the head of 30,000.

Asterabad, a city of Persia. Lon. 54.0 E., lat. 36.48 N.

Asli, a city of Piedmont, with a citadel. Lon. 8.17 E., lat. 44.56 N. Pop. 22,000.

Astorga, a city of Leon, in Spain. Lon. 6.25 W., lat. 42.33 N. Pop. 4,000.

Astrakan, a province of Asiatic Russia. —The cap. of the above province, on the Wolga, and the grand fishing mart for all the interior of Russia. Lon. 47.55 E., lat. 46.20 N. Pop. 31,000.

Asturias, a mountainous province of Spain.

Ath, a fortified town of Belgium.

Athboy, a borough of Meath county, Ireland.

Athelney, an island of Somersetshire, memorable for having afforded shelter to King Alfred.

Athens, a celebrated city of Greece, lately a part of European Turkey, once the seat of learning and the arts, and noted for its grandeur and magnificence, but now greatly decayed and partly in ruins. It is still, however, distinguished for the temple of Theseus built 480 years before Christ. The chief articles of trade in this city are silk, wax, wool, honey, and oil. Lon. 23.53 E., lat. 38.2 N.

Athlone, a town of Ireland, on the Shannon, Westmeath and Roscommon counties. It is the principal military depot for the W. of Ireland, and contains a large garrison, with ordnance stores, &c. Lon. 7.54 W., lat. 53.32 N. Pop. about 15,000.

Atherston, a town of Warwickshire.

Athy, a borough in Kildare, Ireland.

Atlantic Ocean, that vast expanse of water which extends between the W. continents of Africa and Europe, and the E. continent of America. Between N. Africa and Florida it is 4150 miles broad, and in its narrowest part, between Greenland and Norway, it is 930 miles across. It is said to derive its name from Mount Atlas.

Atlas, a chain of high mountains in Africa, extending along the south of Barbary upwards of 2000 miles, from the coast of the Atlantic to the borders of Egypt.

Atri, or *Atria*, an ancient city of Naples.

Aube, an inland dep. of France, containing the SW. part of the old prov. of Champagne.

Aubenas, a town of France, dep. of Ardèche, beautifully situated at the foot of the Cevennes. Pop. 4855.

Aubigny, a town of France, with a castle.

Aubin (St.), a sea-port town of the island of Jersey, opposite to St. Hilliers. —A town of France, dep. Aveyron.

Auburn, a town of the U. States, New York co. Pop. 5500.

Aubusson, a town of France, dep. Creuse, celebrated for its carpet manufactures. Pop. 5630.

Auch, a city of France, on the river Gers.

Auchterarder, a village and parish of Scotland, co. Perth.

Auchtermuchty, a town and parish of Scotland, co. Fife.

Auchland, *Bishop*, a town of Durham.

Aude, a mar. dep. in the S. of France.

Augsburg, a fortified city of Savaria. Lon. 10.55 E., lat. 48.17 N. Pop. 35,000.

Augsburg is famous in ecclesiastical history as the place where Melancthon's Confession of Faith was publicly read before and presented to the emperor Charles V.

Augusta, a city of Georgia, U. States.

Augustin, St., the capital of Florida. Lon. 81.40 W., lat. 29.58 N. —A port and river on the coast of Labrador.

Aunale, a town of France, dep. Seine inférieure. Pop. 2063.

Auray, a sea-port town of France, dep. Morbihan. Pop. 4000.

Aurillac, a town of France, dep. Cantal. Lon. 2.26 E., lat. 44.55 N. Pop. 9897.

Auriol, a town of France, dep. Bouches du Rhone. Pop. 5190.

Aurangabad, a city of the Deccan, Hindostan, cap. of the province of same name. It was the favourite residence of Aurungzebe, whose palace still remains. In the prov. of Aurungabad many remarkable antiquities exist, as the temples and caves of Elephanta, Flora, Sabette, &c.

Austerlitz, a small town of Moravia, celebrated for one of the most splendid victories ever obtained by Napoleon.

Austle (St.), a town and par. of Cornwall, famous for tin and copper mines, soap-stone quarries, and china-clay works.

Australia, the least of the five great divisions of the globe, comprising New Holland, New Zealand, and other islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Austria, an empire situated in Southern and Central Europe, is one of the largest, most populous, and most important of the European states. It comprises Lower and Upper Austria, Styria, Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, Hungary, Galicia, Illyria, Carinthia, Lombardy, Venice, and the Tyrol; there is, consequently, great variety in the soil, productions, and face of the country, as well as in the inhabitants. The nucleus and centre of this empire is the *archduchy of Austria*; its capital, Vienna. The principal rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Vistula, Dniester, Drave, and Po.

Aulun, a city of France, on the Arroux. It is of great antiquity. Lon. 4.18 E., lat. 46.56 N. Pop. 9,000.

Auxerre, a city of France, on the Yonne. Lon. 3.34 E., lat. 47.47 N. Pop. 11,000.

Auxonne, a town of France, on the Saone.

Ava, a city of Asia, the capital of the Birman Empire. Lon. 95.58 E., lat. 21.51 N.

Avallon, a town of France, dep. Yonne; it trades in wine, grain, wood, &c. Pop. 5089.

Acebury, or *Abury*, a village in Wiltshire, famous for the gigantic remains of what has been considered a Druidical temple, similar to Stonehenge.

Avellino, a town of Naples, the entrepôt of the surrounding country. Pop. 12,000.

Avenche, a town of Switzerland, canton Berne.

Averno, a lake near Baia, Naples; fabled by the ancient poets as the entrance to the infernal regions.

Aversa, a town of Naples, beautifully situated in a plain covered with vines and orange trees. Pop. 15,000.

Avs, or *Bird Islands*, a cluster of islands and rocks in the Caribbean Sea.

Avesnes, a town of France, dep. du Nord.

Avestad, a town of Sweden, noted for its copper-works.

Avignon, a city of France, on the Rhone. Lon. 4.48 E., lat. 43.57 N.

Avila, a town of Spain. Pop. 4800.

Aviles, a sea-port town of Spain, Asturias. Lon. 5.52 E., lat. 43.36 N. Pop. 6000.

BUY WHAT YOU DO NOT WANT, AND YOU WILL SELL WHAT YOU CANNOT SPARE.

THE MOUSE DOES NOT LEAVE THE CAT'S HOUSE WITH A FULL BELLY.

Avis, a town of Portugal, whence the military knights of Avis have their name.

Avon, three rivers of England, one rising in Leicestershire, another in Gloucestershire, and another in Wiltshire.

Avranches, an ancient town of France, dep. Manche. Here, in 1172, Henry II. of England did penance for the murder of Becket, and received absolution. Pop. 7690.

Azbridge, a town in Somersetshire.

Axholme (Isle of), in Lincolnshire. It is formed by the rivers Trent, Don, and Idle.

Arim, a district of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, producing palm-oil, cocoa, oranges, pine-apples, water-melons, and rice.

Azmuster, a town in Devonshire, famous for a manufacture of carpets.

Azum, an ancient town of Abyssinia.

Ayamonte, a fortified town of Spain, prov. Seville. Lon. 7.19 W., lat. 37.13 N. Pop. 6350.

Aylesbury, a borough and the largest town in Buckinghamshire; the making of lace is carried on here to a great extent.

Aylesford, a village and parish in Kent.

Aylesham, a town in Norfolk, on the Bure.

Aymouth, a town in Berwickshire.

Ayr, a river of Scotland, which rises in the eastern part of Ayrshire, receives the Greenock and Garpel in its course across the county, and enters the Frith of Clyde at the town of Ayr.—A borough in Ayrshire, on the S. side of the mouth of the Ayr. Its chief trade is in coal, and the salmon-fishery; and it has an extensive manufacture of leather and soap. The poet Burns was born and buried here. Lon. 4.37 E., lat. 55.28 N. Pop. 7606.

Ayrshire, a county of Scotland, divided into 45 parishes. It has inexhaustible seams of coal, also freestone, limestone, iron, lead, and copper. It is intersected by the Ayr, Irvine, Girvan, and Stinchar, which abound with salmon.

Azamor, a fortified town of Fez, Africa.

Azerbaijan, a fertile province in the NW. of Persia, producing abundant crops of corn and the most delicious fruits.

Azoff, or *Asoph*, an inland sea, the *Palus Mæotis* of the ancients.—A town and fortress of European Russia, which takes its name from the above.

Azores, or *Western Islands*, a group of nine islands in the Atlantic, between 25 and 30 W. lon. and 37 and 40 N. lat. They were discovered in 1439 by Vanderberg, a merchant of Bruges; and received their name from the number of hawks found among them. The climate is favourable to human health, and the soil is in general fertile, abounding in corn, grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruits, and feeding many cattle, hogs, and sheep. No poisonous animal or reptile is to be found in the Azores. Pop. of the whole, about 250,000.

Azua, a town of Hayti, W. Indies.

BABELMANDEL, a strait between the coast of Abyssinia and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean. Lon. 43.48 E., lat. 12.38 N.

Babuyanes, a cluster of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean. Lon. 121.30 E., lat. 19.43 N.

Baccarat, a town of France, dep. Meurthe.

Bacharach, a town of Prussia, on the Rhine.

Bachian, an island, the largest and most southern of the Proper Moluccas. Lon. 127 E., lat. 0.25 S.

Bachergunge, a district of Bengal, India. *Badajoz*, a city of Spain, capital of Estremadura. It surrendered to the French in 1811, and was taken from them by the British and Portuguese, in 1812. Lon. 6.47 W., lat. 38.49 N.

Baden, a grand duchy of Suabia. It was formerly a margravate, and is divided into Upper and Lower Baden.—A town of Switzerland.—A town of Lower Austria, famous for its hot baths.

Badia, a town of Austrian Italy.

Barça, a town of Spain. Pop. 10,800.

Bafja, a town of Cyprus, with a fort. It is the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain. Lon. 32.18 E., lat. 34.48 N.

Baffin's Bay, a large bay to the north of Hudson's Bay, discovered in 1616 by Wm. Baffin, an Englishman. Lon. 76.15 W., lat. 77.55 N.

Bagdad, a city of Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Tigris. It was once the seat of the Saracen caliphs, but has lost much of its ancient splendour and opulence since it was in the possession of the Persians. The chief manufactures are red and yellow leather, and silk and cotton stuffs. Bagdad still contains a very ancient structure, called by the Europeans the Tower of Babel; and near it are the obscure remains of the ancient Babylon. Lon. 44.45 E., lat. 33.20 N.

Baglana, a mountainous country of Hindostan, yet fertile in many places.

Bagna-Cavallo, a town of the Papal States, with silk manufactures. Pop. 10,000.

Bagnara, a sea-port town of Naples, noted for excellent muscat wine. Pop. 5000.—A town and castle of the Papal States.

Bagnarea, a town of the Papal States, leg. Viterbo. Pop. 3500.

Bagnères-de-Luchon, a town of France, dep. Haute Garonne; celebrated for its mineral waters.

Bagnères-en-Bigorre, a town of France, dep. Hautes Pyrenées; the Bath or Cheltenham of France, being celebrated for its hot mineral springs, which were known to the Romans. Pop. 8168.

Bagnoli, a town of Naples, prov. Sannio. Pop. 3000.

Bagnolo, a town of Austrian Italy. Pop. 2600.—A town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra. Pop. 5000.

Bagnols, a town of France, dep. Gard. Pop. 4847.

Bagshot, a village in Surrey; in which our monarchs had formerly a house and park.

Bahamas (The), or *Lucayo Islands*, in the Atlantic Ocean, subject to the British. They are nearly 500 in number, extending along the coast of Florida to Cuba. The largest of these islands is called Bahama; it is uninhabited, and contains much fine timber, but is difficult of access. The only articles cultivated in these islands for exportation are cotton and coffee.

Bahar, one of the largest and most important provinces of Hindostan under the British dominion, through which the Ganges runs a course of 200 miles. The zillah or district of Bahar occupies its central portion.

Bahawalpoor, a town of Hindostan, and cap. of an extensive principality.

Bahia, a maritime province of Brazil; sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, and cotton are its chief products.—*Bahia*, or *San Salvador*, is the capital of the province.

Bahrain, or *Aval Islands*, a cluster of islands on the south-west side of the Persian Gulf, near the coast of Arabia, having the most productive pearl-fishery in the world.

Bahus, a commercial province of Sweden.

Baia, (the ancient *Baie*), a town of Naples, formerly famous for its hot baths.

Baikal, a lake of Siberia, in Irkutsk.

Baillet, a town of France, dep. du Nord, famous for its cheese. Pop. 9911.

Baja, a town of Hungary. Lon. 38.58 E., lat. 46.10 N. Pop. 12,000.

Bayador, a cape on the coast of Africa, south of the Canary Islands. Lon. 14.22 W., lat. 26.12 N.

Bakevell, a town in the Peak of Derbyshire. Near it is Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

Bakchiserai, a highly picturesque town of Russia in Europe, in the Crimea. Both the place and the people have a decidedly oriental character. Pop. 9500.

Baku, a town and port belonging to Russia, on the Caspian Sea. Lon. 51.21 E., lat. 40.22 N. The peninsula of Abscharon, on which it is situated, is notorious for its naphtha springs and mud volcanoes.

Bala, a corporate town in Merionethshire, which has a great trade in woollen stockings, flannels, &c. Lon. 3.35 W., lat. 52.50 N.

Balacavo, a sea-port of Crimea, in Russia.

Balagout, a large country of southern Hindostan, consisting of vast fertile plains, supported by a stupendous wall of mountains called the Ghauts. Indigo and cotton are the chief products; and diamond-mines are found in many parts.

Balaize, a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, with a fort. L. 89.20 W., lat. 29.6 N.

Balambangam, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying off the north extremity of Borneo. Lon. 117.5 E., lat. 7.15 N.

Balaton, or *Platten See*, a large lake of Hungary.

Balastro, an episcopal city in Arragon.

Balbec, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus. Here are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the temple dedicated to the Sun.

Balbriggan, a town in Dublin county, with a harbour, defended by a pier.

Ballock, a market-town in Hertfordshire.

Baleores, or *Baleaic Islands*, lying to the east of Spain, in the Mediterranean, belonging to the Spaniards; the principal of which are Majorca, Minorca, and Ilica.

Balhary, a fortified town of Hindostan. Lon. 76.59 E., lat. 15.5 N.

Balkh, a city of Usbec Tartary, with a great trade in silk. L. 65.16 E., lat. 36.28 N.

Ballantrae, a town of Ayrshire, Scotland.

Ballinoney, a town in Antrim county, Ireland.

Baltimore, a town of West Meath, Ireland.

Ballinacote, a town of Sligo county, Ireland.

Ballina, a town of Mayo county, Ireland.

Ballinasloe, a town of Galway county, Ireland; in which the greatest wool and cattle fairs in the island are held.

Ballinrabe, a town of Mayo co., Ireland.

Ballintay, a town on the coast of Antrim, Ireland, with a trade in coal.

Balogistan, or *Beloochistan*, a country of Asia, comprehended between lon. 59 and 68 E., and lat. 25 and 30 N. This country consists of stupendous mountains, arid plains, and a few fine valleys; and the inhabitants are so averse to all the arts of civil life, that they have few commodities suited for trade.

Bally, an island in the East Indies, separated from the East end of Java by a channel called the Strait of Bally. It abounds in rice and fruit, and furnishes checkered cloth, cotton yarn, and pickled pork.

Ballycastle, a town on the north coast of Antrim, Ireland.

Ballycannel, a town of Cavan, Ireland.

Ballymena, a town of Antrim, Ireland.

Ballynahinch, a town of Down, Ireland.

Ballynakill, a borough in Queen county, Ireland, with some woollen manufactures.

Ballyshannan, a borough and sea-port in Donegal county, Ireland, noted for its salmon fishery.

Balmerino, a town in Fifeshire, Scotland, which has a great trade in corn and salmon.

Balrudery, a town in Dublin county.

Baltic, an inland sea, in the north-west of Europe, between the coasts of Sweden, Russia, Courland, Prussia, Germany, and Denmark. It includes the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and a great number of islands. The Islands of Zealand and Funen separate it from the Categat, by which it communicates with the ocean. The Baltic receives 240 rivers, besides a vast number of torrents and rivulets formed by the melting of the snow and ice: it has no tide, and a current always sets through the Sound into the Categat.

Baltimore, a city of Maryland, capital of a county, in which are numerous iron-works. The harbour is one of the finest in America, with a narrow entrance defended by a fort; and the commerce of this place is considerable. Lon. 76.44 W., lat. 39.19 N.

A borough in Cork county, Ireland, on a headland which runs into the sea, and forms a good harbour. Lon. 9.14 W., lat. 51.18 N.

Ballingloss, a town in Wicklow county, Ireland, with extensive manufactures of linen and woollen.

Bambo, a town of the kingdom of Congo, noted for its traffic in slaves. Lon. 13.52 E., lat. 7.2 S.

Bombarra, a large kingdom of Nigritia, lying to the south-west of that of Timbuctoo.

Bamber, a city of Franconia. L. 10.56 E., lat. 40.55 N.—A town of Bohemia.

Bamborough, a village in Northumberland.

Bombouk, a kingdom of Nigritia, in which there are mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, and iron. The inhabitants are Mandingos, and profess the Mohammedan religion. Lon. 9.18 W., lat. 14.28 N.

Bawlon, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of a district, in the province of Balkh. Lon. 66.57 E., lat. 34.30 N.

Bampton, a town in Oxfordshire, seated near the Thames. Some remains of its ancient castle yet exist; and it has a trade in leather gloves, jackets, &c.—A town in Devonshire, with a chalybeate spring, and a manufacture of serges.

Banagher, a borough in King's county, Ireland, on the Shannon.

Banass, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the south-east part of Ajmerc.

Banbury, a borough in Oxfordshire, on

the Charwell; noted for its ale and cakes. Lon. 1.11 W., lat. 52.4 N.

Banca, an island lying off the coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by the Strait of Banca. It is covered with wood, and famous for rich mines of tin. Lon. 105.18 E., lat. 2.4 S.

Bancoat, or *Fort Victoria*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, on the coast of Concan. Lon. 73.32 E., lat. 17.56 N.

Banda, the chief of the Banda or Nutmeg Islands, in the Indian Ocean. The group comprises this isle and nine others, which are all high. Lon. 129.58 E., lat. 4.36 S.—A town in Allahabad, Hindostan. Lon. 80.20 E., lat. 25.30 N.

Bandon, a borough in Cork co., Ireland, with manufactures of cottons, cambrics, &c.

Banff, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, and the county-town of Banffshire. The harbour is defended by a pier and a battery; and the town has manufactures of thread, cotton, and stockings. Great quantities of salmon are exported hence. Lon. 2.23 W., lat. 57.40 N.

Banffshire, a county of Scotland, the greatest length of which is 50 miles, and its extent along the coast 22, but the mean breadth is not more than 16. It contains 649,600 acres, divided into 23 parishes. The south part of this county is very mountainous, but the northern district is level and fertile. The principal rivers are the Deveron and Spey, which form a part of its east and west boundaries.

Bangalore, a city of Hindostan; the principal manufactures of which are silk and cotton, cloth, muslin, leather, and oil. Lon. 73.38 E., lat. 12.57 N.

Bang-kak, or *Bonkok*, a city of Siam. Lon. 101.10 E., lat. 13.40 N. Pop. 60,000.

Bangor, a city of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, at the north end of the strait Menai. It was once considerable, and defended by a castle; but it is now a small place, though increased since a new harbour was made. Lon. 4.12 W., lat. 53.12 N.

—A borough and seaport in Down county, Ireland.—A town of Maine, in Hancock county, United States.

Banjaluha, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia. Lon. 18.5 E., lat. 44.58 N. Pop. 18,000.

Banjermassin, a kingdom in the south part of Borneo, which produces great quantities of pepper; also, gold-dust, diamonds, canes, iron, birds' nests, wax, and dragon's blood. Lon. 114.50 E., lat. 3.0 S.

Bankapore, a town and fortress of Hindostan; the chief produce of which is opium.

Banks' Island, in the Pacific Ocean, lying on the east side of New Zealand. Lon. 174.0 E., lat. 43.30 S.

Bann, *Upper*, a river of Ireland, which issues from the Mourne Mountains, in Down county, flows north-west into Armagh, through Lough Neagh, and thence forms the boundaries between Londonderry and Antrim.—The *Lower Bann*, which issues from Lough Beg, has on it some valuable salmon and eel fisheries.

Bannockburn, a village in Stirlingshire, where Robert Bruce defeated Edward II.

Bannow, a borough and sea-port in Wexford, Ireland.

Bantry, a town in Cork county, Ireland,

on the east side of an extensive bay of the same name, which is one of the most capacious and secure harbours in the world. Lon. 10.10 W., lat. 51.26 N.

Banwell, a village in Somersetshire.

Banya, a town of Hungary, famous for gold and silver mines of great produce.

Bapaume, a town in Pas de Calais, France.

Bar, a commercial town of Hindostan.—A fortified town of France, dep. of Bas Rhin.—Another, in Podolia, Poland.

Bar Le Duc, a town of France, capital of the department of Meuse; famous for its wine.

Bar Sur Aube, a town of France, in dep. of Aube; noted for its wines.

Bar Sur Seine, a town in Aube, France.

Bara, one of the Hebrides of Scotland; great quantities of cod and ling are caught on the coast, and shellfish found in abundance. Lon. 7.27 W., lat. 57.2 N.

Baralonetta, a town in Catalonia, Spain.

Baranca, a town of Columbia, S. America.

Barbadoes, the easternmost of the Caribbean Islands; the exports are sugar, rum, cotton, and ginger. This island was colonized by the British in 1624, from which time it has been in their possession. It has suffered much from hurricanes, particularly from one in 1780, when 4325 of the inhabitants lost their lives, and another in 1831. Barbadoes is the residence of a bishop, and there is a rector in each parish.

Barbara or *Berbara*, a commercial town of Africa, seated near the mouth of the Hawash. Lon. 46.25 E., lat. 11 N.

Barbary, a region of Africa, between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt; it is 2260 miles in length, and 500 in breadth, containing the countries of Barea, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, Morocco, Tattlet, and Biledulgerid. It was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia, Africa Proper, and Libya; and after the fall of Carthage it formed an important part of the Roman Empire.

Barbas, a cape of Africa in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 16.40 W., lat. 22.15 N.

Barbastes, a town of Spain, Aragon. Pop. 5090.

Barbuda, one of the Caribbee Islands. Lon. 61.46 W., lat. 17.36 N.

Barby, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Elbe. Lon. 12.4 E., lat. 52.2 N.

Barca, a district of N. Africa, lying on the coast between Tripoli and Egypt. It is governed by a bey subject to Tripoli, and is inhabited exclusively by Bedouin Arabs.

Barcelona, a city of Spain, the capital of Catalonia; it is defended by a prodigious citadel on the east, and by a strong fort, called Montjuich, which stands on a rocky mountain, a mile west of the town; there are double walls on the north and east, and the Mediterranean on the south, with a mole for the security of ships. This city has a fine university, a cathedral, a palace, &c.; is extremely populous, and is a place of great trade. Lon. 2.9 E., lat. 41.42 N. Pop. 120,000.

Barcelona, New, a town of Columbia, S. America.

Bareilly, a city of Delhi, Hindostan. Lon. 79.26 E., lat. 28.22 N. Pop. 66,000.

Barfleur a town in La Manche, France.

Barham Downs, a large plain in Kent, between Canterbury and Dover.

Bari, or *Terra di Bari*, a province of Naples; the soil of which is fertile, but there are many serpents and tarantulas.—A city and sea-port of Naples, capital of the province. Lon. 16.53, lat. 41.0. Pop. 19,000.

Barling, a market-town in Essex, on the Roding; chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

Barletta, a sea-port in Bari, Naples, with a large stone pier, and a trade in corn, almonds, and salt. Lon. 16.32 E., lat. 41.19 N.

Barmouth, a small sea-port of Wales, with a good trade in flannel and hose. It is the only seaport in Merionethshire.

Barnard Castle, a town in Durham, on the Tees; noted for its great corn-market.

Barnaul, a mining town of Siberia.

Barnet, Chipping, a market-town in Hertfordshire, where, in 1471, was fought the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the celebrated Earl of Warwick was defeated and slain.

Barnsley, a town in West Yorkshire, which has large manufactures of sheetings, diapers, &c. Pop. 10,330.

Barnstaple, a sea-port and borough in Devonshire, on the Taw. It had formerly a castle, but none of the works remain, except the mount. Here are manufactures of tannies, shalloons, baize, &c. Lon. 4.5 W., lat. 51.12 N.

Barnstable, a town of Massachusetts, capital of a county; the chief trade of which is in the fishery. Lon. 70.15 W., lat. 41.43 N.

Baroda, a large and wealthy city in Gujerat, Hindostan; the capital of a district of the same name. Lon. 73.23 E., lat. 22.21 N.

Barquesimeto, a town of Venezuela, S. America. Lon. 69.25 W., lat. 9.55 N. Pop. about 12,000. In 1812 it was almost destroyed by an earthquake, and 1500 persons buried in the ruins.

Barrackpoor, a seat of the British government of India, and a military cantonment, on the Hooghly, 16 m. N. of Calcutta.

Barragon, Bay of, in the river Plata.

Barramahat, a country of Southern Hindostan.

Barraux, a fortress in Iscre, France.

Barreges, a town of France, dep. Hautes Pyrenées, celebrated for its hot baths.

Barrou, a river of Ireland, which rises in the north part of Queen County, and flows south by Athy, Carlow, and New Ross, into Waterford harbour.—A village in Leicestershire, on the Soar; particularly famous for very fine lime, large quantities of which are exported.

Barrow's Straits, in N.W. America, the connecting channel between Baffin's Bay on the E. and the Polar Sea on the W.

Bartholomew, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167.18 E., lat. 15.42 S.

Bartholomew, St., one of the Caribbee Islands. Lon. 63.40 W., lat. 17.46 N.

Barton, a market-town in Lincolnshire, on the Humber. It has two large churches, and was formerly a considerable place.—A town in Lancashire, noted for its trade and manufactures.—There are also many other places of less note bearing this name in England.

Basit, or *Basle*, a canton of Switzerland.—The capital of the canton, and one of

the principal cities in Switzerland, and certainly the richest. It was the birth-place of Erasmus, Holbein, Bernouilli, &c. Lon. 7.35 E., lat. 47.30 N. Pop. 20,450.

Bashee, an island in the China Sea, the most eastern of a cluster called the Bashee Islands. The productions are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, sugar canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton. L. 12.50 E., lat. 23.30 N.

Basilicata, a province of Naples, fertile in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron.

Basilipotamo, a river of European Turkey, in Morea, which flows into the Gulf of Colocythia. It is the Eurotas of the ancients.

Basingstake, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a good trade in corn and malt.

Basques, Les, a district of Gascony, south of the river Adour, now part of the department of Lower Pyrenées.

Bass, an insulated rock, a mile in circuit, near the coast of Scotland, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth. It is inaccessible on all sides except the south-west.

Bass Straits, a channel about 40 leagues wide, which separates Van Diemen's Land from the south extremity of New South Wales. It was discovered in 1798 by Surgeon Bass, in an open whale-boat.

Bassano, a town of Austrian Italy, province Vicenza. It has an extensive trade in silk, cloth, wood, corn, wine, &c., but is mostly famous for the printing establishment of Remondini, where 50 presses and about 1000 hands are employed.

Bassora, a maritime town of Hindostan, prov. Aurangabad. Lon. 72.56 E., lat. 19.20 N.

Bassenthwaite Water, a lake in Cumberland, three miles north-west of Keswick.

Bassetville, the cap. of St. Christopher's, Lon. 62.36 W., lat. 17.24 N.—The capital of Gadaloupe. Lon. 94.53 W., lat. 16.52 N.

Bassora, a city of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates; famous for its traffic and commerce with most nations of the earth. Lon. 44.46 E., lat. 30.31 N.

Bastia, a city of Corsica, with a good harbour. Lon. 9.26 E., lat. 42.41 N.—A sea-port in Albania, European Turkey. Lon. 20.20 E., lat. 39.40 N.

Batavia, a city and sea-port of Java, capital of the island, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies. It is situate on the river Jacatra, amidst swamps and stagnant pools, which, with the fogs and climate, render the air unwholesome to Europeans. Lon. 106.52 E., lat. 6.8 S.—The ancient name of an island in Holland. The term Batavia is sometimes used to denominate the whole country of Holland, or Dutch Netherlands.—A town of New York, capital of Genessee county.

Bate, or *Dhatta*, an island and town of Hindostan. Lon. 69.20 E., lat. 22.24 N.

Bath, a city of Somersetshire, on the Avon. This city has been famous, from the time of the Romans, for its hot-springs, which are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine; and great benefit is derived from them in gouty, paralytic, bilious, and other cases. The reputation of these waters was formerly so well established, that Bath became the principal resort, next to the metropolis, for the nobility and gentry, and the constant residence of many opulent invalids, as well as numerous votaries of pleasure. It no longer

HE WHO HAS LOST OXEN, IS ALWAYS LISTENING TO THE BELLS.

boasts its ancient pre-eminence in the gay world as a fashionable resort, but is still distinguished for its architectural elegance, and the beauty and extent of its public promenades. The Abbey Church is a magnificent edifice; and there are several other churches, besides chapels of ease and meeting-houses. Bath exceeds every town in England in the splendour and elegance of its buildings; they being constructed of freestone. Lon. 2.21 W., lat. 51.22 N. Pop. 52,346.—A town of Maine; two towns of Virginia; and another of New York, U. S.

Bathgate, a town in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, in which are extensive quarries of freestone.

Bathurst Town, a town of W. Africa, seated on the river Gambia, and cap. of the British possessions there. Lon. 16.32 W., lat. 13.28 N.

Bato, one of the Ladrone islands. Lon. 14.20 E., lat. 12.0 N.

Batoa, a small island in the Indian Ocean, near the west side of Sumatra.

Battaglia, a village of Venetian Lombardy, resorted to for its hot water baths.

Battenburg, a town and castle of Holland.

Battersea, a village in Surrey, on the Thames, over which is a bridge connecting it with Chelsea. Here was the seat of the St. Johns, in which the famous Lord Bolingbroke was born and died.

Battle, a town in Sussex, famous for the manufacture of gunpowder. It derives its name from the great battle fought here between King Harold and William of Normandy, in 1066.

Battlefield, a village in Shropshire; in which the decisive victory was gained by Henry IV. over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, in 1403.

Baturin, a town of Russia, gov. Tchernigof.

Bavaria, a country in the S.W. of Germany, formerly an electorate, but now raised to the rank of a kingdom, being one of the principal of the secondary states. It is divided into eight provinces or circles, each having a capital or chief town. During the wars of the revolution, Bavaria, having generally followed the politics of Buonaparte, was rewarded by extensive territorial additions; and as the king entered into a secret treaty with the allies in 1813, to supply a certain body of troops to act against the French, he thereby secured the integrity of his enlarged territory. Bavaria is watered by the largest rivers in Germany; the forests are very extensive and valuable; and the climate, although in the mountainous regions severe, is in general mild and salubrious.

Bauman Islands, three, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by a Dutchman of that name. Lon. 169.30 W., lat. 13.50 S.

Baume, France, a mountain in the dep. Var.

Bautzen, a town of Saxony, cap. Upper Lusatia. Lon. 14.13 E., lat. 51.10 N. Pop. 12,000. In May, 1813, Buonaparte here obtained a great victory over the allies.

Bawtry, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Idle; its trade is in lead, mill-stones, and grindstones.

Baya, a sea-port of Guinea, on the Gold Coast. Lon. 1.50 E., lat. 5.45 N.

Bayazid, a city of Turkish Armenia. Lon. 44.43 E., lat. 39.23 N.

Bayeux, a town of France, dep. Calvados. It was formerly celebrated for its tapestry. Lon. 0.44 W., lat. 49.17 N. Pop. 9,676.

Baylen, a town of Spain, prov. Andalusia.

Bayona, a fortified town of Spain, prov. Galicia, with a good harbour.

Bayonne, a city and sea-port of France, in the Lower Pyrenees. The chocolate and hams of this city are famous; and its exports are wines, woollen cloths, silks, cotton, &c. The military weapon called the bayonet takes its name from this city, where it was invented. Lon. 1.29 W., lat. 43.29 N.

Bayreuth, a city of Bavaria.

Baza, a town in Granada, Spain. Pop. 9817.

Beachy Head, the highest promontory on the south coast of England, between Hastings and Seaford, in Sussex. Lon. 0.15 E., lat. 50.44 N.

Beaconsfield, a town in Buckinghamshire.

Beamister, a town in Dorsetshire, with manufactures of canvass, iron, and copper.

Bearn, an old province of France, to the south of Gascony. It now forms, with Lower Navarre, the department of Lower Pyrenees.

Beauce, an old province of France, so fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris. It now forms the department of Eure et Loire.

Beaufort, a town of the U. States.—A town of France, dep. Maine et Loire. Pop. 6000.—A district of S. Carolina. Also a sea-port there.

Beaucaire, a town of France, dep. Gard. Lon. 4.38 E., lat. 43.48 N. Pop. 9600.

Beaugency, a town of France, dep. Loiret. It has a bridge over the Loire of 39 arches. Pop. 4849.

Beauley, a river in Invernessshire, formed by the union of the rivulets Tarrar, Canich, and Glass, on the borders of Ross-shire. It takes a north-east course, and, after forming the Falls of Kilmorach, and other cascades, flows to the town of Beauley, where it enters the head of Moray Frith.

Beaulieu, a village in Hampshire, near Southampton; in which are the remains of a famous abbey, founded by King John. In this abbey Margaret of Anjou sought refuge after the defeat and death of the Earl of Warwick.—A town in Indre et Loire, France.

Benumaris, a borough of Wales, and the county-town of Anglesey. Lon. 4.15 W., lat. 53.15 N.

Beaumont, a town of France, dep. Nord.

Beaumont-de-Lomagne, a small but handsome town of France, dep. Tarn et Garonne. Pop. 4211.

Beaumont-le-Roger, a town in the dep. of Lower Seine, France.

Beaumont-sur-Oise, a town in the dep. of Seine and Oise, France.

Beaune, a town of France, dep. Côte d'Or, noted for its excellent wine. Pop. 9958.

Beauvais, a city of France, capital of the department of Oise, seated on the Therain. The inhabitants have a good trade in beautiful tapestry, and the cathedral is admired for its handsome choir. Lon. 2.5 E., lat. 49.26 N.

Beccles, a corporate town in Suffolk, on the Waveney. It has a noble church and a grammar school.

HE WHO GOES THE WRONG ROAD MUST GO THE JOURNEY TWICE OVER.

Bedale, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire. **Bedarrieux**, a neat and well-built town of France, dep. Herault.

Bedford, a borough, and the county-town of Bedfordshire, on the Ouse, which divides it into two parts. The principal manufacture is thread lace. Lon. 0.28 W., lat. 52.8 N. Pop. 9178.—A town of Pennsylvania.—Another of New York.—And another of Massachusetts, U. States.

Bedford Level, a tract of fenny land, about 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. After various unsuccessful attempts to drain these fens, William, Earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and a corporation was established for the government of this great level. In these fens are several decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowl are taken during the season.

Bedfordshire, a county of England, 35 m. in length and 22 in breadth, containing 296,000 acres, divided into nine hundreds and 124 parishes, with 10 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth; and its manufactures, lace, straw hats and baskets, and toys. Total pop. 107,936.

Bednore, or **Nagara**, a city of Hindostan, capital of the north-west district of Mysore. Lon. 75.6 E., lat. 13.50 N.

Bedouins, tribes of wandering Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the north of Africa. The Bedouins deem the desert their inheritance, which Allah bestowed on their father Ishmael and his posterity. They are an ardent, brave, and independent race; and, in the relations of private life, are liberal, honourable, and virtuous; but towards strangers and enemies they are cruel, implacable, and relentless.

Bedwin, **Great**, a borough in Wiltshire, near Hungerford.

Beeder, a province of the Deccan of Hindostan. The surface is hilly and is intersected by many small rivers, which fertilize the soil. Its capital is a fortified city bearing the same name, which is still celebrated for the number and magnificence of its pagodas.

Bemah, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the mountains to the north of Poona, and flows south-east upwards of 350 miles, till it joins the Hista, near Firozpur.

Beering's Bay, on the west coast of North America.

Beering's Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 166.30 E., lat. 53.30 N.

Beering's Strait, the narrow sea between the west coast of North America and the east coast of Asia.

Beero, a country of Nigritia, between Sahara on the north and Baubara on the south.

Beer-Regis, a market-town in Dorsetshire.

Bees, St., a village in Cumberland; to the north-west of which is a lofty promontory, called St. Bee's Head, on which there is a lighthouse.

Beeston, a town in the county of Chester.

Beet-el-Fakih, a town of Arabia, cap. of a dep. of the same name in Yemen. Lon. 43.23 E., lat. 14.31 N. Pop. about 8000.

Beafort, a fortified town of France, in Upper

Rhine, with an excellent iron manufacture. **Beira**, the largest province of Portugal, producing all the necessaries of life.

Beith, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland, with manufactures of linen and silk gauze.

Beja, a city of Alentejo, Portugal.

Bejapoor, or **Visiapor**, a province of the Deccan of Hindostan. It is mountainous, but watered by many fine rivers.—The ancient capital of this province. It was once very large, but declined after its capture by Aurungzebe in 1689.

Bejar, a town of Spain, prov. Salamanca; distinguished for its woollen manufactures. Pop. 4700.

Bekes, a town of Hungary, with a trade in cattle, corn, and wine. Lon. 21.7 E., lat. 46.46 N. Pop. 20,000.

Bela, a city of Ballogistan, in Asia, and the capital of Lus. Lon. 66.38 E., lat. 26.11 N.

Belchoe, a town in Fermanagh county, Ireland, on Lough Nilly.

Belém, a city of Brazil.—A village of Estremadura, Portugal; noted for a noble modern aqueduct, which conveys water to Lisbon.

Belfast, a borough and sea-port in Antrim county, Ireland; one of the most commercial towns in the country, in which are manufactures of cotton, cambric, canvass, linen, glass, sugar, and earthenware; there is also a magnificent bridge over the Logan. Lon. 5.46 W., lat. 54.36 N. Pop. 70,000.—A town in Hancock county, Maine.

Belgium, a newly created kingdom, situated between France and Holland, from which latter country it revolted in 1830, and finally established its separation. Though its territory is very limited as compared with the great European states, its political, military, commercial, and agricultural importance is considerable, and it seems to be rapidly improving in every industrious pursuit. Belgium consists of nine provinces, viz. Brabant, Antwerp, W. and E. Flanders, Hainault, Liege, Limburg, Luxembourg, and Namur. Brussels is the capital, and seat of government. The surface of the country is more diversified than that of Holland, and the climate in general more healthy; yet it partakes of the same humid character, and its shore in some parts is defended from the encroachments of the sea by broad and elevated dykes. Its forests are large and productive; its mines of coal, iron, copper, &c. furnish employment for a great number of workmen; and its quarries of stone and slate are a source of considerable wealth. Belgium is able to compete with any other country in several useful manufactures, as carpets, lace, woollen cloths, linen, &c.; in fact, there is scarcely any branch of industry or commerce in which the Belgians are not making rapid advances.

Belgorod, an archbishop's see in Russia. Lon. 32.31 E., lat. 51.35 N. Pop. 7000.

Belgrade, a city of European Turkey. Lon. 21.5 E., lat. 44.40 N. Pop. 25,000.

Bellock, a town in Fermanagh, Ireland, on the Erne, over which is a strong bridge.

Bellegarde, a fortress and town of France, near Perpignan, dep. of Pyrenees Orientales.

Belleisle, an island of France, nine miles south of Quiberon. It is diversified with craggy mountains, salt-works, and fertile

plains. Lon. 3.8 W., lat. 47.17 N.—A high and barren island, at the north-east end of a channel between Labrador and Newfoundland, called the Strait of Belleisle, which leads into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 55.15 W., lat. 51.58 N.

Bell Rock, in the German Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Tay, in Scotland. Lon. 2.16 W., lat. 56.26 N.

Belluno, a city of Austrian Italy, cap. of prov. of same name. Lon. 12.13 E., lat. 46.8 N. Pop. 9500.

Beloachistan. [See *Balogistan*.]

Belostok, a province of Russia, with a cap. of the same name.

Belper, a town in Derbyshire, with several cotton-mills, stocking manufactories, a bleaching-mill, &c.

Belt, Great, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen.—*Belt, Little*, a strait west of the Great Belt, between Funen and North Jutland.

Benares, a rich and populous city of Hindostan, celebrated as the "most holy" city of the Hindoos, and the ancient seat of Brahminical learning. It is the cap. of a prov. of the same name. Lon. 83.10 E., lat. 25.30 N.

Benavente, a town in Leon, Spain.—Another, in Alentejo, Portugal.

Benbecula, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, between North and South Uist.

Bender, a fortified town of Russia. Lon. 29.24 E., lat. 46.53 N.

Benvenuto, a city of Naples, capital of Principato Ultra. This city contains vast ruins of ancient sculpture. Lon. 14.43 E., lat. 41.7 N. Pop. 17,000.

Bengal, a province of Hindostan, 350 miles long and 300 broad; and the most important of the three presidencies in British India. It consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which annually renders two, and even three, crops. This province is divided into two parts by the Ganges, and is intersected by many navigable streams, which flow into that river. The manufactures of silks, muslins, calicoes, &c. are numerous. The principal products are sugar, silk, cotton, pepper, opium, rice, tobacco, indigo, corn, saltpetre, lac, and civet. Since 1763, Bengal has been subject to the English East India Company.

Benguella, a kingdom of Congo. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans, and the inhabitants are a rude and barbarous race.

Benin, a kingdom of Guinea. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but the air is noxious near the coast, on account of the gross vapours from the rivers and marshes. Oranges and lemons grow on the sides of the roads; cotton abounds everywhere; and the pepper produced here is smaller than that of the Indies. Among the animals are elephants in great number, tigers, leopards, stags, wild boars, civet and mountain cats, horses, hares, and hairy sheep; a vast quantity of serpents and other reptiles; and the principal birds are parquets, pigeons, partridges, storks, and ostriches. The religion is Paganism.—The capital of the above kingdom. Lon. 5.53 E., lat. 6.15 N. Pop. 15,000.

Benluevers, a mountain in Perthshire, Scotland, which rises in a conical shape to the height of above 4000 feet above the level of the sea.

Ben Ledi, a mountain in Perthshire, 3000 feet high.

Ben Lomond, a mountain in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 3262 feet high. Its sides are finely covered with trees, and it produces a number of rare plants.

Benmore, a mountain in Perthshire, 3903 feet in height.

Ben Nevis, a mountain in Invernessshire, the highest in Britain, being 4370 feet above the level of the sea. It affords good pasturage for sheep, but the summit is continually covered with snow.

Bennington, a village in Hertfordshire. Here the Mercian kings had a palace; and the castle, in which a council was held in 850, still remains, near the church.—A town in Vermont.

Benheim, a small province of Hanover. Lon. 7.8 E., lat. 52.23 N.

Berar, a province of the Deccan of Hindostan, formerly but little cultivated and thinly inhabited, but much improved since it has been under the British power.

Berat, a town of European Turkey, in Albania.

Berbice, a settlement in Guiana, ceded to Britain in 1814; celebrated for its fine coffee.

Berelos, a lake of Egypt, between Damietta and Rosetta.

Berezina, a river of Lithuania, which rises in the palatinate of Wilna, flows south and east through that of Minsk, and enters the Dnieper 30 miles below Rohaczow. In this river, and on its banks, Buonaparte lost about half of the 50,000 of his army that escaped out of Russia in 1812.

Berezov, the most northern place in Siberia in which the horse can exist; chiefly inhabited by Cossacks.

Berg, a duchy of Westphalia, lying along the Rhine. It is full of woods and mountains, but fertile on the banks of the river and in the valleys; and has mines of copper, lead, iron, and coal.

Bergamasco, a province of Italy, of which Bergamo is the capital. It is mountainous and rocky, but is productive in wine and oil.

Bergen, a city and sea-port of Norway, with a castle.—A town of North Holland.

Bergen-op-Zoom, a strongly fortified town of Holland, capital of Brabant. Lon. 4.16 E., lat. 51.30 N.

Bergerac, a town of France, dep. Dordogne. Excellent paper is made here; also iron and copper goods, serges, hosiery, and hats. Pop. 9285.

Bergoo, a large country of Nigritia, to the south of Bornou. The inhabitants are zealous Mohammedans.

Bergues, a town of France, dep. Nord. Pop. 6000.

Berkhamstead, a market-town in Hertfordshire, on the west branch of the river Gade. In 697, a parliament was held here, and Ina's laws published. Here William I. swore to maintain the laws made by his predecessors; and here Henry II. kept his court, and granted to the town many privileges. James I., whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation; but this was dropped in the civil wars. On the north side of the town are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia.

Berkeley, a town in Gloucestershire, on the little Avon. It has a trade in timber,

coal, malt, and cheese. Here is a fine ancient castle on a rising ground, in which Edward II. was murdered, in 1327.—A town of South Carolina.

Berkshire, an Inland county of England, 50 miles long, and from 6 to 25 broad, containing 481,280 acres, divided into 20 hundreds and 15 parishes, with 12 market-towns. The eastern part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor Forest and its appendages; but the western and middle quarters produce grain in great abundance. The principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. Reading is the cap. of the county. Total pop. 161,147.

Berlin, a city of Germany, and capital of the Prussian States. It is 12 miles in circuit, surrounded partly by walls, partly by palisades, and has 15 gates. Its magnificent palaces, churches, colleges, academies, hospitals, and other buildings, are scarcely to be equalled. Berlin has a flourishing trade, occasioned by its numerous manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, camel's hair, linen, Prussian blue, cutlery, glass, and porcelain. It is seated on the Spree, from which there is a canal to the Oder, and another to the Elbe; so that it has a communication by water both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. Berlin is not only the seat of an extensive commerce, but can justly boast of its military, judicial, and literary institutions. Its police is also excellent, and it may, in fact, be regarded as the centre of intelligence and refined amusement of the north of Germany. Lon. 52.22 E., lat. 52.31 N. Pop. about 220,000.—Several towns in the U. States have this name, viz. in New York, Connecticut, Vermont, and Massachusetts.

Bermudas, or *Somers' Islands*, four islands in the Atlantic Ocean, surrounded by numerous rocks and shoals, which render them difficult of approach. They were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, in 1522, but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir G. Somers was cast away upon them; and they have belonged to Britain ever since. The principal one is called St. George. They abound in swine, and produce coffee, cotton, arrow-root, &c. Since the emancipation of the slaves in 1834, 10 established churches, and 7 chapels have been erected, besides schools for the education of the poor, whether white or black.

Bern, a canton of Switzerland, rich in all the necessaries of life, and abounding in luxuries. The population of this canton is about 460,000 of whom three-fourths are Protestants.—The capital, of the same name, has a cathedral, and several other magnificent structures; it is, in short, one of the finest towns of its size in Europe. Lon. 7.25 E., lat. 46.57 N. Pop. 20,500.

Bernard, *Great St.*, a mountain of the Pennine Alps; on the summit of which, 5000 feet above the sea, is a large convent, where the monks entertain all travellers gratis for three days. Buonaparte led an army of 30,000 men with its artillery and cavalry across this mountain in 1800, previous to the battle of Marengo.

Bernau, a fortified town of Prussia.

Bernay, a town of France, dep. Eure. Pop. 5062. At Bernay is a great fair for horses held on the fifth Wednesday in Lent,

which, it is said, is attended by between 40,000 and 50,000 jockeys and amateurs in horse-flesh.

Bernou, or *Bernoh*, an extensive empire of Nigritia, having Cassina on the W. and Nubia on the E. The complexion of the natives is black, but they are not of the negro east. The religion is Mohammedan, the monarchy elective, and a vast body of cavalry is always kept up. Bernou is the name of the capital.

Berry, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Cher et Indre.

Bertinoro, a town of the Papal States. Pop. 4060.

Bertrand (St.), a town of France, in Upper Garonne.

Berwick, or *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, a bor. on the borders of England and Scotland, on the Tweed: it has a good trade in wool, eggs, corn, and salmon; and has manufactures of sacking, diaper, linen, muslin, cotton, stockings, carpets, and felts. Lon. 1.45 W., lat. 55.48 N. Pop. 8134.—A town in Maine, York county; and another in Pennsylvania.

Berwick, North, a borough in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, on the Frith of Forth.

Berwickshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Merse, 34 miles in length and 19 in breadth; containing 326,499 acres, divided into 32 parishes. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Whiteadder, and Eye. The south part is a fertile and pleasant tract; and, being a low and flat country, is often called the How (Hollow) of the Merse. The east angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds, a district governed by English laws.

Besançon, the ancient Vesontio, a fortified city of France; in which the triumphal arch of Aurelian and other Roman antiquities are still to be seen. Lon. 6.3 E., lat. 47.14 N.

Beshtan, a mountain of Asia, forming part of the northern range of the Caucasian chain. There is now an establishment of British missionaries at its base.

Bessarabia, or *Eastern Moldavia*, a territory of Russia, on the north-west coast of the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Danube and the Dniester.

Bethlehem, a town of Palestine, famous for the birth of Christ; in which is a monastery covering the Cave of the Nativity; also, the Chapel of Joseph, and another of the Holy Innocents, much visited by pilgrims.—A town of Pennsylvania, which is a considerable settlement of the Moravians.

Bethune, a fortified town of France, dep. Pas de Calais. Pop. 5500.

Betley, a town in Staffordshire.

Bettis, a city of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 42.30 E., lat. 37.45 N. Pop. 12,000.

Beveland, North and South, two islands of Zealand, in the Netherlands, between the east and west branches of the Scheldt.

Beverley, a borough in East Yorkshire; the chief trade of which is in malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather.—A town of Massachusetts.

Bewdley, a borough in Worcestershire, on the Severn. It has a good trade in malt, leather, salt, and iron ware.

Beyah, a river of Hindostan, which has its source near that of the Setlege; and, after a course of about 350 miles, joins the latter at Firozpoor.

Beyhar, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal.
Beyroul, a sea-port town of Syria, the capital of a small pachalic. Lon. 35.28 E., lat. 33.49 N. Pop. 13,500.

Beziers, a city of France in dep. Hérault. Lon. 3.13 E., lat. 43.20 N. Pop. 14,710.

Bhadrinath, a small town in Gurwal, Hindostan, remarkable for a temple, to which about 50,000 pilgrims annually resort.

Bhogirothi, a river of Northern Hindostan, which issues from the Himaleh Mountains, at Gangotri, flows SSE. to Devapragya, where it meets the Alacanađa from the east, and the united stream forms the Ganges.

Bhamo, or **Baumo**, a town in the Birman empire, and chief seat of the trade with Birmanh. Lon. 96.45 E., lat. 24.10 N. Next to Ava and Rangoon it is the chief place of the empire.

Bhongulpore, a district of Hindostan.—The capital of the above district, beautifully situated on the banks of the Ganges. Lon. 86.58 E., lat. 25.13 N. Pop. 30,000.

Bhatgong, a city of Hindostan, in Nepal.

Bhooh, or **Bhoajo**, a city of Hindostan, prov. Cutch, of which it is the capital. Lon. 69.52 E., lat. 23.15 N.

Bhopaul, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British. It is full of jungles.—The cap. of the above state. Lon. 77.30 E., lat. 23.17 N.

Bhovennuggur, a sea-port of Hindostan. Lon. 72.16 E., lat. 21.48 N.

Bhurtpoor, or **Bhurtpore**, a town of Agra, Hindostan, with a fort surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. Lon. 77.23 E., lat. 27.17 N.

Biafra, a country of Guinea, to the south-east of Benin, of which little is known.

Bialystock, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of prov. formerly belonging to Poland. Lon. 23.18 E., lat. 53.7 N.

Biberach, a town of Wirtemberg. P. 4600.

Bicanere, or **Bichanere**, a territory of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana.—Also the cap. of the prov. and residence of its rajah. Lon. 73.2 E., lat. 27.57 N.

Bicester, a market town in Oxfordshire.

Bilassoa, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and enters the Bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Bidsford, a sea-port to Devonshire, on the Torridge, trading in coal, culm, timber, and oak-bark, also in the herring and Newfoundland fisheries. Lon. 4.12 W., lat. 51.4 N.

—A town of Maine, in York county.

Bidjeegur, a town in Allahabad, Hindostan, with a fort on a steep and lofty hill.

Bielefeld, a town of Prussian Westphalia, celebrated for its tobacco pipes, called *meerschonnms*. Pop. 5500.

Bielgorad, a town of European Russia. Pop. 8000.

Bielitz, a town of the Austrian States, in Moravia. Pop. 6000.

Bielva, a town of the Sardinian States, div. Turin. Pop. 7700.

Biggar, a town in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Biggleswade, a market-town in Bedfordshire, on the Ivel. Pop. 3641.

Biguoy, a hamlet in Sussex, near Arundel, famous for one of the finest tessellated pavements in England, discovered in 1811.

Bigorre, an old province of France, which now forms the dep. of Upper Pyrenees.

Bijanogur, a famous city of Bejapoor, Hindostan. Lon. 76.37 E., lat. 15.14 N.

Bijnee, a territory of Hindostan, lying on both sides of the Bramahputra, and bordering on Assam.—The capital of the same. Lon. 90.47 E., lat. 26.29 N.

Bilboa, a sea-port of Spain, the ancient cap. of Biscay. Lon. 2.48 W., lat. 43.14 N.

Biledulgerid, a country of Barbary. The air is hot and unhealthy, and the country is sterile and sandy, producing little sustenance except dates, which are exchanged with the neighbouring countries for wheat. The inhabitants are lewd, treacherous, thievish, and cruel; they are a mixture of ancient Africans and wild Arabs; the former living in towns, and the latter in tents.

Bilitz, a town of Moravia, with a castle.

Billerica, a town of England, co. Essex.

Billesdon, a town in Leicestershire.

Billon, a town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme.

Bilmah, an arid desert of Africa, between Fezzan and Bernou, over which the caravans are ten days in passing.

Bilston, a town of Staffordshire, indebted for its present importance to the iron trade carried on in it and its immediate vicinity, and celebrated for its extensive manufactures of japanned and enamelled goods.

Bimini, one of the Bahama Islands. Lon. 79.30 W., lat. 25.0 N.

Binbrook, a market-town in Lincolnshire.

Binchester, a village of Durham, on the Wear, formerly a Roman station.

Bingen, a town of Hesse Darmstadt. Pop. 4300.

Bingham, a town in Nottinghamshire.

Bingley, a town in West Yorkshire, on the Aire, with a worsted manufacture.

Bintang, an island lying off the south-east extremity of the Malaya peninsula. Lon. 140.0 E., lat. 0.45 N.

Biobio, the largest river of Chili, which rises in the Andes, runs through a rich and fertile district, and, passing the city of Concepcion, enters the Pacific Ocean.

Bir, or **Beer**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates. Lon. 38.7 E., lat. 37 N.

Birkenfeld, a town in a detached part of Oldenburg, Germany.

Birmah, or **Burmah**, an extensive empire in Asia, to the E. of the Bay of Bengal, upwards of 1000 miles in length, and nearly 600 in breadth; containing the kingdoms of Birmah, Cassay, Aracan, and Pegu, and all the W. coast of Siam. The climate is very salubrious; the seasons being regular, and the extremes of heat and cold seldom experienced. The soil is remarkably fertile, producing rice, sugar-canes, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and all the tropical fruits in perfection. This empire also abounds in minerals; it has mines of gold, silver, rubies, and sapphires, and affords amethysts, garnets, chrysolites, jasper, loadstone, and excellent marble. The Birman are a lively inquisitive race, active, irascible, and impatient; they are extremely fond both of poetry and music, and their language has been highly cultivated in composition, for they have numerous works on religion, history, and science. Their religion is that of the Hindoos, though they are not votaries of Brahma, but sectaries of Buddha.

Birmingham, the principal hardware manufacturing town in England, co. of Warwick. It is a place of great antiquity,

and stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The hardware manufactures of this town have been noted for a considerable period; nay, most articles in gold, silver, iron, copper, brass, steel, mixed metals, glass, and *papier machee*, are produced here, "from the most trifling trinket to the most ponderous and powerful machine;" and it has, accordingly, of late years risen greatly in opulence. It is plentifully supplied with coal by means of a canal to Wednesbury; and it has a communication with the Grand Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch passing by Wolverhampton; its facilities of transit are now, however, greatly augmented by its railways. The Birmingham goods are exported in vast quantities to foreign countries, where, in point of cheapness and show united, they are unrivalled. Lon. 1.18 W., lat. 52.30 N.

Birr, or *Parsonstown*, a town in King's County, Ireland, with a venerable castle.

Birse, a town of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Biscaccia, a town of Naples. Pop. 5000.

Biscara, an ancient town of Algiers. Lon. 5.12 W., lat. 33.35 N.

Biscay, a province of Spain, divided into Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alava. It is a kind of republic, in the hands of the nobility, under the protection of the crown. The chief products are apples, oranges, and citrons; and there are mines of iron and lead. The Biscayans are stout, brave, and choleric to a proverb; they speak the ancient Cantabrian language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe.

Biscay, *Bay of*, an extensive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7.35 W., lat. 43.48 N., and the Isle of Ushant, in lon. 5.0 W., lat. 48.30 N.

Biscay, *New*, a province of Mexico, consisting principally of high table land, and containing many rich silver mines.

Bisceglia, a sea-port town of Naples, on the Adriatic. Lon. 16.31 E., lat. 41.14 N. Pop. 10,000.

Biserta, a sea-port of Tunis, with a spacious harbour, defended by a castle and batteries. Lon. 9.58 E., lat. 37.18 N.

Bishop and his Clerks, dangerous rocks off the coast of Pembroke-shire, on which there is a lighthouse.

Bishop Stortford, a town in Hertfordshire.

Bishop's Castle, a borough in Shropshire.

Bishop's Waltham, a town in Hampshire.

Bisignano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, with a castle. Pop. 10,000.

Bisley, a town in Gloucestershire, which has a manufacture of broad cloth.

Bissagos, a cluster of islands on the west coast of Africa. Lon. 15.10 W., lat. 10.58 N.

Bissunpore, a town of Bengal.

Bisztritz, a fortified town of Transylvania. Lon. 24.32 E., lat. 47.5 N. Pop. 6500.

Bütche, a town and strong fortress of France, dep. Moselle. Pop. 3100.

Bitetto, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Bari. Pop. 5000.

Bitonto, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Bari. Lon. 16.42 E., lat. 41.13 N. Pop. 12,000.

Bizerta, or *Buzart*, a sea-port town of Tunis, in a fertile district, and well situated for commerce. Lon. 9.50 E., lat. 37.17 N. Pop. 12,500.

Black Forest, in the western part of the circle of Suabia, Germany.

Black Sea, the ancient Pontus Euxinus, an inland sea or large lake, partly in Europe and partly in Asia; extending from 27 to 40 E. lon., and from 40 to 46 N. lat.

Blackburn, a town in Lancashire; in which is a grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth, and various others. The principal trade is in cottons, calicoes, &c., the manufacture of which has greatly increased of late years. Pop. 36,629.

Blackheath, a well-known village in Kent, situate about five miles from London, on the S. side of Greenwich, on an elevated spot, commanding many beautiful prospects, and containing many elegant villas.

Blachness Castle, a fort of Scotland. It consists of four bastions, and is one of the forts which, by the articles of union, are to be kept in repair.

Blackpool, a village on the coast of Lancashire, which has a fine beach, much resorted to for sea-bathing.

Blackwall, a hamlet in Stepney parish, Middlesex, at the confluence of the Lee with the Thames. Here are the E. and W. India docks, and it has a railway from London.

Blackwater, a village on the borders of Hampshire, a few miles from Bagshot; the buildings and population of which have of late years greatly increased, owing to the erection of the Royal Military College of Sandhurst in its vicinity.—A river of Ireland, which flows east through the county of Cork, by Millstrut, Mallow, and Fernoy, to Lismore and Cappoquin, in the county of Waterford, from which last its course is south to Youghall Bay.—A river in Essex, which flows by Bradfield, Braintree, Coggeshal, Kelvedon, and Malden, and then enters the estuary to which it gives the name of Blackwater Bay.

Bloir Athol, and *Blair Gowrie*, two towns in Perthshire.

Blaisois, an old province of France, now forming the department of Loire and Cher.

Blanc, *Le*, a town of France, dep. Indre, pleasantly situated on the Creuse. Pop. 2847.

Blanca, a small island in the Caribbean Sea. Lon. 64.30 W., lat. 11.50 N.

Blanco, a cape of Patagonia. Lon. 64.42 W., lat. 47.20 S.—A cape of Peru, which is the northern extremity of that country. Lon. 81.6 W., lat. 4.13 S.

Blanford, or *Blanford Forum*, a corporate town in Dorsetshire, on the Stour. Pop. 3349.—A town of Massachusetts.—Another of Virginia.

Blarney, a town in Cork county, Ireland.

Blas, *St.*, a sea-port of Mexico. Lon. 105.16 W., lat. 21.40 N.

Blaye, a sea-port and fortified town of France, dep. Gironde. Lon. 0.40 W., lat. 45.7 N. Pop. 3266.

Blekingen, a mountainous province of Sweden, in Gothland, on the coast of the Baltic.

Blenheim, a small village of Bavaria, famous for the great victory obtained by the English and Imperialists, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, over the French, Oct. 13. 1704.

Blenheim Park (so called in honour of

the victory above noticed), an extra parochial district in Oxfordshire, being the demesne attached to Blenheim House, an edifice erected in the reign of Anne, as "an illustrious monument of Marlborough's glory and Britain's gratitude," and for which 500,000*l.* was granted by parliament.

Blessington, a bor. in Wicklow, Ireland.

Bletchingly, a borough in Surrey.

Block Island, an island in the United States, N. America, 46 miles long by 38 in the broadest part. It is noted for cattle, sheep, butter, and cheese.

Blois, a city of France, on the Loire. Lon. 1.20 E., lat. 47.35 N. Pop. 14,400.

Blue Mountains, a range in New Holland, NW. of Port Jackson.—Another range, running from SE. to NW. in the Island of Jamaica.

Blyth, a town in Nottinghamshire.—A village in Northumberland, which exports much coal and salt.

Bobbio, a town of the Sardeinan States, Italy; div. Genoa. Pop. 4,600.

Bober, a river of Germany, which rises in Silesia, and joins the Oder below Crossen.

Bobersberg, a town of Brandenburg.

Bobrinsk, a town of Russia in Europe. It has four churches and a gymnasium.

Bobrov, a town of Russia in Europe. Pop. 5000.

Boca Chica, a narrow passage into the port of Carthagea, in Colombia.

Bocca Tigris, a narrow passage, forming the mouth of the river Pe-Kiang, in China, through which vessels must pass to Canton.

Bochetta, La, a chain of mountains in the Duchy of Genoa, over which is the road into Lombardy.

Bochnia, a town of Galicia, noted for its large salt mines. Pop. 4800.

Bochold, or *Bockholt*, a town of the Prussian States. There are rich iron mines in its vicinity.

Bocking, a large village in Essex, which has an extensive manufacture of balze.

Bodmin, a town and borough of Cornwall. Lon. 4.40 W., lat. 50.32 N. Pop. 5228.

Bog, a river that rises in Poland, and enters the estuary of the Duleper a little above Oczakow.

Bogdoi, a counrly of Tartary, lying N. of China; it is of great extent, and subject to the Chinese.

Bognor, a village on the coast of Sussex, much frequented for sea-bathing.

Bogota, a city of Colombia, S. America, situated on an elevated plain 6615 ft. above the level of the sea. Lon. 74.10 W., lat. 4.37 N. Pop. about 40,000.

Bohemia, a kingdom of Germany belonging to the Austrian empire. It is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture; and in the mountains are mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, and quicksilver. The Roman Catholic religion is the most prevalent; but there are many Protestants. The chief rivers are the Muldau, Elbe, and Oder.

Bois-le-duc, a fortified town of Holland, cap. of N. Brabant. It was held by the French from 1794 to 1814. Pop. 13,500.

Bokhara, or *Uzbekistan*, a country of Central Asia, comprising parts of the ancient Sogdiana and Bactria, forming the

most powerful state of Turkestan. It is inhabited by different races, the chief of whom are Uzbek Tartars. The country is rich in cattle, particularly in goats and sheep, the skins of the former and the wool of the latter being very valuable. It is also fruitful in the productions of the earth; and, being situated where all around is barren, it is a central mart for the exchange of the commodities of Europe, China, Persia, India, &c.—*Bokhara*, the capital of the above, in which are 360 mosques and as many schools, has always borne the appellation of the "holy and learned." Lon. 64.26 E., lat. 39.48 N. Pop. 150,000.

Bolobolo, one of the Society Islands. Lon. 151.43 W., lat. 16.18 S.

Bolbec, a town of France, dep. Seine inférieure, 18 m. from Havre. Pop. 9600.

Boli, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. Lon. 31.19 E., lat. 40.35 N. Pop. 6000.

Bolingbroke, a town in Lincolnshire; the birthplace of Henry IV.

Bolivie, or *Upper Peru*, a republican state of S. America. Like most parts of the same continent, it is highly productive in fruits of the earth and mineral treasures; with an abundance of cattle, many wild beasts, and birds of beautiful plumage. It is traversed by lofty mountains, the Cordilleras, &c., and has immense forests producing the finest timber.

Bologna, a city of Italy, the capital of the Bolognese. It is the birth-place of many illustrious men; and its palaces, churches, towers, universities, &c. are splendid and magnificent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in rich silks and velvets, and the surrounding country produces immense quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp. Lon. 11.21 E., lat. 44.30 N. Pop. 69,000.

Bolsover, a town in Derbyshire; it has a spacious castle, and is noted for the manufacture of tobacco-pipes.

Bolton, or *Bolton-le-Moors*, a manufacturing town in Lancashire. It has several railways and a canal to Manchester; and its manufactures of fustians, counterpanes, dimities, calicoes, &c. are very important. Pop. 17,058. Two miles to the north is *Little Bolton*. Pop. 7880.

Bombay, the most westerly and smallest of the three presidencies of British India; its area, 68,074 sq. m. Pop. 7,000,000. The whole of the Indian marine is attached to this presidency; but it is much less favourably situated than that of Bengal for commerce and internal communication.—A maritime city of Hindostan, prov. Aungabad, cap. of the presidency, and, next to Calcutta and Canton, the greatest emporium of the East; though it bears no comparison in external appearance to Calcutta or Madras. Lon. 72.57 E., lat. 18.56 N. Pop. about 232,000.

Bommelwert, an Island of Holland, prov. Guelderland.

Bona, a sea-port of Algiers. Lon. 7.45 E., lat. 36.52 N. Pop. 12,000.

Bonaire, an Island in the Caribbean Sea. Lon. 68.19 W., lat. 12.13 N.

Bonaventura, a sea-port of Colombia, S. America. Lon. 76.46 W., lat. 3.50 N.

Bondou, a kingdom of central Africa, the inhabitants of which are called Fulahs.

Bonifacio, a fortified sea-port of the Is-

land of Corsica, with a good harbour, and coral fishery. Lon. 8.56 E., lat. 41 25 N.

Bonn, a fine old town of the Prussian States, on the Rhine. Pop. 13,000.

Bonnetable, a town of France, dep. Sarthe; with a cotton manufacture. Pop. 5746.

Bonneville, a town of Switzerland, cant. Geneva.

Bony, a town of Asia, in the island of Celebes, and the cap. of a kingdom on the S. coast. The people are called Bonginese. Lon. 120.35 E., lat. 2.50 S.

Boodroon, or **Bodrun**, a sea-port town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia; supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Halicarnassus*. Lon. 27.25 E., lat. 37 N. Pop. 11,000.

Boondce, a rajahship of Hindostan, under British protection.—The capital of the above rajahship. Lon. 75.30 E., lat. 25.28 N.

Boorhanpoor, a town of Hindostan, prov. Candesh. Lon. 76.18 E., lat. 21.19 N.

Booroogird, a town of Persia. Pop. 12,000.

Bootan, or **Bhotan**, an independent state of North Hindostan, divided from Thibet by the Himalaya mountains, which in the north form an almost impassable frontier. The climate exhibits every variety of heat and cold; the mountain forests abound with the same kind of trees, except oak, that are common to Europe, and the country also produces most of the European fruits. The Bootans are much fairer and more robust than their neighbours the Bengalese.

Boothia, *Felix*, a continent and isthmus of the Polar Sea; discov. by Capt. Ross. 1830.

Boppart, an ancient town of the Prussian States, near Coblenz. Pop. 3800.

Bordeaux or **Bourdeaux**, an important commercial city and sea-port of France. It is deemed the second city in the kingdom, for magnificence, riches, and population. Lon. 0.34 W., lat. 43.50 N.

Borgia, a town of Naples. Pop. 3000.

Borgo, a sea-port town of Finland.

Borgomanero, a town of the Sardinian States, prov. Novara. Pop. 6000.

Borgo-San-Donino, a town of Parma. Pop. 4000.

Bornco, an island in the Indian Ocean, which produces much rice, pepper, sago, diamonds, gold, pearls, canes, wax, camphor, &c. The natives are called Biajos; they are blacks, and pagans, and live in the interior part; but their country is little known.—A kingdom on the north-west side of this island, governed by a sultan. Lon. 112.44 E., lat. 4.55 N.

Bornholm, an island of Denmark.

Bornou, a kingdom of Central Africa, averaging both in length and breadth about 400 miles. It consists chiefly of an immense plain, much of which is frequently inundated by the waters of Lake Tchad. The climate is very hot, and all the ferocious animals and enormous reptiles of tropical Africa are common there. The aborigines are negroes, but there are many Arabs among them, who believe that the ark of Noah rested on one of the neighbouring mountains, and that the patriarch first established himself in these extensive plains.

Borodino, a village of Russia in Europe, gov. Moscow; memorable for the sanguinary battle fought there between the French and Russians, Sept. 7. 1812; when the former lost above 40,000 men, and the latter 30,000.

Boroughbridge, a bor. in N. Yorkshire.

Borrowdale, a village in Cumberland, famous for mines of woad, or black-lead.

Borrowstonness, a sea-port town of Scotland, co. Lulithgow. Pop. 2609.

Bosa, a sea-port town of Sardinia. Lon. 8.25 E., lat. 40.16 N. Pop. 3,500.

Bosraen Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 175.10 W., lat. 15.50 S.

Bosuanos, a numerous nation of Southern Africa, divided into several tribes, of which the Matchappin is the most powerful.

Boscobel, a village in Shropshire, where Charles II. was concealed in an oak after the battle of Worcester.

Boshiemans, a tribe of uncivilised Hottentots, inhabiting the mountains near the Cape of Good Hope.

Bosna-Serai, or **Serajero**, a city of Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. Bosnia. Lon. 18.26 E. lat. 43.54 N. Pop. about 60,000.

Bosnia, a province of European Turkey, the ancient Pannonia Inferior. The Bosnians are of a Slavonic origin, and differ from the Turks in many of their customs.

Bosbury, a borough in Cornwall.

Bostan (El), a town of Turkey in Asia, Natolia. Lon. 36.26 E., lat. 38 N. Pop. 8600.

Boston, a borough in Lincolnshire, on the Witham, which has a good trade in wool, wood, oats, &c. Lon. 0.25 E., lat. 53.10 N. Pop. 12,942.—The cap. of Massachusetts, U. S., seated on a peninsula, at the west end of Massachusetts Bay, and defended by a strong castle. The foreign and domestic trade is very considerable; and the chief manufactures are rum, loaf sugar, canvass, cordage, beer, pot and pearl ash, glass, tobacco, and chocolate. Fifteen of the islands in the harbour afford pasturage and corn, and furnish agreeable places of resort in summer. Lon. 71.58 W., lat. 42.23 N. Pop. 105,000.

Bosworth, Market, a town in Leicestershire; in the vicinity of which was fought the famous battle between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, in 1485.

Botany Bay, on the east coast of New South Wales, discovered by Cook, in 1770, and so called from the great variety of herbs found on the shore. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 13 miles farther to the north. The climate is generally temperate, spring commencing about the end of September, and winter in the month of May. Iron and coal are the only mineral productions hitherto found; but the soil is fertile, and produces corn and vegetables in abundance.

Botony Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167.17 E., lat. 22.27 S.

Botesdale, a market-town in Suffolk.

Bothwell, a village in Lanarkshire, in which are the ruins of Bothwell Castle.

Bothnia, East, a province of Finland.

Bothnia, West, a province of Sweden.

Bothnia (Sea of), a portion of the Baltic Sea between Russia and Sweden.—**Bothnia (Gulf of)**, the northern arm of the Baltic Sea.

Bottesford, a village in Leicestershire.

Botzen, or **Bolzano**, a thriving town of the Austrian States, Tyrol. Pop. 9000.

Bouches-du-Rhone, a maritime dep. of the south of France, of considerable com-

mercial importance, and famous for the number of sheep bred there.

Boujeiah, a sea-port of Algiers. Lon. 4.53 E., lat. 36.44 N.

Boulogne, a sea-port town of France, dep. Pas du Calais, much resorted to since the peace by English visitors; a constant communication being kept up with London, Brighton, Dover, and Folkstone, by means of steam packets, &c. Lon. 1.36 E., lat. 50.43 N. Pop. 25,732.

Bourbon, an island belonging to France, in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 55.20 E., lat. 20.52 S.

Bourbon Lancy, a town of France, celebrated for hot mineral waters.

Bourbonne-les-Bains, a town of France, dep. Haute Marne. Pop. 3,550.

Bourbon Vendée, a town of France, cap. of La Vendée. Lon. 1.22 W., lat. 46.41 N. Pop. 5,257.

Bourg, or *Bourg-en-Bresse*, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Ain. The principal commerce is in corn, horses, cattle, and white leather. Lalaude, the astronomer, was born here, in 1732. Pop. 8,818.

Bourgos, a sea-port of Roumelia, Turkey in Europe. Lon. 27.28 E., lat. 42.29 N. Pop. about 6,000.

Bourges, a city of France, cap. of dep. Cher. In extent it is one of the largest cities in France, and it is also one of the most ancient, but the trade is inconsiderable. Lon. 2.23 E., lat. 47.4 N. Pop. 19,646.

Bourgoin, a town of France, dep. Isere. Pop. 4,325.

Bourgueil, a town of France, dep. Indre et Loire, situated in a fertile valley. Pop. 3,600.

Bourlos, a lake or lagoon on the N. of Egypt.

Bourn, a town in Lincolnshire, which has a navigable canal to Boston.

Boussa, a city of Interior Africa, where the enterprising English traveller, Mungo Park, met his death.

Boaton, one of the Molucca Islands.

Bovino, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata. Pop. 5,000.

Bow, an ancient village in Middlesex, near London. It has many mills, manufactures, and distilleries, on the river Lea, over which is a bridge.—A market town in Devonshire.—An island in the Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles in circuit. Lon. 141. 10 W., lat. 18.23 S.

Boxley, a village in Kent, near Maidstone; famous for an abbey, founded in 1146 (some remains of which still exist), in which Edward II. granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor.

Boyle, a bor. in Roscommon county, Ireland, with manufactures of linen and yarn.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, which has its source in the bog of Allen, in the north part of Kildare co., crosses that of Meath, and enters the Irish Channel below Drogheda.

Braan, a river in Perthshire, which descends from the hills east of Loch Tay, and flows into the Tay above Dunkeld.

Brabant, N. and S., provinces of the Netherlands, the former now included in Holland, the latter in Belgium.

Brackley, a bor. in Northamptonshire.

Bradfield, a market-town in Essex.

Bradford, a market-town in Wiltshire;

at no distant period the centre of the greatest fabric of superfine cloths in England.—A town in West Yorkshire, which has manufactures of tammies, calamancoes, woolen cloths, and leather boxes. Pop. 43,396, having quadrupled its numbers in the last thirty years.—A town of Massachusetts.

Brading, a town in the Isle of Wight.

Braga, a city of Portugal. Lon. 8.29 W., lat. 41.42 N. Pop. 14,560.

Braganza, a city of Port gal. Lon. 6.30 W., lat. 42.2 N. Pop. 4,000.

Brahilow, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia. Pop. 6,000.

Brahmapootra, or *Burrhampooter*, one of the largest rivers of Asia; the whole known course of which may be estimated at 1600 miles.

Braintree, a town in Essex.—Another, in Massachusetts, U. States.

Bratlo, a mountain of Switzerland, which separates the valley of Munster from the county of Bormio.

Brampton, a market town in Cumberland.

Brandenburg, an important prov. of the Prussian States, formerly a marquise of Upper Saxony. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, and Warthe. The soil is meagre; but it produces some corn, and abounds in wood, wool, iron, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco.—A town of Prussia, prov. of same name. Lon. 12.32 E., lat. 52.27 N. Pop. 13,000.—*New Brandenburg*, a town of Mecklenberg Stréltz. Pop. 6,000.

Brandon, a market town in Suffolk, with a great trade in corn, malt, coal, &c.

Braslaw, a city of Lithuania.

Brassa, or *Bressay*, one of the Shetland Islands; between which and the principal isle, called Mainland, is the noted Bressay Sound, where 1000 sail may at once find commodious mooring.

Brava, a sea-port on the coast of Ajan. Lon. 43.25 E., lat. 1.20 N.—One of the Cape Verd Islands. Lon. 24.89 W., lat. 14.52 N.

Braunau, a fortified town of Bavaria.

Braunfels, a town of Prussia, in which stands the magnificent seat of the prince of Solms Braunfels.

Braunzberg, a town of E. Prussia. Pop. 7,600.

Bray, a town in Wicklow, Ireland.—A village in Berkshire, famous in song for its vicar, who was twice a papist and twice a protestant, in four successive reigns.

Brazil, an empire of South America. The climate is temperate and mild, and the soil, in many places, very rich. Immense quantities of sugar are exported from this country; it also produces cotton, maize, several sorts of fruit, and medicinal drugs. Besides the valuable brazil wood, there are spacious woods of citron, ebony, mastic, cocoa, rosewood, and fine species of palm trees. The mines of gold and diamonds are very productive, being next to those of Mexico and Peru; and so prodigious is the increase of cattle that they are killed for their hides, of which not less than 300,000 have been frequently exported in one season from Rio alone. The Indians who inhabit the inland parts are of a copper colour, with long black hair; they are strong, lively, and gay, and wander about in a state of nudity, employing themselves in hunting and gather-

A FOOL MAY CHANCE TO PUT SOMETHING IN A WISE MAN'S HEAD.

A LITTLE TIME MAY BE ENOUGH TO HATCH A GREAT DEAL OF MISCHIEF.

ing honey, or such fruits as nature spontaneously yields.

Brechin, a royal burgh of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 6508.

Brecknockshire, or *Brecon*, a county of Wales, 38 miles in length and 28 in breadth; containing 482,560 acres, divided into 6 hundreds and 67 parishes. It is full of mountains, some of which are very high; but there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. The principal rivers are the Wye and Uske.

Brecon, a town of Wales, cap. of Brecknockshire. The castle of Brecon was built in 1094, from which period the town also dates its origin. Lon. 3.32 W., lat. 51.54 N. Pop. 5026.

Breda, a fortified town of Holland, prov. Drabant. Lon. 4.50 E., lat. 51.37 N. Pop. 13,000.

Brewood, a town in Staffordshire.

Brehar, the most mountainous of the Scilly Islands. Lon. 6.47 W., lat. 50.2 N.

Bremen, one of the free German Hanseatic cities, and a place of commercial importance as the principal emporium of Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse, &c. Lon. 8.48 E., lat. 53.4 N. Pop. 42,000.

Brentford, a market-town in Middlesex, on the Thames. It is the chief polling place where the co. members are elected. Pop. 9868.

Brentwood, a market-town in Essex.

Brescia, a city of Austrian Italy, on the Garza. Here are several flourishing manufactures, and its fire-arms are particularly celebrated. Lon. 10.13 E., lat. 45.32 N. Pop. 35,000.

Bresciano, a province of Lombardy.

Breslau, a beautiful city, with a university, the capital of Silesia. It is surrounded by walls, ramparts, and other works, and has a great trade in linen, leather, Hungarian wines, &c. It is the second city in the Prussian dominions. Lon. 17.9 E., lat. 51.3 N. Pop. about 90,000.

Bresse, an old province of France, now forming the department of Ain.

Brest, an important sea-port of France, dep. Finisterre; with a castle on a craggy rock by the sea-side. The harbour is the best in the kingdom, and both sides are well fortified; the quay is above a mile in length. Lon. 4.28 W., lat. 48.23 N. Pop. 29,773.

Bretagne, or *Britany*, an old province of France, which now forms the departments of Finisterre, the Cotes du Nord, Norbihan, Ille et Vilaine, and Basse Loire.

Briançon, a strongly fortified town of France, dep. Hautes Alpes, situated 4300 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 3455.

Briançonnet, a fortress of Savoy.

Briansk, a town of Orel, Russia. Pop. 5000.

Briare, a town of France, dep. Loiret. Pop. 3000.

Bridgend, a town in Glamorganshire.

Bridgenorth, a bor. in Shropshire, with a considerable trade. Pop. 6171.

Bridgetown, the capital of the Island of Barbadoes.—A town of New Jersey, U. S.; and another in Maryland.

Bridgewater, a borough in Somersetshire, which has an extensive coasting trade. Pop. 4242.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Bridlington, or *Burlington*, a sea-port in East Yorkshire, with a considerable trade. Lon. 0.10 W., lat. 54.8 N. Pop. 4792.

Bridport, a town in Dorsetshire. Pop. 4787.

Brieg, a fortified town of the Prussian States, prov. Silesia. Pop. 11,500.

Brille, or *Brill*, a fortified sea-port town of Holland. Lon. 4.9 E., lat. 51.54 N. Pop. 4200. The Brill is noted in history as being the place where the first foundation of the republic may be said to have been laid: it is famous also as the birth-place of the heroic Admiral Van Tromp.

Brien's Bridge, a town in Clare, Ireland.

Brigg, a town in Switzerland.

Brighton, a large and populous town on the coast of Sussex. It has no harbour, and only small vessels can approach the shore. So lately as the year 1760 it was inhabited chiefly by fishermen; but, becoming a place of resort for bathing, it has been greatly enlarged by many handsome houses, forming good streets, squares, and fashionable promenades; with public rooms, hot and cold baths, theatre, &c., and is now by far the largest town in the county. It is remarkable for a suspension chain pier, extending far into the sea, where steam-vessels, &c. take in their passengers; but it was greatly injured by a violent storm, October 15, 1833. A summer residence of the King, called the Pavilion, which George IV. built when he was Prince of Wales, also justly attracts the notice of strangers; as does the new town, erected by Mr. Kemp, and bearing his name. Brighton has nearly quadrupled its population in the present century. It is the nearest port on the sea-coast to London, from whence there is a railway; and as several steamers ply between Brighton and Dieppe, which is 21 leagues SE., and a much nearer and pleasanter route to Paris (via Rouen), a constant communication between England and France is thus maintained. Lon. 0.6 W., lat. 50.55 N. Pop. 46,661.

Brighton, a town of France, dep. Var. Pop. 3632.

Brindisi, a city of Otranto, Naples. Lon. 18 E., lat. 40.37 N. Pop. 8500.

Brioude, a town of France, dep. Haute Loire. Pop. 5247. It is the birth-place of Lafayette.

Brisgau, a territory of Suabia, on the east side of the Rhine.

Bristol, a city and sea-port in Gloucestershire, on the Avon; which, for wealth, trade, and population, was the second city in England, though now surpassed in all these respects by Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds. Bristol is a county of itself; it contains many glasshouses, and the sugar refinery is one of its principal manufactures. The Hot Well, about a mile below the city, is of great purity. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found those native crystals called Bristol Stones. The numerous buildings on the top of this rock have the name of Clifton, which is the chief resort of the gentry, on account of the salubrity of the air. Lon. 2.36 W., lat. 51.27 N. The Great Western Railway ensures a rapid communication between Bristol and London, as well as the surrounding country. Pop. 64,266.—A sea-port of Rhode Island, which has a commodious and safe

harbour. Lon. 71.14 W., lat. 41.40 N.—
A town of Pennsylvania.

Bristol Bay, on the north-west coast of America, explored by Cook in 1779.

Britain, a general appellation given, in 1801, to the islands of Great Britain and Ireland as a United Kingdom. England was united into one entire monarchy, under Egbert, in 829; as was Scotland, under Kenneth II., in 842; and Ireland was made a kingdom, under Henry VIII., in 1541. England and Scotland were united by a treaty in 1707, under Anne; and Ireland was united to them in 1801, under George III. The island of Great Britain is the most considerable of all the European islands, extending 530 miles from north to south, and 290 from east to west. It lies to the north of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel.

Britain, New, a country of North America, comprehending all the tract north of Canada, commonly called the Esquimaux country, including Labrador and New North and South Wales. It is subject to Britain, and lies between 50 and 70 N. lat., and 50 and 100 W. lon.—An island in the South Pacific Ocean, E. of New Guinea. Lon. 152.20 E., lat. 4 S.

Briez, a town of France, dep. Corrèze. Pop. 6062.

Brixen, a principality of Germany, in the east part of the Tyrol.

Brixham, a small sea-port in Devonshire, on the west side of Torbay, celebrated for its fishery.

Brixton, a village in Surrey, near London.

Broadstairs, a village in Kent, near Ramsgate. It has a small pier, and is a fashionable resort for sea-bathing.

Broken Bay, in New South Wales. Lon. 151.27 E., lat. 33.34 S.

Bromberg, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen. Pop. 8000.

Bromley, a market-town in Kent. Here is a college for the maintenance of twenty clergy men's widows. Pop. 4325.—A town in Staffordshire.

Brompton, a village in Kent, near Chatham, which has fine barracks.—A village in the west of London, 1 m. from Hyde Park Corner.

Bromsgrove, a corporate town of Worcestershire, on the Salwarp. Pop. 6162.

Bromyard, a town in Herefordshire.

Brooklyn, a town of New York, U. States.—Another in Massachusetts.

Brante, or *Bronti*, a town of Sicily, near Mt. Etna. Lord Nelson was created Duke of Bronte in 1799. Pop. 8871.

Broom Loch, a great salt lake on the west coast of Scotland, with some good harbours.

Brora, a river and town of Scotland.

Broseley, a town in Shropshire. Pop. 4299.

Brough, a town in Westmoreland.

Browershaven, a sea-port of Holland, in Zealand.

Bruges, a city of Belgium, having manufactures of lace. During the 14th and 15th centuries, Bruges was the central emporium of the whole commercial world, and had resident consuls and ministers from every court in Europe. It also gave birth at that period to many eminent authors, theologians, physicians, painters, &c. Lon. 3.13 E., lat. 51.13 N. Pop. 44,560.

Bruguere, a town of France, dep. Tarn. Pop. 4000.

Brunath, a town of France, dep. Sarthe. Pop. 4350.

Brunn, a town of the Austrian States, cap. Moravia. Lon. 16.36 E., lat. 49.11 N. Pop. about 40,000.

Brunnen, a town of Switzerland.

Brunswick (Duchy of), a territory in Germany, consisting of five detached portions, on the rivers Weser, Seine, Ocker, and Aller, and occupying part of the vast plain which stretches from the foot of the Harz mountains to the German Ocean. It contains many mines, several medicinal springs, large forests, and plenty of all the necessaries of life. By far the greatest portion of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but all sects enjoy perfect toleration. Pop. about 263,000.—An important city of Germany, the capital of the above duchy. Lon. 10.32 E., lat. 56.18 N. Pop. 36,000.—A sea-port in Georgia, U. S.—A city of New Jersey.—A town in Cumberland county, Maine.

Brunswick, New, a British province in North America. It has several lakes, and is well watered by numerous rivers.—A city of New Jersey, U. States.

Brussels, a handsome and fortified city, the capital of Belgium. It has manufactures of lace, carpets, cambrics, and tapestry; and is celebrated for its magnificent squares, public buildings, walks, and fountains. Lon. 4.22 E., lat. 50.51 N. Pop. 80,000.

Bruton, a market-town in Somersetshire.

Buchan, a district in the N. of Scotland.

Buchanness, the most eastern promontory of Scotland. Lon. 1.16 W., lat. 58.26 N.

Bucharest, a city of European Turkey, and cap. of Wallachia. Lon. 46.47 E., lat. 44.26 N. Pop. about 65,000.

Buckingham, a market-town of Norfolk.

Buckingham, the county town of Buckinghamshire, though inferior in size to the town of Aylesbury, in that county. Pop. 4064.

Buckinghamshire, a county of England, 39 miles long and 18 broad; it contains 472,320 acres, is divided into 8 hundreds and 202 parishes, and has 15 market-towns. The soil is rich, being chiefly chalk or marl; and the woods of the hills, principally beech, form a considerable article of profit. The most general manufactures are bone-lace and paper. Its chief rivers are the Thames, Coln, Ouse, Lyssel, and Tame. Total pop. 155,983.

Buda, or *Offen*, the capital of Lower Hungary, with an extensive fortress. It is situated on the Danube, over which is a bridge of boats to Pesth. Lon. 19.42 E., lat. 47.29 N. Pop. 41,000.

Budin, a town of Bohemia, with a castle.

Budua, a strong sea-port of Illyria. Lon. 18.40 E., lat. 42.18 N.

Budukhshan, a prov. of Central Asia, and a dependency of the Khan of Koondooz, containing ruby mines and lapis lazuli. It suffered greatly from a terrific earthquake in January, 1832.

Budweis, a fortified town of Bohemia. Near it are gold and silver mines. Pop. 7400.

Buenos Ayres, a large province of South America. [See *La Plata*.]—The capital of the republic of La Plata, founded by Mendoza, a Spaniard, in 1535. It is well fortified; and the trade is carried on with Chili and Peru by means of covered waggons

drawn by oxen. Owing to the shallowness of the water, no vessels of burden can reach within five or six miles of the city. Lon. 58.31 W., lat. 34.85 S.

Buffalo, a city of the U. States, in prov. of New York, W. of Lake Erie. It was an inconsiderable place till 1812, when it was made a military station, and was soon afterwards destroyed by the British. Capt. Marryatt calls it "one of the wonders of America," and says that "it is hardly to be credited that such a beautiful city should have risen up in the wilderness in so short a period." Lon. 78.56 W., lat. 42.53 N. Pop. 25,000.

Bug, a river of European Russia.

Bugie, a sea-port of Constantia, Algiers. Lon. 5.28 E., lat. 36.49 N.

Buhl, a town in Baden, Suabia.

Builth, a town of Brecknockshire, Wales.

Bujalona, a town of Andalusia, Spain. Pop. 14,500.

Bukhovicine, a province of Austria, bounded by Moldavia and Transylvania.

Bulac, a town of Egypt, on the Nile.

Bulgaria, a province of European Turkey.

Bulsaur, a sea-port town of Hindostan, pres. Bombay. Lon. 73.5 E., lat. 20.36 N.

Bunm, a city of Kerwan, Persia.

Bundelcund, a large district of Hindostan, which contains the celebrated diamond-mines of Pannah. Pop. 2,400,000.

Bungoy, a market-town in Suffolk.

Bungo, a kingdom of Japan. Lon. 132 E., lat. 32.40 E.

Bunker's Hill, a steep hill in Massachusetts, U. S., where one of the earliest and most obstinately contested battles of the American revolutionary war was fought, June 17, 1775.

Buntingford, a town in Hertfordshire.

Burdwan, a district of Hindostan, pres. Bengal. It is one of the most productive territories of India, and being environed by jungles, appears like a garden surrounded by a wilderness.—The capital of the above district. Lon. 87.57 E., lat. 23.15 N. Pop. 54,000.

Burford, a town in Oxfordshire.

Burg, a town of the Prussian States, prov. Saxony. Pop. 13,500.—A village in Cumberland.

Burghhead, a town in Elginshire, Scotland.

Burgos, a city of Spain, cap. of Old Castile. Lon. 3.30 W., lat. 42.28 N. Pop. 12,000.

Burgu, or **Berdoa**, a territory of Africa, Lon. 21.40 E., lat. 26.10 N.

Burgundy, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Yonne, Cote d'Or, Saone, and Loire et Ain.

Burlington, a town of New Jersey.—

Another in Vermont, U. S.

Burnham, a town in Norfolk.—Another in Essex, famous for oysters.

Burnley, a town in Lancashire, with considerable woollen and cotton manufactures. Pop. 10,699.

Burnt Island, near the coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 58.50 W., lat. 47.80 N.—There is also a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean called Burnt Islands. Lon. 78.30 E., lat. 16 N.

Bursa, or **Brusa**, a city of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 29.12 E., lat. 46.9 N. Pop. 60,000.

Burslem, a town of Staffordshire, with extensive potteries.

Burton, a town in Westmoreland.

Burton-upon-Strather, a market-town in Lincolnshire.

Burton-upon-Trent, a town in Staffordshire, famous for excellent ale.

Bury, a town in Lancashire, with large manufactures of woollen and cotton. Pop. 20,710.

Bury, or **Bury St. Edmunds**, a borough in Suffolk; so called from King Edmund, whose remains are buried here. Lon. 0.50 E., lat. 52.20 N. Pop. 11,436.

Busaco, a ridge of mountains in Portugal, extending north from the river Mondego.

Bashire, or **Abu-Shahr**, a sea-port town of Persia, and, next to Bussorah, the principal port of the Persian Gulf. Lon. 50.48 E., lat. 29 N. Pop. 15,000.

Bussorah, or **Balsorah**, a commercial city of Turkey in Asia, and the principal port of the Persian Gulf. Lon. 47.34 E., lat. 30.29 N. Pop. about 60,000.

Bute, an island in the Frith of Clyde, Scotland. The coast is rocky, and indented with several safe harbours, chiefly appropriated to the herring-fishery.

Buteshire, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, Great and Little Cumbay, and Inchmarnock, which lie in the Frith of Clyde.

Buttermere, a lake in Cumberland, near Keswick, noted for its picturesque scenery.

Butterworth, a large village in Lancashire.

Buxodcwar, a strong fort of Bantam.

Buxton, a town and fashionable watering place in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. The Buxton waters, both thermal and chalybeate, have been for ages celebrated for their medicinal virtues.

Byaboot, a town of Turkish Armenia, with an ancient castle on an insulated hill.

Byron Island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765. It is low, full of wood, and very populous. Lon. 173.46 E., lat. 1.18 S.

CABES, or **Gobes**, a sea-port and city of Tunis. Lon. 7.44 E., lat. 33.53 N. Pop. about 30,000.

Cabra, an ancient town of Spain, prov. Cordova. Pop. 11,690.—A town of the kingdom of Timbuctoo.

Cabrera, an island in the Mediterranean. Lon. 2.59 E., lat. 39.7 N.

Cacchar, or **Kashan**, a city of Persia. Lon. 51.18 E., lat. 33.55 N.

Caceres, a town of Spain, prov. Estremadura. Pop. 10,000.

Cochoo, or **Kecho**, the largest city of the empire of Anam, cap. of Tonquin. Lon. 105.34 E., lat. 21 N. Pop. nearly 100,000.

Cachoe, a town of Africa, kingdom of Cumbo. Lon. 14.55 E., lat. 12.6 N.

Coder Idris, a mountain of Wales.

Cadiz, a fortified city and sea-port of Spain, in Andalusia, with a good harbour. The south side is inaccessible by sea, being edged with craggy rocks; on the west is Fort St. Sebastian, and on the east the fort St. Philip. Lon. 6.18 W., lat. 36.32 N. Pop. 58,525.

Cadorino, a district of Italy, subject to Austria.

Cadsand, an island in the Netherlands, on the north coast of Flanders.

Caen, a handsome city of France, dep.

Calvados. Lon. 0.22 W., lat. 49.11 N. Pop. 39,886.

Caerleon, a town in Monmouthshire.
Caermathenshire, a county of S. Wales, 35 miles in length and 20 in breadth; containing 592,640 acres, divided into 8 hundreds and 39 parishes, and having six market-towns. It is fruitful in corn and grass, has plenty of wood, coal, lead, and lime, and is not so mountainous as the other counties of Wales. The principal rivers are the Towy, Tyvy, and Taff.

Caermarthen, the cap. of the above co., and a town of considerable trade. Lon. 4.19 W., lat. 51.51 N. Pop. 10,000.

Caernarvonshire, a county of N. Wales, 50 miles long and 13 broad; it contains 496,000 acres, is divided into 10 hundreds and 72 parishes, and has a city and five market-towns. The principal rivers are the Conway and Seint. This county, being the most rugged district of North Wales, may be truly called the British Alps. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon; and the prospects around are rude and wild in the highest degree. Cattle, sheep, and goats are almost its sole rural riches. Copper and lead mines have been worked in various parts of the mountains; blue slates, of a superior quality, are got in abundance; and quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the dreary region of which the rich vale of Conway below forms a pleasing contrast.

Caernarvon, a sea-port of N. Wales, and cap. of the above co. Edward II. was born in Caernarvon Castle. Pop. 6877.

Caerphilly, a town in Glamorganshire.

Caerweye, a town in Flintshire.

Cafraria, a region of Africa, extending along the Indian Ocean from the mouth of the Coavo, in lat. 8.35, to that of the Great Fish River, in lat. 30.31 S. The Caffres are much taller, stronger, and better proportioned than the other natives of Africa; their skin is brown, and their hair black and woolly. They have the high forehead and prominent nose of the Europeans, the thick lips of the Negroes, and the high cheek-bones of the Hottentots. Their exercises are hunting, wrestling, or dancing; they are expert in throwing lances; their other arms are spears, bludgeons, and very large oval shields, made of the hides of oxen. The women are handsome, and modest in their behaviour; and are employed in cultivating their gardens, and other domestic affairs. Their huts are higher and more commodious than those of the Hottentots, and their lands more fertile. The Caffres believe in a Supreme Being, who created the world; but they are addicted to the grossest superstition. The internal wars between the tribes continually disturb their quiet, and prevent their making much progress in civilization.

Cagliari, a town of the Papal Sta. Pop. 4000.

Cagliari, a fortified city and sea-port of Sardinia, with an university and a castle. Lon. 9.6 E., lat. 39.12 N. Pop. 26,000.

Cahir, a town in Tipperary county, Ireland.—Another in Kerry county.

Cahors, a city of France, dep. Lot, with an university. Lon. 1.26 E., lat. 44.27 N. Pop. 10,250.

Caichar, or **Hairumbo**, a territory of India

beyond the Ganges. It is a fertile province, and since 1832 a valuable addition to our Eastern possessions.

Caicos, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, to the north of St. Domingo. Lon. 71.30 W., lat. 21.40 N.

Cai-fang, a populous city of China, cap. of the prov. Ho-nan. Lon. 114.28 E., lat. 34.53 N.

Cabañas, three small islands of the West Indies, north-west of Jamaica. Lon. 81.86 W.
Cairngorm, a lofty mountain in Scotland, famous for its rock crystals.

Cairo, a large and magnificent city, the capital of Egypt. It consists of three towns, about a mile apart—Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port, Boulac. In this city are numerous mosques, public bagnios, towers, &c.; and the chief manufactures are sugar, sal ammoniac, glass, lamps, saltpetre, gunpowder, red and yellow leather, and linen made of the fine Egyptian flax. Lon. 31.18 E., lat. 30.3 N. Pop. of three towns, 240,000.

Caistan, a town in Lincolnshire.

Caitness, a northern county of Scotland, 35 miles long, and 20 broad. The south angle is occupied by mountains; and a vast ridge of hills forms the south-west boundary, ending in a promontory called the Ord of Caitness, which runs into the sea. The rest of the country is an immense morass, interspersed with some fruitful spots, producing oats and barley, or affording pasture for sheep and bees. The other chief products are butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp.

Cajazzo, a town of Naples. Pop. 4000.

Calabozo, a town of Venezuela, S. America. Pop. 5000.

Calabria, an extensive territory of Naples, divided into the provinces of Calabria Citra and Calabria Ultra. It forms the most southern portion of Italy.

Calahorra, a city in Old Castile, Spain.

Calais, a strong sea-port of France, with a citadel. The fortifications are good; but its chief strength is in its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. Calais derives its principal importance from its being the nearest French port to England; it is only 20½ miles from the South Foreland and 22½ miles from Dover. Lon. 1.51 E., lat. 50.57 N. Pop. 10,865.

Calamianes, a cluster of islands, 17 in number, belonging to the Philippines, lying between Mindoro and Paragoa.

Calatoyad, a city of Arragon, in Spain.

Calatrava, a town in New Castile, Spain.

Calchagua, a province of Chili; fertile in grain, wine, and fruit, and producing gold.

Calcutta, a celebrated city of Hindostan, the capital and emporium of Bengal, and the seat of the supreme government of British India; with a remarkably strong citadel, called Fort William. This splendid city is also the seat of the chief Protestant bishop of India, of the established church of England, and contains three Protestant churches, one of which is the cathedral; also, a Scotch, a Portuguese, a Greek, and an Armenian church; several mosques, many Hindoo temples, and a Mohammedan college. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners that may be observed here is curious: coaches, phaetons, chaises, with the

HE THAT MAKES HIMSELF A SHEEP SHALL BE EATEN BY THE WOLVES.

A MAN LOSES HIS TIME THAT COMES EARLY TO A BAD BARGAIN.

palanqueen, and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs, form a sight more extraordinary than, perhaps, any other city can present. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for ships of 500 tons; but larger vessels stop at Diamond Harbour, 50 miles below. Merchants of all countries reside here; and the exports are considerable in salt, sugar, rice, opium, silks, muslins, calicoes, &c. With the exception of Canton, it may, in fact, be considered the emporium of the East; its imports and exports amounting to from 10,000,000. to 12,000,000. a year. The vicinity of Calcutta is very pleasing; as soon as its boundary is passed, the roads wind through beautiful villages, overhung with the finest and most picturesque foliage. Lon. 88.28 E., lat. 22.23 N. Pop. about 250,000.

Calder, a river that rises on the west borders of Yorkshire, flows by Halifax to Dewsbury and Wakefield, and, 8 miles below, joins the Aire at Castleford.

Caledonia, a country of the state of Vermont, U. S., containing 24 townships.—A port township in Genoese country, N. York.

Caledonia, or *New Edinburgh*, a sea-port of Colombia. Lon. 77.46 W., lat. 8.47 N.

Caledonia, New, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1774. The inhabitants are strong, active, and well-made, they cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. The cape at the south end is called Queen Charlotte Foreland. Lon. 167.12 E., lat. 22.15 S.

Calenburg, a province of Hanover.

Cali, a city of Popayan, in Colombia.

Calicut, a city of Hindostan. Lon. 75.50 E. lat. 11.15 N. Pop. 25,000.

California, a country of N. America, extending along its W. coast from 22.18 to 42 N. lat., and between 107 and 124 W. lon. It is divided into Old or Lower, and New or Upper California. Lower California is a long narrow peninsula, through the centre of which runs a chain of rocky mountains, and is extremely barren and unattractive. Upper California, though rocky, and generally partaking of the same character, is comparatively fertile, and there are large forests in which an abundance of good timber is grown. The whole region is replete with wild animals and birds; and the native Indians are described as timid, indolent, and pusillanimous.

Callan, an inland town of Ireland, co. Kilkenny.

Callander, a town in Perthshire.

Callao, a sea-port town of Peru. Lon. 77.4 W., lat. 12.3 S.

Calte, La, a factory founded by the French African Company, in Algiers. It stands on an insulated rock, on the Tunisian frontier.

Calliance, a town of Hindostan, prov. Auruugabad, the cap. of a district of the same name.

Callosa de Ensarria, a town of Valencia, Spain, situated in a mountainous country producing excellent wine, &c. Pop. 6100.

Callosa de Segura, a town of Valencia, Spain, on the river Segura. Pop. 4143.

Calmar, a sea-port of Smoland, Sweden. Lon. 16.22 E., lat. 56.38 N.

Calmar, or *Kalmar*, a sea-port town of Sweden, strongly fortified. Lon. 16.26 E., lat. 56.40 N. Pop. 5346.

Calmisa, an island of the Archipelago. Lon. 26.46 E., lat. 36.56 N.

Calne, a town and borough in Wiltshire, with manufactures of cloth.

Calvados, a dep. of France, bounded on the N. by the English Channel. It is famous for horses, mules, oxen, and sheep.

Calvi, a town in Naples.—Another in Corsica, with a good harbour.

Caen, a river that rises in Hertfordshire, flows by Cambridge into the Isle of Ely, and there joins the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

Camaran, an island of Arabia. Lon. 42.22 E., lat. 15.6 N.

Camarina, a town in Galicia, Spain.

Cambal, the southernmost province of Abyssinia.

Cambay, a city of Gujerat, Hindostan. Lon. 72.48 E., lat. 22.23 N. P. about 10,000.

Camberwell, a large and populous village in Surrey, near London; in which are many elegant villas and detached mansions.

Cambodja, or *Camboja*, a kingdom of Asia, subject to Cochin China.

Cambray, a fortified city of France, dep. Nord. This town has been long famous for its manufacture of fine linens and lawns; and hence the term *cambrics*. Lon. 3.14 E., lat. 50.11 N. Pop. 17,846.

Cambridge, the capital of Cambridgeshire, and the seat of a celebrated university. The county-gaol is the gatehouse of an ancient castle built by William I.; and in the market-place, which consists of two oblong squares, united together, is Hobson Conduit, which is constantly running. The university is supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy: it contains 13 colleges and four halls, which have equal privileges with the colleges. Lon. 0.4 E., lat. 52.12 N. Pop. 24,453.—A town of Massachusetts.—A fortified town of South Carolina.—Another in Maryland, U. S.

Cambridgeshire, a county of England, 50 miles long and 25 broad, containing 549,120 acres, divided into 15 hundreds and 161 parishes, and having 8 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Nen, and Cam. The southern and eastern parts are pleasant and healthy, but the northern part, called the Isle of Ely, is low and fenny, from the confluence of many rivers. All the waters of the middle part of England which do not flow into the Thames or the Trent, run into these fens; and in the latter part of the year they are sometimes overflowed, or appear covered with fogs. Total pop. 164,459.

Camden, a town of South Carolina.—Another in Maine, U. S.

Camel, a river in Cornwall, which rises two miles north of Camelford, flows south almost to Bodmin, and then north-west to Padstow, at which place it enters the Bristol Channel.

Camelford, a borough in Cornwall.

Camerino, a town of the Papal States. Pop. 4960.

Caminha, a town of Portugal.

Campagna, a town of Naples. Pop. 7000.

Campagna di Roma, anciently Latium, a province of Italy, in the Papal States.

Campan, a town of France, on the Adour, Pop. 4248.

Campbelltown, a borough and sea-port in Argyle-shire. An extensive trade is here carried on in the distillation of spirits, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the herring fishery. Lon. 5.32 W, lat. 55.26 N.

Campden, a corporate town in Gloucester.

Campochy, a sea-port town of Mexico.

Campen, a town of Holland, on the Yessel.

Camperdon, a town in Catalonia, Spain.

Campli, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo, Pop. 6892.

Campobasso, a town of Naples, cap. prov. Sanino; noted for its manufacture of cutlery. Pop. 8000.

Campo-Formio, a town of Austrian Italy, famous in diplomatic history for the treaty of 1797, between Austria and France.

Campo Mayor, a fortified town of Portugal.

Canada, a large country of North America, discovered in 1497, and settled by the French in 1608. It was conquered by the English in 1759, and confirmed to them by the French at the peace of 1763. In 1791 this country was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, which have since been again united: some distinction, however, is still made between them, the lower being called East, and the upper West Canada. The climate is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, the winter being particularly severe. Amongst the wild animals are the American elk, the fallow deer, wolf, fox, racoon, beaver, buffalo, and roebuck. Great quantities of timber are found in the forests, and most of the pulse, fruits, and vegetables cultivated in England are also grown here.

Canals—*Duke of Bridgewater's*, in England, the first grand work of the kind in the kingdom, begun in 1758. It commenced at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester, where a basin is cut, which serves as a reservoir to the navigation. The canal rises under a hill from this basin, about 1300 yards, to the coal works. At Barton Bridge is an aqueduct, which conveys the canal across a valley and the river Irwell. At Longford Bridge it turns to the right, and, crossing the river Mersey, passes near Altringham, Dunham, and Grapenhall, into the tide-way of the Mersey, at Runcorn Gap, where barges can come into the canal from Liverpool, at low water.—*Caldonian*, in Scotland; a great inland navigation, that forms a junction between Loch Linnhe and the Moray Frith.—*Grand Junction*, in England; a work that joins several other canals in the centre of the country, which thence form a communication between the Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, and, consequently, an inland navigation to the four principal sea-ports, London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. This canal is upwards of 90 miles in length; it commences at Braunston, on the west borders of Northamptonshire, and enters the Thames at Brentford, Middlesex.—*Grand Trunk*, in England. This canal forms a communication between the Mersey and Trent, and, of course, between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. Its length is 92 miles, from the Duke of Bridgewater Canal, at Preston-on-the-Hill, in Cheshire, to Wildon, in Derbyshire, where it communicates with

the Trent.—*Great*, in Scotland; a work that forms a junction with the Forth and Clyde. Its length is 53 miles, from the influx of the Carron, at Grangemouth, to the junction with the Clyde, six miles above Dumbarton. In the course of this navigation, the vessels are raised to the height of 111 feet above the level of the sea, and, passing afterwards upon the summit of the country, for 18 miles, they then descend into the river Clyde, and thence have free access to the Atlantic Ocean. This canal is carried over 36 rivers and rivulets, and two great roads, by 38 aqueducts of hewn stone.—*Royal*, or *Canal of Languedoc*, in France; a work that effects an inland communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic. This canal has 37 aqueducts; and its length from Toulouse to Cette is 160 miles.—*Grand or Imperial*, in China; a stupendous work, which extends from north to south upwards of 400 miles, from the river En-ho, in Chang-tong, to Hauch-tchou, in Tehe-kiang. There is not a lock, nor, except the flood-gates, a single interruption to the whole navigation of this immense canal. [N.B. It will be observed that none but the canals of first-rate magnitude and importance have been here noticed. The concise plan upon which this Gazetteer is edited would not admit of more than the bare mention of the names of the numerous smaller canals, and such would necessarily be imperfect, and therefore useless.]

Cananore, a maritime town of Hindostan, prov. Malabar, and is the head military station of the British in that province. Lon. 75.27 E., lat. 11.42 N.

Canara, a province on the west coast of Southern Hindostan, presid. Madras; ceded to the British in 1799.

Canaries, or *Canary Islands*, thirteen in number, lying in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa. They are in the possession of the Spaniards; and produce corn, silk, tobacco, sugar-canes, and excellent wines.

Candahar, a province of Afghanistan, between the river Indus and Persia.—Also the name of the capital of the province. Lon. 66.15 E., lat. 32.20 N. Pop. 50,000.

Candish, or *Khandish*, a prov. of the Deccan, Hindostan. For a period of thirty years before the British possessed it (1819), the country had been a scene of anarchy, being subject to the predatory ravages of Bhels, Pindarries, and insurgent bands of Arabs.—*Candish*, an inland zillah or district of the above province, greatly overrun with jungle, but in many parts fertile, and containing a population of 478,500.

Candia. [See Crete.]

Candlemas Isles, two islands in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 27.13 W., lat. 57.10 S.

Candy, a kingdom of Ceylon; subdued, in 1815, by the English, whose government is now established in the Candian provinces.

Canca, or *Khania*, a sea-port and chief commercial town of Crete. Pop. 8000.

Cangosima, a strong sea-port of Japan. Lon. 132.15 E., lat. 32.10 N.

Canna, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. Lon. 6.38 W., lat. 57.13 N.

Cannes, a sea-port town of France; memorable for the landing of Buonaparte in

its vicinity, on his return from Elba, March 1, 1815.

Cannock, a town in Staffordshire.

Canosa, a town of Naples. Pop. 4000.

Conso, an island of Nova Scotia. Lon. 60.55 W., lat. 45.20 N.

Cantal, a dep. of France; in which is a range of volcanic mountains.

Canterbury, a city in Kent and the capital of the county. Here are the remains of many Roman antiquities, and of a large Augustine monastery. The cathedral was once famous for the shrine of Thomas à Becket, who was murdered in 1170; here, also, are interred Henry IV. and Edward the Black Prince. The city has likewise 14 parish churches, an ancient castle, with a deep ditch, and a grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII. The adjacent country abounds in hops. Lon. 1.15 E., lat. 51.18 N. Pop. 15,435.

Canton, a city and sea-port of China, capital of Quang-tong. It is the only Chinese port allowed for European maritime traffic. The city consists of three towns, divided by high walls; the streets are narrow, paved with small round stones in the middle, and flagged at the sides; but a large part of the pop. resides on the water. The immense quantity of goods and money which foreign vessels bring in here, draws hither a crowd of merchants from all the provinces; and the factories and warehouses contain the rarest productions of the soil, and the most valuable of the Chinese manufactures. In 1822, a fire broke out in this city which destroyed many lives, 15,000 houses, and property to a vast amount. Lon. 113.18 E., lat. 23.7 N.

Cantyre, or *Kintyre*, a peninsula in Argyleshire. Lon. 5.42 W., lat. 55.18 N.

Cape Breton, an island of N. America, separated by a narrow channel from Nova Scotia, and belonging to Great Britain.

Cape-Coast Castle, a strong fort of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, the chief establishment of the British in these parts. Lon. 1.52 W., lat. 5.6 N.

Cape of Good Hope, a territory in the southern part of Africa, colonised by the Dutch, and now belonging to the British. It derives its name from a celebrated promontory near the SW. extremity of the African continent. Lon. 18.32 E., lat. 34.23 S. The whole country consists of three successive plateaus, increasing in elevation according to their distance from the sea, and separated from each other by as many chains of mountains. The most magnificent plants that adorn our green-houses and gardens are brought from this part of the world, and among the animals are prodigious numbers of Cape buffaloes, antelopes, and sheep, with vultures, eagles, ostriches, &c. But the possession of this colony is most important from its being, as it were, the key to the Indian Ocean, and a depot whence our ships and troops may be readily despatched to many parts of the world.

Cape Town, the capital of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope. It stands on the west side of Table Bay, and rises in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains. The storehouses built by the Dutch East-India Company are next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond

them. The mountains beyond the town are, the Table Mountain (3315 feet high), the Sugar-Loaf, the Lion's Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. From these mountains descend several rivulets, which flow into the different bays, as Table Bay, Falshe Bay, &c. This town, with its extensive colony, surrendered to the British in 1795, and was restored in 1802 by the treaty of Amiens; it again surrendered to the British in 1806, and was finally ceded to them in 1814. Lon. 18.23 E., lat. 33.50 S.

Capitanota, a province of Naples, fertile in pastures.

Capri, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples. Pop. 3,000.

Capua, a strong city of Naples, in which are the remains of an amphitheatre of vast dimensions; it was, in fact, one of the largest and richest cities of ancient Italy. Lon. 14.19 E., lat. 41.7 N. Pop. 15,000.

Cara, a river of Russia, which forms the boundary between Europe and Asia for the space of about 140 miles.

Caracatay, a large country of Asia, extending from the great wall of China to the country of the Moguls.

Caraccas, or *Venezuela*, a large country of South America, divided into the provinces of Cumana, Caraccas, Coro, Maracaibo, Varinas, and Guayana; and now forms the E. part of the republic of Colombia. In 1812, the province of Caraccas, and that of Cumana, in this country, were visited by a most sudden and violent convulsion of nature; many thousands of human beings were lost; rocks and mountains split, and rolled into valleys; the rivers were blackened, or their courses changed; some towns swallowed up; some totally, others nearly destroyed, and many much injured. The city of Caraccas alone lost above 9000 lives by this dreadful earthquake.

Capo d'Istria, a sea-port town of Illyria. Pop. 5000.

Caramania, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between Natolia and Roum.

Caravaca, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia. Lon. 1.58 W., lat. 31.6 N. Pop. 12,458.

Caravaggio, a small town of Italy in the Milanese; memorable for a victory obtained there in 1446 by Sforza over the Venetians, and also as being the birth-place of Michael Angelo.

Carcajente, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia. It is in the centre of a large plain planted with white mulberry trees, and intersected by canals. Its productions are silk, wheat, maize, and an abundance of oranges, pomegranates, &c. Pop. 8,300.

Carcassone, a city of France, capital of the department of Aude. Pop. 14,931.

Cardiff, a sea-port town of S. Wales, and cap. of Glamorganshire; having a considerable trade with Bristol. Pop. 6,187.

Cardiganshire, a county of Wales, 42 miles long and 20 broad, containing 432,060 acres, divided into 5 hundreds and 65 parishes, and having 6 market-towns. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and the mines have been worked to great advantage. The principal rivers are, the Tyvy, Rydal, and Istwith. The county town is *Cardigan*, which has a considerable trade to Ireland, and a good salmon fishery.

Carriaco, a sea-port town of Venezuela, S. A. Pop. 7000.

Cartati, a sea-port town of Naples. Pop. 8000.

Caribbean Islands, the most eastern Islands of the West Indies, extending in a semi circle between Porto Rico and Trinidad.

Caribbean Sea, that part of the Atlantic Ocean lying between the islands of Jamaica, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico, on the north, and the continent of Caracacas on the south.

Carignano, a town of Turin, Italy. Pop. 7000.

Carini, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo.

Carinthia and *Carniola* (*Duchies of*), two contiguous provinces of the Austrian empire, forming the northern and central portions of Illyria.

Carlisle, a city and the capital of Cumberland. It is walled round, has a castle at the north-west angle, by which the Picts' wall passes, and stands above a rich tract of meadows, bordering the Eden, Petteril, and Caude, which here unite their streams. Carlisle has considerable manufactures of coarse linens, cottons, calicoes, muslins, whips, and fishhooks. Lon. 3.5 W., lat. 54.46 N. Pop. 23,012.—A town of Pennsylvania.

Carlone, or *Catherlough*, a town of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster. The rough and mountainous parts are covered with trees, the ebampaign portions extremely rich and fertile, and limestone everywhere abounds. The chief rivers are the Barrow and Stanley.—*Carlau*, the capital, has a manufacture of coarse woollens, and a traffic in supplying the vicinity with Kilkenny coal. Pop. 10,714.

Carlowitz, a town of the Austrian States, on the Danube. Pop. 5,800.

Carlsbad, a town of Bohemia, famous for its hot springs, ranks as the most fashionable watering-place in Europe.

Carlsvana, or *Carlsroon*, a city and sea-port in Blekingen, Sweden. Lon. 45.26 E., lat. 56.7 N. Pop. 11,500.

Carlsruhe, a town of Baden. Lon. 8.34 E., lat. 48.58 N. Pop. 20,500.

Carmel, a celebrated mountain in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias.

Carmona, a town in Andalusia, Spain.

Carmona, a city of Seville, Spain. Pop. 20,296.

Carnatic, a country of southern Hindostan, extending along the whole coast of Coromandel. The Carnatic was conquered by the British in 1783, but not finally ceded till 1801.

Carlingford, a bor. and sea-port in Louth, Ireland, noted for excellent oysters. Lon. 6.0 W., lat. 54.11 N.

Carniola a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria. Laybach is the capital.

Carolina (*La*), a town in Andalusia, Spain.

Carolina, North, one of the United States of America, 360 miles in length and 120 broad; divided into 62 counties. The chief rivers are the Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Neus, Catabaw, Yadhin, and Cape Fear. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco, and flax grow in the hilly districts; maize and pulse of all kinds in all parts; and cotton and hemp are also cultivated. No country produces finer white and red oak for staves; and the swampy parts abound with cypress

and bay.—*Carolina, South*, another of the United States of America, is 260 miles long and 160 broad; divided into 36 counties. The principal rivers are the Santee, Savannah, Edisto, Cooper, and Pedee. This country abounds with precious ores, and there are likewise found pellucid stones of different hues. Besides maize, wheat, rice, &c., for home consumption, large quantities of tobacco and cotton, and some indigo, wheat, and rice, are raised for exportation.

Carolinas, a range of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1686. They lie to the east of the Philippines, between 138 and 154 E. lon., and 8 and 11 N. lat. The natives resemble those of the Philippines, but the women are much more handsome. These isles are generally flat and sandy, but the soil is very fertile.

Carpathian Mountains, a great chain that divides Hungary and Transylvania from Poland, extending about 500 miles.

Carpentaria, Gulf of, on the north coast of New South Wales, discovered, in 1816, by a Dutch Captain, named Carpenter.

Carpentras, a city of France, dep. Vaucluse. Lon. 5.2 E., lat. 44.3 N. Pop. 9,224.

Carrara, a town of Italy, celebrated for its marble quarries. Pop. 6,000.

Carrik-on-Shannon, a borough of Ireland, the capital of Leitrim county.

Carrik-on-Suir, a town in Tipperary county, Ireland; famous for its woollen cloth, called ratteen. Pop. 8016.

Carriekfergus, a sea-port and capital of Antrim county, Ireland, with a castle. Lon. 6.2 W., lat. 54.43 N. Pop. 8860.

Carron, a river in Stirlingshire, which rises on the south side of the Campsey Hills, and flows into the Frith of Forth, below Falkirk.—A village on this river, celebrated for the most extensive iron-works in Europe.

Cartago, a city of Mexico.

Cartana, a town in Granada, Spain.

Cartaret Island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1767. Lon. 159.14 E., lat. 8.26 S.

Carthage, Cape, a promontory on the east coast of Tunis, near which stood the famous city of Carthage, and where some extensive ruins yet remain. Lon. 10.20 E., lat. 36.50 N.

Cartagena, a strong city and sea-port in Murcia, Spain, with the best harbour in the country. Lon. 1.1 W., lat. 37.36 N. Pop. 29,550.—A maritime city of New Granada, and the chief naval arsenal of that republic. Lon. 75.34 W., lat. 10.26 N. Pop. 1800.

Cartmel, a market-town in Lancashire.

Carupano, a town of Venezuela, S. America. Pop. 8000.

Carysfort, or *Macreddin*, a borough in Wicklow county, Ireland.

Casac, or *Cuzac*, a country in the dominions of Persia, on the frontiers of Armenia; the inhabitants of which are a rude and barbarous people.

Casal-Nova, the name of several small towns in Calabria, and other parts of Naples.

Casol-Maggiore, a town of Austrian Italy. Pop. 4200.

Casbin, or *Casvin*, a city in Irak, Persia.

Casco Bay, a bay of Massachusetts.

Caserta, a town of Naples, in which is a magnificent royal palace. Pop. 5000.

Cashan, a city of Persia, prov. Irak. Pop. 30,000.

Castel, a city in Tipperary county, Ireland. This city was formerly the metropolis of the kings of Munster, and in the cathedral was deposited the Lia Fail (fatal stone) on which they were crowned. In 513, Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, procured the use of this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II., who removed it to Scone; and hence, in 1296, Edward I. of England had this famous stone conveyed to Westminster, and placed under the seat of the coronation chair, where it now remains. Castel is neatly built, and well inhabited for its size, but has little trade. Lon. 8.10 W., lat. 52.26 N.

Cashgar, or **Little Bokharin**, a country of Ussur Tartary; great part of which is a sandy desert.

Cashmere, a province of Northern Hindostan, separated from Thibet by the Himalayah mountains, and belonging to the sultan of the Afghans. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions—those of the temperate zone. But the country is subject to earthquakes; and, to guard against their most terrible effects, all the houses are built chiefly of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere, is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which the finest are made is the product of a species of goat of the adjoining country of Thibet. The Cashmerans are stout and well made, of a deep brown complexion, and the women are gay and lively.—**Cashmere**, or **Scringur**, the capital of the above province, on the Jhylum. Lon. 74.47 E., lat. 32.23 N. Pop. 40,000.

Caspe, a town of Spain, prov. Aragon. Pop. 9,100.

Caspian Sea, a great salt lake of W. Asia, 680 miles in length and 260 in breadth. It receives the contents of numerous rivers, some of considerable size; and contains several islands, but none of any note. It is wholly inclosed, having no outlet whatever to the ocean, and is surrounded by Tartary, Persia, the Caucasian countries, and the Russian governments of Astrakan and Orenburg.

Cassano, a town of Calabria, Italy. P. 5000.

Cassay, **Kuthee**, or **Munnepoor**, a country of India beyond the Ganges, bounded on the N. by Assam and the Birman empire. It consists of a central fertile valley, surrounded on every side by a wild and mountainous country.

Cassel, a city of Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Hesse; divided into the Old, Lower, and Upper Town. The chief manufactures are linen cloth, hats, porcelain, &c. Lon. 9.23 E., lat. 51.19 N. Pop. 31,000.—A town of France, dep. Nord.

Cassina, or **Kashna**, an extensive empire of Nigritia, to the west of Bernau; the chief trade of which is in senna, gold-dust, slaves, cotton cloth, goats' skins, ox and buffalo hides, and civet.

Castel-a-mare, a city of Italy, on the Gulf of Naples. It was here that the elder Pliny fell a victim to his curiosity and thirst for knowledge, while viewing the eruption of Vesuvius, that overwhelmed Herculaneum and Pompeii. Pop. 15,000.—A sea-port town of Sicily.

Castel Branco, a strong town in Beira,

Portugal, with a castle. Lon. 7.22 W., lat. 39.52 N. Pop. 5720.

Castelnaudary, a town of France, dep. Aude. Pop. 8658.

Castel-Sarrasin, a town of France, on the Sanguine, dep. Tarn et Garonne. Pop. 7408.

Castelvetrano, a town of Sicily. Pop. 12,669.

Castiglione, a fortified town of Austrian Italy.—Another in Tuscany.

Castile, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old and New Castile.

Castlebar, a borough of Ireland, and the chief town in Mayo county. Lon. 9.44 W., lat. 53.46 N. Pop. 12,727.

Castle Cary, a town in Somersetshire.

Castlecomer, a town of Ireland, prov. Leinster.

Castledermot, a town in Kildare, Ireland.

Castlehaven, a town in Cork co., Ireland.

Castleknock, a town in Dublin co., Ireland.

Castletyons, a town in Cork co., Ireland.

Castlemain, a town in Kerry co., Ireland.

Castlereagh, a town in Roscommon co., Ireland.

Castleton, a town in Lancashire, considerable for its trade and manufactures.—A village in the Peak of Derbyshire.—A town in Roxburghshire, Scotland.

Castletown, the cap. of the Isle of Man.

Castres, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Tarn. Lon. 2.15 E., lat. 43.37 N. Pop. 13,230.

Castro, a sea-port town of Naples, on the Adriatic. Pop. 8000.—The cap. of the ancient Mytilene, an island in the Mediterranean.—The cap. of the island of Chiloe, on the W. coast of S. America.

Castro del Rio del Leal, a town in Cordova, Spain. Pop. 9700.

Castrogiovanni, an inland town of Sicily, situate in a plain on the summit of a high mountain, and celebrated in antiquity as the birth-place of Ceres. Pop. 12,743.

Catabaw, a town of South Carolina, belonging to the Catabaws, the only Indian nation in that state.

Catalonia, a province of Spain. It is full of mountains, covered with forest and fruit trees; abounds in wine, corn, and pulse; has quarries of marble, and mines of lead, iron, and coal.

Catania, a city and sea-port of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, with a celebrated university and a good harbour. Lon. 15.17 E., lat. 37.28 N. Pop. 52,433. Catania has often been overwhelmed by torrents of liquid fire from the volcano, but it has risen, like the phoenix, more splendid from its ashes. The streets are paved with lava; houses, palaces, and churches are built of lava; and "the very substance which once ravaged the neighbouring plains, has by its own decomposition, covered them with soil, fertile as the fabled gardens of the Hesperides."

Catanzaro, a town of Naples, cap. of Calabria Ultra II. It has manufactures of silk, velvet, &c., and is the seat of a bishopric. Pop. 12,000.

Catgat, a gulf of the German Ocean, between Sweden and Denmark, through which the Baltic Sea is entered by three straits, called the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt.

Catharine, St., an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Brazil.

Catharinenslaf, a government of the Russian empire, divided into three provinces.

Catmandoo, a city of Hindostan, the capital of Nepal. By a treaty in 1816, a British residency was established in this city. Lon. 85.0 E., lat. 27.42 N.

Cattaro, a sea-port of Dalmatia, with a castle. Lon. 18.16 E., lat. 42.25 N.

Caubul, or *Cabul*, an extensive region of Central Asia, divided into four independent chiefships, and named after its principal cities, viz. Caubul, Peshawer, Caudahar, and Herat. The Koosh mountains, collectively called Caubul Kohistan, or "land of mountains," contains in its higher ranges a number of narrow valleys, and there are also some well-cultivated plains. The climate varies with the elevation; in some parts it is mild and temperate, but its general characteristic is that of a cold, rugged, and mountainous region. Many of the finest forest trees and fruits of Europe grow wild, and in the lowlands there is a profusion of roses and other fragrant flowers. Large birds and wild beasts are very numerous, so also are turtles and tortoises. The inhabitants have a boldness of character unknown to most other Eastern nations; of their warlike dispositions and treacherous propensities the Anglo-Indian army had fatal proofs, too recently to be easily forgotten. Their armed force is chiefly cavalry, their infantry being mostly used as skirmishers in ambush. Their principal foreign trade is with India, Persia, and Toorkistan; about 1000 camel loads of Indian goods are annually consumed in Caubul, and there is great demand for articles of British manufacture.—*Caubul*, the ancient capital, is compactly built, the scenery around it is very fine, and it contains about 60,000 inhabitants. Lon. 69.15 E., lat. 34.22 N.

Caucasus, a government of Asiatic Russia, divided into two provinces, Astracan and Caucasus.—A chain of mountains in Asia, extending from the mouth of the Cuban, in the Black Sea, to the mouth of the Kur, in the Caspian.

Cafiristan, or *Caffristan*, a region of Central Asia, occupying a part of the Hindoo Koosh and Bolor Tagh—a lofty Alpine tract of snow-capped mountains, with pine forests, interspersed with small populous valleys and plains. The natives are remarkable for the fairness and beauty of their complexions, are social and hospitable, but indulge an unceasing hatred against Mohammedans. They adore a supreme being, whom they call Doghan, and use fire in every religious ceremony, though they are not fire-worshippers. By old writers this region is called Kuttur.

Caia, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra. Silk, cotton, and woollen stuff are manufactured in the town and surrounding villages. Near the town is the magnificent Benedictine convent of La Trinità.

Cavan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 miles long and 23 broad, divided into 30 parishes. It abounds in fenny pastures and coarse grounds, but some parts are fertile. The chief rivers are the Woodward, Croghan, and Erne. The linen manufacture is carried on here

to a great extent. *Covan* is the principal town in the county.

Cavery, a large river of Hindostan.

Cawnpore, or *Cainpore*, a district of Hindostan, prov. Allahabad, presid. Bengal. It is bounded NE. by the Ganges, and intersected by the Jumna. The sugar-cane flourishes in great luxuriance, and in the neighbourhood of the capital agriculture prospers. Those wretches the *Thugs* (murderers by profession) prevailed greatly in this district, but have been much thinned by the exertions of the police.—The chief town of the above district, and principal British military station in the ceded provinces. Lon. 80.13 E., lat. 26.30 N.

Cawood, a town in West R. of Yorkshire.

Caxton, a town in Cambridgeshire.

Cayuhoga, a river in the state of Ohio.

Cayumbura, or *Cajambe-urcu*, one of the loftiest mountains among the Andes, rising 19,410 feet above the sea.

Cayenne, a rich island and town on the coast of Guyana. Lon. 53.15 W., lat. 5.0 N.

Cazalla de la Sierra, a town of Spain, prov. Seville, on the coast of Sierra Morena. Pop. 9437.

Cedar Point, a sea-port of Maryland.

Cefalu, a sea-port town of Sicily. P. 8793.

Cehejin, a town of Murcia, Spain. Pop. 10,000.

Celbridge, a town in Kildare, Ireland.

Celebes, or *Macassar*, an island in the Indian Ocean. The inhabitants are Malays, consisting of several nations and tribes, and are the best soldiers in these parts.

Cephalonia, the largest of the Ionian Islands in the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 20.40 E., lat. 38.12 N.

Ceram, the largest island of the Moluccas. Lon. 128.131 E., lat. 3.0 S.

Cerignola, a town of Naples. Pop. 9000.

Cerigo, one of the Ionian Islands. Lon. 22.44 E., lat. 36.6 N.

Cerne Abbas, a town in Dorsetshire.

Cerreto, a town of Naples. Pop. 5000.

Cerreta, a city of Spain, in Catalonia. It stands on a considerable eminence, and the vicinity produces wine, oil, grain, almonds, &c. Pop. 6000.

Cesena, a town of the Papal States. It is the seat of a bishopric, contains 21 convents, and has a considerable trade in wine, hemp, &c. Pop. 15,000.

Cette, a sea-port of France, dep. Herault. Lon. 3.42 E., lat. 43.24 N. Pop. 11,648.

Ceuta, a fortified sea-port of Morocco, in the possession of Spain. Lon. 5.13 W., lat. 35.38 N. Ceuta has many points of resemblance with Gibraltar, and, like it, if properly garrisoned, would be all but impregnable.

Cevennes, or *Sevennes*, a chain of mountains in France.

Ceylon, a large island belonging to Great Britain, in the Indian Ocean, separated from the south-east point of Hindostan by Falk's Straits and the Gulf of Manaar. This island is 270 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. A lofty range of mountains extends from north-east to south-west, and divides the island nearly into two equal parts. The woods and mountains completely surround the kingdom of Candy, and form a strong natural barrier. The most considerable mountain is called Adam's Peak, and

it is visited by numerous pilgrims. The only river of magnitude in the island is the Mahawelle; it abounds in lakes, tanks, and canals, and also many saline pools, from which much salt is produced. In some places there are rich mines, whence are procured rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value; also, iron and manganese. Ceylon is remarkable for abundance of cinnamon; and there is also plenty of large cardamoms. The pepper here is superior to that of other places; and its aracca-nuts are deemed the best in India. These articles, with arrack, coffee, cocoanuts, jaggery, coir, tobacco, fine woods, and timber, are the principal exports; the chief imports are rice and other grain, and cotton cloth. Of the animal tribes, this island is famous for its elephants, which are more esteemed than any others in India; and there are a vast number of buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears; also a great variety of beautiful birds, and dangerous serpents, some of a prodigious size. The inhabitants of Ceylon may be divided into four distinct nations, all different in origin, religion, and manners; the Singalese, the Hindoos, the Moors, and the Vedahs.

Chablais, a district of the canton of Geneva.

Chacao, the only sea-port of the Island of Chiloe. Lon. 73.35 W., lat. 42.0 S.

Chaco, an extensive country, formerly included within the boundaries of Peru. It is inhabited by many tribes of Indians, whom all the efforts of the Spanish missionaries have failed to reclaim from barbarism.

Chagaya, a city of Birmah, with a small fort.

Chaibar, or *Kheibar*, a town of Arabia, which is the capital of, and gives name to, an independent sovereignty of *Jes*, the descendants, according to their own assertion, of the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh. Lon. 39.30 E., lat. 25 N. Pop. about 50,000.

Chaimar, or *Khaimar*, a city of Arabia, subject to the Imam of Yemen Proper. Lon. 42.52 E., lat. 16.17 N. Pop. 10,000.

Chalons-sur-Marne, a city of France, dep. Marne. Lon. 4.21 E., lat. 48.57 N. P. 12,930.

Chalons-sur-Saone, or *Challon*, a city of France. Lon. 4.51 E., lat. 46.46 N. Pop. 12,400.

Chambery, the capital of Savoy, with a castle. Lon. 5.50 E., lat. 45.34 N. P. 13,000.

Chamond (St.), a town of France, dep. Loire, having manufactures of ribbons and laces. Pop. 9000.

Chamouny, or *Chamounix*, a celebrated valley of Savoy, immediately NW. of Mont Blanc. The climate is rigorous, but the scenery is bold and grand in the extreme. The average height of the mountain range on the S. side of Chamounix is about 5000 feet; but the majestic pyramids of ice called *Aiguilles*, or needles, rise from 11,000 to 13,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Champagne, an old province of France, famous for excellent wine. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Maine, Aube, and Upper Marne.

Champlain, a lake of North America; noted for a naval engagement, fought in 1777, between the British and Americans.

Chanda, an inland town of Hindostan, prov. Gundwana. Lon. 79.22 E., lat. 20.4 N.

Chanderagore, a maritime town of Hindostan, belonging to the French, built on the W. bank of the Hooghly river, 16 miles NNW. of Calcutta.

Chandore, an inland town of Hindostan, presid. Bombay, most formidably seated on a rock, and quite inaccessible every where but at the gateway. Lon. 74.19 E., lat. 20.19 E.

Chang-hai, a town in Kiangnan, China; containing, with the villages attached, more than 200,000 weavers of cotton cloth.

Chanmanning, a city of Thibet. Lon. 89.9 E., lat. 29.22 N.

Chantiban, an inland town of Siam, cap. of a rich district of the same name. It has a considerable export trade in pepper, cardamoms, rose-wood, ivory, &c., and near the town are mines of precious stones. Lon. 102.18 E., lat. 12.45 N.

Chantilly, a neat town of France, on the road from Paris to Amiens. It is celebrated for having been the seat of the family of Conde, and for the vast sums they expended on the formation and embellishment of its castle, park, gardens, &c.

Chan-tong, a province of China, on the eastern coast; containing six cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third.

Chao-king, a city in Tchekiang, China. Lon. 120.38 E., lat. 30.10 N.

Chao-tcheo, a city in Quang-tong, China. Lon. 113.10 E., lat. 25.0 N.

Chaparang, or *Isaprong*, a city of Thibet. Lon. 79.22 E., lat. 83.10 N.

Chapel-en-le-Frith, a town in Derbyshire, on the confines of the Peak.

Chapunish, or Pierced-Nosed Indians, inhabiting the banks of the Kooshooskee and Lewis rivers, North America. They amount to about 3000, and are generally stout and well-looking; and in their manners are gentle and placid.

Charass, a fertile country of Usbec territory, divided among several Tartarian princes.

Charcas, a government of Buenos Ayres, above 800 miles in length, and 700 where broadest.

Chard, a town in Somersetshire.

Charente, an inland dep. of France, including the old province of Angoumois.

Charente Inferieure, a maritime dep. of France, on the W. coast.

Charlemont, a bor. and garrison town in Armagh county, Ireland, on the Black water.—A fortified town in Ardennes, France.

Charleroi, an important manufacturing town of Belgium, prov. Hainault. It is in the centre of a great coal and iron district, which furnishes the means of employment for many trades. Charleroi has sustained many memorable sieges; the fortifications were materially improved by the Duke of Wellington in 1815.

Charles Cape, a cape of Virginia, which is the N. point of the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 75.50 W., lat. 37.12 N.—A promontory, forming the E. extremity of Labrador, and the most eastern projection of N. America. Lon. 55.53 W., lat. 52.13 N.

Charleston, a fortified city and sea-port of South Carolina; taken by the British in 1780. Lon. 80.2 W., lat. 32.48 N.—There are four towns of this name in the United States, in the districts of Maryland, New Hampshire,

Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.—A town in Aberdeenshire, much frequented by invalids for the benefit of goats' whey.

Charleville, a borough in Cork county, Ireland.—A town in Ardennes, France.

Charlottenburg, a small town of the Prussian States, 5 miles W. of Berlin. It is the summer residence of the rich in Berlin, and contains a magnificent palace built by Frederick the Great.

Charlottetown, the capital of Dominica. Lon. 69.24 W., lat. 15.25 N.

Chartres, a city of France, with the finest cathedral in the whole country. Pop. 14,431.

Chartreuse (La Grande), a famous monastery of France, seated among rugged mountains, near Grenoble, its elevation being 3251 feet above the level of the sea.

Charybdis, a famed whirlpool in the Strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated rock of Scylla.

Chateauroux, a town of France, cap. of dep. Indre. The cloth manufacture is here extensively carried on. Lon. 1.41 E., lat. 46.48 N. Pop. 12,432.

Chateau-Thierry, a town of France, dep. Aisne. Pop. 4761.

Châtellerault, a town of France, dep. Vienne, 20 miles NNE. of Poitiers. P. 8390.

Chatham, a town in Kent, on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and its large dockyard, containing immense magazines, furnished with all sorts of naval stores, is about a mile in length, and deemed the first arsenal in the world. Pop. 21,431.—A town of Massachusetts.—Another in Connecticut.—And another in South Carolina, U. S.

Chatsworth, a village in the Peak of Derbyshire, near the river Derwent; with a splendid seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

Cheadle, a town in Staffordshire, with a large tape manufactory, and several copper and brass works.

Cheddar, a village in Somersetshire, famous for excellent cheese.

Cheduba, an island in the Bay of Bengal.

Chelmsford, the county town of Essex. Lon. 0.33 E., lat. 51.44 N. Pop. 5435.

Chelsea, a village in Middlesex on the N. bank of the Thames, forming a part of the suburbs to the W. of the metropolis. Here is a magnificent hospital for invalids of the army, begun by Charles II.; a royal military asylum for soldiers' orphan boys, established by the Duke of York in 1801; and an excellent physic-garden, given to the Company of Apothecaries, in 1721, by Sir Hans Sloane. Pop. 32,321.

Cheltenham, a town of fashionable resort in Gloucestershire; celebrated for its saline springs and wells, and hot and cold baths. There is no town in the kingdom that has attained so much celebrity in so short a space of time as Cheltenham. In 1801 the pop. of the par. amounted to only 3075; at the last census it was 31,411; and the spas, inns, and public buildings generally, have improved in proportion to its increased population.

Chepstow, a town in Monmouthshire, on the Wye. Pop. 5324.

Cher, a fertile department of France.

Cherosco, an inland town of Sardinia. Pop. 8000.

Cherbourg, a strong sea-port town of

France, dep. Manche, nearly opposite the Isle of Wight. It is defended on all sides by batteries, and vast sums have been expended to render it a great naval arsenal, and a secure asylum for ships of war. Lon. 1.39 W., lat. 49.39 N. Pop. 19,315.

Cherokees, once a powerful Indian tribe, residing in the north part of Georgia; but now reduced to about 1500 warriors.

Cherso, an island in the Gulf of Venice. Lon. 14.45 E., lat. 45.10 N.

Cherson. [See *Kherson*.]

Chertsey, a town in Surrey, near the Thames, over which is a stone bridge connecting it with the Middlesex side of the river. During the heptarchy, Chertsey was the residence of the S. Saxon kings.

Chesapeake Bay, the largest and safest bay in the U. States of America, its coast line being in Virginia and Maryland.

Chesham, a town in Buckinghamshire, with manufactures of straw plait, shoes, and wooden ware.

Cheshire, a county palatine of England; containing 672,280 acres, divided into 7 hundreds and 88 parishes, and having a city and 12 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Weaver, and Dec. It is rich in pasture and corn lands; but there are several heaths, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level; and its extensive pastures feed a great number of cows, from whose milk is made excellent cheese, of which vast quantities are sent to London, Scotland, Ireland, &c. This county is likewise famous for its salt springs; and at Northwich there are vast pits of solid salt rock. Total pop. 395,660.

Chester, a city, county, sea-port, parl. bor., and the cap. of Cheshire, situate on the river Dee. The city is enclosed within an oblong quadrangle by walls of great antiquity, built, in all probability, on the site of those constructed by the Romans, to whom Chester owes its origin. It was at one time a place of great commercial importance as a trading and shipping port; the superior facilities enjoyed by Liverpool have, however, long since materially changed its character; but it still ranks as a highly respectable town. There are two fairs, of great antiquity, for general merchandise, and eight annual cheese fairs of recent origin; and the city being situated in the principal cheese-making district in the empire, these have become of considerable importance. Pop. 23,115.—A town of Pennsylvania; another in Maryland; another in South Carolina; another in New Hampshire; and another in Virginia, U. S.

Chester, West, a town of Pennsylvania; and another in New York, U. S.

Chester-le-Street, a village in the county of Durham, on the west side of the Wear.

Chesterfield, a town in Derbyshire, with manufactures of stockings and carpets, and a trade in coal and lead. Lon. 1.27 W., lat. 53.18 N. Pop. 6770.—A county of South Carolina.—A town in New Hampshire, U. S.

Cheviot Hills, a ridge of hills on the borders of England and Scotland, partly in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Roxburghshire, famous for its free chase, formerly much used by the English and Scotch gentry,

but now depastured by a valuable breed of sheep. Near these hills many an obstinate battle has been fought between the English and Scots, before the two kingdoms were united; among which may be numbered the encounter between the Earls Percy and Douglas in 1388, celebrated in the ancient ballad of Chevy Chase.

Chiapa, a woody province of Mexico.

Chiavari, a handsome and flourishing maritime town of Sardinia. Pop. 8000.

Chichester, a city, the capital of Sussex. It has seven churches, besides the cathedral, and a handsome cross. The chief trade is in corn, malt, &c. Lon. 0.48 W., lat. 50.50 N. Pop. 8270.

Chichanga, a territory of Eastern Africa; famous for its mines of gold.

Chickasaws, a celebrated Indian tribe, inhabiting the east side of the Mississippi.

Chiclana, a town in Andalusia, Spain. Near it was fought the battle of Barossa. Pop. 7000.

Chihuahua, a city in Durango, Mexico. Lon. 104.30 W., lat. 28.50 N.

Chili, or *Chile*, a country of South America, extending, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, from the Desert of Atacama to the River Biobio. It is divided into the three independencies of Coquimbo, St. Jago, and Concepcion. Chili, though bordering on the torrid zone, never feels the extremity of heat, being screened on the east by the Andes, and refreshed from the west by cooling sea-breezes. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions. Nature, too, has enriched the country with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, and lead; also, with salt springs and mineral waters; and coals are found near Concepcion. The chief rivers are the Maule, Biobio, Cauten, Tolten, Valdivia, Chaivin, Riobueno, and Sinfondo, which rise in the Andes, and flow west into the Pacific Ocean.

Chillan, a city of Chili, capital of an inland province. Lon. 71.5 W., lat. 35.56 S.

Chiloe, an island at the south extremity of Chili, producing all necessary refreshments and provisions. On its east side are 63 small islands, forming an archipelago. Pop. of the whole, 43,630.

Chiltern Hills, a chain of chalky hills in England, passing from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire, and covered, in various parts, with woods. This district belongs to the crown, and, for time immemorial, has had the nominal office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds; by the acceptance of which, a commoner vacates his seat in Parliament.

Chimborazo, the loftiest mountain of the Andes, being 24,440 feet high.

China (Empire of), a vast country of Asia, bounded on the E. and SE. by the sea, on the W. and SW. by Independent Tartary, and on the N. by Asiatic Russia, embracing altogether about a third part of the whole continent, and containing the largest amount of population and of wealth united under one government in the world. *CHINA PROPER*, however, does not exceed a fourth part of the whole empire; but even that is immense, for its coast is upwards of 2500 miles in length, and its land frontier 4400 miles.

The stupendous wall of China exceeds every thing of human art and industry that is read of in history, and is said to have been built about the year 1160, to prevent the frequent incursions of the Moguls. It extends along a lilly surface 1500 miles in length; the breadth, in many parts, is upwards of 15 feet at the top; and it is flanked with towers at the distance of every 300 feet; the materials of which the whole is composed are so close and solid, that it is yet almost entire. China is divided into 15 provinces; these provinces contain 4402 walled cities, which are again divided into two classes; the civil class containing 2045, and the military, 2357. The climate and soil of China are various, as the different provinces are nearer to or remote from the south. Here are several large lakes and rivers, and a number of fine canals, one of which, called the Grand Canal, surpasses any thing of the kind in the world. The manufactures embrace almost every article of industry; but the most noted are porcelain, silk, cotton, and paper; and the chief export is tea. The numerous mountains contain mines of iron, lead, tin, tutenag, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver; quarries of marble, coal, lapis lazuli, jasper, rock crystals, granite, and a kind of sonorous stones, of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant; and here is potter's earth of such various and superior kinds, that the fine porcelain of China is unrivalled. Besides the fruits peculiar to the country, it produces the greater part of those of Europe. The Chinese cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us. In the mountains and forests are wild animals of every species; and there is a great variety of most beautiful birds. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny; and they pluck up the hairs from the lower part of the face by the roots, leaving a few straggling ones by way of beard. Corpulency is deemed a beauty in men, but a blemish in women, who affect a deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. Learning is much cultivated in this country: their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and, consequently, they have as many symbols or characters as words in their language. Their religion is paganism; they have no sabbath, nor even such a division of time as a week. The principal pagodas are dedicated to Foh, but they are not much frequented, for the generality are engaged with their household gods, every house having its altar and its deities. The population of China has been variously stated, and is by no means correctly ascertained at the present time. That it is immense there can be no kind of doubt, and we have ample evidence of the soil and climate being capable of affording subsistence to prodigious multitudes. Lord Macartney, in 1792, had the number of 333,000,000 stated to him on official authority, which he considered respectable. An enumeration communicated by Dr. Morrison, as made by the present emperor, amounted to about 146,000,000; but a statement has more recently been made (1813), also professed to be official, raising the number to 362,447,183. But on consulting all the authorities within

THE ASS THAT IS NOT USED TO THE PACKSADDLE, BITES HIS CRUPPER.

GOOD NEWS IS ONLY RUMOURD, BUT BAD NEWS FLIES.

our reach, and comparing the different accounts, we are inclined to believe that 260,000,000 may be with much more safety relied on, as an approximation to the real number. The great characteristic of the Chinese is "to adhere to all that is established, and to reject all that is new. They are the very transcript of the ancient world living in the present day; they wear the same costume, are subject to the same laws, which are administered precisely in the same way, and they exist to all intents and purposes in the same social and intellectual condition as their forefathers did 2000 years ago."

Chinca, a sea-port of Peru, south of Lima. Lon. 76.15 W., lat. 13.10 S.

Chinchilla, a city of Murcia, Spain. In its neighbourhood are silver mines. Pop. 10,533.

Chinon, a town of France, with a strong castle, in which Henry II. of England expired, in 1189. Pop. 6911.

Chingleput, or "The Jaggire," a district of Hindostan, in presid. Madras. This district, which was obtained by the E. I. Comp. in 1763, from the Nabob of the Carnatic, was twice invaded by Hyder Ali, and was afterwards nearly depopulated by famine and emigration. It has, however, since been gradually recovering. The capital of the district is also named Chingleput.

Chiozza, a town and island of Austrian Italy, in the Gulf of Venice.

Chippenham, a town and parl. borough in Wiltshire, on the Avon.

Chippewas, a numerous tribe of Indians of N. America, south of Lake Superior; remarkable for their hospitality.

Chipping Norton, a town in Oxfordshire. Pop. 3031.

Chiquitos, a province of Charcas, S. America, including a vast extent of territory, inhabited by Indians.

Chiswick, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames. There are many fine villages here; but the great ornament of the place is Chiswick House, a splendid mansion belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. In the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth. Pop. 5811.

Chitore, a city and fortress of Hindostan.

Chittogong, a district of India beyond the Ganges, but included in the province of Bengal. It is noted for the size and excellence of its elephants. It is but thinly peopled, much of the country being overgrown with jungle or covered with forests. The estimated population is 750,000. Islamabad is the chief town.

Chittledroog, an inland town and fortress of Hindostan, prov. Mysore. Lon. 76.30 E., lat. 14.4 N. The fort is the most elaborate specimen of defensive masonry to be found in India.

Chiusa, a strong town in N. Italy, belonging to the kingd. of Sardinia. Pop. 5000.

Chivasso, an inland town of N. Italy, kingd. Sardinia, on the Po. Pop. 4000.

Choco, a province of Colombia; the whole of which is a continuous forest, without a trace of cultivation, pasture, or road.

Cholet, a town of France, dep. Maine et Loire. It is the centre of a manufacturing district, where many cotton and woollen fabrics are produced. Pop. 6897.

Chollula, an inland town of Mexico; in which is an enormous pyramid, the sides of the base of which are 1423 feet each, and exactly in the direction of the meridians and parallels. It consists of four stages, and the perpendicular elevation is 177 feet; the platform has a surface of 43,208 square feet, and in the midst is a church, surrounded with cypress, in which service is performed every morning by an Indian priest, whose abode is on the summit of this extraordinary monument. Lon. 98.13 W., lat. 19.2 N. Pop. 10,000.

Chooroo, a handsome inland town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana. Lon. 74.35 E., lat. 28.12 N.

Chorasan, or **Korasan**, a province of Persia, 450 miles in length, and 420 in breadth. This extensive territory is little known to Europeans, but it is represented to be a level country, intersected with sandy deserts and irregular ridges of mountains, and the soil, in general, excellent.

Churley, a town in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures of cotton, &c.; and in the neighbourhood are mines of coal, lead, and alum. Pop. 13,139.

Christchurch, a borough in Hampshire, at the confluence of the Avon and Stour.

Christianburg, a town in Virginia.—A fort of Guinea, on the Gold Coast. Lon. 0.5 W., lat. 5.36 N.

Christiania, the capital of Norway, in the government of Aggerhus. It has an excellent harbour; and its principal exports are deals, tar, soap, iron, copper, alum, and skins. The manufactures are glass, coarse woollens, and linens; and a great number of merchant vessels are built for sale. Lon. 10.48 E., lat. 59.56 N. Pop. 23,121.

Christianople, a strong sea-port of Sweden, near Carlserona, on the Baltic. Lon. 15.47 E., lat. 56.25 N.

Christiansand, a sea-port of Norway, famous for iron mines. The harbour is spacious, and many ships are built here. Lon. 8.3 E., lat. 58.8 N. Pop. 7665.

Christiansstadt, a fortified town in Schonen, Sweden.—A sea-port of Finland. Lon. 21.28 E., lat. 62.30 N.

Christmas Harbour, a good and safe bay on the north coast of Kerguelen's Land; so named by Captain Cook.

Christmas Island, in the Pacific Ocean, named by Captain Cook, who landed there on Christmas Day, 1777. Lon. 157.43 W., lat. 1.59 N.

Christmas Sound, a bay on the south coast of Terra del Fuego, named also by Cook, who here passed Christmas Day, 1774. Lon. 70.3 W., lat. 55.22 S.

Christophe de Laguna, St., the capital of the Island of Teneriffe, with a palace. Lon. 16.18 W., lat. 28.29 N.

Christopher's, St., or **St. Kitts**, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English, and, in 1713, was ceded to the latter; it was taken by the French in 1782, and restored the next year.

Chudleigh, a town in Devonshire, famous for a stupendous rock of bluish limestone, called Chudleigh marble, in which is a large cavern.

Chumbul, a large river of Hindostan, which forms the boundary between the Bri-

tish territories in Hindostan Proper, and those of the Mahrattas on the south.

Chumleigh, a town in Devonshire, on the Taw.

Chumpanceer, a town and large district of Hindostan, prov. Gujrat. The town was taken by the British in 1803.

Chunar, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Allahabad. It was ceded to the British in 1772.

Chuprah, a town of Hindostan, prov. Bahar, on the N. side of the Ganges. Pop. 30,000.

Chuquisaca, a city of S. America, capital Bolivia. Lon. 66.40 W., lat. 19.29 S. Pop. 12,000.

Church Stretton, a town in Shropshire.

Churn, a river that rises in Gloucestershire, near the village of Cobberley, from a hill, whence issue seven springs, called Seven Wells and Thames' Head. It flows south by Cirencester into Wiltshire, and there meets the Isis from the west, where their united stream forms the River Thames.

Ciampa, or *Tsiampa*, a country of Asia, subject to Cochinchina, and producing cotton, indigo, and silk.

Cieza, a town of Murcia, Spain. Pop. 6856.

Cimaloa, a rich province of Mexico.

Cincinnati, a city of the U. S. of America, and, next to New Orleans, the largest and most flourishing commercial town in the west part of the Union. It is situated on the north bank of the Ohio, being built on two inclined plateaus rising from the river, which is there 600 yards wide, and navigable for small steam vessels as far as Pittsburg, 464 m. higher. Manufactures of iron, cotton and woollen goods, hats, &c., extensive distilleries and flour-mills, steam-boat building, and many flourishing trades are carried on, but the principal article of export is pork, Cincinnati being the largest pork-market in the Union. Nor is the city deficient in educational establishments, its college, museums, literary institute, &c. making a progress worthy of its commercial prosperity and picturesque situation. The rapid advance it has made is indeed remarkable: in 1800 the population was only 500; in 1820 it had reached nearly 10,000; and now (1844) it amounts to nearly 50,000.

Cinque Ports, certain ports on the south coast of England, opposite to France; so called on account of their being five in number, when their first charter was granted by William I., in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye.

Cintra, a town in Estremadura, Portugal, 12 m. from Lisbon. It has been called the "Richmond" of the Portuguese capital, and abounds in villas, inhabited by many of the nobility, wealthy merchants (particularly the English), the *corps diplomatique*, &c. It was here that the memorable "convention" was signed after the battle of Vimeira, in 1808, by which the French army under Junot evacuated Portugal.

Circars, a province of the Decan of Hindostan, on the Bay of Bengal. This country is exceedingly productive of rice, wheat, and numerous other kinds of grain; also sugar, cotton, bay salt, and excellent tobacco.

Circassia, the largest and most important

of the seven Caucasian nations, and situated between the Black Sea and the Caspian. The Circassians are divided into a great number of tribes, and do not appear to have ever had written laws, but are governed by a kind of common law, or collection of ancient usages. They have few manufactures, and their agriculture produces barely sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep and horses are the principal articles of their commerce, particularly the latter. The habitation of a Circassian is composed of two huts; one allotted to the husband, and to the reception of strangers, the other to the wife and family. Their food is simple, consisting of a little meat, some paste made of gum or millet, and a kind of beer, composed of the same grain fermented. These people have no letters of their own; those among them who write their language make use of Arabian characters. The men are tall and well-proportioned; and the beauty of the women has been long and deservedly celebrated.

Cirencester, a borough in Gloucestershire, on the Churn; one of the greatest marts in England for wool. Lon. 1.38 W., lat. 51.43 N. Pop. 6014.

Citta Vecchia, a fortified city of Malta.

Ciudad Real, a town of Spain, prov. La Mancha. Lon. 3.57 W., lat. 39.1 N. Pop. 10,758.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a strongly fortified city of Spain, prov. Salamanca. It was taken by the French, under Massena, in 1810; but they were dispossessed by the allied British and Portuguese in 1812, who took it by assault, after a vigorous siege. This important achievement procured for the successful general (Wellington) the title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo from the Spanish gov., and that of Marquis of Torres Vedras from the Portuguese. Pop. 6097.

Civita Vecchia, a fortified sea-port town of the Papal States. Lon. 11.44 E., lat. 42.4 N. Pop. 7000.

Clackmannan, the smallest county in Scotland, on the north side of the Forth, and nearly surrounded by the cos. of Perth and Stirling. Its capital is of the same name.

Clagenfurth, a town of Illyria, cap. of the duchy of Carinthia. Pop. 12,480.

Claire, St., a river and lake of N. America.

Clamecy, a town of France, on the Yonne, dep. Nièvre. Pop. 5000.

Clapham, a village in Surrey, near London; noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround the common. Pop. 12,016.

Clapton, a small but neat village in Middlesex, near London.

Clara, a town in King's county, Ireland.

Clara (St.), a small island of Peru. Lon. 82.20 W., lat. 2.20 S.

Clare, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 55 miles in length and 36 in breadth, divided into 79 parishes. Clare breeds more horses than any other county in Ireland, besides a great number of cattle and sheep. The chief rivers are the Shannon and Fergus, and it has numerous lakes.—A town in Suffolk, near the Stour; in which is a manufacture of baize.

Clarendon, a village in Wiltshire; in which a Parliament was held by Henry II., in 1163, who enacted the laws called the

Constitutions of Clarendon, by which the power of the clergy was restrained.

Clatsops, an Indian tribe residing along the banks of the Columbian river, near the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

Clausthal, a town of the k. of Hanover, cap. of the mining dist. of Hartz. Pop. 9070.

Clay, a village in Norfolk, near Holt; in which are large salt-works.

Clear, Cape, the southern promontory of an island near Clare, on the south coast of Ireland. Lon. 9.50 W., lat. 51.15 N.

Cleeve, Old, a village in Somersetshire.

Clebury, a market-town in Shropshire.

Clerke's Isles, two islands near the entrance of Beering's Strait, between the coasts of Kamtschatka and North America. Lon. 169.30 W., lat. 63.15 N.

Clerke's River, a large river of North America, falling into the Columbia.

Clermont, a city of France, with manufactures of ratteens, druggets, serges, and leather.

Clermont-Ferrand, a city of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains several fine churches, &c. In the neighbourhood are several warm chalybeate springs. Lon. 3.5 E., lat. 45.46 N. Pop. 32,427.

Cleveland, a beautiful and fertile district of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, bordering upon Durham. It abounds chiefly in excellent wheat.—A town of the U. States, on the S. shore of Lake Erie. Lon. 81.22 W., lat. 41.32 N. Pop. 6071.

Cleves, an ancient city of the Prussian States, prov. Rhine. Pop. 7700.

Cliff, a market-town in Northamptonshire.

Clifton, a beautiful village in Gloucestershire, celebrated for its medicinal springs, and much frequented as a place of fashionable resort. [See Bristol.] There are also many smaller places of this name in England.

Clitheroe, a borough in Lancashire, with several extensive cotton manufactures. Pop. 6765.

Clogher, a town of Ireland, co. Tyrone.

Clonard, a town of Ireland, co. Meath.

Clongal, a town of Ireland, co. Wexford.

Clones, a town of Ireland, co. Monaghan.

Clonfert, a town of Ireland, co. Galway.

Clonmel, a town and parl. bor. of Ireland, capital of Tipperary co.; it has a flourishing woollen manufacture, and a considerable inland trade. Lon. 8.2 W., lat. 52.15 N.

Clonmines, a bor. in Wexford, Ireland.

Closter Seven, a village of Hanover, prov. Bremen, memorable for a convention entered into between the Duke of Richelieu (commander of the French armies), in 1758, and the Duke of Cumberland, by which 33,000 Hanoverian and Hessian troops, which the latter general commanded, were dispersed and sent into cantonments.

Cloud (St.), a village of France, dep. Seine et Oise; in which is a magnificent palace, celebrated for its beautiful prospect, park, gardens, and cascades.

Cluaine, a town in Cork county, Ireland.

Clundert, a town and fortress of Holland.

Cluny, a town of France, dep. Saone et Loire. Pop. 4150.

Clyde, a river of Wales, which has its whole course through a fertile vale of the same name. It rises on the south border of Denbighshire, crosses that county into Flint-

shire, and there flows by St. Asaph to Rhuddlan, where it enters the Irish Sea.

Clyde, a river of Scotland, which rises in the south part of Lanarkshire, passes by Lanark, Hamilton, Glasgow, Renfrew, Dunbarton, and Port Glasgow, to Greenock, where it enters the Frith of Clyde.

Coanzo, a river of Africa, whose source is unknown, but it enters the Atlantic in l. 9.20 S.

Coast Castle (Cape), the capital of the British settlements on the Gold Coast of Africa, empire of Ashantee. It is an extremely unhealthy settlement for Europeans. Its exports are gold-dust, ivory, palm oil, tortoise-shell, pepper, maize, &c.

Coava, a river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, separates Zanguebar from Caffraria, and enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 8.35 S.

Cobbe, the capital of the kingdom of Darfoor. Lon. 28.8 E., lat. 14.11 N.

Cobham, a village in Surrey.

Cobi, a desert part of Tartary.

Coblentz, a city of the Prussian States. It is now one of the strongest places in the Prussian monarchy, and is deemed one of the principal bulwarks of Germany on the side of France. Lon. 7.38 E., lat. 50.22 N. Pop. 13,700.

Coca, a town in Old Castile, Spain, with a strong castle for state prisoners.

Cochin, a province on the west coast of Southern Hindostan.—A maritime town of Hindostan, prov. Malabar, belonging to the British. Lon. 76.17 E., lat. 9.51 N.

Cochin-China, a kingdom of Asia, or rather, a province of the empire of Anam [which see], 500 miles in length and 120 in breadth. The climate is healthy, the summer heat being tempered by regular breezes from the sea. The country is intersected by rivers, which are well calculated for promoting inland commerce; and there are commodious harbours on the coast, particularly that of Turon. The aborigines of Cochin-China are called Moys, and they inhabit the chain of mountains which separate it from Cambodia. They are a savage people, very black, and in features resemble the Caffres. The present inhabitants are generally coarse-featured, and their colour nearly as deep as that of the Malays. The women are by far the most active sex; and in towns, the merchants often employ them as their factors and brokers. In the forests are ebony, cedars, mimosas, teak, and most other trees that grow in India. There is plenty of sugar, pepper, cinnamon, rice, yams, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and melons; also gold, silver, ivory, musk, indigo, silk, and honey.

Cocker, a river that rises in the south of Cumberland, flows through the Lakes of Buttermere, Cromack Water, and Low Water, and joins the Derwent below Cocker mouth.

Cockermouth, a borough in Cumberland, on the Cocker. It has manufactures of shalloons, coarse linen, woollen cloths, leather, and hats. Lon. 3.15 W., lat. 54.32 N. Pop. 4940.—A town in New Hampshire.

Cod, Cape, a cape and peninsula of Massachusetts. Lon. 70.14 W., lat. 42.4 N.

Codogno, a town of Austrian Italy, 15 m. SE. of Lodi. It is a place of considerable trade, particularly in Parmesan cheese. Pop. 6000.

Coggeshal, a town in Essex. Pop. 3408.

Cognac, a town of France, dep. Charente. It is celebrated for the excellent brandy which is shipped here. Pop. 3860.

Cogni, a commercial city of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 32.38 E., lat. 37.54 N.

Coimbatoor, a province of Southern Hindostan, lying south of Mysore.—The capital of the province of the same name, is in lon. 77.5 E., lat. 10.52 N.

Coimbra, a city of Portugal, capital of Belra. It was fortified at a very early period, and has undergone many sieges; the ancient walls and towers still remain, and when seen at a distance the city has an imposing appearance. It suffered severely in the Peninsular war, particularly in 1810, when the Duke of Wellington retreated on the lines of Torres Vedras. Lon. 8.26 W., lat. 40.12 N. Pop. 20,000.

Co-king, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 100.2 E., lat. 26.35 N.

Col, one of the Hebrides of Scotland.

Colapoor, a small rajahship of Hindostan, prov. Bejapoor. The rajah is descended from the eldest branch of the family of Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta empire; but his subjects being notorious for piracy, the British compelled him to surrender his territory.

Colchester, the ancient Colonia, a borough, and the largest town in Essex; it is famous for oysters and eringo-roots, and has a large manufacture of baize. It has claims to high antiquity, and in no place in the kingdom have more Roman remains been found. Pop. of bor. and liberty 17,790.—A town in Fairfax, Virginia, U. S.

Coldstream, a town in Berwickshire, Scotland. Here General Monk first raised the Coldstream regiment of guards, with whom he marched into England to restore Charles the Second.

Colebrook Dale, a village in Shropshire, in which are the most considerable ironworks in England.

Coleraine, a bor. in Londonderry county, Ireland; famous for the manufacture of linen.

—The name of three towns in N. America, U. S.; one in Massachusetts, another in Georgia, and a third in Ohio.

Coleshill, a market-town in Warwickshire.

Colford, a market-town in Gloucestershire.

Collioure, a town in Eastern Pyrenees, France, with a castle.

Collampton, a town in Devonshire, which has a considerable trade in woollen cloth.

Colmar, a city of France, dep. Haute Rhin, of which it is the capital. Lon. 7.22 E., lat. 48.4 N.

Colmenar de Oreja, a town of Spain, prov. Toledo. It has potteries and a woollen manufacture. Pop. 6400.

Cohn, a river that rises near Clare, Suffolk, passes by Halstead and Colebester, and enters the German Ocean at the east end of Norway Island.

Coldbrook, a market-town in Buckinghamshire, on the Cohn.

Cohne, a town in Lancashire, with a trade in shalloons, catamancos, tammies, calicoes, and dimities. It is one of the most ancient seats of the woollen manufacture; but the cotton trade is now its chief support. P. 8615.

Cologne, a celebrated city of Prussia, formerly the cap. of the electorate of Cologne,

and now of the Rhine prov. It was the birth-place of St. Bruno, in 1051, the founder of the Carthusian monks; also, of the great Rubens, in 1577; and was once celebrated for its commerce and manufactures, which last are now much diminished, though they are still considerable. There are several distilleries, the most esteemed product of which is the celebrated *eau de Cologne*. In the cathedral, which remains unfinished, are shown the heads of the three magi; and in the church of St. Ursula is the tomb of the saint, and bones belonging to the 11,000 virgins said to have been put to death along with her. Lon. 6.55 E. lat. 50.55 N. P. 66,179.

Colombia, a republic of South America, founded in 1821, chiefly by the courage of Bolivar, from the ancient Spanish provinces of Terra Firma, and the northern parts of Peru. Since 1831 Colombia has been divided into the three independent republics of Ecuador, Venezuela, and New Granada, each of which are again divided into provinces. A great portion of this large territory is extremely hot, but owing to the vast inequality in the height of the immense mountain ranges which intersect it, and the plains, there is every variety of temperature. Nature is here most prodigal of her gifts both in vegetable and animal productions. "It might be said," observes Humboldt, "that the earth, overloaded with plants, does not allow them space enough to unfold themselves;" and there is scarcely a beast of prey found in tropical climates, or a bird of beautiful plumage, that is not to be met with in abundance. Cocoa, coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, hides, cattle, and Brazil wood, are the principal articles of culture and commerce. The religion is the Roman Catholic.

Colombo, the cap. of Ceylon. It was built in 1635 by the Portuguese, who, in 1656, were expelled by the Dutch, and the latter surrendered it to the British in 1796. The fort, upwards of a mile in circuit, stands on the extremity of a peninsula, and is strong both by nature and art. The native Ceylonese reside chiefly in the suburbs. The articles exported are cinnamon, pepper, arrack, and coir-ropes; also, a number of inferior articles, as betel-leaf, areka-nut, cocoa-nuts, wax, honey, coral, ivory, fruit, &c. Lon. 79.50 E., lat. 6.55 N.

Colonsay, a fertile island in Scotland, west of Jura; abounding in rabbits.

Colorado, a river of North America.

Colsterworth, a village in Lincolnshire, famous as the birth-place of Sir Isaac Newton.

Columbia, a district of the U. S. of America, including both sides of the Potomac, and the eastern branch. It is surrounded by Virginia and Maryland, and in part belonged to each of those two states, by whom it was ceded, in 1792, to the United States, who named it Columbia, and ordained it to be the site of the federal city.—A river in the north-west part of N. America, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, is joined by Clark's and Lewis's rivers, is nearly 1000 miles in its total length, and disembogues on the NW. coast in lat. 46.24.—A county, state of New York, containing 17 towns.—A co. of Georgia.—A city of S. Carolina, capital of Richmond county. Lon. 81.5 W., lat. 33.58 N. Pop. 4340.—There are also five towns of this name in the United States, in the

provs. of Tennessee, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, and Ohio.

Columbus, a county, state of N. Carolina, U. States.—A town, state of New York, Chenango co.—A town, state of Indiana.

Colyton, a market-town in Devonshire.

Comoyagua, or Valladolid, a city of Mexico. Lon. 88.20 W., lat. 14.35 N.

Comb Martin, a town in Devonshire.

Comboconum, an inland town of Hindostan, dist. Tanjore. Its ancient splendour is evinced by its pagodas, tanks, &c., and it is inhabited chiefly by Brahmins. Pop. 40,000.

Como, a city of Austrian Italy, at the SW. extremity of the lake of Como. The town is encircled by an amphitheatre of hills, and is defended by double walls, flanked with massive towers; but the streets are narrow, dark, and crowded. The suburbs, however, contain many good streets and buildings; and the fine climate and situation of the place attract many visitors, among whom for a long time was Queen Caroline of England, consort of George IV. Pliny the Younger was born here, and in his letters he highly extols the delightful scenery of its neighbourhood. Lon. 9.5 E., lat. 45.48 N. Pop. 15,600.

Como, Lake of, or Lario, a famous lake of N. Italy, which in modern times has taken its name from the city above described. Its greatest length, following its windings, is about 45 miles, but it is nowhere more than 4 miles broad. Throughout its whole extent its banks are formed of precipitous mountains from 2000 to 3000 feet high; in some places overhanging the water, and in others partially clothed with wood, and studded with hamlets, cottages, villas, chapels, and convents. Their lower regions are covered with olives, vines, orchards, and well-cultivated plains; and above are beautiful groves of chestnut, pine, and fir.

Comorin, Cape, a promontory forming the S. extremity of Hindostan. Lon. 77.33 E., lat. 8.2 N.

Comoro Islands, four, in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 44.41 E., lat. 12.10 S.

Compigne, a town of France, dep. Oise; famous for its magnificent royal palace, and memorable also as being the place where Joan of Arc, in 1430, fell into the power of the English.

Compostella, or St. Jago de Compostella, a city of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an university. Lon. 8.27 W., lat. 42.52 N.—An inland town of Mexico.

Conrie, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

Concan, a maritime subdivision of Hindostan, provs. Aurungabad and Bejapoor. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Hindoos; but many Rheels, Coolies, &c. inhabit the Ghauts and N. Concan. There are some fertile tracts producing rice, &c., but the general aspect is that of a congeries of steep and rocky mountains.

Concentayna, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia. It has manufactures of cloths and taffeties. Pop. 7100.

Conception, a city of Chili, S. America, cap. prov. of same name. Lon. 73.5 W., lat. 36.43 S. It was formerly a flourishing town, and previously to 1835 contained 20,000 inhabitants; but in that year it was visited by a dreadful earthquake, and the pop. is now estimated at 6000.—The bay of Con-

ception is a large square inlet, with excellent anchorage.

Concord, the cap. of New Hampshire, U.S.—A town in Middlesex, Massachusetts.

Condé, a strong town in France, dep. du Nord, with a fortress. Pop. 5297.

Condé sur Noireau, a town of France, dep. Calvados. It has some woollen manufactures, &c. Pop. 6450.

Condom, a town of France, dep. Gers.

Condore, Pulo, a fertile island in the China Sea, near the coast of Cambodia. Lon. 107.20 E., lat. 8.40 N.

Condrien, a town of France, dep. Rhone.

Confans, a town of Savoy.—Another in Upper Saone, France.

Congleton, a town in Cheshire, on the Dean. Since the repeal of the duties on raw silk the trade of this town has greatly improved, and its population has rapidly increased. Pop. 9222.

Congo, or Lower Guinea, a country on the west coast of Africa, containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, Matamba, and Benguela. There are several desert places within land, in which are elephants, tigers, buffaloes, monkeys, and monstrous serpents. Near the coast the soil is more fertile; cotton grows wild most luxuriantly, and there are fruits of many kinds. The greater part of the inhabitants go almost naked; they worship the sun, moon, stars, and animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have succeeded in making them converts, and they are skilful in weaving cotton cloth, and trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds.—A kingdom of the above country, extending 130 miles along the coast, and 370 inland. From April to September is the winter season, when it seldom rains; the summer is from October to March, when it rains almost every day, attended with great heat, and accompanied with violent tornados and storms of lightning, fiery meteors, &c. The principal rivers are the Zaire and Coanza.

Coniston Water, a lake in Lancashire, six miles long, and nearly one broad.

Conjeveram, a town of Hindostan, prov. Carnatic, distr. Chingleput. It is pleasantly situated, and contains two remarkably handsome pagodas and other good edifices. Lon. 79.41 E., lat. 12.49 N.

Connought, a province of Ireland, 130 miles in length and 81 in breadth; containing the counties of Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo.

Connecticut, one of the United States of America, divided into eight counties. This state produces the necessaries and conveniences of life in abundance. The chief exports are horses, mules, oxen, maize, potash, pearlsh, beef, pork, timber, and lumber; and the principal rivers, the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames.—A river of New England, which rises in a swamp on the north confines of Vermont and New Hampshire, and, taking a southerly direction, runs into Long Island Sound.

Connor, a town in Antrim county, Ireland.

Constance, a fortified city of the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the Rhine; famous for a council, in 1514, which caused John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burned; and likewise condemned the doctrines of Wickliff, and ordered his bones to be destroyed

40 years after he was dead. Lon. 9.7 E., lat. 47.36 N.

Constance, Lake of, a considerable lake of Central Europe, surrounded by the territories of Baden, Wirtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, and Switzerland. The Rhine enters this lake on the SE., and issues from its NW. extremity at the city of Constance.

Constantia, a village near the Cape of Good Hope, celebrated for its luscious wine.

Constantina, the eastern province of the kingdom of Algiers, and the largest and richest of the four. In the mountains dwell free Arabian and Moorish tribes, of whom the Cabyls are deemed the most turbulent and cruel.—The capital of this province is of the same name; in which the chief articles for trade are corn, wax, hides, fine wool, camels' hair, ostrich feathers, tallow, goat and sheep skins, beeves, sheep, horses, and mules. It sustained a desperate siege in 1836 from the French, and in the following year was taken by storm. Lon. 6.26 E., lat. 36.28 N. Pop. 100,000.

Constantinople, one of the largest cities in Europe, and the metropolis of the Turkish empire. It is seated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, on a neck of land that advances towards Nattolia, from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. It was anciently called Byzantium; but the name was changed by Constantine the Great, who made it the seat of the Roman Empire in the East. The number of houses in this city is prodigious; but, in general, they are mean, and all of them constructed of wood, and the roofs covered with hollow tiles. The public edifices alone are built of masonry, in a very solid manner. The inhabitants are half Turks, two-thirds of the other half Greeks and Armenians, and the rest Jews and Franks. There are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, particularly the superb temple of Saint Sophia, built in the sixth century, which is converted into a mosque, and will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. The mosque of Sultan Solymán may fairly vie with the ancient St. Sophia; and that of Sultan Achmet is, without exception, the finest building the Turks ever raised. Constantinople contains, at present, 14 royal and 332 other mosques, 40 colleges of Mohammedan priests, 183 hospitals, 36 Christian churches, several synagogues, besides numerous public baths, bazaars, coffee-houses, caravanseries, and public fountains. The Gulf on the NE. of the city, called the Golden Horn, forms the harbour, and is one of the finest and most secure in the world. On its NE. side are the suburbs of Galata, Topkanah, Pera, and Cassim Pacha. There is a market for slaves of both sexes, and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them for sale. Constantinople is surrounded by walls of freestone, and flanked by 478 towers; it has also 20 gates, six on the land side, and seven each toward the harbour and the sea. Lon. 28.53 E., lat. 41.1 N.

Constantinople, Strait of, the ancient Bosphorus, which forms the communication between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, and is the separation here between Europe and Asia.

Conway, a river of Wales, which issues from a lake in Merionethshire, flows through

a fertile vale of the same name, and enters the Irish Sea at Aberconway.

Cook's Inlet, an extensive arm of the sea on the north-west coast of America. Lon. 148.43 W., lat. 61.29 N.

Cook's Strait, dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed.

Cosagra, a town of Spain, prov. La Mancha. In its vicinity are quarries of marble, jasper, &c. Pop. 8000.

Cooch-Bahar, or *Vihar*, a rajahship of Hindostan, prov. Bengal. It is a dependency of the British.

Cookstown, a town in Tyrone, Ireland.

Coomassie, the capital of the kingdom of Ashantee. The inhabitants manufacture cotton cloths, fine pottery, and ornaments of gold; and they have a great trade in gold dust and ivory with the merchants on the coast. Lon. 2.15 W., lat. 6.55 N.

Coorg, a principality of Hindostan, lying among the Western Ghats. It is under the control of a British resident. The climate is in general suitable to European constitutions, although the country abounds with forests. Pop. 60,000.

Coolehill, a town in Cavan county, Ireland.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, with a university. It is the best-built city in the north; the palaces of the nobility are, in general, splendid, and ornamented in the Italian style of architecture. There are manufactures of beautiful porcelain, sugar, silk, cotton, woollen cloths, canvas, and leather. The haven is always crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. Contiguous to the harbour, which is formed by an arm of the sea running between Zealand and the island of Anak, are several islands, called Holms, upon which are dock-yards, containing every thing necessary for the building and equipment of ships of war. Copenhagen suffered severely from the bombardment by the English in 1807, and by the inundations in 1824. Lon. 12.34 E., lat. 55.41 N. Pop. 119,292.

Copiapo, the most N. town of Chili, South America. In this neighbourhood are mines of gold, copper, sulphur, and salt; but earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. Lon. 71.5 W., lat. 27.10 S.

Copper-Mine River, in North America, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; first noticed by Hearne, and since visited by Captain Franklin. Lon. 111 SW., lat. 69 N.

Coquet, a river of England, which rises in the mountains on the borders of Scotland, crosses the centre of Northumberland, and enters the German Ocean at Warkworth.

Coquimbo, or *La Serena*, a sea-port town in the N. of Chili. It has an excellent harbour, and its chief export trade is in chinchilla skins. Lon. 71.18 W., lat. 29.53 S. Pop. 10,000.

Corbie, a town in Somme, France.

Corby, a market-town in Lincolnshire.

Cordova, a city of Andalusia, Spain; famous for its horses. In the time of the Moors this city contained many splendid buildings, the remains of some of which still exist: it was also extremely populous, and although it is by no means inconsiderable at present, it is said to have been at one time of tenfold greater importance. Lon. 4.45

W., lat. 37.52 N. Pop. 46,750.—A city of Mexico, which produces abundance of tobacco.—A city of Rio de la Plata, which has a great trade in mules, and cotton and woollen cloths.

Coreo, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan. The principal products are wheat, rice, millet, ginseng, tobacco, iron, salt, castor and sable skins, a yellow varnish almost equal to gilding, and a peculiar kind of paper made of cotton. The Coreans are well-made, ingenious, brave, and tractable, but suspicious and unsociable towards strangers. They have borrowed the greater part of their customs, &c. from the Chinese; but their language is different. The south-west coast of this kingdom, for nearly 200 miles, is studded with an infinite number of small islands, to the distance of 50 miles from the shore, which are named the Corean Archipelago. Lon. 126.42 E., lat. 37.48 N.

Corella, a city of Spain, prov. Navarre. Pop. 5850.

Corfe Castle, a borough in Dorsetshire, seated on a peninsula called Purbeck Island; and close to the town, on a hill, are the ruins of its ancient castle. It has a large church, which is a royal peculiar, not liable to any episcopal jurisdiction. Here Edward the Martyr was murdered by order of his step-mother, Elfrida, in 979. Lon. 2.4 W., lat. 50.36 N. Pop. 1946.

Corfu, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania; the most important of the Ionian Islands, and the seat of their government. It has a strong castle and fort, and a good harbour. The chief products are wine, oil, honey, and salt. Lon. 19.35 E., lat. 39.20 N.

Coria, a city in Estremadura, Spain.—A town in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir.

Corinth, a famous city of Greece within the Morea. It is situated at the N. foot of a steep rock, 1336 feet in height, the *Acrocorinthus* or *Acropolis* of Corinth, the summit of which is now, as in antiquity, occupied by a fortress. Corinth was early distinguished by the wealth, commerce, luxury, and refinement of her citizens; the situation, in ancient times, was highly advantageous in a commercial point of view (as it is even now); and its fortress, according to the opinions of some recent travellers, might be rendered as secure as that of Gibraltar. Lon. 22.54 E., lat. 38.3 N.

Corinth. Isthmus of, a neck of land that joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the Gulf of Lepanto to Engia.

Cork, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; divided into 137 parishes. The surface presents a great variety: the west part is wild and mountainous, bold and rocky; the north and east parts are rich and fertile, with ranges of high grounds running east and west; and in the north-west quarter there are many coal-mines. Iron and lead ores are also found in various places. The coasts abound with excellent harbours; and the principal rivers are the Blackwater and the Lee. Total pop. 773,398.—The capital of this county is a city of its name, which stands on an island in the river Lee, over which are five stone bridges to the suburbs. Vessels of 120 tons come up to the quays;

but those of heavier burden generally anchor a few miles lower, in a commodious harbour, called the Cove, which is defended by a strong fort. Cork surpasses all the towns in Ireland for trade, except Dublin; the exports consist chiefly of beef, pork, hides, tallow, and butter. Lon. 8.28 W., lat. 51.51 N. Pop. about 110,000.

Cornhill, a town of Durham, near the Tweed.

Cornwall, a county that forms the south-west extremity of England. Its length from east to west is 80 miles; its breadth next to Devonshire is 48, but it soon contracts, and, at Falmouth, does not exceed 14; it then spreads a little to the south and south-west, and terminates in two points, one called the Lizard, and the other the Land's End. It contains 915,920 acres, divided into nine hundreds, and 217 parishes, and has 37 market-towns. The soil is not very fruitful, but the valleys yield plenty of grass, and the lands near the sea produce corn. The mines of tin, lead, and copper are numerous; and several sorts of stone are also found. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds. Cornwall abounds in Druidical antiquities, consisting of cairns and rocking-stones; the most celebrated of which is the Logan stone, about three miles from the Land's End. The principal rivers in this county are the Tamar, the Dart, and the Camel. Total pop. 341,279.

Coro, a province of Caraccas, S. America; the inhabitants of which raise great numbers of sheep, manufacture cotton-stuffs, and cultivate excellent tobacco, cacao, and sugar.—*Coro*, the capital of the above province, is well situated for commerce, though it has of late years much dwindled. Lon. 69.48 W., lat. 11.23 N. Pop. 10,000.

Coromandel (Coast of), the east coast of Southern Hindostan, extending along the Bay of Bengal, from Point Calymere to the mouth of the Kistna.

Corregio, a town of Modena, Italy.

Correze, a dep. of France, formerly part of the Limousin. The climate is comparatively cold, the soil poor, and both agriculture and manufactures are in a backward state.

Corrib, Lough, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway: it is thickly studded with islands, many of which are inhabited.

Corrientes, a city of Brazil, in the province of Parana, with a fort. Lon. 59.0 W., lat. 27.30 S.—A cape on the east coast of Africa, south of Inhambane. Lon. 35.52 E., lat. 24.5 S.

Corsham, a town in Wiltshire. Pop. 3842.

Corsica, a large island in the Mediterranean, belonging to France, of which it forms a department. It is separated from Sardinia, on the south, by the Strait of Bonifacio. It is mountainous, but fruitful valleys are interspersed; the forests produce a quantity of excellent timber; and it has some fine lakes and rivers. It has always been famous for swarms of bees, and produces vast quantities of honey and wax; but cattle constitute the principal wealth of the farmers and peasantry. The mountains are rich in lead, iron, copper, and silver; and there are also mines of alum and saltpetre. Porphyries, jasper, talc, amianthus, emeralds, and other precious stones, are found scattered in the

BEFORE YOU MAKE A FRIEND, EAT A PECK OF SALT WITH HIM.

BETTER RIDE ON AN ASS THAT CARRIES ME, THAN A HORSE THAT THROWS ME.

mountains; and the south coast abounds with beautiful coral. The island was for a long time subject to the Genoese, who ultimately ceded it to France in 1768. It was taken and occupied by the English in 1794, who, however, found it expedient to evacuate it in 1796. Bastia and Ajaccio are the chief towns, the latter of which gave birth to Napoleon Buonaparte, thus giving to Corsica an importance in history much greater than it had previously possessed. In person, habits, and disposition, the Corsicans bear a considerable similarity to the natives of Italy, but are said to be in the last degree revengeful and implacable.

Cortona, a city and sea-port of Naples, in ancient times one of the richest, most populous and powerful cities of Magna Græcia, but now retaining scarcely a vestige of its former glory. Lon. 17.9 E., lat. 39.7 N. Pop. 5000.—An Italian town, in the grand duchy of Tuscany. It is of very ancient origin, and was one of the twelve principal cities of Etruria. Pop. about 5000.

Corunna, a city and sea-port in Galicia, Spain, "Its filth," says Southey, "is astonishing; other towns attract the eye of a traveller, but Corunna takes his attention by the nose!" It has a good harbour and quay; and there are manufactures of fine linen, cordage, hats, &c. carried on. Corunna is memorable as the place where Sir John Moore was killed, and the British army embarked, after the French forces under Marshal Soult had been repulsed with great loss. Lon. 8.19 W., lat. 43.23 N. Pop. 22,500.

Corwen, a town in Merionethshire, Wales. *Costlin*, or *Kostlin*, a Prussian town, prov. Pomerania. Lon. 16.10 E., lat. 54.12 N. Pop. 6900.

Cossacks, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-sa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski, and the Arabian Cossacks. The Kosakki-sa-Parovi inhabit the Ukraine; the Arabian Cossacks dwell in villages along the banks of the Ural; and the Kosakki-Donski reside on both sides the Don.

Cossuir, a port of Egypt in the Red Sea; the emporium of trade with Arabia. Lon. 34.8 E., lat. 26.8 N.

Cossenza, a city of Naples, cap. of prov. Calabria Citra. Lon. 16.15 E., lat. 39.18 N. Pop. 9000.

Cossimbazar, a river and town in Bengal. *Costa Rica*, a rich province of Mexico.

Costantoul, or *Costamani*, a town of Naxos, in Asiatic Turkey, 235 miles east of Constantinople.

Costroma, a gov. of Russia, having for its cap. a city of the same name.

Cote-d'Or, a department of France, including the north-east part of the old prov. of Burgundy. The vine culture is by far the most important branch of culture carried on in this dep., and immense quantities of wine are made in it; but the growth of wool is also much attended to, and bees are extensively reared. Iron and coal being abundant, there are numerous furnaces and smelting-houses, besides many distilleries, breweries, establishments for beet-root sugar, &c.

Cotes-du-Nord, a maritime dep. in the

north of France, containing part of the old province of Brittany.

Coteswold, or *Catswold*, a long tract of high ground in the east part of Gloucestershire; celebrated for a fine breed of sheep which take their name from it.

Cotopaxi, a volcanic mountain of the kingdom of Quito, one of the highest of the Andes, being 18,678 feet above the level of the ocean.

Cottbus, a town of Brandenburg, with a castle, in the Prussian States. Pop. 8216.

Cottenham, a village near Cambridge, famous for its cheese.

Cork, a maritime town of Ireland, co. Cork, opposite to the entrance into Cork harbour. It is protected by a formidable battery, and is regarded as the outport of Cork.

Coventry, a city in Warwickshire; the principal manufacture in which is silk-ribbons; but gauzes, camblots, and lute-strings are also made; and the manufacture of watches is very considerable. It has three fairs: one, the great or show fair, held the Friday in Trinity week, owes its origin to the following tradition: Leofric, Earl of Mercia, had imposed such heavy taxes upon the citizens of Coventry, that his lady, Godiva, moved by their entreaties, so much importuned her lord to remit them, that he consented on condition she would ride naked through the city at midday. This condition humanity induced her to accept; and, having ordered all the inhabitants, on pain of death, to close their doors and windows, she rode quite naked through the town. One person, yielding to curiosity, stole a glance at the countess, and was struck dead; and has been famed ever since under the name of Peeping Tom, and his effigy is shown to this day. To commemorate this event, at the great show fair the mayor and corporation walk in procession through the town, accompanied by a female on horseback, clad in a linen dress closely fitted to her limbs. Lon. 1.30 W., lat. 52.24 N. Pop. 30,743.

Covilha, a town of Portugal, prov. Beyra. Pop. 6350.

Courland, formerly a duchy of Europe, but annexed to the Russian dominions in 1795. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people, but it is by no means a fertile country, and there are few manufactures.

Courtray, a fortified town of W. Flanders, particularly celebrated for its linen manufacture. Lon. 3.18 E., lat. 50.50 N. Pop. 19,124.

Coutances, a town of France, dep. La Manche, on the Soule. Pop. 7660.

Cowbridge, a corporate town in Glamorganshire.

Cowes (West), a sea-port town in the Isle of Wight, with an excellent harbour, much frequented by ships, to repair damages sustained at sea, and to water. The harbour and roadstead of Cowes form the rendezvous of the Royal Yacht Club, and the station where their annual regatta is held. The town is also much resorted to as a fashionable sea-bathing place, and there are daily steamers to Portsmouth and Southampton. Lon. 1.17 W., lat. 50.46 N.

Cracatoa, the southernmost of a cluster of islands at the mouth of the Strait of Sunda.

Cracow, a small and nominally independent state of Central Europe, formerly part of the kingdom of Poland. By the third partition of that distracted country in 1795, Cracow passed under the dominion of Austria; it was reconquered by the Poles in 1809, and incorporated with the grand duchy of Warsaw; but at the congress of Vienna, in 1815, the territory was erected into an independent neutral republic, under the protection of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.—The capital of the above territory; and previously to the 17th century the residence of the king of Poland. It is seated on the N. bank of the Vistula. The cathedral contains the tombs of Casimir the Great, of John Sobieski, the deliverer of Vienna, and of Kosciusko and Poniatowski. Lon. 17.35 E., lat. 50.3 N.

Cranbourne, a town and par. in Dorset.

Cranbrook, a town in Kent. Pop. 3996.

Cranford Bridge, a village in Middlesex.

Crapach, or **Krapach**, a chain of mountains separating Hungary from Poland and Turkey.

Crayford, a village in Kent, near Dartford.

Crediton, a market-town in Devonshire.

Cree, a river of Scotland, which rises in the N. part of the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright, forms the boundary between them, and enters the head of Wigton Bay.

Cree Indians, a nation which once inhabited the interior of Georgia, in North America. They were very formidable, but their power is now greatly diminished.

Cretown, or **Ferrytown**, a small port in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.

Crefeld, a town of Rhenish Prussia. It is the principal town in the Prussian dominions for the manufacture of silks, silk velvets, &c., and has also fabrics of woollen, cotton, linen, and lace. Pop. 14,750.

Crema, a town of Austrian Italy. Pop. 9000.

Cremona, a small territory of Italy; fertile in corn, wine, flax, and hemp.

Cremnitz, a town of Hungary, noted for its gold and silver mines.

Cremona, a city of Austrian Italy, on the left bank of the Po. At one period Cremona was highly celebrated for musical instruments, particularly its violins, but the manufacture of violins and strings has greatly declined. At present it has a brisk trade in corn, flax, cheese, silk, oil, honey, wax, &c. Lon. 10.2 E., lat. 45.7 N. Pop. 28,500.

Cremonouse, a territory of Milan, in Italy; fertile in wine and fruits.

Crete, (otherwise *Candia*), a large and celebrated island of the Mediterranean, forming the south boundary of the Grecian Archipelago. In shape it is long and narrow, and contains a population of about 160,000. At present the island belongs to the viceroy or sovereign of Egypt, and is divided into the three provinces of Candia, Retimo, and Canea. There are several mountain ranges, which abound with grottos and caverns, and are replete with classic recollections. From 1621 to 1630, Crete suffered the worst evils of a sanguinary and devastating war, and it is still in a very deplorable state. The chief products are oil, silk, wine, raisins, carobs, wool, oranges, lemons, wax, honey, linseed, and almonds. Cretan wine is frequently eulogised by ancient writers; and under the

names of Malmsey and Muscadine, considerable quantities were in the middle ages sent to England. The Cretans are stronger built than the inhabitants of the other Greek islands; but it is said that they have less intelligence and vivacity; they are polite and ceremonious; the men all wear high boots, and the women, when abroad, cover the face.

Creuse, a department of France, including the chief part of the old province of Marche.

Creecherne, a town in Somersetshire.

Crickhowel, a town in Brecknockshire.

Cricklade, a borough in Wiltshire.

Cricif, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

Crim, a town of Russia, in the Crimea; supposed to be on the site of an ancient city that once gave the name of Crim Tartary, or Crimea, to the whole peninsula.

Crimea, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, a peninsula in the southern part of Russia. The climate of the valleys, and of the slopes between the mountains and the sea, is said to be the most delicious that can be imagined, and that vines, olives, fig-trees, pomegranates, oranges, &c. flourish in the greatest profusion. Yet it seems that, owing to the thinness of the population, and their want of industry, the Crimea, which in antiquity was the granary of Athens, and whose natural fertility is nowise diminished, does not produce a tenth part of what it might do. The population consists of Tartars, Russians, Greeks, Germans, Jews, Armenians, and gypsies.

Crianan Loch, a small arm of the sea on the west coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire.

Croatia, a country of Europe, belonging to the house of Austria, except a small part east of the river Unna, subject to the Turks.

Croix St. a river of N. America, which forms the north-east boundary of the United States, and runs into the bay of Passamaquoddy.—One of the Virginia Islands, belonging to the Danes. It produces abundance of sugar. Lon. 65.28 W., lat. 17.45 N.

Cromach Water, a lake in Cumberland, between Buttermere and Lowes Water; abounding in char and red trout.

Cromarty, a sea-port and the capital of Cromartyshire. The harbour is one of the safest in the kingdom, with a commodious quay. This town has a coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins of various sorts. Lon. 3.50 W., lat. 57.38 N.

Cromarty Frith, a bay of Scotland, one of the finest in Great Britain.

Cromartyshire, a small county of Scotland, divided into five parishes.

Cromer, a market-town in Norfolk.

Cranborg, a strong fortress of Denmark, which guards the passage of the Sound.

Cronstadt, a sea-port and fortress of Russia, on an island in the Gulf of Finland. It is a place of great commerce, and the principal station of the Russian navy. Lon. 29 E., lat. 59.59 N. Pop. 45,000.—The principal commercial and manufacturing town in Transylvania. Pop. about 34,000.

Crossfell, a mountain in Cumberland, the extreme altitude of which is 2901 feet. A few yards below the summit is a spring called the Gentleman's Well.

Crouch, a river in Essex, which rises near Horndon, and enters the German Ocean between Burnham and Foulness Island.

Crough Patrick, a mountain in Mayo county, Ireland, in the form of a sugar-loaf, 2666 feet above the sea.

Crowle, a town in Lincolnshire.

Croydon, a market town in Surrey, near the source of the Wandle. At Addiscombe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, is a military college for cadets in the E. I. Company's service; and in the town is the Trinity hospital, founded by Archbp. Whitgift in 1596, for a warden, chaplain, and not less than 30, or more than 40, poor brothers and sisters, the income of which is now upwards of 2000*l.* Lon. 0.6 W., lat. 51.22 N. Pop. 16,712.

Croyland or *Crowland*, a town in Lincolnshire; the chief trade of which is in fish and wild ducks. Here was formerly one of the most celebrated English abbeys, of which some interesting remains still exist.

Cruz, St., a sea-port on the south-east side of Teneriff. Lon. 16.11 W., 28.28 N.

Cruz, Santa, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies. Lon. 64.10 W., lat. 17.45 N.

Csaba, a large town of Hungary, in the great Hungarian plain beyond the Theiss. It has an extensive trade in corn, wine, cattle, fruits, hemp, and flax. Pop. 22,150.

Csanad, a town of Hungary beyond the Theiss, on the Maros. Pop. about 7000.

Csongrad, a market-town of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss. Pop. 10,613.

Cuba, the largest island in the West Indies, belonging to the Spaniards. The soil is very fertile; there are many warm springs and copper mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. Its greatest length, following the curve, is about 800 miles, the breadth varying from 120 to 30 miles. The forests are of vast extent; mahogany and other hard woods are indigenous; the palm tribe are as remarkable for beauty as utility, and some of the vines are so strong as to destroy the largest forest trees in their parasitical embrace. Pine-apples, oranges, and other tropical fruits are in great plenty. Cuba is divided into two provinces, the Havana being the capital of the one, and Santiago of the other; and it is not easy to exaggerate the political importance of the island when its size, geographical position, and great strength are duly considered. The produce is excellent sugar, coffee, honey, wax, mastic, tobacco, and aloes. Lon. 74.85 W., lat. 19.42 and 23.26 N.

Cuban, a river that issues from the north side of the mountain Elborus, the loftiest of the Caucasus, and enters by several mouths into the Black Sea and the Sea of Asoph.

Cubau, or *Cubon Tartary*, a country of Asia, in the Russian province of Taurida.

Cuckfield, a market-town in Sussex.

Cucuda, an inland town of New Granada, well built and pleasantly situated.

Cuddalore, one of the most extensive and populous towns in the south of India. Lon. 79.49 E., lat. 11.43 N.

Cuenza, a city in New Castile, Spain.—A city of Colombia, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 78.50 W., lat. 2.58 S.

Culiacan, an inland town of Mexico. Pop. 11,000.

Cullen, a borough in Banffshire, Scotland.—A town in Limerick county, Ireland.

Cullera, a sea-port town in Valencia, Spain. Pop. 9400.

Culloden Moor, a heath in Invernesshire; famous for the total defeat of the young Pretender by the Duke of Cumberland, in 1745.

Culross, a borough in Perthshire, Scotland.

Cumana, a city of Venezuela, cap. of the prov. Cumana, and the oldest European city in the New World, having been built by Diego Castellon in 1593. Lon. 64.16 W., lat. 10.28 N. Pop. 12,000.

Cumbava, an island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 118.52 E., lat. 8.30 S.

Cumber, a town in Down county, Ireland.

Cumberland, a county of England, 58 m. in length, and 30 in breadth, containing 938,080 acres, divided into five wards and 103 parishes, and having a city and 16 market towns. The mountains feed large flocks of sheep, and the valleys produce corn, &c. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, iron, lapis calaminaris, and wad, or black lead. Scafell, Helvellyn, Skiddaw, Saddleback, and Crossfell are the principal mountains; and the chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent; there are also a number of celebrated lakes. Total pop. 178,038.—A river of the United States, which issues from the Cumberland Mountains, on the borders of Virginia, and joins the Ohio about 12 miles above the influx of the Tennessee.—A town and fort of New Brunswick. Lon. 64.10 W., lat. 45.45 N.—A town of Maryland, chief of Allegany county. Lon. 78.46 W., lat. 39.36 N.—An island on the coast of the state of Georgia.—A bay on the south-east coast of Cuba. Lon. 75.12 W., lat. 20.0 N.

Cumbo, a kingdom on the coast of Senegambia, south of the river Gambia.

Cumbray, *Great and Little*, two islands of Scotland, at the entrance of the Frith of Clyde. Lon. 4.47 W., lat. 55.45 N.

Cummock, a village of Scotland, Co. Ayr, celebrated for its neat wooden hinged snuff-boxes, the ingenious manufacture of which furnishes employment to many persons.

Cupar, a borough in Fifeshire, Scotland. Lon. 2.55 W., lat. 56.16 N. Pop. 6500.

Curaçoa, an island in the Caribbee Sea. Lon. 69.15 W., lat. 12.22 N.

Custrin, a fortified town of Brandenburg.

Cutch, or *Cutch Bhooj*, a province of Hindostan.

Cutch Gundava, a prov. of Ballogistan.

Cuttack, a large distr. of Hindostan, prov. Orissa. The summer heats are here very oppressive, and the country is much infested with leopards, and other ferocious wild animals, and venomous reptiles.—The capital of the above district. Lon. 85.15 S., lat. 20.27 N. Pop. 40,000.

Cutterah, a town in Delhi, Hindostan.

Cutwa, a town in Bengal; famous for the manufacture of brass utensils.

Curhaven, a fortified town of Hanover, in the province of Bremen, and the port for the English packets to Hamburg. Lon. 8.40 E., lat. 53.59 N.

Cuzco, an inland city of Peru, the most ancient in the country, and formerly the capital of the empire of the Incas. It has a magnificent cathedral and convent. Lon. 72.4 W., lat. 13.30 S. Pop. 40,000.

Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria; taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. Its length is 140 miles, and its greatest breadth 60, per-

vaded by a chain of mountains, the highest of which is called Olympus. The soil is an excellent fertile clay; and, next to its wine, which is famous all over the Levant, the chief products are apricots, oranges, silk, cotton, honey, turpentine, salt, and coru. The inhabitants are mostly Greeks.

Cyr, St., a village of France, near Versailles; celebrated for an abbey founded by Madame de Maintenon, who was the abbess until her death.

Czegled, a large market-town of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss.

Czercassi, a town of Russia, with a castle.

Czernigai, or *Tcheruigoff*, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy, with a castle. Lon. 31.53 E., lat. 51.29 N.

Czerevenitz, a town of Hungary, famous for mines of opal, a fine gem, not yet discovered in any other region of the globe.

Czirnitz, a town of Carniola; remarkable for its lake, which, when the water subsides, produces grass and corn every year.

Dacca, or *Dhoka*, a city in Bengal, of which it was once the capital. Lon. 90.17 E., lat. 23.42 N. Pop. 200,000.

Daghestan, a country of Asia; inhabited chiefly by Tartars, and subject to Russia.

Dago, or *Dagao*, an island in the Baltic. Lon. 22.56 E., lat. 58.44 N.

Dahomy, a kingdom of Guinea, to the N. of Whidah. This country yields a plentiful supply of farinaceous vegetables and tropical fruits; also, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, palm oil, and a variety of spices; but many parts of it are overrun with lions, hyenas, leopards, elephants, and serpents of enormous size. The character of the Dahomans is marked by a mixture of the most savage ferocity and servility; and the most arbitrary forms of Eastern despotism seem to be mild and free, when compared with theirs.

Dal, or *Dahl*, a river of Sweden, which rises in the Norwegian mountains, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia.

Dalaca, or *Dahala*, the largest island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssinia; remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are blacks, and great enemies to the Mohammedans. Lon. 40.10 E., lat. 15.44 N.

Daleburg, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalla. Lon. 11.59 E., lat. 58.35 N.

Dalcarlia, or *Stora Kopparberg*, a province of Sweden. The principal productions are corn and hemp; and there are several mines of silver, copper, and iron.

Dalia, a province in Gothland, Sweden. Cattle, fish, butter, and cheese are the chief productions.

Dalkeith, a market-town in Edinburghshire. Dalkeith Palace, which formerly belonged to the Douglasses, earls of Morton, is the principal residence in Scotland of the Duke of Buccleugh. Pop. 5500.

Dalmatia, a country of Europe, formerly a kingdom, but now a part of the Austrian empire. It is divided into four circles, named after their respective capitals, Zara, Spalatro, Ragusa, and Cattaro. For many centuries Dalmatia formed part of the kingdom of Hungary; it afterwards passed under the sway of the Venetians, from whom it was taken by the Turks, and by them in 1797 ceded to Austria. It was subsequently

given up to Napoleon, who incorporated it into the kingdom of Italy, and conferred the title of Duke of Dalmatia on Marshal Soult. On Napoleon's downfall it reverted to Austria.

Dalton, a market-town in Lancashire.

Damanour, a town of Egypt, with a considerable traffic in cotton, which grows in the neighbouring plains.

Damascus, or *Sham*, a city of Syria, and the capital of a Turkish pachalic. It stands in a great plain on the river Barada. The fertility of the earth is constant, and the necessaries of life abundant. The most remarkable buildings are the caravansaries, which consist of long galleries supported by marble pillars, surrounding a large square court. The mosques and chapels, of which there are about 200, are handsome edifices; the grand mosque was a Christian church, in which was a small wooden house, richly adorned, enclosing the tomb of John the Baptist. Damascus, though essentially a commercial town, is one of the sacred cities of the Mohammedans, and is remarkable as the only city of the East which has not dwindled from its former greatness. Several manufactures are carried on here; that of sabres and knives has been most famous, but silk and cotton stuffs, leather, and soap, are now the principal. Lon. 36.35 E., lat. 33.22 N. Pop. about 140,000, of whom 12,000 are Christians, and as many Jews.

Damaun, a mar. town of Hindostan, prov. Guzrat, belonging to the Portuguese. Lon. 72.58 E., lat. 20.25 N. Pop. 6000.—A large district of Afghanistan, inhabited by various turbulent clans, principally Juts and Beloches, living in perpetual contention with each other.

Damiatta, a town of L. Egypt, on the Nile. Lon. 31.45 E., lat. 31.26 N. Pop. 25,000.

Dancalia, a country in the north-east part of Abyssinia, extending 300 miles along the coast of the Red Sea. The soil is unproductive; and its chief riches consist in fossil salt and honey.

Danger, Isles of, three islands in the Pacific Ocean, surrounded by rocks and breakers. Lon. 169.28 W., lat. 10.35 S.

Dantzic, a rich commercial city of West Prussia, on the Vistula. It has one of the finest cathedrals in Europe, and a college, provided with very learned professors. There are manufactures of gold and silver lace, woollens, Turkey leather, saltpetre, vitriol, steel, potash, brandy, &c.; and a considerable trade in corn, salt, tallow, wool, timber, and naval stores. Being the emporium of the extensive and fruitful countries traversed by the Vistula, &c., Dantzic has a very extensive commerce, and is at the head of all the corn-shipping ports in the world, the wheat being at the same time of the very best quality. Lon. 18.38 E., lat. 54.21 N.

Danube, the largest river in Europe, next to the Volga. It originates in two streams, the Bregach and the Bregé, which have their sources on the east declivity of the Black Forest, in the grand duchy of Baden; and, after traversing a course of 1800 miles, enters by five mouths into the Black Sea. It is said to receive 30 navigable and a vast number of inferior tributaries, the principal being the Isar, Inn, Drave, Save, Theiss,

THAT IS NOT ALWAYS GOOD IN THE MOUTH THAT IS SWEET IN THE MOUTH.

BETTER LOSE A SUPPER THAN GAIN A HUNDRED PHYSICIANS.

Morava, Sereh, and Pruth. The cities of Ulm, Ratisbon, Vienna, Presburg, Buda, Peterwarden, Semlin, Belgrade, and several others, are situated upon its banks.

Danville, a town of North Carolina.—Another in Kentucky, U. S.

Darabjyd, a town in Farsistan, Persia, which produces immense quantities of lemons and the finest tobacco. Pop. about 18,000.

Dara, or **Drus**, a country of Barbary; the chief products of which are indigo and rich dates.

Dardanelles, two castles of Turkey; one, called Sestos, is in Romania; the other, Abydos, in Natolia. Lon. 26.26 E., lat. 40.19 N.

Dardanelles (the *Hellospout* of the ancients), the narrow strait connecting the sea of Marmara with the Aegean, and separating part of the S.E. coast of Europe from the W. of Asia. Its modern name is derived from the castles above mentioned, which are built on its banks, and defend the narrowest part of the strait.

Darfür, a kingdom of Africa, situate between Bornon and Abyssinia. The people are very barbarous, and consist of native tribes, of a deep black complexion, with woolly hair. They are furnished by the caravans from Egypt with jewellery, swords, fire-arms, silks, cloth, brass, silver, &c., for which they give in exchange slaves, camels, ivory, ostrich feathers, gum, pimento, &c.; but horned cattle form their chief wealth, and their breed of camels is also very numerous.

Darien, a rich province on the south-east of Mexico.

Darien, Isthmus of, a narrow neck of land, comprising the provinces of Darien, Panama, and Veragua, uniting North to South America. [See *Panama*.]

Darlington, a well-built manufacturing town in Durham. Pop. 11,837.

Darmstadt, a town of Germany, cap. of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, with a castle. Lon. 8.28 E., lat. 49.53 N. Pop. 23,000.

Dart, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor Hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton and Totness, and enters the English Channel at Dartmouth.

Dartford, a town in Kent, on the Darent, in which the first paper-mill in England was erected, in 1558. It was at Dartford that the insurrection originated which was headed by Wat Tyler, who was a blacksmith there. Pop. 5619.

Dartmoor, an extensive tract of elevated rocky and barren land in Devonshire, extending 20 miles south, through the centre of the county, to the sea.

Dartmouth, a borough in Devonshire, with a spacious bay, defended by a castle and battery. Lon. 3.43 W., lat. 50.22 N. Pop. 4417.—A town of Massachusetts, U.S.

Daricor, a town in Auringabad.—A town and fort in Bejapoor, Hindostan. Lon. 75.8 E., lat. 15.36 N.

Davertry, a town in Northamptonshire. Pop. 4177.

David's, St., a small city in Pembroke. **David, Fort-St.**, a town and fort of Hindostan, on the coast of the Carnatic.

Davis's Straits, between the west coast of Greenland and N. America; discovered by

Capt. Davis, in 1585. It commences from the Atlantic, between Hudson's Bay and Cape Farewell, and leads north into Baffin's Bay.

Dauphiné, an old province of France; from which the heir-apparent to the throne was called Dauphin. It now forms the departments of Isere, Drome, and Upper Alps.

Dead Sea, a lake or inland sea of Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. Many incorrect opinions have for ages been affixed to the extreme saltiness, great density, and other pernicious qualities of its water; but it is now known to contain fish, that shells are found on its shores, and that certain birds make it their resort. Mines of fossil salt are found in the sides of the mountains, which supply the neighbouring Arabs and the city of Jerusalem; also, fragments of sulphur and bitumen, which the Arabs convert into trifling articles of commerce.

Deadman's Head, a cape on the south coast of England, in Cornwall, between St. Mawes and Fowey.

Deal, a seaport in Kent, between the North and South Foreland. It has no harbour; but the sea between the shore and the Goodwin Sands, called the Downs, is generally a secure road for ships, where they usually ride upon their leaving or entering the Thames. Lon. 1.24 E., lat. 5.13 N.

Dean, a forest in Gloucestershire; once reckoned the chief support of the British navy; but it is now thinned by frequency of felling, and narrowed by increase of cultivation.

Debenham, a market-town in Suffolk. **Debrecein**, a large town of Hungary. Very extensive fairs are held here once in three months for the sale of oxen, sheep, horses, hogs, wheat, wine, wax, &c., and tobacco-pipes, prepared sheep-skins, shoes, coarse woollen cloth, a peculiar kind of spongy soap, leather, furs, combs, &c. are manufactured and sold here to a great extent. Pop. 45,000.

Deccan, an extensive tract in Hindostan, which, from the signification of its name (South), has been supposed to include the whole region south of Hindostan Proper.

Deddington, a small town in Oxfordshire.

Dedham, a town in Essex, on the Stour.—A county town of Massachusetts, U.S.

Dee, a river of Wales, held in great veneration by the ancient Britons, and the theme of many a poet since. It issues from Plemberie, in Merionethshire, whence it flows through a flat vale across the south part of Denbighshire to the north-west part of Shropshire, visits the west border of Cheshire, passes on to Chester, and flows thence to the Irish Sea, making a broad estuary, which separates Cheshire from Flintshire.—A river of Scotland, which rises on the west border of Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar Forest, and enters the German Ocean below Aberdeen.—There is also another river of this name in Scotland, which rises in the west part of Kirkcudbrightshire, and flows to Kirkcudbright, five miles below where it enters the Irish Sea.

Deeping, or **Market-Deeping**, a town in Lincolnshire, on the Welland.

Delaware, one of the U. S. of America, divided into the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex. The chief exports are flour, iron, gunpowder, paper, and lumber; and

It has numerous manufacturing establishments.—A river and bay of the United States. The river is formed by two streams in the state of New York; in its course it separates Pennsylvania from New York and New Jersey; and, a few miles below Philadelphia, the state of Delaware from New Jersey, till it enters the head of the bay, below Salem. The bay extends between the states of Delaware and New Jersey; it is 60 miles in length, from the open sea to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay-Hook, and from 10 to 30 in breadth.—A town of Virginia.—Another in Oldo, cap. of a county.

Delft, a town in South Holland; in former times the great seat of the manufacture of the common kind of earthenware known by its name. Pop. 16,000.

Delzayl, a town and fortress of Holland, prov. Groningen, with a good harbour. Lon. 6.58 E., lat. 53.18 N.

Delgado, a cape on the east coast of Africa. Lon. 41.4 E., lat. 0.4 S.

Delhi, a province of Hindostan, 240 miles long and 180 broad. The present occupation of this province is partitioned in the following manner; all to lie east of the Jumna, with a district round the city of Delhi, is possessed by the British; the south-west is occupied by the rajah of Alvar, and several native chiefs; and the north-west by a number of Seik chiefs, and other native princes. The principal rivers are the Ganges and Jumna, which enter on the north-east border.

Delhi, the capital of the above province, is a celebrated city, and anciently the metropolis of the Patan and Mogul empires. In the period of its splendour Delhi was a city of vast extent and magnificence, and it is still a place of consequence, well fitted to become a great inland mart for the interchange of commodities between India and the countries to the north and west. Cotton cloths and indigo are manufactured here. Shawls, fruit, and horses are brought from Cashmere and Caubul; precious stones and jewellery are good and plentiful, and there are few, if any, of the ancient cities of Hindostan which at the present time will be found to rival modern Delhi in the wealth of its bazaars, or the activity of its inhabitants. Lon. 77.5 E., lat. 28.41 N. Pop. about 200,000.

Dellamcotta, a fortress in Bootan, Hindostan; taken by storm in 1773, by the British. Lon. 88.32 E., lat. 26.59 N.

Delos, a small island of Greece, formerly celebrated for the temples of Diana and Apollo. It is now little more than a desert rock, covered with ruins, and uninhabited; though the heaps of marble, and the fragments of columns, architraves, &c., which are every where met with, attest its ancient grandeur. Lon. 25.12 E., lat. 37.38 N.

Delphi, or *Delphos*, once a city famous for the oracle of Apollo, and the celebration of the Pythian games; and now the most famous place in all Greece for antiquities and natural curiosities. Except its grand natural features, however, and its commanding situation, every thing at Delphi has undergone a total change; and even the smallest vestige of the great temple and the prophetic cavern may now be searched for in vain.

Delta, a fertile part of Lower Egypt, lying

between two branches of the Nile; and so called from its triangular form resembling the Greek letter of that name.

Delvuo, a town of Turkey in Europe. Pop. 10,000.

Demerara, a British settlement in Guyana. The country produces coffee, sugar-canes, and the finest kinds of wood.

Demona, Val, one of the three provinces of Sicily.

Demonte, an inland town of Sardinia. Pop. 6000.

Demotica, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia; the place where Charles XII. of Sweden resided for more than a twelvemonth after the battle of Pultawa. Pop. 8000.

Denbighshire, a county of Wales, 48 miles long and 20 in its broadest part; containing 467,840 acres, divided into six hundreds and 59 parishes. Its principal rivers are the Clywd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The soil of this county is various; the vale of Clywd being extremely fertile, which is not the case with the east part; and the west is almost barren. The products are corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal.—*Denbigh* is the capital, in which the glove manufacture, shoe-making, and tanning are the staple trades.

Denderah (the *Tentyra* of the Greeks), a ruined town of Upper Egypt, celebrated for its temple, and for a zodiac or planet-sphere of extraordinary antiquity, which was cut out and conveyed to France in 1822, and is now in the Museum of Paris.

Dendermonde, a fortified town of Belgium. Pop. 7652.

Denia, a town in Valencia, Spain.

Denis, St., a town of France, in the dep. of Paris. Pop. 9932.

Denmark, a kingdom of Europe; 240 miles in length, and about 120 in breadth. The country is in general flat, and the soil sandy; and the air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full; but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain also the Duchy of Holstein, Iceland, and the Feroe Islands. In the East Indies he possesses Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, and the Nicobar Islands; in the West Indies, the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John; Christianborg, on the coast of Guinea; and a small part of Greenland. The produce, besides fir and other timber, is beeves, horses, butter, corn, tallow, hides, pitch, tar, fish, oil, and iron. The established religion is Lutheran.

Denny, a market-town of Scotland, co. Stirling.

Deptford, a town in Kent, on the Thames; distinguished for its fine docks, and for the royal dock-yard and storehouses. Here, also, is a hospital, incorporated by Henry VIII., called Trinity House of Deptford Strand. The brethren of the Trinity House hold their corporation by this hospital, which contains 21 houses; and a more modern structure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hospital, contains 38. Both these are for decayed pilots or masters of ships, or their widows. Pop. 23,165.

Derbyshire, a county of England, extending 59 miles from north to south, and 34 where broadest; it contains 656,640 acres, divided into six hundreds and 138 parishes, and has 11 market-towns. The south and east parts are pleasant and fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley; and even the north-west part, called the Peak, is abundantly rich; for the mountains abound in minerals, and the intermediate valleys are fruitful in grass. The barytes, or ponderous earth, is here found in great quantities. The most noted rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent. Total pop. 272,247.

Derby, the cap. of the above described co., is situate on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge, and a brook runs through the town; there is also a canal to the Trent. Derby possesses a considerable manufacture of cotton and fine worsted stockings, bobbinet, silk, velvets, and excellent porcelain. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire marbles, spars, and crystals are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. Pop. 32,741.—A town of Connecticut, United States. Also one in Pennsylvania.

Dereham, East, a market-town in Norfolk. **Derna**, a seaport of Barbary, with a castle. Lon. 21.56 E., lat. 32.46 N.

Derwent, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, flows through the middle of the country, and joins the Trent on the borders of Leicester.—A river in Yorkshire, rising in the N. Riding, and joining the Ouse, near Howden.—A river in Durham, which forms, for some space, the boundary between that county and Northumberland, and joins the Tyne, above Newcastle.—A river in Cumberland, which flows north through the lakes of Derwent-Water and Bassenthwaite-Water, and then runs west by Cockermouth into the Irish Sea, near Workington.

Derwent-Water, a lake in Cumberland, containing five islands; one of which, near the centre, is famous for having been the residence of St. Herbert, the ruins of whose hermitage are yet remaining.

Descada, one of the Caribbee Islands Lon. 61.20 W., lat. 16.40 N.

Descada, or **Cape Desire**, the south-west point of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan, from the South Sea. Lon. 74.18 W., lat. 53.4 S.

Desso, a large river of Russia.

Dessau, a strong town of Upper Saxony, capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau. Lon. 12.25 E., lat. 51.52 N. Pop. 11,750.

Destero, a populous town of Brazil. Lon. 47.50 W., lat. 27.40 S.

Detrou, a city of the U. States, cap. of Michigan, with a strong fort. Lon. 82.56 W., lat. 42.40 N. Pop. 9278.—The Detrou river, or strait, between lakes Eric and St. Clair, is 25 miles long and 1 mile broad.

Dettingen, a village of Germany; where, in 1743, George II. gained a victory over the French.

Deventer, a fortified city of Holland. Lon. 6.10 E., lat. 52.17 N. Pop. 13,639.

Deveron, a river of Scotland, rising in Aberdeenshire, and entering the ocean at Banff.

Devizes, a parl. bor. and town in Wiltshire. The woollen business, formerly the most im-

portant of any, has wholly declined, but there is a large snuff manufactory, and three for silk. Malting is extensively carried on here, and the market for corn is the most considerable in the W. of England. Pop. 4631.

Devon, a river of Scotland, which rises in Perthshire, and, after a course of 40 miles, enters the Forth at Cambus, only eight miles south from its source. In Perthshire it forms some romantic waterfalls, called the Devil's Mill, the Rumbling Bridge, and the Caldron Linn. The Devon iron-works are on the banks of this river.

Devon, Block, a river of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, rising in the Saline Hills, and entering the Forth at Clackmannan harbour.

Devonport, formerly called Plymouth Dock, a sea-port town and royal dock-yard in Devonshire, on the Tamar. The royal dock-yard is one of the finest in the world; there are also noble barracks, naval and military hospitals, &c. Pop. 43,532. [See *Plymouth*.]

Devonshire, a county of England, 70 miles long and 64 broad; containing 1,650,560 acres, divided into 32 hundreds and 465 parishes, and has a city and 35 market-towns. In the eastern part there is plenty of good corn, and fine pasturage for sheep; the southern quarter is remarkably fertile; and fruit-trees are plentiful, especially apples, from which much cider is made. The centre is occupied by the forest of Dartmoor; and the western part abounds with game, particularly hares, pheasants, and woodcocks. Here are veins of lead, copper, and manganese; likewise, quarries of good stone and slate, great quantities of which are exported. The chief rivers are the Tamar, Torridge, Ex, Teign, and Dart. Total pop. 533,460.

Deux Ponts, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, formerly the cap. of the duchy of the same name. Pop. 7,300.—The duchy of Deux Ponts is celebrated for mines of quicksilver, and yields abundance of corn, wood, and wine.

Deesbury, a thriving manufacturing town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 10,600.

Deyrah, a town in Gurwal, Hindostan.

Dholpoor, a town in Agra, Hindostan.

Dhadin, a town of Turkish Armenia.

Diamond Harbour, in the river Hooghly, on the W. branch of the Ganges. Here the company's ships load and unload their cargoes.

Diarbekir, the ancient Mesopotamia, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between the Tigris and Euphrates. The country is very mountainous, but yields all the necessaries of life in abundance.—The capital of the above province. Pop. about 40,000.

Dié, St., a town of France, dep. Vosges; well built, and situated on the Meurthe. Pop. 5732.

Diego, St., a town on the coast of New Albion. Lon. 117.18 W., lat. 32.40 N.

Diepholtz, a town and castle of Hanover, Lon. 8. 28 E., lat. 52.36 N.

Dieppe, a sea-port of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, with a good harbour, an old castle, and two piers. It is situated on the British Channel, nearly opp site Beachy Head. Dieppe is an entrepôt for salt and colonial produce, and has considerable trade; but the inhabitants chiefly depend upon their fisheries. A regular intercourse is kept up

BACHELORS' WIVES AND MAIDS' CHILDREN ARE ALWAYS WELL TAUGHT.

A NICE WIFE AND A BACK DOOR OFTEN MAKE A RICH MAN POOR.

with Brighton by the steam-boats. Pop. about 18,000. Lon. 1.1 E., lat. 49.56 N.

Dieuze, a town of France, dep. Meurthe.

Digne, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Alps. Lon. 6.16 E., lat. 44.10 N. Pop. 3500.

Dyon, a city of France, capital of the department of Cote d'Or. Lon. 5.2 E., lat. 47.19 N. Pop. 25,000.

Dinagepoor, an inland district of Hindostan, prov. Bengal. Rice and the sugar-cane are largely cultivated, as also are indigo and tobacco, but agriculture is generally at a deplorably low ebb, and the natives are poor and ill-clad. The capital of the above district is, as its name implies, a very poor place, but is the seat of the British judicial and revenue courts. Lo. 88.43 E., la. 25.37 N.

Dinan a town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, is beautifully situated, and surrounded by walls of extraordinary height and thickness. Pop. 7,450.

Dinant, a town of Belgium; noted for quarries of marble and mines of iron. It is a very ancient town. Pop. 5033.

Dingle, a sea-port town in Kerry county, Ireland; the chief exports of which are butter, beef, corn, &c. Lon. 10.38 W., lat. 51.58 W.

Dingwall, a sea-port town in Rosshire, Scotland, which has a productive salmon fishery. Lon. 4.14 W., lat. 57.44 N.

Dirschau, a fortified town of W. Prussia.

Disho, an island on the E. side of Davis's Straits, separated from Greenland by a channel called Waygat Sound. Lon. 51.4 W., lat. 69.10 N.

Dismal Swamp, a marshy tract of the U. States, on the coast of N. Carolina, entirely covered with trees, brushwood, and reeds.

Diss, a market-town in Norfolk.

Dixan, a town in Tigre, Abyssinia.

Dixmude, a fortified town of Belgium, noted for its excellent cheese and butter.

Dizier, St., a town of France, dep. Haute Marne. It is a handsome town, with broad streets and houses mostly of stone. A part of the allied army, which invaded France in 1814, was here defeated, with great loss, by Napoleon.

Djebail, or *Gibyle*, a coast town of Syria. At an early period of the Crusades it was captured by the Christians, who built its present walls.

Djidda, or *Jidda*, a maritime city of Arabia, being the port of Mecca, and one of the chief entrepôts for foreign commerce in the Peninsula. Lon. 39.6 E., lat. 21.32 N.

Djajocanta, a large town of Java.

Dnieper, the ancient Borysthènes, a large river of Russia, flowing into the Black Sea, after a course of about 1200 miles.

Dniester, a large river of Europe, rising in Galicia, and flowing into the Black Sea.

Doab, a level and fertile tract of Hindostan, between the Ganges and the Jumna.

Doosburg, a town of Belgium. Much tobacco grows here, which is made into snuff, and it has extensive iron mines.

Dole, a town of France, dep. Jura. Pop. 7643.

Dolgelly, chief town in Merionethshire.

Dollart Bay, a lake or bay separating East Friesland from Groningen.

Domingo, St. [See Hayti.]

Dominica, one of the Caribbee Islands. —The largest of the islands in the Pacific

Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139.2 W., lat. 9.41 S. Pop. 18,830.

Donmel, a river in the Netherlands, which rises in the territories of Liege, and flows into the Meuse.

Domremy, a town of France, in Meuse; the birth-place of the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans.

Don, the ancient Tanais, a large and celebrated river of Russia, which separates the south-east part of Europe from Asia. Its whole course is estimated to be nearly 1000 miles.—A river of Scotland, which rises in the west part of Aberdeenshire, and enters the German Ocean at Old Aberdeen; it abounds with salmon.—A river in Yorkshire, rising on the borders of Cheshire; it flows by Peniston, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, and Thorn, and then forms what is called the Dutch River, and joins the Ouse, eight miles above its termination in the Humber.

Donaghadee, a sea-port town of Ireland, county Down, prov. Ulster.

Donauwert, a strong town of Bavaria.

Doncaster, a town in W. R. of Yorkshire, with manufactures of stockings, waistcoats, &c. It is mostly indebted for its celebrity to its matchless races, which are much frequented by the nobility, and attract visitors from all parts of the U. Kingdom. Lon. 1.12 W., lat. 53.33 N. Pop. 12,200.

Donegal, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; divided into 42 parishes. It is, in general, a wild country, but has some good tillage and pasture lands, and extensive linen manufactures. There are a number of harbours, and two large inlets, called Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly; and its chief rivers are the Foyle, Fin, and Swilly.—A town in the same county, which has a fine old castle.

Doneraile, a bor. in Cork co., Ireland.

Dongola, a province of Upper Nubia, forming a part of the Valley of the Nile, along the margin of which famous river its towns and villages are thickly scattered. Dongola is now an appendage to the Turkish pachalic of Egypt, together with Lower Nubia, which territories have been thus appropriated by the victorious arms of Mehemet Ali. The Dongolese horses are celebrated all over the East, as possessing the beauty of the finest Arabian breeds, with greater size and more bone.

Donnington, a town in Lincolnshire.

Doon, a river of Scotland, which issues from the north-west end of a lake of the same name in Ayrshire, and, after a flexuous course of 20 miles, enters the Frith of Clyde, near Ayr.

Doongurpoor, a town of Hindostan, chief of the district of Wangur. Lon. 73.54 E., lat. 23.54 N.

Dooshah, a town of Persia, prov. Seistan, of which it is the capital. Its ruins show that it was formerly of much greater extent than at present. Lon. 63.10 E., lat. 31.8 N.

Doran, a town in Yemen, Arabia.

Dorat, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute Vienne. Pop. 3000.

Dorbend, the capital of Daghestan, with a fort on the summit of a rock. Lon. 48.20 E., lat. 42.5 N.

Dorchester, a borough and the county.

town of Dorsetshire; famous for excellent ale. Here is a Roman amphitheatre, constructed of chalk and turf, supposed to be the most perfect in the kingdom. Lon. 2.26 W., lat. 50.43 N. Pop. 3,249.—A town in Oxfordshire, on the Tame; it was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes.—A town of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts; which has manufactures of paper, chocolate, snuff, leather, &c.

Dordogne, a department of France, including the old province of Perigord.

Dorking, a town in Surrey, near the Mole. It has a great trade in lime, flour, and fine poultry. Pop. 5638.

Dornoch, a borough in Scotland, the capital of Sutherlandshire; now much decayed. Lon. 3.18 W., lat. 57.52 N.

Dorogobuzje, a town in Smolensk, Russia. *Dorpat*, or *Drept*, a town of Russia in Europe, on the high road between Riga and Petersburgh. Lon. 26.42 E., lat. 58.22 N. Pop. 9590.

Dorsetshire, a county of England; 50 m. long and 35 broad, containing 643,200 acres, divided into nine hundreds and 465 parishes, and having 44 market-towns. The soil of this county is generally rich and fertile, though in some parts very sandy. The northern part is divided by a range of chalk hills from the southern, and affords good pasturage for cattle; while the latter consists chiefly of fine downs, and feeds incredible numbers of sheep. The chalk hills, which run through every county from the south-east part of the kingdom thus far, terminate at the further extremity of this; but, on the coast, chalk cliffs extend beyond it into Devonshire. Dorsetshire is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer; the products are corn, wool, hemp, fine stone, and some marble; and there is plenty of poultry of all sorts. The principal rivers are the Stour and Frome. Total pop. 175,043.

Dort, or *Dordrecht*, a town of South Holland, on an island formed by the Meuse. It has a large trade in flax, corn, salt fish, train oil, and timber; and is famous for a Protestant synod, held in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. Lon. 4.45 E., lat. 51.51 N. Pop. about 20,000.

Dortmund, a strong town of Westphalia. *Douay*, or *Douai*, a city of France, cap. of dep. du Nord; with a fine arsenal, a foundry for cannon, a military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges. Lon. 3.5 E., lat. 50.22 N. Pop. 18,890.

Doubs, a department of France, including the eastern part of the old province of Franche Comte.

Douglas, a sea-port and the largest town of the Isle of Man; situate on a bay on the east side, with the best harbour in the island, which renders it the principal mart of trade. Lon. 4.28 W., lat. 54.5 N.—A town of Lankashire, with a castle.

Douglas, Cape, a promontory on the west coast of America, the west point of the entrance of Cook's Inlet. Lon. 155.30 W., lat. 58.56 N.

Doune, a town in Perthshire. Near it is a castle, which was one of the strongest Scottish fortresses, and was for a time the residence of Mary queen of Scots.

Douro, a large river that rises in the

mountains of Urblion, on the east borders of Old Castile, and crosses Portugal to Oporto, where it enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Dove, a river in Derbyshire, which issues from the Peak, near Buxton, parts the county from Staffordshire, and joins the Trent four miles below Burton.

Dover (not *Dovor*, as it is often incorrectly written), a cinque port, borough, and sea-port town in Kent, situate in a valley between two high cliffs. On the summit of that east from the town is an ancient castle, in which there are barracks for 3000 men; and the other on the west is the cliff so inimitably described by Shakspeare; the town is also defended by several batteries. It was once walled round, and had ten gates; but there now remain only three. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, which are of great height; and hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France, from which it is distant only 21 m. The lord warden of the cinque ports (at present—1844—the Duke of Wellington) is now always constable of the castle. Dover has a busy, thriving appearance, its chief traffic being derived from the influx of passengers to and from the Continent, now greatly facilitated by the railway; and it has of late years become popular also as a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. From being situated nearer to the Continent than any other town, Dover was long regarded as of the highest importance, and as being, in fact, the key of the kingdom. It was a station of the Romans, who named it *Dubris*. Lon. 1.18 E., lat. 51.8 N. Pop. 13,872.—A town in Kent county, Delaware, U. States.—A town of New Hampshire, chief of Strafford county.—Another in Tennessee, chief of Stuart county.

Dowlatabad, an inland town and fortress of Hindostan, prov. Aurungabad. The fortress stands upon an isolated conical rock, 500 feet high, and scarped all round, so as to present the appearance of a perpendicular cliff. From its natural strength, and the labour that has been bestowed upon it, this fortress is looked upon as impregnable. The excavated pagodas of Elora are in the vicinity.

Down, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 miles in length and 34 in breadth, divided into 38 parishes. It is in general fertile, and has numerous bleachers; and, in the rough parts to the south, many horses are bred. The chief rivers are the Bann, Lagan, and Newry.

Downpatrick, a borough town, is the cap. of the above county. Lon. 5.42 W., lat. 54.29 N.

Downham, a market-town in Norfolk, on the Ouse; from which a prodigious quantity of butter is sent every week to Cambridge, and thence conveyed in waggons to London, under the name of Cambridge butter.

Downton, a disf. bor. on the Avon, Wilts. *Droguegan*, an inland town of France, dep. Var, situated in a fertile and salubrious valley. Lon. 6.28 E., lat. 43.32 N. Pop. 8774.

Drakenstein, a fertile district in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope.

Drammen, a sea-port town of Norway, with an export trade in timber. Pop. 7584.

Drave, a river of Europe, and one of the principal tributaries of the Danube. It lies

wholly within the Austrian empire, and its entire length is estimated at 380 miles.

Droyton, a market-town in Shropshire.—A village in Middlesex.

Dresden, a handsome city of Germany, and the capital of the kingdom of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the Old and New Town, which are united by a grand bridge, and surrounded by strong fortifications. The picture-gallery, and the gallery of statues, may claim precedence over every gallery in Italy; and for the curiosities of art it is unrivalled. In Dresden are manufactures of gold and silver lace, jewellery, glass, porcelain, linen, woollens, paper-hangings, and musical wind instruments. Lon. 13 E., lat. 51.6 N. Pop. 69,500.

Drieux, a town of France, on the Blaise, dep. Eure et Loire. Pop. 5394.

Driffield, *Great*, a town in the E. R. of Yorkshire, having a great trade in corn. Pop. 3233.

Drino, a river of European Turkey, which empties itself in the Gulf of Venice.

Drogheda, a sea-port and borough of Ireland, in Louth county. It has a good harbour, and carries on an extensive commerce, particularly in corn and strong sheeting; but the greatest part of its foreign trade is with the British colonies of N. America. Drogheda is surrounded by a wall, with four gates, and divided by the river Boyne into two parishes. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of the Boyne, in which William III. gained a complete victory over the army of James II., in 1690. Lon. 6.18 W., lat. 53.43 N.

Droitwich, a borough in Worcestershire, in which are famous salt springs.

Drome, a department of France, including the south-west part of the old province of Dauphiny. The vine culture is the most important branch of its rural industry; and the genuine *Hermitage* made there will bear a comparison with the finest growths of the Bordeaux and Upper Burgundy. The rearing of silkworms is carried on to a great extent, and quantities of bees are also kept. The forests produce excellent timber, and the pastures feed numerous flocks of sheep and goats. Mines of iron, lead, and coal, and quarries of marble, granite, and limestone are wrought.

Dromore, a town in Down county, Ireland, on the Lagan.

Dronfield, a town in Derbyshire.

Drontheim, or *Trontheim*, a city of Norway, with a castle and good harbour. Lon. 10.35 E., lat. 63.26 N.

Druses, a people of Syria, on the mountains of Libanus and Antilibanus. Their language is the Arabic; and they appear to have little religion of any kind, but pray indifferently in their own temples and Turkish mosques. They are warlike, inured to labour, and great enemies of the Turks. The best feature in their character is that peculiar law of hospitality, which forbids them ever to betray a guest.

Duboi, a town in Gujerat, Hindostan.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 miles long and 17 broad; divided into 106 parishes, and having one city and four market-towns. The country is in general flat, except towards the south, where it is hilly and rocky. The

principal river is the Liffey.—The city of *Dublin*, the metropolis of Ireland, is the capital of this county. Its form is that of a long square, extending nearly three miles, and two in breadth; and it is seated at the head of a spacious and picturesque bay, seven miles from the Irish Sea. It has two cathedrals, 20 parish churches, 10 episcopal chapels, 27 Roman-Catholic chapels, numerous meeting-houses for sects of various denominations, four foreign churches, and a synagogue. Among the principal public buildings are the Castle (the residence of the viceroy), the National Bank (formerly the Parliament House), Trinity College, the Law Courts, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, the Royal Hospital of Kilmalham for Invalids, the Linen Hall, the Theatre Royal, and the Royal Barracks; also, Carlisle, Essex, and Sarah bridges, three of the seven over the Liffey. The Phoenix Park, at the west end of the city, is a royal enclosure, seven miles in circuit; it includes the villa of the viceroy, the seat of the principal secretary, and a few others; also the Hibernian schools, a salute battery, and the ammunition magazine. Besides the silk, woollen, and cotton manufactures, carried on in the suburbs, there are other branches of useful traffic in different parts of the metropolis; and its foreign trade is considerable. The harbour is incommode by two banks of sand, which prevent vessels of large burden from going over the bar; it has a mole nearly four miles in length, with a lighthouse at the extremity, and another on the promontory opposite, called the Hill of Howth; on the north-west side of which is an extensive pier, enclosing a spacious harbour. Three miles below the city is a fortress, called the Pigeon House; and here also is a commodious dock. The Liffey divides the city almost into two equal parts, and has extensive and noble quays on both sides. Two canals pass from the Liffey, named the Royal and the Grand: the latter extends upwards of 40 miles to the Barrow navigation, and a branch is carried in a west direction to the Shannon, below Banagher; the former communicates with that great river, above Lanesborough, and, by a lateral cut, unites with the Boyne navigation. The environs of Dublin in every direction are very beautiful, and the external appearance of the city itself is equally striking. A love of convivial enjoyments pervades all ranks; those who can afford to be idle seem to give up their whole time to pleasure-taking; and though the appearance of the lower classes exhibits every indication of wretchedness and poverty, they are equally fond of amusement as their superiors. Many are the advantages which Dublin enjoys, but the want of industry, or something peculiar to the Irish character, has hitherto prevented the populace from fairly participating in them. Pop. 232,726.

Duderstadt, a town of Hanover, which has a good trade in beer and tobacco.

Dudley, the principal seat of the Iron trade, is a town in a detached part of Worcestershire, in which are extensive coal-mines. "To a stranger for the first time approaching the town at night, the appearance presented by the numerous fires arising from the furnaces, forges, and collieries is

particularly imposing, their lurid glare illuminating the country for a considerable distance round." Pop. of town and par. 31,232.

Duke of York Island, in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765. Lon. 172.30 W., lat. 7.36 S.—There is also another island of this name in the Pacific Ocean, lying between New Britain and New Ireland. The natives go entirely naked; are stout, well made, and of a light copper colour. Their huts are made chiefly of bamboo, and placed under the shade of cocoa-nut trees, with a fence before them; within which the plaintain, banana, yam, sugar-cane, &c. are cultivated. The island also produces beetle-nuts, mangos, bread-fruit, and guavas. Lon. 151.20 E., lat. 4.7 S.

Dulcigno, a town in Albania, European Turkey, with a good harbour. Lon. 19.11 E., lat. 41.53 N. Pop. 6000.

Dulcech, a bor. in Meath county, Ireland. **Dulverton**, a town in Somersetshire; in its vicinity are mines of excellent lead.

Dulwich, a village in Surrey, near London; famous for a college, founded and completed in 1617 by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, called the College of God's Gift. To this institution is annexed, and was opened in 1815, a capacious gallery, containing the splendid collection of pictures bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois.

Dumbartonshire, anciently called Lennox, a county of Scotland; 50 miles in length, and the breadth not above 12, divided into 12 parishes. The west part abounds with morasses, and is covered with heathy and woody hills; but near the rivers it is fertile in corn. Total pop. 44,266.—The borough of **Dumbarton** is the capital, seated on the Leven, near its conflux with the Clyde. It has a commodious quay and harbour; but the entrance of the river is much obstructed by a ledge of rocks. The castle, which is garrisoned, stands at the junction of the two rivers, on a vast rock, with two tops of unequal height, steep on every side. In it is preserved the two-handed sword of the heroic Wallace. The principal manufacture is glass. Pop. 3782.

Dumblane, a town in Perthshire, Scotland. **Dumdum**, a military village and extensive cantonment in Hindostan, prov. Bengal.

Dumfriesshire, a county of Scotland, 50 miles long and 25 broad, divided into 42 parishes. It contains a large morass, called Locher Moss; and a lofty mountain, named Hartfel, the highest of the Moffat Hills. The chief rivers are the Esk, Annan, and Nith. A great part of this county is mountainous and heathy, but the valleys are extremely fruitful. It has abundance of freestone and limestone, and mines of lead and coal. Total pop. 72,830.—**Dunfries**, a borough, is the capital of this county, on the river Nith. It is a well-built town, and almost every branch of commercial and mechanical industry is here practised. Pop. 13,088.

Dunbar, a borough in Haddingtonshire; famous for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots in 1650. Lon. 2.23 W., lat. 50.6 N.

Dunblath, a town in Caithness, Scotland. **Duncannon**, a fort and village on the east side of Waterford harbour, Ireland.

Dundalk, a sea-port and bor. in Louth,

Ireland, with an excellent harbour, and a great trade in corn. Lon. 6.20 W., lat. 54.2 N.

Dundee, a borough of Scotland, and the largest town in Forfar, with a capital harbour. Here are manufactures of glass, coarse linen, canvass, cordage, coloured thread, buckram, and leather. It is, in fact, the chief seat not only of the Scotch but of the British linen manufacture; but the business is principally confined to the coarser fabrics; the finer sorts, such as damask, diaper, &c., being chiefly made at Dunfermline. The celebrated Boethius was born in this town. Lon. 3.3 W., lat. 56.28 N.

Dundonald, a village in Ayrshire, in which is an extensive cotton manufacture.

Dunfermline, a borough, and the largest town in Fifeshire. It has a good trade, and a large manufacture of linen goods, particularly diapers. In this town is the ruin of a royal palace, in which Charles I. and the Princess Elizabeth, wife of George I., were born. Adjoining to this was a magnificent abbey, in which were buried Malcolm and his consort, and seven other Scottish monarchs, and five queens. Pop. of par. 18,000.

Dungannon, a borough and the chief town in Tyrone county, Ireland; in the vicinity of which are several coal mines. Lon. 7.12 W., lat. 54.30 N.

Dunbarrow, or **Dungarvan**, a sea-port and borough in Waterford county, Ireland, with a castle. Lon. 75.6 W., lat. 51.58 N. Pop. 13,372.

Dungeness, the south point of Kent, on which is a fort and lighthouse. Lon. 0.59 E., lat. 50.52 N.

Dungsby, or **Duncansby Head**, a promontory in Caithness, and the north-east extremity of Great Britain. Here is the site of John o'Groat's house, famous for its local situation at the northern corner of the kingdom; and, on the highest part of the head, near the edge of the precipice, is the foundation of a building supposed to have been a watch-tower. Lo. 2.53 W., la. 58.45 N.

Dunkeld, a town in Perthshire; much resorted to for the salubrity of its air.

Dunkirk, a sea-port of France, dep. du Nord. It is divided into the old and new town; and the inhabitants subsist chiefly by smuggling in peace, and privateering in war. Louis XIV. made Dunkirk one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom. The English laid siege to it in 1793, but were obliged to retire with more haste than good speed. Lon. 2.22 E., lat. 51.2 N. Pop. 24,250.

Dunmanway, a town in Cork, Ireland.

Dunmore, a town in Galway, Ireland.

Dunmow, a corporate town in Essex, with a manufacture of baize.

Dunmow, Little, a village two miles from Dunmow. This place is famous for the tenure of its manor; namely, that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and swear they have not repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place, shall receive a fitch of bacon.

Dunnet Head, a promontory on the north coast of Caithness, Scotland. Lon. 3.18 W., lat. 58.47 N.

Dunnose, a cape in the English Channel. Lon. 1.16 W., lat. 50.34 N.

Dunse, a town in Berwickshire. Lon. 2.19 W., lat. 55.47 N. Pop. 3153.

Dunstable, a town in Bedfordshire; famous

for hats, bonnets, baskets, &c., made of straw. It is the principal seat of the British straw-plait manufacture, and employs many females in the town and vicinity.

Dunstaffnage, a castle in Argyleshire; one of the first seats of the Pictish and Scottish monarchs.

Dunster, a market-town in Somersetshire.

Dunwich, a disfr. borough in Suffolk.

Durance, a river of France, which is formed of the rivulets Dure and Ance, near Briançon, dows by Embrun, Fallard, Sisteron, Monasque, and Cavailon, and enters the Rhone below Avignon.

Durango, a town in Biscay, Spain.—A fertile city of Mexico. Lon. 108.15 W., lat. 24.25 N. Pop. 22,000.

Durazzo, a seaport of Albania, European Turkey. Lon. 19.26 E., lat. 41.15 N.

Durham, a county of England, 47 miles in length and 37 broad, containing 679,040 acres, divided into six wards and 74 parishes, and having one city and nine market-towns. Two of the above six divisions, called North-shire and Islandshire, are a detached part, lying north of Northumberland, and including Holy Island. The town of Berwick and its district, on the north side of the Tweed, is also in the jurisdiction of this county. The soil is various: the west part being mountainous and barren, while the east and south consist of beautiful meadows, woods, and corn-fields. Here are rich mines of coal, lead, and iron, and quarries of marble, slate, millstone, firestone, grindstone, limestone, and freestone. The principal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent. Total pop. 324,284.—*Durham*, the capital of the above county, is a city compactly built on a hill, on a bend of the Wear, over which are three stone bridges. The magnificent cathedral and the castle stand on the highest part of the hill; in the former are deposited the remains of St. Cuthbert and the venerable Bede. In a deep vale near the river are the ruins of Finchall Abbey; and on the west of the city is Nevil Cross, erected in memory of the victory obtained by Queen Philippa, in 1346, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner. For a lengthened period Durham was one of the duller and least improving of cathedral cities; but during late years there has been a considerable increase of the population, owing chiefly to the opening of several new and extensive collieries, and the construction of railways in the district. In the year 1831, a university, endowed by the dean and chapter, the bishop, and other wealthy individuals, was founded here, and in 1837 it was incorporated by royal charter. Durham has a manufacture of stuff and carpets; and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. Pop. 14,151.—A town in Stafford county, New Hampshire, U.S., near which is a rock, computed to weigh 60 tons, so exactly poised on another rock as to be moved with the finger

Durlach, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, with a castle. Pop. 4900.

Durass, a town in Suttlerlandshire.

Duroro, a town of Abyssinia; the chief place of traffic in the Bay of Amphila.

Durrow, a town in Kilkenny, Ireland.

Durstey, a town in Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of broad cloth. Pop. 2931.

Dusky Bay, on the south-west coast of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 166.18 E., lat. 47.7 S.

Dusseldorf, a city of the Prussian states, seated on the right bank of the Rhine. It is a well-built, handsome, thriving town, and has nearly trebled its population during the present century. Lon. 6.46 E., lat. 51.13 N. Pop. 33,137.

Duxborough, a town of Massachusetts.

Duysburg, a fortified town of the Prussian states, with a Calvinist university.

Duyveland, an island of Holland, forming part of the province of Zealand.

Dwaraca, or *Jugguth*, a town in Gujerat, Hindostan; in which is the most celebrated temple in this quarter of India, having long been the residence of Krishna, the favourite Hindoo deity; and it is annually visited by above 15,000 pilgrims. Dwaraca submitted to the British forces in 1816; but in the following year was transferred to the Guicowar, to whom its sanctity rendered it a very acceptable acquisition. Lon. 69.7 E., lat. 22.15 N.

Dwina, or *Duna*, a river of Russia, which runs into the Baltic below Riga.—Another, in Russia, which runs from south to north into the White Sea, at Arehangel.

Dyle, a river of the Netherlands, which rises on the south border of Brabant, flows north, through the middle of the country, and joins the Scheldt above Rupelmonde.

Dynchureh, a village in Kent, near Hythe.

Dynapour, a town and fort in Bahar, Hindostan; near which is a diamond-mine.

Dysart, a borough and seaport town in Fifeshire, which has a good trade in coal, not less than 100,000 tons being dug annually. Sandstone, limestone, and ironstone also abound.

EAGLESHAM, a town of Scotland, co. Renfrew.

Ealing, a large village in Middlesex, six miles from London.

Eaoove, one of the Friendly Islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1643. Lon. 174.30 W., lat. 21.24 S.

Earlston, a town in Berwicksh., Scotland.

Easdale, a small island of Scotland, near the coast of Argyleshire.

Easingwold, a town in North Yorkshire, which has a great trade in bacon and butter.

Eastbourne, a town in Sussex, much frequented for sea-bathing, &c.

East Cape, the most eastern extremity of Asia, on the west side of Beering's Strait. Lon. 169.30 W., lat. 66 N.

Easter Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 109.47 W., lat. 27.6 S.

Eastham, a town of Massachusetts, U.S.

Easthampton, a town in Suffolk county, New York, U.S.

Easton, a town of Pennsylvania.—Another in Maryland.—Another in Massachusetts, U.S.

Eastonness, a cape of England, the most easterly one on the coast of Suffolk.

Ebingen, a town of Wirtemberg, noted for its cheeses.

Ebora, or *Evora*, a city of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 85 miles E. of Lisbon. Pop. 14,680.

Ebro, one of the principal rivers of Spain, rising in the mountains of Asturias, and flowing into the Mediterranean.

Eccleshall, a market town in Staffordshire. **Ecclesiastical States**, **Papal States**, or **States of the Church**, an independent country of Italy; divided into the provinces of Campagna di Roma, Patrimony of St. Peter, Sabina, Spoleto, Ancona, Perugia, Romagna, and Urbino. In the greater portion of the Papal States vegetation is scarcely interrupted at any period of the year. The air in the mountain districts is pure and salubrious; but the plains of Ferrara and Bologna, the Campagna di Roma, and the Pontine Marshes, are at that season very unhealthy: the latter, especially, are subject to malaria. Little skill is evinced in agriculture; the crops being generally raised only for the supply of the cultivators. The rearing of live stock is the branch of rural industry on which the greatest dependence is placed. As for manufactures, except musical strings, which enjoy a high and deserved celebrity, and the refining of sulphur, there are none worthy of mention. The pope has the title of Holy Father, and Holiness; and is elected from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. In 1798 this state was taken possession of by the French, who erected it into a republic, called the Roman Republic. They obliged the Pope, Pius VI., to remove into Tuscany, and afterwards into France, where he died, in 1799. In the same year, a conclave was permitted to be held at Venice; and in 1800, Cardinal Chiaramonti was elected to the papal chair, who took the title of Pius VII., and resumed the authority of the Ecclesiastical States. This power was held until 1809; when he was deprived by Buonaparte of his temporal sovereignty, and reduced to the condition of Bishop of Rome; but, in 1814, the Pope was restored to his former dignity, and to his territories.

Ecija, a city of Spain, prov. Seville, finely situated on the banks of the Xenil. In the time of the Moors it was a border town between them and the Christians, and has made a conspicuous figure in the tales of Spanish chivalry. Lon. 5.4 W., lat. 37.31 N. Pop. 34,730.

Eckero, one of the Aland Islands, in the Baltic. Lon. 19.20 E., lat. 60.15 N.

Eckmuhl, a village of Bavaria, where, in 1809, the grand French army, led by Napoleon, gained a decisive victory over the Archduke Charles at the head of the Austrians. On this occasion Marshal Davoust greatly distinguished himself, and was raised to the dignity of Prince of Eckmuhl.

Eckrenforde, a seaport in Denmark. Lon. 10.1 W., lat 54.33 N.

Ecloo, a town of Belgium, on the road between Ghent and Bruges. Pop. 5730.

Edam, a fortified town of North Holland; famous for its red-rind cheeses.

Eddystone, a rock in the English Channel, lying 14 miles SSW. from the middle of Plymouth Sound. On this rock a lighthouse was built in 1700, which was destroyed by a storm in 1703, and the projector perished with it. In 1709, another, built of wood, was erected, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Within four years afterwards, another was built, which also was burned down in 1770; and another, of stone, was completed in 1774, which has hitherto withstood the fury of the elements. The building, to the

height of 33 feet from the foundation, is a solid mass of stones, engrafted into each other; above this are four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. It is nearly 80 feet high.

Eder, a town of Hindostan, prov. Gujrat. Lon. 72.3 E., lat. 23.53 N. Pop. 12,000.

Edenderry, a town in King's co., Ireland.

Edessa, a town of Romania, Eu. Turkey.

Edson, a meanly-built town surrounding the superb ruins of an ancient temple on the west bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt. It is the *Apollopolis Magna* of the Romans.

Edgeware, a small town in Middlesex.

Edgworthstown, a town in Longford county, Ireland.

Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, in the county of its name. Its situation is eminently striking and romantic, being built on three hills that run from E. to W., in a direction nearly parallel, and about eight miles in circuit. On the middle ridge, which is narrow and steep, stands the Old Town; the North Town is seated on an elevated plain, gently sloping on every side; and the South Town stands on a similar sloping eminence. The form of the Old Town resembles that of a turtle; the castle being the head, the High Street the ridge of the back, the narrow lanes (called closes) the shelving sides, and Holyrood House the tail. The ancient castle stands on a craggy rock, 200 feet high, with a drawbridge on the only side that is accessible. Here is shown the apartment in which was born James VI. of Scotland, afterwards James I. of England. The palace of Holyrood House forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre, surrounded by piazzas. In the north-west tower is shown the room where Queen Mary sat at supper when Rizzio was dragged from her side and murdered by Ruthven. Adjoining are the splendid ruins of an abbey, founded by David I., and converted by Charles II. into a royal chapel. The communication between the north and south parts of the city is by two noble bridges. The North Town has many new squares and streets, adorned with uniform and elegant houses; the buildings of the South Town are likewise neat and extensive; and the new College forms a very striking object. The university, founded by James VI. in 1581, is celebrated throughout the world; and its medical school, in particular, is entitled to the first rank. This city has also several valuable public libraries, literary and scientific institutions, public hospitals, dispensaries, charitable institutions, &c. On the east side of the city is Salisbury Craigs; a rock that presents a steep front, in the form of an amphitheatre, 550 feet high; being part of a higher hill, called Arthur's Seat. Two miles to the south are the remains of Craignillar Castle, the residence of James V. during his minority, and of Queen Mary after her return from France, in 1562. The Calton Hill is the site of some interesting monuments, of which that of Nelson is the most prominent: here also is the national monument, in commemoration of the victories obtained over the French in the late war; and there are several others in different parts of the town. Of the advantages of Edinburgh over most other large towns as a place of residence, or of its literary and political character, we have no

room here to speak; and as for manufactures, it has but few. Pop. 138,182.

Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian, a county of Scotland, 29 miles in length, and from 12 to 20 in breadth, divided into 31 parishes. The soil is fertile, and produces corn of all sorts, with plenty of grass; also, coal, iron, limestone, and black marble. The principal rivers are the Esk, Leith, Almond, and Gala. Total pop. 225,454.

Egham, a par. and village in England, co. Surrey. Between the village and the Thames is the meadow called Runnymede, the scene of the conference between King John and the "bold barons" of England.

Egina, or Engio, (an. *Agina*), an island of Greece, famous in antiquity for its naval power, wealth, and population, but now reduced to a low ebb. Lon. 23.59 E., lat. 37.45 N.

Eglisau, a town and castle of Switzerland.

Egra, or Eger, a fortified town of Bohemia, famous for mineral waters. Lon. 12.27 E., lat. 50.5 N.

Egremont, a town in Cumberland.

Egypt, a country of Africa, 500 miles in length, and 250 where broadest. This country, so famous in history for its fertility, has not the extent of cultivation it had in ancient times; for many lakes and canals, with the lands they watered, are now become deserts, the sands of which annually accumulate. Though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has always been extremely populous. The inhabitants are composed of three different races of people: the Turks, lately the despotic masters of the country; the Arabs, who were conquered by the Turks; and the Copts, who are descended from the first Egyptians that became Christians. The complexion of the Egyptians is of a dusky brown; the richer sort spend nearly all their time in drinking coffee, smoking tobacco, and sleeping; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. The Copts are an ingenious people, and skillful in business.—From March to November, the heat, to an European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The south winds, which occur at intervals from February till the end of May, are called by the natives poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the deserts: they are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence. The sands are so subtle, that they penetrate even into closets, chests, and cabinets. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by night dews, and the annual inundation of the Nile. When the water of the river retires, all the ground is covered with mud; then the corn is harrowed into it, and in the following March there is usually a plentiful harvest. But some lands are never fallow, and yield three harvests annually; particularly in Lower Egypt, where sowing and reaping are going on incessantly, wherever the water of the river can be obtained. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruit, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains are produced in great plenty. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, beeves,

horses, asses, crocodiles, &c.; eagles, hawks, pelicans, and water-fowls of all kinds. This country carried on a considerable trade in East-India commodities, until the Portuguese found the way round the Cape of Good Hope. The merchants of Europe, however, visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise. The pyramids of Egypt, formerly accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, are all built on rocky and sandy plains: the largest, which is near Gizeh, is 461 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 32 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet; it occupies 11 acres of ground, and is constructed of such stupendous blocks of stone, that a more marvellous result of human labour has not been found on the earth. Here are also caverns, containing mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins ranged in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years. Egypt, though so recently a mere province of Turkey, is now an independent state belonging to the Pacha; and too much praise can scarcely be bestowed upon Mehemet Ali for the beneficial use he has made of that power which, partly by his bravery, and partly by his talent for intrigue, he has obtained. Through his means the manners as well as the arts and sciences of Europe are fast gaining ground in Egypt over the ruder customs of Asia; and an infidel, or unbeliever in the doctrines of Mohammed, is no longer looked upon with contempt or aversion.

Ehingen, a town of Suabia, on the Danube.

Ehrenbreitstein, a strong fortress and town of Rhenish Prussia, which during the late war suffered dreadfully from several severe sieges by the French.

Ehrenfels, a fortress in Neuburg, Bavaria.

Eichfeld, a province of the Prussian States, producing flax and tobacco.

Eichstadt, a town of Bavaria. Pop. 7500.

Eigg, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides.

Einbeck, a fortified town of Hanover; formerly celebrated for its beer all over Europe. Lon. 10.2 W., lat. 51.45 N. P. 5400.

Eimeo, or Movea, one of the Society Isles in the Pacific Ocean, west of Otaheite. Lon. 150.0 W., lat. 17.30 S.

Eisenach, a town of Central Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, with a celebrated college. Lon. 10.30 E., lat. 50.59 N. Pop. 9325.

Eisauartz, or Eisenitz, a town in Stiria, Germany; famous for its iron mines.

Eisenstadt, a town of Hungary, with a magnificent palace and gardens belonging to Prince Esterhazy.

Eisleben, a town of the Prussian States, prov. Saxony; the native place of Martin Luther, and also of his death. Pop. 7523.

Ekatrinadara, the capital of the Tcher-nomorskie, or Cossacks of the Black Sea.

Ekatrineburg, a fortified town of Russia, gov. of Perm. It was founded by Peter the Great, in 1723, and is the cap. of the richest mining district in the empire. Pop. 10,695.

Ekatrinostaf, a city of European Russia, on the Dnieper, cap. of a gov. of the same name. Lon. 34.55 E., lat. 48.27 N. Pop. 9000.

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany. It contains mines

of excellent iron, and quarries of marble; and the valleys yield various sorts of fruit. In 1814, on the abdication of Buonaparte, it was made a principality, and his place of exile. There are two towns — Porto Ferrajo on the N., and Porto Lungone on the E. coast. Pop. 3000.

Elbe, a river of Germany, which rises in the Giant Mountains between Bohemia and Silesia, and enters the German Ocean at Cuxhaven; its total length being about 720 miles. It contains several islands, all fertile, and many of them inhabited. The Elbe is a river of the highest importance, being the channel by which the countries of NW. and Central Germany export their surplus products, and receive those they import from abroad; and by the treaty of 1815 it was provided that its navigation should be free throughout its whole course.

Elberfeld, a town of Rhenish Prussia, contiguous to another town, called *Barmen*. Their principal manufactures are silk, with linen and cotton fabrics, velvet, lace, ribands, &c. They have also excellent calico-printing establishments, and in dyeing lasting and brilliant colours we are unable to rival them. Lon. 6.32 E., lat. 51.15 N. Pop. 55,745.

Elbeuf, a town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure. It has been long celebrated for its woollen manufactures, and is at present the seat of that branch of industry in France. Pop. 13,076.

Elbing, a strong town of West Prussia. Lon. 19.30 E., lat. 54.18 N. Pop. 18,725.

Elborus, the highest of the Caucasian Mountains, said to be 17,785 feet above the sea.

Elburg, a town of Holland.

Elche, a town in Valencia, Spain. From its being everywhere surrounded by plantations of palms, it might, says a modern traveller, be with propriety called the City of Dates. Pop. 22,828.

Elchingen, a small village of Bavaria, from which the title of Duke of Elchingen was given to Marshal Ney by the French emperor, for his victory over the Austrians, Oct. 14, 1805.

Elephanta, a small island on the west coast of Hindostan, five miles east from Bombay. This island contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. A colossal stone elephant, now much decayed, appears on the landing-place, near the foot of a hill. From this an easy slope leads to a cave, excavated out of a rock, 80 feet long and 40 broad, the roof supported by rows of pillars 18 feet high. The sides are formed into compartments, which contain a great variety of carved figures relative to the Hindoo mythology; but the end of the cave is the most remarkable: it includes, with many subordinate figures, a gigantic Trimurti, or three-formed god: Brahma, the creator, in front; Vishnu, the preserver, on one side; and Siva, the destroyer, on the other. This island is also celebrated for some remarkable cave temples.

Elephantina, a small island in the Nile, remarkable for the noble ruins with which it is covered, and also for its quarries of granite. It is inhabited by Nubians.

Eleusis, a town of European Turkey, formerly a large city, renowned for a great temple of Ceres.

Eleuths, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the north-west of Chinese Tartary.

Elfsborg, a town in West Gothland, Sweden.

Elfsdal, a town in Dalecarlia, Sweden; noted for curious quarries of porphyry.

Elgin, or *Moray*, a county of Scotland, 40 miles long and 20 broad, divided into 18 parishes. The south quarter is mountainous, and occupied by forests; but the other parts are rich, and produce wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The chief rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. Total pop. 35,012.

—*Elgin*, a borough, is the capital of this county. Pop. 5064.

Elias, *Mount St.*, a remarkably high mountain on the north-west coast of North America. Lon. 140.39 W., lat. 60.22 N.

Elizabeth Islands, about sixteen in number, near the coast of Massachusetts. Lon. 70.38 W., lat. 41.34 N.

Elizabethgrad, a town in Cherson, Russia.

Elizabethtown, a town of New Jersey; another in North Carolina; and another in Maryland, U. S.

Ellesmere, a market-town in Shropshire; with a considerable trade in malt.

Elton, a town in Aberdeenshire, which has a valuable salmon fishery.

Elma, a town in Archangel, Russia. Lon. 52.35 E., lat. 65.20 N.

Elmino, a town on the Gold Coast of Guinea, in which are plantations of cotton and coffee.

Elmo Fort, St., a fortress in Eastern Pyrenees, France.

Elora, a village of Hindostan, prov. Aungmyabab, celebrated for some stupendous Brahmical temples, excavated in the solid rock, which surpass all other works of the kind in India.

Elphin, a town in Roscommon county, Ireland; in which the celebrated Oliver Goldsmith was born.

Elsinore, or *Elsinur*, a fortified town in Zealand, Denmark, on the Sound. Immediately adjacent to the town on the NE., is the castle of Cronborg, which, while it is a strong and substantial fortress, is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe, and at the same time extremely light and graceful. Lon. 12.35 E., lat. 56.0 N. Pop. 7280.

Elster, the name of two rivers of Germany; one of which falls into the Saale, near Leipsic, and the other into the Elbe, a little above Wittenburg.

Eltham, a town in Kent, remarkable for the remains of an ancient royal palace.

Elvas, a strong frontier city of Portugal. During the Peninsular war Elvas was a place of great importance. It has bomb-proof barracks for 8000 men, and furnished the artillery and stores for the siege of Badajos. Lon. 6.56 W., lat. 38.40 N. P. 16,460.

Ely, a city of Cambridgeshire, on the Ouse, in a fen district called the Isle of Ely. It has a fine cathedral; and is the only city in England not represented in Parliament. Lon. 0.9 E., lat. 52.24 N. Pop. 6825.

—A town in Fifeshire, with a good harbour.

Embrun, a city of France, in the department of Upper Alps.

Embsen, a strong sea-port town of Hanover. It has some manufactures, but its general trade has of late declined. Lon. 7.8 E., lat. 53.20 N. Pop. 12,000.

Emony, or *Hiamen*, an island of China; in which is a most magnificent pagoda. Lon. 116.27 E., lat. 21.3 W.

Ems, a river of Westphalia.—A town in Tyrol, Germany.

Endeavour Strait, or *Torres Strait*, a channel which separates New Guinea from Terra Australis.

Endian, a town in Farsistan, Persia. Lon. 50.4 E., lat. 30.18 N.

Enfield, a small town in Middlesex; once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779.—A town of Connecticut.

Engadine, or *Inthai*, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, extending 50 miles along the banks of the river Inn.

Engelholm, a sea-port in Schonen, Sweden. Lon. 12.57 E., lat. 56.22 N.

Engers, a town of Westphalia, near the Rhine.

Enghien, a town of Belgium, in Hainault.

Engia, [See *Egina*].

England, the southern part of the island of Great Britain. Its ancient name was *Albion*, which, in process of time, gave way to that of *Britain*, by which it was known to *Julius Caesar*, and continued till the year 829, when it received the name of *England*, and *Egbert* was crowned the first king. It is of a triangular form; and, from the South Foreland, in *Kent*, which may be termed the east point of the triangle, to *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, which is the north, its length is 345 miles; from that point to the *Laud's End*, in *Cornwall*, which is the west, it is 425; and the breadth thence to the *South Foreland* is 340. It contains 50,387 square miles, or 32,247,680 acres, exclusive of *Wales*; and it affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe. In some parts plains clothed in the richest verdure, watered by copious streams, and pasturing innumerable cattle, extend as far as the eye can reach; in others are seen gently rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with woods, or interspersed with flowery landscapes; while other tracts furnish prospects of a more romantic and impressive kind. Towards the north it is hilly and somewhat rugged; the east coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy; and a range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of *Scotland* to the very heart of *England*, forming a natural division between the east and west sides of the kingdom. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive, and are chiefly in the north-west counties; but there are a number of rivers, the most considerable of which are, the *Thames*, *Severn*, *Humber*, *Mersey*, *Medway*, *Trent*, *Ouse*, *Tyne*, *Tees*, *Eden*, *Avon*, and *Dec*. Among the peculiarly distinguishing features of *England* must be reckoned the number and magnificence of the seats of the nobility and gentry; some venerable with ancient grandeur, others displaying all the taste of modern art combined with every capability for luxurious enjoyment; nor is the sylvan scenery deficient in the substantial requisites for the advancement of agricultural opulence, or the maintenance of rural hospitality. An admirable system of tillage, well furnished farm-houses, and comfortable cottages every where meet the eye, and evince that taste for neatness and rural beauty which is so characteristic of their several

occupants. The size, wealth, and splendour of many of the cities, the extensive manufactures, and the indomitable industry of every class of artisans and traders, must also excite the admiration of all who compare *England* with the rest of *Europe*. With respect to climate, *England* is situate in the north part of the temperate zone; so that it enjoys but a moderate share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chilliness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes; and is more favourable to the growth than to the ripening of the products of the earth: but the humidity and mildness of the climate maintain the fields in a constant state of verdure; being seldom covered with snow in winter, or blighted by long-continued frosts, and as rarely withered and parched by the droughts of summer. It is true that the most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, have been imported from foreign countries. The horse has been trained up for all the various purposes of strength and swiftness; the horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and justness of shape; the different races of sheep are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, or plenty and fineness of wool; the deer of its parks are superior in beauty of skin and delicacy of flesh, to those of most countries; and even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity, rarely to be met with elsewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than in the animal: nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which its woods could boast. To its unbounded commerce with other countries, and to the efforts of culture, *England* is indebted for corn, esculent roots, and plants, and all its garden fruits. The rivers and seas of *England* are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people. The manufactures and commerce of this country are vast, various, and extensive; in the woollen, linen, cotton, and hardware branches, in particular, it has long maintained a pre-eminence; and, though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be so termed, of home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to a very great degree of perfection. The civil division of the country is into six circuits, and 40 counties, and the counties are subdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and parishes. In each of the circuits, for the most part, two of the judges administer justice twice a year. Two counties, *Middlesex* and *Chester*, are not included in any circuit. The ecclesiastical division of *England* is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*; and every prelate of the different sees, that of *Sodor* and *Man* excepted, has a seat in the *House of Lords*. [See *Wales*].

England, New, a county of *North America*; the most populous part of the *United States*, the inhabitants of which are mostly descended from the natives of *England*.

Enkhnyzen, a sea-port town of *New Holland*. Pop. 7000.

Ennerdale Water, a lake in Cumberland, seven miles east of Whitehaven.

Ennis, a borough in Ireland, capital of Clare county, situate on the Fergus.

Enniscolthy, a bor. in Wexford county, Ireland; with a strong castle, and a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth.

Enniskillen, a borough, the capital of Fermanagh county, Ireland.

Enns, or *Ens*, a town of Upper Austria.

Enos, a town of European Turkey. Lon. 26.15 E., lat. 40.46 N. Pop. 7000.

Ensciddin, a town in the cant. of Schweltz, Switzerland, with a rich abbey.

Entre Douro e Minho, a province of Portugal, on the sea-coast between the rivers Douro and Minho.

Entre Rios, a province of the United States of La Plata, between the Paraná and Uruguay.

Entzerstorf, a town of Austria, with a castle surrounded by walls and ditches.

Eperies, a town of Hungary; celebrated for its opal mines, and numerous mineral springs.

Epernay, a town of France, dep. Marne; distinguished as the principal entrepôt for the wines of Champagne. Pop. 7000.

Ephesus, a village of Asiatic Turkey; anciently one of the most splendid cities in Asia Minor. The present inhabitants are Greek peasants, in great wretchedness.

Epidaurus, a village of Modern Greece, in the Morca; formerly a city, famous for the precinct of Esculapius.

Epinal, a town of France, capital of the dep. Vosges. Lon. 6.27 E., lat. 48.10 N. Pop. 8750.

Epirus, a large country to the north-west of Greece; extending along the shores of the Adriatic.

Epping, a market-town in Essex, at the north end of a forest of the same name; noted for excellent butter.

Epsom, a town in Surrey; celebrated for its mineral waters and salts. On its neighbouring downs are annual horse-races, which are in high repute, and attract an immense concourse of visitors from the metropolis and surrounding districts.

Epworth, a town in Lincolnshire; the birth-place of the noted John Wesley.

Erekli, a sea-port in Natolia, Asiatic Turkey; the ancient Hieraclea. Lon. 31.19 E., lat. 41.17 N.

Erzurum, a fortified town in the Prussian dom., prov. Saxony, formerly a free imperial city. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, silk, and leather, and the business of shoemaking is carried on there to a considerable extent. It was in the possession of the French from 1807 to 1813, and is memorable for an interview which took place between the emperors Alexander and Napoleon in 1806. Lon. 11.2 E., lat. 50.58 N. Pop. 24,308.

Eribal, *Loch*, an arm of the sea on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels.

Ericht, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, lying in the counties of Inverness and Perth.

Erie (Lake), one of the five great lakes of North America, between Canada and the United States. Its length is 265 m., breadth varying from 10 to 60 in the centre. The islands and banks towards the west are infested with rattle-snakes; but on other parts

of the coast are fine meadows, and woods abounding with game.—*Erie*, a town in Pennsylvania, on Lake Erie. Lon. 80.2 W., lat. 42.6 N.—*Erie (Fort)*, a strong fortification of Upper Canada, at the N.E. end of Lake Erie. Lon. 78.59 W., lat. 42.54 N.

Eriskay, a small island of the Hebrides of Scotland; noted for being the first place upon which Charles Stuart landed, in his attempt to obtain the British crown.

Erith, a village in Kent on the Thames, where the East-India ships, in their passage up the river, frequently discharge a part of their cargoes.

Erivan, or *Irwan*, a town of Asiatic Russia, being the capital of Russian Armenia. Lon. 45.12 E., lat. 40.9 N. Pop. 11,281.

Erbingen, a town of Bavaria, circ. Central Franconia, on the Regnitz. Pop. 8500.

Erlan, a fortified town of Hungary, on a river of the same name. The culture of the vine and tobacco, with manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, leather, &c. employ most of the inhabitants, and form their principal merchandise. Pop. 18,247.

Erne, a river of Scotland, which issues from the east end of a lake of the same name in Perthshire, and joins the Tay below Abernethy.—A river of Ireland, issuing from a small lake on the north of the county of Longford, and flowing into Donegal Bay.

Errol, a town in Perthshire; in which is a linen manufacture.

Erromango, one of the new Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, 70 miles in circuit. Lon. 169.19 E., lat. 18.47 S.

Erzerum, or *Arzroum*, the capital of Turkish Armenia; it is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers, and has a castle. A great trade is carried on in furs, Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. Lon. 41.46 E., 39.57 N.

Erzgebirge, a chain of mountains in Germany, which runs between Saxony and Bohemia, uniting with the Riesenberg, on the borders of Silesia. These mountains are rich in silver, iron, copper, tin, lead, cobalt, bismuth, and arsenic.

Escatona, a town in Old Castile, and another in New Castile, Spain.

Escorial, a village in New Castile; famous for a noble structure founded by Philip II., in memory of the victory gained over the French in 1557. This magnificent edifice is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and built in the shape of a gridiron, on which culinary instrument the saint is said to have been broiled alive. The interior is composed of the most costly materials; marbles, jaspers, and porphyries, gold, silver, and precious stones.

Esk, a river rising in the N.E. part of Dumfriesshire.—A river in Edinburghshire, formed by two branches, called N. and S. Esk, which have their sources on the borders of Peebleshire. The two streams almost encircle Dalkeith, and unite a little below the town. This river flows by Inveresk, and enters the Frith of Forth at Musselburg.

Eski-Sagra, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia. Pop. about 20,000.

Esmeraldas, a sea-port of Quito, with a good inland trade. Lon. 79.26 W., lat. 0.53 N.

Esneh, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile. It is a place of considerable commerce, and contains a temple of colossal dimensions. Lon. 32.29 E., lat. 25.17 N.

Esposenda, a sea-port of Portugal. Lon. 8.21 W., lat. 41.32 N.

Esquimaux, a people of North America, chiefly inhabiting the coast of Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and have an antipathy to a residence near European settlements. They differ from the other native Americans, in being the only tribe that eat their food in a raw state. They are of a diminutive stature, generally lusty, and of a brown colour. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing; and they keep a number of large and fierce dogs, which drag their sledges in winter. The Esquimaux are savage, covetous, faithless, and ever disposed to mischief; and on this account little commerce is carried on with them.

Esquimaux Bay, situate on the south-east coast of Labrador, and in the north part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 57.50 W., lat. 51.30 N.

Essek, or *Esseg*, a trading town of Slavonia, with a strong fortress, on the Drave. Its chief commercial importance is derived from its large fairs for horses, cattle, hides, &c. Lon. 18.42 E., lat. 45.34 N. Pop. 11,977.

Essen, a town of the Prussian States.

Essens, a town in E. Friesland, Hanover.

Essex, a county of England, 54 miles in length and 48 broad; containing 980,480 acres, divided into 20 hundreds and 406 parishes, and having 27 market-towns. The south-west part of this county is occupied principally by the two forests of Epping and Hainault; the north-west is famous for the growth of saffron, and a kind of triple crop of coriander, carraway, and teazle, which are all sown together, but come to maturity at different periods; and the middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. Besides vast quantities of corn of all kinds, a great number of calves are sent to the London market; also, wild fowls and oysters. The chief manufactures are baize and stuffs; and the principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Rodding. Total pop. 344,979.

Esting, a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube. This and the contiguous village of Aspern were the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the French under Napoleon, and the Austrians commanded by the Archduke Charles (May 21st and 22d, 1809).

Esslingen, a town of Wirtemberg, which previous to 1803 ranked as one of the free cities of the German empire. Pop. 6500.

Estikar, a town of Persia; near which are the magnificent ruins of Persepolis. Lon. 53.40 E., lat. 30.5 N.

Estampes, a town of France, dep. Seine et Oise. It has leather and woollen manufactures, and a large trade in corn. Pop. 7400.

Este, a well-built town of Austrian Italy, deleg. Padua; chiefly known as having given its name to the illustrious family of Este, allied with the Guelphs, a branch of which now fills the British throne. Pop. 6300.

Estella, a city of Spain, on the Ega, prov. Navarre. It is pleasantly situated in a valley surrounded by hills clothed with vines and olives, and has some woollen manufactures and brandy distilleries. Pop. 6000.

Estepa, a town in Andalusia, Spain, with an ancient castle on a mountain. Pop. 10,270.

Estepona, a sea-port town of Spain, prov. Granada, on the Mediterranean; with a good coasting trade. Pop. 9000.

Esterhazy, a village of Lower Hungary, celebrated for a magnificent palace belonging to Prince Esterhazy, whose estates are said to equal the kingdom of Wirtemberg in size.

Esthonia, or *Revel*, a gov. of Russia, in Europe, on the Baltic. Corn, cattle, and timber are its chief products, and the distillation of spirits is common in every part of the country. Pop. 230,000.

Esthwaite Water, a lake in Lancashire.

Estremadura, a large province of Spain, abounding with corn, wine, and fruit. Cattle and fine wool are the chief articles of trade; and great herds of black swine are fed on the hills, which are covered with oaks.—The name, also, of a province of Portugal, which produces abundance of wine, oil, honey, and oranges.

Estrella, a chain of mountains in the province of Beira, Portugal.

Estremer, a strong town in Alentejo, Portugal. Lon. 7.23 W., lat. 38.47 N. Pop. 5270.

Ethiopia, a name by which a vast region of Africa was distinguished by ancient geographers.

Etioune, St., a town in France, dep. Loire; noted for the manufacture of arms, hardware, and cutlery; also for various fabrics, of which silk ribands are the principal. Pop. 41,534.

Etive, Loch, a navigable inlet of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland.

Etna, a volcano of Sicily, and the most celebrated mountain in Europe. It is 63 m. in circuit at the base, and 10,954 feet in height. The Sicilians divide it into three regions: the lower contains vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures, with many towns, villages, and convents; the second is covered with forests of oak, chestnut, ash, fir, and pine, and an infinite number of aromatic plants; the third and most elevated is entirely destitute of vegetation, and continually covered with ice and snow, except here and there a thick layer of black ashes. From the great crater at the top issues a sulphureous smoke; but eruptions hence are very rare, as the lava generally breaks out on some side before it rises to that height.

Eton, a town in Buckinghamshire, on the Thames; famous for a school, and a college founded by Henry VI. The course of instruction at Eton is almost wholly classical, mathematics forming but a very small part of school discipline; but many of our most distinguished scholars and statesmen have been indebted to this foundation for their great acquirements.

Ettrick, a river of Scotland, which rises in the south part of Selkirkshire, flows north-east, through pastoral scenes, rendered familiar by poetical description, to Selkirk, and at a mile below that town enters the Tweed.

Eu, a town of France, dep. Seine Inferieure, with a castle. In its neighbourhood, in a noble park, surrounded by gardens, is a royal chateau belonging to Louis Philippe, which has acquired additional celebrity from being the place where he entertained Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, when Her Ma-

justly visited the royal family of France in 1843.

Eupatoria, or *Kosloff*, a sea-port town of Russia in Europe, W. coast of the Crimea. Lon. 33.9 E., lat. 45.9 N. Pop. 8000.

Enpen, a town of Rhenish Prussia. Pop. 11,678.

Euphrates, the principal river of Turkey in Asia, which has its rise in Armenia, from two sources, called the East and West Phrat. It first divides Armenia and Darbek from Roum and Syria; then forms the N.E. boundary of the great desert of Arabia; after which it runs through Irak Arabia, and receives the Tigris at Corna, on the confines of the Persian province of Kustistan; it then flows by Bassora, and, 35 m. below, enters the Gulf of Persia. Like the Nile, the waters of the Euphrates and Tigris fertilise the adjacent lands; and for a long course run parallel to each other before they form a junction.

Eure, a dep. of France, including the SE. part of the old province of Normandy.

Eure-et-Loire, a dep. of France, which includes the old prov. of Beauce. This dep. is so fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris. The mining, smelting, and manufacturing establishments of this dep. rank amongst the most important in France.

Europe, one of the five grand divisions of the world, but, with the exception of Australia, by far the smallest; its extent from Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Cana being 3400 miles; and from Cape Matapan, in the Morea, to the North Cape in Lapland, about 2400. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent; and it is also much better cultivated than either Asia or Africa. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With respect to their skill and improvements in arts, sciences, trade, navigation, and war, there can be no comparison between them and the rest of the world; but the advanced civilization and superior influence of Europe is doubtless owing in no small degree to the superior capacity of her inhabitants, their ardour for enterprise, their invention, perseverance, and emulation. Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Prussia, Poland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Bavaria, Switzerland, and part of Russia and Turkey; also, Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, and other considerable islands in the Mediterranean and other seas. The languages are the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are dialects of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, derived from the old Teutonic; the Slavonian, which prevails, mixed with others, in Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, Biscay in Spain, and Lapland; the modern Greek; and several others. The chief rivers and lakes will be found under the heads of the different countries; and the principal mountains are the Alps, Appennines, and Pyrenees. The prevailing religion is the Christian, divided into

the Greek, Romish, and Protestant churches; Mohammedanism is the established faith of the Turks; and there are Jews in every country.

Eustatus, *St.*, one of the least of the Caribbee Islands, yet, for its size, it is the most valuable of them all. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar loaf, of which the top is hollow; tobacco is cultivated on its sides to the very summit; and hogs, kids, rabbits, and all kinds of poultry are produced in great abundance. Lon. 67.40 W., lat. 17.30 N.

Evesham, a town in Worcestershire; in which is a manufacture of stockings, but the principal employment of the inhabitants is gardening. It is a place of great antiquity, and contained a mitred abbey, but the only remains of it which at present exist is a handsome tower, now used as a belfry. Pop. 4245.

Evora, a fortified city of Portugal, capital of Alentejo. Part of a temple of Diana, of which there are seven entire pillars standing, is now converted into butchers' shambles; and the famous aqueduct built by Sertorius still conveys a noble stream of water to the city. Lon. 7.40 W., lat. 38.28 N.

Everux, a town of France, dep. Eure, of which it is the capital. Lon. 1.9 E., lat. 48.55 N. Pop. 7852.

Exwell, a market-town in Surrey.

Ex, a river which rises in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and, leaving that co., runs through Devonshire, by Tiverton, Exeter, and Topsham, whence it forms an estuary to the English Channel, at Exmouth.

Exeter, a city, co. of itself, sea-port, and cap. of Devonshire; formerly the seat of the West-Saxon kings, who resided in the castle, called Rougemont, from the colour of the hill on which it is built. It has a large manufacture of serges, and an extensive foreign and domestic commerce. Lon. 3.34 W., lat. 50.44 N. Pop. 31,312.—A town of New Hampshire, and another in N. Carolina, U. S.

Exilles, a strong town of Piedmont.

Exmoor, a forest in the north-west corner of Somersetshire, extending thence into Devonshire. It is a black sterile region.

Exmouth, a village in Devonshire; much visited for the benefit of sea-bathing.

Eyder, a river and canal that separates Germany from Denmark.

Eye, a borough of Suffolk; in which are the ruins of a castle and a Benedictine abbey. Pop. 2493.—A river of Scotland, which rises in the NW. part of Berwickshire, and enters the ocean at Eyemouth.

Eyemonth, a town in Berwickshire; which has a harbour, and a trade in corn and kelp.

Eylau (Dutch), or *Deutsch Preussen*, a town in the prov. of West Preussen, Prussia.

Eylau (Prussian), or *Preussen Eylau*, a town in the prov. of Ost Preussen; famous for a bloody battle fought there in 1807 between the French and Russians, which terminated in favour of the former.

Eynapoor, a town in Bejapoor, Hindostan.

Eyndhoven, a town of Brabant, Holland.

FABRIANO, a city of the Papal States, Italy, celebrated for its manufacture of paper and parchment. Pop. 8500.

Fanzena, a fortified town of the Papal States, Italy, deleg. Ravenna. Pop. 18,500.

Fohln, a town of Sweden, capital of Da-

lecarlia; in which is a large and rich copper-mine, deemed the oldest in Sweden, and the most surprising artificial excavation in the world; also, an immense apparatus for the manufacture of copperas, or green vitriol. Lon. 15.50 W., lat. 60.40 N.

Fairfield, a village in Lancashire, near Manchester.—A town in Connecticut.

Fairford, a market-town in Gloucestershire, near the Coln.

Fair Head, the north-east point of Ireland, in Antrim county. It is a vast promontory, 500 feet above the sea, presenting to view a mass of rude columnar stones, many of them exceeding 200 feet in length.

Fair Isle, an island in the Northern Ocean, between the Shetland and Orkneys. It affords excellent pasturage for sheep.

Faisans, a small island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain.

Fakenham, a market-town in Norfolk, on the Yare.

Falaba, a populous town of Guinea.

Falaise, a town of France, in Calvados, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in the kingdom. It was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Normandy, and William I. of England was born here. Pop. 9396.

Fale, a river of Cornwall, which flows by Grampond and Tregony to Falmouth, where it forms a fine haven in the English Channel.

Falkenberg, a town in Halland, Sweden.—A town in the New Mark, Brandenburg, with a castle.—Another in Silesia.

Falkirk, a town in Stirlingshire; famous for its great trysts, or cattle fairs, held four times a year.

Falkland, a corporate town in Fifeshire.

Falkland Islands, two large islands, surrounded by 88 smaller, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, to the east of the Strait of Magellan.

Falmouth, a sea-port, and the largest town in Cornwall, on the Fale. It has a noble harbour, and its entrance is defended by the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis. Falmouth is a place of great traffic, and for many years the station of the packets to the south of Europe and America. Lon. 5.2 W., lat. 50.8 N. Pop. 4,844.—A sea-port of Massachusetts, burned by the British in 1775, for refusing to supply them with provisions. Lon. 70.35 W., lat. 4.33 N.—A town in Stafford county, Virginia.—A town of Jamaica.—Another, in the Island of Antigua. Lon. 62.0 W., lat. 16.55 N.

False Bay, between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape False. Lon. 18.33 E., lat. 34.10 S.

False Cape, a promontory to the east of that of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18.44 E., lat. 34.16 S.

Falster, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic; producing abundance of corn and fruit. Pop. 19,490.

Falsterborn, a town in Schonen, Sweden; chiefly known for a lighthouse and its herring fishery. Lon. 12.48 E., lat. 55.22 N.

Famagusta, a sea-port town of Cyprus. Though the town is now poor and in ruins, yet during the Venetian régime, it was one of the richest, most populous, and commercial towns in the Levant. Lon. 33.59 E., lat. 35.7 N.

Fantees, the most powerful nation of the Gold Coast of Africa, originally subject to the Ashantees. Both sexes are remarkably cleanly, and go about nearly naked.

Fareham, a town in Hampshire; which has a considerable trade in coal, corn, sack- ing, and ropes. Pop. 6168.

Farewell Cape, the most southerly point of Greenland, and the eastern point of the entrance of Davis Strait. Lon. 42.57 W., lat. 59.42 N.—A promontory of the Island of New Zealand. Lon. 172.41 E., lat. 40.37 S.

Faringdon, Great, a town in Berkshire. Pop. 3268.

Farnham, a town in Surrey, on the Wye; it has a castle, on an eminence, belonging to the Bishop of Winchester, and a royal military college. Farnham is celebrated for its plantation of hops, and has a great trade in corn, particularly oats. Pop. 6615.

Faro, or *Perce Islands*, a group of 22 islands belonging to Denmark, in the Northern Ocean. The chief wealth of the inhabitants is in their flocks of sheep; but their principal exports are hose, fish, train oil, feathers, skins, and butter.

Faro, a populous and fertile island of Sweden, near that of Gothland. Lon. 19.7 E., lat. 37.50 N.—A port in Algarve, Portugal, with a castle. Its chief exports are dried fruits and anchovies. Lon. 12.31 E., lat. 37.0 N. Pop. 8440.

Faro of Messina, the strait between Italy and Sicily; remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every six hours, though but seven miles over.

Fars, or *Farsistan*, a province of Persia, formerly the kingdom of Persia Proper. It is very fertile in the centre; mountainous on the north, where are a great number of wild swine; and so sandy on the south, as to produce little else than palm-trees.

Fatsa, a town in Roum, Asiatic Turkey.

Faucigny, a district of the canton of Geneva, formerly a part of the duchy of Savoy.

Favognana, an island on the west side of Sicily; in which several hundred convicts are always kept. There is also a strong castle, in which state prisoners are confined. Lon. 12.25 E., lat. 38.16 N.

Fayal, one of the Azores, east of Pico.

Fayette, the name of several towns and counties in the United States of North America; as is also *Fayetteville*; given in honour of the Marquis de La Fayette, who, as a French volunteer, fought in the cause of American independence, and was of essential service to Washington and his compatriots. [See a sketch of his life in the "Biographical Treasury."]

Fayoum, a province of Egypt, with a capital of the same name, of great trade.

Fe, St., a town in Granada, Spain.—A city of Buenos Ayres, abounding in silk, corn, wine, fruit, game, and cattle. Lon. 61.10 W., lat. 31.35 S.—The capital of New Mexico, with manufactures of leather, cotton, coarse woollen cloths, blankets, tobacco, pottery, and copper vessels. Lon. 104.53 W., lat. 36.12 N.

Fear, Cape, in North Carolina; where there is a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying-pan. Lon. 78.10 W., lat. 33.51 N.

Fecamp, a sea-port town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure. It has some manufactures, sugar refineries, tanneries, and building docks; and is an entrepôt for colonial produce. "The air of this town is celebrated for its purity, its men for their healthy ap-

THOUGH A GOOD LIFE MAY NOT SILENCE CALUMNY, IT WILL DISARM IT.

ABSENCE COOLS MODERATE PASSIONS, AND INFLAMES VIOLENT ONES.

pearance, and its women for their beauty." Lon. 0.23 E., lat. 49.45 N. Pop. 8350.

Fejees, or *Fejee Islands*, a cluster of reefs and islands in the South Pacific Ocean, lying 120 leagues north-west of the Friendly Islands. The principal one is called Fejee; and, together with the other large ones, appears to be fertile, and variegated with hills and valleys. They seem to be under the government of different chiefs, being frequently at war with each other. The natives are a distinct race from those of the Friendly Islands; they speak a different language, their stature is superior, their complexion darker, and their hair approaches to wool.

Felgyhaza, a town of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss. Pop. 15,000.

Felicudi, one of the Lipari Islands in the Mediterranean. It is composed of a group of hills, and has a cavern, called the Grotto of the Sea Ox; in which is a kind of apartment 200 feet long, 120 broad, and 65 high.

Felipe-San (formerly *Nativa*), a town of Valencia, Spain; remarkable for the extent and magnificence of Moorish remains which are there seen. Pop. about 12,000.—A town of the republic of Venezuela, near the Gulf of Triste. Pop. 7000.

Felix, St., an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 8.6 W., lat. 2.6 S.

Feloops, a people of Western Africa, on the southern side of the Gambia. They are a wild and unsociable race, and trade in rice, bees' wax, goats, and poultry.

Feltre, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. Belluno, on a hill at the foot of the Alps. Pop. 5500.

Feltrino, a mountainous district of Italy. *Femern*, a low and fertile island in Denmark; in the north-west part of which is an elevation, called the Virgins' Mount, where the sanguinary tyrant, Eric XIV., caused all the young women of the island to be assembled and massacred.

Fenestrelle, a town and fort of Piedmont. *Fere*, a town in Aisne, France; famous for its powder-mill and school of artillery.

Fermanagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length and 23 in breadth, divided into 18 parishes. The linen manufacture, and the raising of cattle and hemp, are the chief employ of the inhabitants. The county is navigable throughout by means of Lough Erne; but the uneven surface, and numerous bogs, render it difficult for travelling.

Fermo, a town of the Papal States, with a castle and a small port. It boasts of the highest antiquity, having been founded by the Sabines, before Rome existed. Lon. 13.43 E., lat. 43.10 N. Pop. 19,000.

Fermoy, a town of Ireland, co. Cork, which during the late war was a military depôt, and greatly increased in size and importance. There are extensive flour-mills, breweries, &c., and a considerable trade in flour and agricultural produce.

Fernando, St., a fortified city of Colombia, in Llanos. Lon. 68.0 W., lat. 4.20 N.—A town of Chili. Lon. 71.20 W., lat. 34.40 S.

Fernando Noronha, an island 100 leagues from the coast of Brazil, subject to Portugal. Lon. 32.33 N., lat. 3.56 S.

Fernando Po, an island in the Gulf of Guinea, on the coast of the Biafra. Here

ships replenish their wood, water, and provisions. Lon. 8.50 E., lat. 3.0 N.

Ferney, a village of France, dep. Ain, celebrated for having been long the residence of Voltaire.

Ferns, a town in Wexford, Ireland.

Feroe Islands, a cluster of 25, situate in the Northern Ocean, subject to Denmark. Seventeen are habitable, each divided from the others by rapid currents; some of them are deeply indented with secure harbours; all of them lofty, and most of them faced with tremendous precipices. They produce agate, jasper, and beautiful zeolites. Sheep are numerous, and there are some heeves, horses, and hogs; also, common fowls, and many kinds of ducks, particularly the eider. The exports are salted mutton, tallow, goose-quills, feathers, eider-down, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings.

Ferzabad, a city in Farsistan, Persia. Lon. 53.0 E., lat. 28.50 N.

Ferrara, a celebrated city of Italy, belonging to the Papal States, formerly an independent duchy, and the seat of one of the most polished of the Italian courts. It contains upwards of 20 convents, and is garrisoned by Austrian troops, conformably to the treaty of Vienna. For many years Ferrara was the residence of Ariosto, and it was also the place in which Tasso was confined: hence its celebrity. Lon. 11.36 E., lat. 44.49 N. Pop. 25,000.

Ferro, or *Hiero*, the most westward of the Canary Islands, 18 miles in circuit. Lon. 17.52 W., lat. 27.47 N.

Ferrol, a sea-port in Galicia, Spain; well fortified, and noted for its excellent harbour and docks. Lon. 8.4 W., lat. 43.28 N.

Ferrybridge, a town in the West R. of Yorkshire, with a noble bridge over the Aire. *Ferryland*, a town of Newfoundland, which has a safe and convenient harbour.

Ferryport, a vill. in Fife-shire, in which are considerable manufactures of brown linen.

Ferte-snr-Aube, a town in the dep. of Upper Marne, France.

Ferte Alaise, a town in the department of Seine et Oise, France.

Ferte Bernard, a town in Sarthe, France.

Ferte la Mison, a town in the department of Aisne, France; the birthplace of Racine.

Fetersham, or *Furtersham*, a town in Kent, on a creek of the Medway. It is a member of the port of Dover; and its chief trade is in corn, hops, wool, and oysters. There are several gunpowder-mills in the neighbourhood; and the remains of a stately abbey, built by King Stephen, who, with his queen and son, was buried in it. Pop. 4621.

Feurs, a town of Loire, France.

Fez, a city of Morocco, formerly the capital of the independent kingdom of the same name, now of the province. It consists of two parts, the old and the new city; and is situated in a beautiful valley, the sloping sides of which are covered with fields, gardens, orange-groves, and orchards. The new city contains the imperial palace, and about 100 mosques. Each street is devoted to a separate trade; and it is seldom that more than one species of goods is sold in a single shop. Morocco leather, woollen fabrics, gold and silver stuffs, gauzes, silks, sashes, jewellery, saddlery, fine carpets, arms, copper goods, &c. are manufactured

here; the trade is brisk; and twice a year caravans go from this city across the desert to Timbuctoo. Fez is considered one of the principal seats of Mohammedan learning, and schools are attached to many of the mosques. Lon. 5.1 W., lat. 34.6 N. P. 90,000.

Feza, a town in Farsistan, Persia.

Fezzan, a klogdom in the interior of Africa, having Tripoli on the north, and Cassina on the south. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, and the surface, in general, is a light sand. Yet there are abundance of wells, from which the husbandman waters the productions of his lands; among these are the date, olive, lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, maize, barley, wheat, pompions, cucumbers, onions, and garlic; but dates are the staple product, and form the principal food of the population and all domestic animals. A multitude of noxious animals infest the country; adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads swarm in the fields, gardens, and houses; the air is crowded with mosquitos; and persons of every rank are overrun with vermin. The chief occupation of the people is commerce and the conveyance of goods, the situation of Fezzan being highly favourable for it. "The arrival of the great caravans forms a sort of jubilee in the cities of Fezzan; and on reaching Mourzouk, they find the sovereign seated in a chair of state, outside the city, to receive them." The heat of the climate in summer is intense; and in winter a penetrating north wind prevails, which drives to the fire even the natives of a northern country. Tempests of wind are frequent, which whirl up the sand and dust, so as to give a yellow tinge to the atmosphere. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion; they are tall and well-shaped, but weakly, indolent, and inactive. In religion they are rigid, but not intolerant Mohammedans, and are ardently attached to their sovereign.

Fiano, a town of Italy, on the Tiber.

Fiascone, *Monte*, a town of Italy; noted for fine muscadine wine.

Fiesole, a small but celebrated village of Tuscany (near Florence), once a considerable city. It is situated on a steep hill, commanding a fine view of the Val d'Arno.

Fifeshire, a county of Scotland, 34 miles long, and 16 in its greatest breadth, divided into 63 parishes. It has several streams, but none deserve the name of rivers except the Eden and Leven. The soil is fertile; it abounds in cattle, coal, iron, lime, and freestone, and has many flourishing manufactures.

Figbig, a town in Biledulgerid, Barbary.

Figueras, a town in Catalonia, Spain. Near it is the citadel, or castle of St. Fernando, reckoned one of the finest fortresses in Europe.

Finale, a sea-port of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. Lon. 8.10 E., lat. 44.14 N.—A town in Modena, Italy.

Findharn, a rapid river of Scotland, which disembogues in the eo. of Elgin.—A fishing village in Elginshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the above river, four miles north-west from Forres. It is the port of Forres, and the harbour has a shifting bar, which prevents ships of great burden from entering.

Finisterre, a department of France, including part of the old province of Bretagne.

Finisterre, *Cape*, the most western point of Spain. Lon. 9.17 W., lat. 42.54 N.

Finland, a country formerly belonging to Sweden, but ceded to Russia in 1809, and now forming a grand duchy of that empire; containing the provinces of Finland Proper, Vasa, East Bothnia, Tavastland, Nyland, and Savolax. The natives on the coast are either Swedes or Russians, or a mixed race with the Finns. The true Finns have little intercourse with the inhabitants of the maritime district, except in the annual journey to Abo fair; they inhabit the eastern provinces of Tavastland and Savolax, where they live in the midst of forests, by the borders of the lakes, and lead a mode of life exactly resembling that of the agricultural or settled Laplander, in houses that have a hole at the top to let out the smoke, and in one large room, which is occupied by the whole family. The forests are very extensive; bears, wolves, elks, deer, foxes, and beavers abound; and timber, deals, potash, pitch, tar, rosin, butter, skins, and fish are amongst the chief products of Finland.

Finland, *Proper*, a province in the south-west part of the above country. The soil is fertile, and it has several fine lakes and rivers. On a part of the coast is a rich pearl fishery; and the principal commerce is in corn, cattle, talc, linen, and yarn stockings.

Finmark, a province forming the north extremity of Norway, and including what is called Norwegian Lapland. The inhabitants are few, and derive their chief subsistence from fishing.

Florenzo, *St.*, a sea-port of Corsica, defended by walls and a tower.

Florenzola, a town of N. Italy, duchy of Parma.

Firozabad, a town in Agra, Hindostan.

Firozpoor, a town in Lahore, Hindostan.

Fish River, *Great*, a river in the country of the Hottentots, formed by the junction of several streams that issue from the east part of the Snow Mountains, and flowing south-east to the Indian Ocean. The lower part of its course, for above 70 miles, forms the boundary between the Cape territory and Caffraria.

Fisherrow, a town near Edinburgh.

Fishers' Island, in Long-Island Sound, Connecticut, U. S.

Fishguard, or *Fisgard*, a sea-port in Pembroke-shire, Wales; it has every convenience for ship-building, and a good trade in herrings, corn, and butter.

Fissata, a sea-port in the province of Tripoli. Lon. 12.10 E., lat. 33.50 N.

Fistetta, a fortified town of Morocco. Lon. 5.55 E., lat. 32.27 N.

Fiume, or *St. Vito*, a sea-port of the Austrian empire, with a castle. It is the chief town and seat of gov. of the district called the Hungarian "Litorale," and is the point of contact for the rich and powerful kingdom of Hungary with the Mediterranean. Lon. 14.26 E., lat. 45.18 N. Pop. 9000.

Fiumicino, a river in Romagna, Italy. This river is the ancient Rubicon, which was the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul and Italy.

Fladstrand, a sea-port of Denmark. Lon. 10.19 E., lat. 57.33 N.

Flamborough Head, a lofty promontory on the coast of Yorkshire; on the summit of which is a lighthouse. Lon. 0.19 E., lat. 54.8 N.

Flanders, a district of Belgium, fertile in grain and pasture, and very populous. The chief rivers are the Scheidt, Lys, and Dender.

Flattery, Cape, on the west coast of North America; so named by Cook, in 1778, because it promised at a distance what it did not yield on a nearer approach. Lon. 124.30 N., lat. 48.29 N.

Flavigny, a town of Cote-d'Or, France.

Fleche, La, a town of France, on the Loire, dep. Sarthe. Its chief public building is a royal military college. Pop. 5833.

Fleet, a river in Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from a small lake of the same name, and enters Wigton Bay, below Gatehouse.

Fleensburg, a sea-port of Sleswick, Denmark. There are sugar-houses and distilleries, with manufactures of cloth, cotton, paper, &c.; but it is chiefly celebrated for the tiles made in its vicinity. The exports are brandy, corn, provisions, hides, &c. Lon. 9.27 E., lat. 54.52 N. Pop. 13,950.

Flint, a borough in Flintshire, which gives name to the county. Here are the remains of a royal castle, in which Richard II. took shelter on arriving from Ireland. Pop. 3235.

Flintshire, a small county of Wales, containing 197,760 acres, divided into five hundreds and 21 parishes. A lofty range of mountains rises on the west, and forms a bold frontier. The valleys are fertile, and contain coal and freestone; the hills are generally barren on the surface, but abound in lead, calamine, and limestone. This county produces good butter, cheese, and honey; of which last the natives make a wholesome beverage, called metheglin. The chief trade is mining and smelting; and the most noted rivers are the Clwyd, Wheeler, Dee, Sexion, Elwy, and Allen.

Flir, a strong town in Catalonia, Spain.

Flodden, a village in Northumberland, near Wooler; famous for a battle fought between the English and Scots, in 1513, in which James IV. was killed, with many of his nobility, and 10,000 men.

Florence, a city of Central Italy, and the capital of Tuscany. It is divided into two unequal parts by the Arno, over which are four handsome bridges. This city contains many magnificent palaces, churches, and other public buildings; and a number of splendid libraries, academies, and museums. The church of Santa Croce, called the Pantheon of Florence, is interesting from its containing the remains and tombs of four of the greatest men of modern times,—Michael Angelo, Galileo, Machiavelli, and Alfieri; and the church of San Lorenzo contains the mausoleum of the Medici family. But the great boast of Florence is its grand gallery, consisting of two parallel corridors, each 448 feet in length, and in which are preserved the choicest and most valuable specimens of art; at the head of which is placed the matchless statue of the Venus de Medici, discovered in the 16th century, in the Villa Hadriana, near Tivoli. Many other first-rate works of the ancient sculptors are also in this collection; and the paintings comprise the most admirable spe-

cimens of all the best schools. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly silks, satins, gold and silver stuffs, and damask table-cloths; and it has a great trade in fruits and excellent wines. Among the many eminent men born here may be noticed Cimabue, the father of painting in Italy; Giotto, another celebrated painter; Dante, the father of Italian poetry; Finguera, the inventor of engraving; Petrarch; Cosmo and Lorenzo de Medici; Boccaccio; many eminent Popes, &c. Lon. 11.15 E., lat. 46.41 N. Pop. 98,600.

Florent, St., a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire.

Florentin, St., a town in Yonne, France.

Florentino, a fertile province of Tuscany.

Flores, an island in the Indian Ocean, east of that of Cumbava. Lon. 121.56 E., lat. 8.20 S.—A fertile island, one of the Azores; probably so called from the abundance of its flowering shrubs. Lon. 31.4 W., lat. 39.30 N.

Florida, a country of North America, at the south-east extremity of that continent, belonging to the United States. The sea-coast is uniformly level and marshy; but the banks of the rivers are well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country abounds with wood of almost every kind, particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, and red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas; and the whole country is valuable, in a particular manner, for its extensive ranges for cattle. The most distinguished rivers are the St. John, Apalachicola, and Perdido.

Flour, St., a town of France, capital of the department of Cantal. Lon. 3.6 E., lat. 45.2 N. Pop. 4980.

Flushing, a strong sea-port town of Holland in the island of Walcheren. The town is well built and strongly fortified, has a dock-yard and arsenal, and is the seat of an admiralty board. Lon. 3.31 E., lat. 51.26 N. Pop. 5800.—A town in Queen's county, New York.

Fochobers, a town belonging to Elginshire, Scotland; which has a valuable salmon fishery, and manufactures of calicos, &c.

Fochin, a sea-port in Natolia, Asiatic Turkey, which has a castle.

Fodi Boukoria, or **Foucaria**, a city of Guinea, capital of the Mandingo country. Lon. 9.20 N., lat. 13.19 W.

Foggia, a city of Naples, cap. of Capitanata. It has a considerable trade in corn, wool, cheese, cattle, wine, &c. Pop. 20,687.

Foir, a town of France, capital of Arriege.—An old province of France, which, with Couserans, now forms the department of Arriege.

Fo-hien, a province of China, containing nine cities of the first, and 60 of the third class. The climate is warm, and the air so pure, that no contagious diseases ever prevail. It produces musk in abundance, precious stones, quicksilver, iron, and tin; also, gold and silver, but it is forbidden to dig for these. There are some fine plains; and industry fertilizes even the mountains, which are cut into terraces, rising above each other. Its valleys are watered by springs and rivers from the mountains, which

the husbandman distributes with great skill, to refresh his rice.

Foldtear, a town of Hungary, co. Tolna. Pop. 8980.

Foligno, a town of the Papal States. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, parchment, paper, and bleached wax; the vicinity abounding with vineyards, and olive and mulberry plantations. Pop. 15,400.

Folkestone, a bor. and cinque-port town of England, co. Kent, built between two precipitous chalk cliffs. Since the S. E. Counties Railway from London to Dover has been formed, Folkestone has rapidly improved; and at present it is the most frequented port for passengers to and from Boulogne. There is a strong modern battery on the heights, and the town is defended by three Martello towers. Lon. 1.9 E., lat. 51.5 N.

Folkingham, a market-town in Lincolnsh.

Fondi, a town of S. Italy, situated on the high road between Naples and Rome. P. 5000.

Fontainebleau, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne; celebrated for its fine palace, formerly a hunting-seat of the kings of France. The château of Fontainebleau has been the scene of many historical events of great interest. Napoleon spent large sums in repairing and improving it; it was comparatively neglected by Louis XVIII. and Charles X.; but Louis Philippe has restored it to even more than its ancient grandeur.

Fontarabia, a city and sea-port of Spain, in Biscay. Lon. 1.56 W., lat. 43.23 N.

Fontello, a town in Beira, Portugal.

Fontenay, a town of France, capital of Vendée. Pop. 6389.

Fontenoy, a village of Belgium, prov. Hainault; memorable for a hard-fought and sanguinary battle, in 1745, between the allied army commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, and the French under Marshal Saxe; the latter claiming the victory.

Foota Jallo, a large country of Western Africa, situate about the sources of the Niger, the Gambia, and Rio Grande. The climate is healthy, and a large portion of the soil is fertile. The inhabitants are Foulahs; they manufacture cloth, and work metals, wood, and leather.

Fora, an island of Denmark, on the west coast of South Jutland. Lon. 8.30 E., lat. 33.48 N.

Forcheim, a strong town of Franconia, with a fine arsenal.

Fordingbridge, a town in Hampshire.

Fore, a borough in Westmeath, Ireland.

Foreland, North, a promontory of Kent; the east point of the Isle of Thanet. This cape forms three points, named Foreness, Whiteness, and Eastness; and on the latter is a light-house. Lon. 1.29 E., lat. 51.22 N.

Foreland, South, a promontory of Kent; forming the south-east point of England, on which are two light-houses. Thus and the preceding cape, bearing north and south of each other, are 13 miles distant; and between them and the Goodwin Sands, seven miles to the east, is the noted roadstead called the Downs. Lon. 1.25 E., lat. 51.12 N.

Forest Towns, four towns of Suabia, belonging to the Grand Duchy of Baden; situate on the Rhine and the confines of Switzerland.

Forez, an old province of France, which now forms the department of Loire.

Forfarshire, or *Angus*, a maritime county of Scotland, 48 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; containing about 593,900 acres, divided into 53 parishes. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pasture. Marl is found in most of the lakes, freestone abounds in many parts, and there are several limestone quarries. The principal rivers are the North and South Esk. Total pop. 170,400.—*Forfar*, a borough, is the capital of this county; in which are manufactures of coarse linens and a particular kind of shoes called "brogues," well adapted for the use of a Highland district. Lon. 2.52 W., lat. 56.37 N. Pop. 7981.

Foria, or *Fortio*, a sea-port town of the Neapolitan dom., with a good harbour. P. 6000.

Forti, a town of Central Italy, Papal States. Lon. 12.1 E., lat. 41.13 N. Pop. 16,000.

Fortinopoli, a town of the Papal States. Pop. 4000.

Formosa, a large island in the China Sea; which was almost totally destroyed in 1782 by a furious hurricane and dreadful inundation of the sea. Its exports consist of rice, camphor, wheat, maize, &c.; great quantities of oranges, bananas, cocoa and areca nuts, figs, and other fruits, pepper, aloes, coffee, &c. are cultivated; and their trade with China is very extensive.

Formovo, a town in Parmesan, Italy.

Forres, a bor. in Elginshire, Scotland. Lon. 30.45 W., lat. 57.34 N. Pop. 3173.

Forst, a town of Lusatia, with a castle.

Forteau, a fort and extensive bay on the south-east coast of Labrador; deemed the most considerable British establishment in the Strait of Belleisle. Lon. 56.55 W., lat. 51.30 N.

Fort Augustus, in Inverness, Scotland. Here the Duke of Cumberland established his camp after the battle of Culloden.

Fort George, in Inverness, Scotland.

Fort William, in Inverness, Scotland. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Britain, is in the immediate vicinity.

Fortventura, one of the Canary Islands, which produces plenty of wheat and barley.

Forth, a river of Scotland, which rises on the north side of the mountain Ben Lomond, in Dumbartonshire, flows east in a very sinuous course by Stirling and Alloa, and meets the German Ocean a little below Alloa, where it forms a noble estuary, called the Frith of Forth.

Fortrose, a borough in co. Ross, Scotland.

Fort-royal, the capital of Martinico, with one of the best harbours in the West Indies, defended by a strong citadel. Lon. 61.7 W., lat. 14.34 N.—The capital of Granada.

Forward, Cape, in Patagonia; the most southern point of the continent of America. Lon. 77.36 W., lat. 53.52 S.

Fossombrone, a town of the Papal States. Near it was fought (n.c. 194.) the great battle between the Carthaginians, under Asdrubal, and the Romans, in which the former were defeated, and their general killed. Pop. 5000.

Fotheringay, a village in Northamptonshire, near the Nen. Here was once a strong castle, in which Richard III. was born, and Mary, Queen of Scots (in 1586), beheaded; but the site and some fragments of walls are

all that remain. In the church are interred two Dukes of York: Edward, killed at Agincourt; and Richard, slain at Wakefield.

Fouah, a town in the Delta of Egypt.

Fougères, a town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine. It has large manufactures of sail-cloth and hempen fabrics, flannels, hats, leather, &c. Pop. 6974.

Foulah, or **Pholey**, a populous and fertile country of Western Africa, extending along the whole of its south-east border. The Foulahs are of a tawny complexion: some lead a wandering life, and roam about the country with large droves of cows, sheep, goats, and horses; others are dexterous at hunting wild beasts; the teeth of elephants, and the skins of lions, leopards, and tigers, being articles of trade. Their arms are bows and arrows, lances, swords, daggers, and occasionally a kind of small fusée; and they are praised by travellers for their hospitality.

Foulness, a small island on the south-east coast of Essex, separated by a narrow channel from the west part of the county.

Foulsham, a market-town in Norfolk.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, capital of Fo-kien, and famous on account of its trade. Lon. 119.4 E., lat. 26.4 N.

Fowey, or **Faney**, a river in Cornwall, which rises four miles south-east of Camelford, passes by Lestwithiel, and enters the English Channel at Fowey.

Fowey, a bor. and sea-port in Cornwall, which has a great trade in the pilchard fishery, and is resorted to by valetudinarians for the salubrity of the air and water, and the conveniences for bathing. Lon. 4.37 W., lat. 50.19 N.

Fox Islands, or **Aleutian Islands**, in the Northern Archipelago, on the west coast of America. This name is given to the whole group (16), on account of the great number of black, gray, and red foxes, with which they abound. Lat. 52.55 N.

Foxford, a town in Mayo county, Ireland.

Foy, St., a town of Gironde, France.

Foyers, or **Fyers**, a river in Invernesshire, which rises near Fort Augustus, and flows into Loch Ness. About two miles before its entrance into the Lake is the Fall of Foyers, one of the highest in the world, being 207 feet in one unbroken stream.

Foyle, a river of Ireland, formed by the junction of the Mourne and Fin, at Lifford, in Donegal co. At Culmore, it enters a bay, called Lough Foyle, which communicates with the ocean by a short and narrow strait.

Foz, a town in Alentejo, Portugal.

Frago, a town in Aragon, Spain.

Franklingham, a market-town in Suffolk, with the remains of a castle to which the Princess Mary retired when Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen.

FrancaVilla, a town in Naples, with a trade in oil, cotton, stockings, and snuff.

France, one of the richest, most important, and powerful kingdoms of Europe; having NW. and N. the English Channel, the Straits of Dover, and the North Sea; NE. Belgium, and the Rhenish provinces of Prussia and Bavaria; E. the territories of Baden, Switzerland, and the Sardinian States; S. the Mediterranean and Spain; and W. the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic. From the Pyrenees in the S., to Dunkirk in the N., its extent is 625 miles, and something more

from the most easterly part of Alsace to the most western point of Bretagne; which province, it must be observed, extends above 100 miles further into the ocean than any other part of the country. The climate is temperate, and the soil productive of all the necessaries of life, and, among its luxuries, of the most excellent wines. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Gironde; and there are many others, which give name to the departments in the new division of this country. The most considerable mountains are the Alps, Pyrenees, Cevennes, and Vosges. France was an absolute monarchy, governed by kings, from the time of Clovis, in 466, to the death of Louis XVI., in 1793. It was divided into 55 military governments or provinces, which varied much from each other in point of extent and importance; and there were others of still inferior consideration. The established religion was the Roman Catholic; and the ecclesiastical division of the country was into 18 archbishoprics and 113 episcopal sees, exclusive of Avignon, Carpentras, Cavaillon, and Vaison, which belonged to the pope. But the revolution of 1793 created a wonderful change, not only in the internal arrangements of this country, but in almost every quarter of Europe. The present political division of France is into 84 departments, nearly equal in extent, instead of the 55 ancient provinces; and the ecclesiastical division into 10 archbishoprics and 50 bishoprics. The Roman Catholic still remains the established religion, but other sects are tolerated; and the new calendar (which had been made during the revolution) ceased at the close of the year 1805. Paris is the metropolis of this country. Mr. Inglis, who travelled through many countries of Europe on foot, thus speaks of French scenery:—"All panegyric upon the loveliness and laughing fertility of France is rhodomontade. There is more of the beautiful and the picturesque in many a single county of England, or even of Scotland, than in all the scattered beauties of France, were they concentrated within a ring fence; excepting always the Pyrenees, which I cannot help looking upon as a kind of separate territory—the mere boundary between France and Spain." There are other travellers, however, who describe many of the districts in France as picturesque and delightful, where the scenery will bear a comparison with that of any other in Europe. The truth, perhaps, lies between them. Since the general peace after the fall of Napoleon, the population of France has gone on steadily increasing; and at the present time (1844) it is estimated at upwards of 35,000,000. As respects the extent and value of her products, France ranks as a manufacturing country next to Great Britain; its silks are unrivalled, and its woollen manufacture is also of great value; it is not so, however, with the generality of manufactured products when compared with those of England, though in some light articles, in the brightness and durability of their dyes, and in the quality of their gloves, shoes, and other leathern goods, they bear away the palm. Mr. McCulloch observes that "the present civil and criminal law of France has been embodied in codes drawn

up, under the auspices of Napoleon, with singular perspicuity and brevity, and is honestly and impartially administered."

France, Isle of, in the Indian Ocean. (See *Mauritius*).—An old province of France, now forming the departments of Oise, Seine, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Aisne.

Franche Comte, an old province of France, which now forms the departments of Upper Saone, Doubs, and Jura.

Francoisa, St. a large river of Brazil.—A town and capacious harbour in the prov. of St. Paolo, Brazil.—A town on the coast of New Albion.

François, Cap, or Le Cap, a city and seaport of Hispaniola. Lon. 72.18 W., lat. 19.46 N.

Franconia, one of the old circles of Germany, now divided between the kings of Bavaria and Prussia. The centre is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit; but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The Franks who conquered France came from this province, and gave their name to that country.

Froncker, a town of Holland, province of Friesland, with a castle and a university.

Frankenhausen, a town of Schwartzburg.

Frankenstein, a town of Prussia, prov. of Silesia.

Frankenthal, a town of a detached part of Bavaria, situated near the Rhine; which has manufactures of stuffs, silks, cloths, &c.

Frankford, a town in King's co., Ireland.

Frankfort, an independent state of West Germany, and the smallest in Europe, consisting of the city of Frankfort on the Maine, and the country immediately around it, together with a few detached portions of territory. Frankfort maintains representatives in most of the principal neighbouring states of Germany, a minister at Paris, and consuls in London, and some other capitals.—A town of Kentucky, in Franklin co., U.S., and the capital of the state. Lon. 84.48 W., lat. 37.57 N.—A town in Philadelphia county.

Frankfort on the Maine, a free city of Germany, on the confines of Bavaria; divided by the river Maine into two parts, which communicate by means of a stone bridge. Frankfort contains several palaces, and courts belonging to princes and counts; and the cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice. In the townhouse is preserved the golden bull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the ancient empire; but the city is more remarkable for a general air of magnificence, than for the exclusive elegance of any particular buildings. This city is one of the greatest trading places in Europe, and has two large fairs every year. Lon. 8.32 E., lat. 50.7 N. Pop. 54,822.

Frankfurt on the Oder, a town of the Prussian dominions, province Brandenburg. Three large fairs are held here annually, which are attended by great numbers of merchants and dealers from all parts of Europe. Lon. 14.39 E., lat. 52.23 N. Pop. 23,370.

Franklin, a town of Tennessee, capital of Williamson county; another of Virginia, capital of Pendleton county; and a fort and town of Pennsylvania, U. S.

Franklinton, the capital of Franklin co., Ohio, U. S.

Frankstown, in Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

Frascati, a town of the Papal States, beautifully situated on the declivity of a hill; but its ruins and the surrounding villas constitute its chief attraction.

Fraserburgh, a town in Aberdeenshire, with a good harbour for coasting vessels.

Frauenbrunn, a town in Bern, Switzerland.

Frauenburgh, a town of West Prussia.

Frederico, a fortified town of the state of Georgia, with a safe and commodious harbour. Lon. 81.34 W., lat. 31.14 N.

Fredericksburg, a town in the Isle of Zealand, Denmark, with a castle and palace.

—A Danish fort, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, near Cape Three Points. Lon. 1.5 W., lat. 4.30 N.—A county town in Virginia, U. S., situated on the Ithappahannoc. Lon. 77.36 W., lat. 38.22 N. Pop. 3340.

Frederickshall, a sea-port in Aggerhuus, Norway. It has a considerable trade in timber; and its castle is an almost inaccessible fortress. Lon. 11.25 E., lat. 59.7 N.

Fredericia, a fortified town of Denmark. Lon. 9.53 E., lat. 55.37 N.

Frederickschom, a fortified town and fortress of Russia. Here was signed the treaty of peace in 1809, by which Finland was forever ceded to Russia. Lon. 27.23 E., lat. 60.35 N.

Frederickstad, a town in Aggerhuus, Norway.—Another in S. Jutland, Denmark.

Fredericksvoorn, a town in Aggerhuus, Norway.

Frederickswerk, a town in Zealand, Denmark; which has a foundry for cannon, and a manufacture of small arms and gunpowder.

Fredericktown, capital of Frederick co., Maryland, U. S.—The cap. of New Brunswick, N. America.

Freehold, a town of New Jersey, U. S.

Freeport, a town in Cumberland county, Maine, U. S.

Free town, a sea-port of Guinea, capital of the colony of Sierra Leone. Lon. 12.56 W., lat. 8.30 N.

Freiberg, or *Freiburg*, a town of Saxony, and cap. of its mining district. It is an ancient imperial city; well built, paved, and lighted. In the vicinity are mines of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt. The principal silver mine has been wrought upwards of 400 years, but the mines generally are not productive in a commercial point of view; not being more than a fifth part of the value of the tin annually produced in Great Britain, and one-thirteenth part of that of the copper. Pop. 11,259.

Freudenstadt, a strong town of Wirtemberg.

Freudenthal, a town of Austrian Silesia; celebrated for its breed of horses.

Freyburg, a city of the grand duchy of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine. Its cathedral is one of the most perfect Gothic buildings in Germany, and remarkable alike for the delicate symmetry of its proportions, and the good taste of its decorations. Its chief sources of prosperity are its university and other public establishments; but it has also manufactures of chicory, soap, starch, leather, tobacco, paper, bells, and other metallic articles, good musical and surgical instruments, &c. Pop. 12,200.

Freyenwalde, a town of Brandenburg,

near which are mineral springs and extensive alum-works.

Freysengen, a town of Bavaria; in which are a beautiful palace and cathedral.

Freystadt, a town of Germany, near the Rhine.—A town of Hungary, on the Waag, with a castle.—Another, in Moravia.

Freystat, a town of Glogau, Silesia, with an ancient castle.—A town of Austria, which has a great trade in worsted.

Frias, a town in Old Castile, Spain.

Fribourg, or *Fricburg*, a canton of Switzerland, fertile in corn, fruit, and pastures.

—The cap. of the above canton, most singularly situated, many of its houses standing on the very edge of the precipice overhanging the river Sarine. It has the longest and finest iron suspension bridge in Europe, erected across the ravine through which the river flows, and is 905 ft. in length, 28 ft. in breadth, and 174 ft. in elevation. Lon. 7.9 E., lat. 46.48 N. Pop. 7964.—A town of Suabia, capital of Brisgau; the inhabitants of which are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones.—A town in Thuringia, Saxony, with a castle.

Friedberg, a town of Hesse Darmstadt.

—A town of Bavaria, with a castle.—Another, in Silesia.

Friedburg, a town in Stiria, Germany.

A town in Friesland, Hanover, with a castle.

Friedland, a town of Mecklenburg.—A town of Prussia, on the Alla, where the French, under Buonaparte, gained a complete victory over the Russians and Prussians in 1807.

Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; so named by Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. The general appearance of these islands, about 20 in number, conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility; they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are the bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing are the employment of the men; and to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth.

Friesland, a province of Holland.

Friesland, *East*, a province of Hanover; so called from its situation with respect to the Dutch province of Friesland. The country, being level and low, is obliged to be secured against inundations by expensive dikes; the land is fertile, and the pastures feed bees, horses, and sheep, of an extraordinary size.

Frigento, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra.

Fria, a city of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro, with a fort. Fish is the common diet of the inhabitants, and the chief article of exportation. Lon. 41.31 W., lat. 22.54 S.

Frisch Hoff, a fresh-water lake of Prussia.

Fritzlar, a fortified town of Hesse Cassel.

Friuli, a prov. of Italy; rich in timber, cattle, silk, wine, and fruit.

Frodlingham, a town in Yorkshire, E. R.

Frodsham, a market-town in Cheshire.

Frome, a river in Dorsetshire, which rises in the NW. part, near Evershot, flows by Dorchester and Wareham, and enters the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.—

Frome, or *Frome-Schwood*, a town in Somers-

setshire, with considerable manufactures of broad cloths and kerseymeres. Pop. 11,849.

Fronsac, a town in Gironde, France.

Fronteira, a town in Alentejo, Portugal.

Frontignan, a town in Herault, France; distinguished for its fine Muscadine wine.

Frosinone, a town of the Papal States, with many churches and convents. Pop. 6,500.

Froyen, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. Lon. 9.0 E., lat. 63.45 N.

Frusinone, a town of Italy, with a fort.

Fuego, one of the Cape Verde Islands, and a volcano, which burns continually. Lon. 21.30 W., lat. 14.54 N.

Fuerte, *El*, an inland city of Mexico; originally a military station, but now a commercial depot for goods passing to and from the port of Guaymas. Pop. 5000.

Fulo, or *Foula*, the most western of the Shetland Isles. Lon. 1.37 W., lat. 60.29 N.

Fulda, a bleak and mountainous province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

—The cap. of the prov., agreeably situated, and containing a very handsome cathedral and other good public edifices. It has factories of stockings, linen and woollen fabrics, tobacco, leather, &c. Pop. 10,000.

Fulham, a village of Middlesex, on the Thames. It has been the demesne of the bishops of London ever since the conquest;

here they have a palace; and in the churchyard are the tombs of many prelates. A bridge across the Thames connects it with Putney. Pop. 9319.

Fullan, a country in the interior of Africa, west of the kingdom of Cassina. It is but little known to Europeans.

Funchal, the cap. of Madeira. The chief curiosity here is a chamber in the Franciscan convent, which has the walls and ceiling covered with human skulls and thigh-bones, said to be the relics of holy men who have died on the island. Lon. 16.56 E., lat. 32.38 N.

Fundy, a bay of North America, which extends about 200 miles, in a north-east direction, between the district of Maine and New Brunswick on the north-west, and Nova Scotia on the south-east.

Funen, an island of Denmark; separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt. It exports cattle, barley, oats, rye, maize, peas, and honey.

Funkirchen, one of the most ancient towns in Hungary, and noted for its warm mineral baths. The cathedral is the oldest religious edifice in the country; and, besides six other churches, it contains several convents; and there are numerous remains of mosques, baths, and other Turkish buildings, Funkirchen having been in the possession of the Turks from 1543 to 1686. It has several manufactories, and a considerable trade in wine, the produce of the surrounding country. Pop. 11,322.

Furca, *Maut*, a mountain of the Valais, forming the middle point of the Alps. It is 14,000 feet above the sea.

Furcueux Islands, in Bass's Straits, between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. They are resorted to for the fishing of seals.

Furruckabad, a city in Agra, Hindostan, the cap. of a province of same name. This city is considered the chief commercial emporium of the ceded and conquered pro-

HE THAT BY THE PLOUGH WOULD THRIVE, HIMSELF MUST EITHER HOLD OR DRIVE.

HE THAT GIVES TO A GRATEFUL MAN, PUTS HIS MONEY OUT AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

vines. Lon. 79.33 W., lat. 27.23 N. Pop. 70,000.

Furstenberg, a town in Lusatia, Upper Saxony.—Another in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Lower Saxony.—A former principality of Suabia, between the Black Forest and the principality of Constance, belonging to Baden. In this state the Danube has its rise.—A town in this principality, which has an ancient castle on a mountain.

Furstenweald, a town of Brandenburg.

Furth, a town of Bavaria, noted for its numerous factories of mirrors, chandeliers, lacquered ware, spectacles, gold and silver wire, coloured paper, leather, liquors, horn and bone wares, trinkets, stockings, and other fabrics. It has a large fair, at which many other articles of produce are sold, and an export trade to America, the Levant, and different parts of Europe. Pop. 15,000, among whom are many Jews.

Fushing, a town in Khorasan, Persia; celebrated for its beautiful cypress-trees.

Futtipoor, a town in Agra, Hindostan. Lon. 77.34 E., lat. 26.6 N.

Futtipoor, or **Futtepoor**, a town in Allahabad, Hindostan. Lon. 80.45 E., lat. 25.56 N.

Fyol, one of the Azores, or Western Islands; well cultivated, and having abundance of chestnuts, beeches, myrtles, and aspens. Lon. 28.36 W., lat. 38.32 N.

Fyne Loch, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Argyleshire; the resort of numerous fishing-vessels in the herring season.

Fyzabad, an inland town in Oude, Hindostan. Lon. 82.10 E., lat. 26.46 N.

GABARET, a town in Gers, France.

Gabel, a fortified town of Bohemia.

Gabon, a country of Guinea, which has a river of the same name.

Gacta, a town in Terra di Lavoro, Naples, with a fort, citadel, and harbour. It has been repeatedly besieged, but it is very strong, and is regarded as one of the keys of the kingdom. Near this town was the Formian villa of Cicero; tradition points out its site, and the very spot where he was butchered. Lon. 13.30 E., lat. 41.12 N. Pop. 14,800.

Gago, a town of Nigritia, capital of a country that abounds in rice, corn, and gold dust. Lon. 3.20 E., lat. 11.10 N.

Gallac, a town in the dep. of Tarn, France; celebrated for its wine. Pop. 5880.

Gaillon, a town of France, in the department of Eure; in which is a magnificent palace belonging to the Archbishop of Rouen.

Gainsborough, a town in Lincolnshire, on the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Lon. 0.36 E., lat. 53.28 N. P. 7860.

Gairloch, a large bay of Scotland, on the west coast of Ross-shire, which gives name to a tract of land near it. The fishing of cod is here very considerable.

Galapagos, a number of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying under the equator, off the coast of Peru. A vast quantity of tortoises is found among them; but the whole are barren and uninhabited.

Galshields, a town in Selkirkshire; famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth. Alibotsford, the celebrated residence of Sir W. Scott, is only about a mile distant from the town.

Galatz, a town of Moldavia, on the north

side of the Danube, generally ill built of wood, but the principal port of Moldavia and Wallachia, and likely, it is said, to become one of the greatest emporiums in the vicinity of the Black Sea. Lon. 28 E., lat. 45.25 N. Pop. about 10,000.

Galbally, a town in Limerick county, Ireland, in which are the ruins of an extensive monastery.

Galicia, formerly the southern part of Poland, but now (with *Lodomeria*) forming a province of the Austrian empire. It is watered by numerous large rivers and lakes; among the former are the Vistula, Bug, San, Pruth, Dneister, and Sola; many of the latter are most picturesquely situated, and furnish fine cascades. The climate is very variable, the heats of summer being oppressive, and the cold in winter very severe: the winds are violent, and storms are of frequent occurrence. The mountainous parts of this country produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The chief articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey.—A province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other places cold and moist, and the country is in general mountainous. The produce is wine, flax, citrons, copper, tin, and lead; and the forests yield wood for building ships. The Galicians, or Gallegos, are a simple, hospitable, and industrious people; the men hardy, sober, and trustworthy; the women handsome, lively, and fond of slinging their national airs.

Gall St., a canton of Switzerland; containing the territories of Tokenburg and Rheintal.—The cap. of the above canton, and one of the chief manufacturing towns of Switzerland, particularly of muslin, and of embroidery in gold and silver. Lon. 9.22 E., lat. 47.25 N. Pop. 10,500.

Galla, a savage tribe of Africa, occupying the south of Abyssinia.

Gallipoli, the ancient Hellespont, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey.—

A sea-port in Rommelia, European Turkey, the residence of a pashaw. Lon. 26.39 E., lat. 40.24 N. Pop. 17,600.—A sea-port town in Terra d'Otranto, Naples; which is a great mart for olive oil, and has a manufacture of muslins. Lon. 17.58 E., lat. 40.3 N. Pop. 8500.

Gallo, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast. Lon. 80.0 W., lat. 2.30 N.

Galloway, a district of Scotland; now divided into East and West Galloway, or Kirkeudbrightshire and Wigtonshire. It was famous for a particular breed of small horses, called galloways.

Galloway, New, a borough in Kirkeudbrightshire, on the Ken.

Galloway, Mull of, a promontory of Scotland, co. Wigton. The point of the Mull is the farthest S. limit of Scotland, and has on it an excellent light-house. The lantern is 325 feet above the level of the sea.

Galston, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Galway, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 miles in length and 42 in breadth, divided into 116 parishes. The greater part of this county is fertile in corn and pasturage; but towards the north and south the soil is coarse. The river Shannon

washes the south-east frontier, and forms the lake Derg, 20 miles in length; the other principal rivers are the Clare, Galway, and Dunmore. Total pop. 440,198.—*Galwey*, a borough and sea-port, is the capital. It has a harbour, defended by a fort; and the foreign commerce and inland traffic are considerable; the latter being much facilitated by means of Lough Corrib. This bor. has also a great trade in kelp, and a profitable salmon fishery. Pop. 17,275.

Gambia, a large river of Western Africa, which rises 36 miles north of the source of the Senegal. It flows east and north, and makes a very winding course to the west, through the middle of the country, till it enters the Atlantic Ocean at Cape St. Mary, where its mouth is eight miles wide. This river swarms with crocodiles, and is navigable for sloops 600 miles from its mouth.

Gandia, a town of Valencia, Spain. Pop. 6049.

Ganges, a celebrated river of Hindostan; formed by the junction of two rivers at Devaprayaga, in the mountainous country of Gurwal. From this place it proceeds about 70 miles in a south-west direction, then gushes through an opening in the mountains, and enters Hindostan Proper, at Burdwar. Hence it flows 1200 miles with a smooth navigable stream, through delightful plains, to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by a delta of mouths that extend about 16 miles. In its course through these plains it receives 11 rivers; some of them larger and none smaller than the Thames. The course of the Ganges is almost wholly comprised within the British presidencies of Bengal and Agra: it has on its banks numerous populous cities; and it is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world; diffusing plenty by means of its living productions, enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen. The Hindoos regard this river as a kind of deity, and hold its waters in high veneration.—A town of France, dep. therault.

Ganjam, a town and port of Hindostan. Lon. 85. 0 E., lat. 19.21 N.

Gap, a town of France, dep. Hautes Alpes, near which are many marble quarries and mineral springs. It is of great antiquity, and was the cap. of the Tricorin, under the name of Yap. Pop. 5561.

Gard, a mountainous department of France; which receives its name from a rapid river rising in Lozerre, and flowing through this department.

Gard, Pont du, a magnificent Roman aqueduct thrown across the river Gardon. It is about 200 feet high, 600 long, and consists of three bridges, one above the other.

Garda, Lake of, the largest in Italy, lying between the Tyrol, Venice, and Milan. On its south shore is a town of the same name.

Gardafui, or *Guardafui*, a cape in the Indian Ocean, the most easterly point of Africa. Lon. 51.22 E., lat. 11.50 N.

Gavigliano, a river of Naples, which rises near the Lake of Celano, and flows by Sora and Aquino into the Gulf of Gaeta.

Garlieston, a small sea-port town in Wigtonshire, Scotland, with an excellent harbour for coasting vessels.

Garmouth, a sea-port in Elginshire, Scot-

land, with a good harbour, and a trade in the salmon fishery. Lon. 3.9 W., lat. 57.41 N.

Garonne, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows north-west by Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogue, and their united stream forms the Gironde.

Garonne, Upper, a department of France, containing the old province of Cominges and a small part of Languedoc.

Garrison, a town in Fermanagh, Ireland.

Garstang, a corporate town in Lancashire.

Gascony, an old province of France, lying on the Bay of Biscay. The inhabitants are of a lively disposition, and famous for boasting of their exploits; which has occasioned the term *gascouade* to be applied to all bragging stories. This province is now included in the depts. of the Hautes Pyrenees, Gers, and Laodes.

Gastein, a town of Bavaria; celebrated for its warm baths, and mines of lead, iron, and gold.

Gata, Cape, a promontory of Spain; consisting of an enormous rock, of a singular nature and appearance, 24 miles in circuit. Lon. 2.22 W., lat. 36.43 N.

Gatclhouse, a town in Kirkcudbrightshire; which has several cotton-works, and a good coasting trade.

Gateshead, a town in the county of Durham, on the Tyne; noted for its mines, and densely populated with the manufacturers and pitmen. Pop., including Gateshead Fell, 19,505.

Gavi, a town and fortress of Genoa.

Gaudens, St., a town of France, dep. Haute Garonne. It has several churches, convents, &c. Pop. 4879.

Gaur, or Zouf, a city of Usbec Tartary. Lon. 63.58 W., lat. 34.40 N.

Gauts, or Ghauts, stupendous mountains of Southern Hindostan, extending, at some distance, along the east and west coasts.

Gavelghar, a fortress of Hindostan, on a high and rocky hill, in the N. part of the Nizam's dom., taken by storm in 1803 by Gen. Wellesley (D. of W.) and Col. Stevenson.

Gaya, a town of British Hindostan, and the cap. of the Bahar district. Lon. 85.0 E., lat. 24.49 N.

Gaza, a town in Syria, with a harbour and a castle. It is the capital of a pachalic, and contains many mosques. Here are manufactures of cotton; but the principal commerce is furnished by the caravans between Egypt and Syria. Lon. 34.45 E., lat. 31.24 N.

Gefle, a sea-port of Sweden, the exports of which are bar-iron, timber, pitch, tar, and planks. Lon. 17.8 E., lat. 60.40 N. Pop. 8050.

Gefleborg, a modern province of Sweden.

Gehol, a town of Chinese Tartary, with a large palace, and a magnificent temple of Buddha. Here the Emperor of China received the British embassy, in 1793.

Gemingen, a town in Baden, Germany.

Gemmi, a lofty mountain in Switzerland.

Gemuid, a town in Carinthia, Germany.

Gemmuden, a town of Hesse Cassel.—A town of Austria, famous for its salt-works.

Genesee, a river that rises on the north borders of Pennsylvania, and runs 100 miles north-north-east through the state of New York into Lake Ontario.

Genève, a canton of Switzerland, at the SW. extremity of which, and of the lake

which bears its name, it is situated. It is composed of the ancient republic of Geneva, together with some communes formerly belonging to Savoy and France, annexed to it in 1815.

Geneva, a fortified city of Switzerland, capital of the above canton of the same name. It is situated in a picturesque country, abounding in the most enchanting and magnificent prospects, at the SW. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, and surrounded on the land side by ramparts and bastions. Geneva has an academy, founded by Calvin, a college, a school of manufactures, a public observatory, an arsenal, and several scientific institutions. The inhabitants carry on a great trade; and, among other manufactures, those of clocks and watches are particularly flourishing. Lon. 6.8 E., lat. 46.12 N.—A town of New York.

Geneva, Lake of, or Lemnan, the largest lake in Switzerland, which separates the Alps from Mount Jura. The Rhone runs through it from east to west.

Genoa, a duchy of Italy, now forming part of the dominions of the King of Sardinia, and extending 150 miles along that part of the Mediterranean called the Gulf of Genoa, but the breadth is only from 8 to 12. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places. The corn grown is insufficient for its own consumption; but there is an abundance of excellent fruits and vegetables, and its mulberry and olive trees are innumerable. It was independent from 1520 till 1798, when the French, who took possession of it in the previous year, styled it the Ligurian republic; but after the fall of Napoleon it was transferred to Sardinia.—*Genoa*, a city and sea-port, is the capital of this duchy. It is full of marble palaces and churches; whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. The land on which the city is built rises like an amphitheatre round the water's edge, more than 500 feet in height, so that its aspect from the sea is particularly grand and imposing. At the lower part of the acclivity are streets of white showy houses, and higher up are numerous detached villas; while, behind all, at several miles' distance, are seen the towering summits of the Alps. On the land side it is defended by a double rampart; and the harbour is protected by two forts, one of which has its top formed of strong glass, and is illuminated at night by great lamps; it has also a mole, 569 paces in length, 13 in breadth, and 15 feet above the level of the water. Genoa has manufactures of velvets, damasks, gold and silver tissues, and paper; and the banking business is a very profitable article of commerce. Lon. 8.33 E., lat. 44.24 N. Pop. (including the garrison and seamen) 115,257.

George, a town of the Cape territory; which gives name to a district extending along the south coast. Lon. 22.24 E., lat. 33.53 S.

George, Fort, a fortress in Invernesshire; which has several handsome streets of barracks, and is the most regular fortification in Great Britain.

George, Lake, in the state of New York. It is 36 miles long, and from one to seven broad, enclosing more than 200 islands, the

greater part of which are little more than barren rocks.

George, St., the capital of the island of Granada, which has a safe and commodious harbour. Lon. 61.47 W., lat. 12.4 N.—One of the Azores, 26 miles in length and four in breadth. Lon. 28.15 W., lat. 38.39 N.—A small island in the Gulf of Venice, in which is a Benedictine monastery, the church of which is one of the finest in Italy.—The largest island of the Bermudas. It is in the form of a hook, and has a town of the same name, which contains 500 houses, built of freestone, and washed with lime. Lon. 61.40 W., lat. 32.12 N.

George Key, St., a small island in the Bay of Honduras, on the east coast of Yucatan. Lon. 88.35 W., lat. 17.40 N.

Georgetown, a town of South Carolina, capital of the country. Lon. 76.6 W., lat. 33.27 N.—A town of Delaware, chief of Sussex county.—A town of Kentucky, chief of Scott county.—A town in Kent county, Maryland.—A town in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where boats are built for the trade to the west country.—A town in the district of Columbia, with a college for the promotion of general literature, founded by the Roman Catholics.—A town in Lincoln county, Maine; where the English first attempted to colonise New England, in 1607.—A town of the state of Georgia.—A sea-port in Van Dieman's Land, the residence of a commandant. This settlement was commenced in 1819. The vicinity abounds in timber, coal, iron, copper, hemp, and flax; it has also a fine harbour, and is likely to become the naval arsenal of these seas. Lon. 146.48 E., lat. 41.7 S.

Georgia, a country of Asia, called by the Persians, Gurgistan, and by the Turks, Gurtshil. The last reigning king ceded this country to Russia on his death, which happened in 1800; and, in 1802, it was made a Russian government. The hills of Georgia are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chestnut, walnut, and elm, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees; and rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasturage, the mountains abound in minerals, and the climate is healthy. The rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are always either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. The Georgians appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelar saint of these countries. The women are celebrated for their beauty; but their air and manners are extremely voluptuous. The men have great skill in the use of the bow, and are deemed excellent soldiers; but are addicted to drunkenness. The superiority in the physical form of the Georgians, and other contiguous Caucasian tribes, and the low state of civilization that has always prevailed amongst them, explains the appallingly unaccountable fact, that these countries have been, from the remotest antiquity down to our own times, the seat of an extensive slave-trade. Latterly the harems of the rich Mussulmans of Turkey, Persia, &c. have been wholly or principally supplied

by female slaves brought from Georgia, Circassia, and the adjoining provinces; and they also furnished male slaves to supply the Manielic corps of Egypt and various other bodies with recruits. The Russians have put an end to this traffic; and they have also deprived the nobles of the power capitally to punish their vassals, and set limits to their demands upon them for labour and other services. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Osses, Armenians, and Jews. The Christians of the country are represented as the most tractable in the East.—One of the United States of America, 300 miles in length, and 210 in breadth, divided into 40 counties. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Altamaha, and Canuche. The winters in Georgia are very mild, and snow is seldom seen. The soil produces rice, cotton, tobacco, indigo, sago, maize, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c.; and the forests afford fine timber, but chiefly oak and pine. Gold, iron, and copper are found in considerable quantities; good millstone also is met with; but cotton is the great staple. Georgia was the last settled of the present U. S. founded by the British, and it has rapidly gained in importance and wealth upon the earlier established states of the Union.

Georgia, or *South Georgia*, an island in the Pacific Ocean; visited by Cook in 1775. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greater part of the year. Here are perpendicular ice-cliffs, of considerable height, like those in Spitzbergen; the valleys were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed was bladed grass, wild burnet, and a plant like moss, which sprang from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. Lon. 36.11 W., lat. 54.32 S.

Georgia, *Gulf of*, in the North Pacific Ocean, between the continent of North America and Quadra and Vancouver Island. It contains several clusters of islands, and branches off into a great number of canals.

Georgiewsk, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Caucasus.

Gera, a town of Saxony, with a castle. It contains manufactories of various kinds, and has several suburbs. Pop. 9,100.

Gerace, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra. The ruins of its castle, some temples, and an aqueduct, attest its former grandeur. Pop. 4000.

Gerdauen, a town of Prussia, near a considerable lake; it is defended by two castles.

Gergoug, or *Gergonge*, a city of Assam. Lon. 93.40 E., lat. 25.35 N.

Germain's, St., a borough in Cornwall.

Germaine-en-Laye, St., a town of France, dep. Seine et Oise, with a magnificent palace, in which Louis XIV. was born, in 1638. Here James II. of England met with an asylum when he fled to France, and here he died, in 1711.—A town of France, dep. Loire; celebrated for its excellent wine.

Germano, St., a town of Piedmont.—Another, in Naples.

Germantown, a town in Pennsylvania; famous for a battle fought, in 1777, between the British and the Americans, in which the latter retreated, but the former suffered se-

verely.—A town of North Carolina, chief of Stokes county.—*Germantown, New*, a town of New Jersey, U. States.

Germany, a country of Europe, the extent of which has varied in every century from the time it was first known to the Romans, and the name is still often vague and indefinite in its application. It is bounded on the W. by France, Belgium, Holland, and the German Ocean; S. by the Tyrol and Switzerland; E. by Prussian Poland, Galicia, and Hungary; and N. by Denmark and the Baltic. For a long period it has contained a great many independent sovereign princes, and a number of imperial towns or small republics, the whole of them forming a great confederacy, governed by political laws; at the head of which was an emperor, whose power in the collective body, or diet, was not directive, but executive. The memorable contest with revolutionary France, which commenced in 1791, ended in the overturn of the old Germanic constitution. The treaty of Pres-burg, in 1805, gave Napoleon an opportunity of effecting a confederation of German princes, called "the Confederation of the Rhine," which was placed under the protection of the French emperor; and the success which attended his arms against the Prussians in 1807, and the Austrians in 1809, gave him the power of altering the territorial distribution of Germany at pleasure. Under these circumstances Francis II. (of Austria) renounced the style and title of Emperor of Germany; Napoleon created new kingdoms for members of his own family, &c., and incorporated the coasts of the German Ocean with the French empire. All this, however, was overturned when the tide of fortune turned against Napoleon on his retreat from Russia, and Germany was restored to its geographical and political position in Europe, but not as an empire, acknowledging one supreme head. The signing and ratification of the new Germanic league took place June 8. 1815; its object being the maintenance of the security of Germany internally and externally, and the assertion of independence and integrity of the respective Germanic states. The members of the diet are represented by 17 plenipotentiaries, over which Austria enjoys the right of presiding. And the members bind themselves under no pretence to declare war against one another, nor to pursue their mutual differences (when any occur) by force of arms, but every part of this extensive country does not enjoy the same mildness of temperature or fertility of soil; but, in general, the air is wholesome, and it produces abundance of all kinds of grain. The surface is tolerably level, yet it contains some mountains and large forests; the white mulberry-tree is very common; olives grow in several places; also chestnuts, oaks, beeches, firs, and fruit trees. Hemp, flax, hops, anise, cummin, tobacco, madder, woad, saffron, &c. are cultivated; and the wines of this country are in high esteem. Salt-springs are very numerous, as well as medicinal springs and baths, both hot and cold. The chief rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Maine, and Oder. The language of Ger-

many is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic; and the three principal religions are Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated, and there are a multitude of Jews in all the great towns.

Germersheim, a fortified town of Bavaria. **Gernsheim**, a town in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, with a castle.

Gerona, a fortified city in Catalonia, Spain, chiefly noted for the number of its religious edifices. It has sustained numerous sieges, and been famous for the brave defence it always made; but especially for that it sustained under Alvarez, in 1809, for seven months, against the French. Lon. 2.40 E., lat. 42.5 N. Pop. 6383.

Gers, a department of France; the chief products of which are corn, wine, brandy, and wool. It includes the old province of Armagnac.

Gestrückland, a province of Sweden; diversified by forests, rocks, hills, dales, lakes, and rivers, and having numerous mines and forges.

Gevaudan, an old province of France, now forming the department of Lozere.

Gex, a town of France, in the department of Ain; noted for excellent cheese.

Geyser, the name of several curious intermitting hot springs in Iceland. The most remarkable is that called the Great Geyser, which spouts water to the height of 90 feet.

Gezula, a province of Morocco; very fertile, and containing mines of iron and copper. **Ghano**, or **Canu**, a city of Nigritia. Lon. 13.25 E., lat. 16.15 N.

Ghanara, a city in Wangara, Nigritia. Lon. 15.40 E., lat. 13.40 N.

Ghazipoor, or **Ghazcepoore**, a district of British Hindostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Allahabad. It is one of the most fertile divisions of Hindostan, but for nothing has it been so highly celebrated as its roses. It takes 200,000 flowers to produce the weight of a rupee in attar. This small quantity, when pure and unadulterated with sandal oil, sells upon the spot at 100 rupees (10*l.*). Rose-water enters into almost every part of the domestic economy of the natives of India, being used for ablutions, in medicine and cookery, for presents, &c.—The cap. of the above district, is a large city, on the north bank of the Ganges, with numerous mosques, and a superb palace, now almost in ruins. The military cantonments adjacent are low bungalows; and on the parade ground, a little N.E. of the city, is the mausoleum of the Marquis Cornwallis, who died at Ghazipoor. Lon. 83.33 E., lat. 25.35 N.

Ghent, a city of Belgium, and cap. of East Flanders. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges, some of which are of considerable size. The finest public building is the palace of the university, founded by William I. King of Holland, in 1816; but there are many good institutions and noble edifices. There are large cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures; also numerous gin-distilleries, soap manufactories, breweries, tanneries, &c.; and it has a great trade in corn. Ghent, in fact, is well situated for commerce, and has its full share. Lon. 3.44 E., lat. 51.3 N.

Ghilan, a province of Persia; producing abundance of fruit, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, timber, and excellent silk.

Ghizni, or **Ghuznee**, a fortified city of Afghanistan, and formerly the capital of the kingdom. It stands on a plain, nearly 7000 feet above the level of the sea; and is surrounded by stone walls, flanked with numerous towers.

Giant's Causeway. [See *Antrim*.]

Giaceno, a town of Sardinia, with manufactures of silk and linen, &c.

Gibraltar, a town and fortress belonging to Great Britain, situated in Andalusia, Spain, near a rocky mountain of the same name, formerly called *Calpe*, which, with *Abyla*, on the opposite shore of Africa, were termed "the Pillars of Hercules." On the east side, amid the broken precipices, is a stratum of bones, belonging to various animals, encased in a reddish calcareous stone. The number and strength of the military works, and the vast galleries opened in the calcareous rock, excite admiration; and the fortress, though taken by surprise by the British, who still hold it, is considered impregnable. Lon. 5.20 W., lat. 36.6 N.—A fortified town in the province of Maracalbo, Caraccas. Lon. 70.38 W., lat. 9.50 N. **Gien**, a town of France, on the Loire, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Pop. 4750.

Giesen, a fortified town of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. It has a few manufactures, but it is chiefly noted for its educational establishments, which constitute one of its principal resources. Pop. 7300.

Gigha, a small island, one of the Hebrides.

Gillford, a town in Down county, Ireland.

Gilolo, an island, one of the Moluccas. Lon. 128.22 E., lat. 0.45 N.

Gimont, a town in Gers, France.

Giouce, a town and fort of Hindostan. Lon. 79.28 E., lat. 12.12 N.

Gingiva, an interior kingdom of Africa, south of Abyssinia.

Gingou, St., a town in Valais, Switzerland.

Giorgiev, a town of European Turkey.

Giovenazzo, a sea-port town of Naples, prov. Bari, situated on a high rock. P. 5500.

Gironde, a river of France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, twelve miles north of Bourdeaux, which runs into the Bay of Biscay, after a NNW. course of about 45 miles.—A maritime department in the SW. part of France, and the largest in the kingdom. There are a few hills in the E., but the surface is generally level; and all its W. portion is a vast sandy flat, termed the "Landes." The culture of the vine is by far the most important branch of industry carried on in this department; and hence we have our claret. The first growths of the red wines are denominated Lafitte, Latour, Château-Margaux, and Haut Brion—all of the highest excellence: the secondary and third-rate wines have also their various names, but they are generally too light for English palates. We, however, drink their white wines, which are Sauterne, Barsac, &c. The vineyards are said to be the property of about 12,000 families.

Girgenti, a city of Val di Mazzara, Sicily. Its situation is close to the ruins of the ancient Agrigentum, which was one of the

largest and most famous cities not only of Sicily but of the ancient world. The modern city stands on the slope of one of the highest hills of S. Sicily, called *Monte Canisco*, about 1200 feet above the sea, and contains, besides a large cathedral, 45 churches and 15 convents. Girgenti is the principal port for the shipment of sulphur. Lon. 13.27 E., lat. 37.19 N. Pop. 17,767.

Girvan, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.
Gisburn, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire.
Givet, a fortified town in Ardennes, France, situated on both sides of the Meuse. P. 4273.

Giuliano, San, a town of Sicily, Val di Trapani, situated on the summit of Mount Eryx, where anciently stood the celebrated temple of Venus. From its elevated situation it commands a fine prospect, and the purity of the atmosphere tends to the proverbial health of the inhabitants and the beauty of the women. It has 15 churches and nine convents. Pop. 10,250.

Giurgevo, a mean though large town of Wallachia, on the Danube. Pop. 15,000.

Gizeh, or Gheza, a fortified town of Egypt.

Glamis, a town in Forfarshire, Scotland.

Glamorganshire, a county of Wales, 48 miles in length and 26 in breadth, containing 525,080 acres, divided into 10 hundreds and 125 parishes, and having one city and five market-towns. The N. side is mountainous; but, to the south, it bears large crops of corn, and very sweet grass. Cattle abound in all parts; there being valleys among the mountains that yield good pasture. The other commodities are lead, coal, iron, and limestone; and the principal rivers are the Rumney, Taff, Elwy, Neath, and Tawy.

Glanfordbridge, or Drig, a town in Lincolnshire; which has a good trade in corn, coal, and timber.

Glanworth, a town in Cork co., Ireland.

Glaris, or Glarus, a canton of Switzerland, surrounded by the Alps, except towards the north. The chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter.

Glasgow, a city of Scotland, in Lanarkshire; seated on the north side of the Clyde, over which are two bridges. From its extent, its manufactures, and the beauty and regularity of its buildings, it is considered the most important city in Scotland. It contains a magnificent cathedral, which is divided into two places of worship; there are also several other churches, and many chapels for different denominations. Here is a celebrated university, founded in 1450, the single college belonging to which is an elegant building; the library contains a valuable collection of books; the observatory is fitted up with the most improved instruments; and in the garden is a splendid edifice, which contains the books, manuscripts, medals, coins, and anatomical preparations, bequeathed by the late Dr. Wm. Hunter. The townhouse, the exchange, the toll-booth, the guildhall, and the theatre, are also well worthy of notice; as also are the public monuments in honour of Nelson, Wellington, Sir J. Moore, Pitt, Scott, Watt, &c. There are several charitable establishments, particularly the Merchants' Hospital and that of the town, and a royal infirmary. Glasgow has a considerable foreign trade; and manufactures of muslin, cotton, calico, woollen cloth, porcelain, glass, refined

sugar, and the tanning of leather; added to which it has lately become the centre of a most extensive iron trade. Lon. 4.18 W., lat. 55.52 N. Pop. 274,324.

Glastonbury, a town in Somersetshire; seated near a high hill, called the Tor, on which is a tower that serves for a seamark. Here are considerable ruins of a famous abbey, which occupied an area of 60 acres. The George Inn was formerly a hospital for the accommodation of pilgrims who visited the abbey, and to see the holy thorn, said to be planted by Joseph of Arimathea, and to blossom on Christmas Eve. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII., for not acknowledging his supremacy. Glastonbury has two churches, and a manufacture of worsted stockings. Pop. 3314.—A town of Connecticut, U. S.

Glatz, a circle of Germany, lying between Silesia and Bohemia, surrounded by mountains. It has mines of coal, copper, and iron, quarries of marble and stone, and springs of mineral waters.—A fortified town of Prussian Silesia, cap. of the above circle, near the Austrian frontier. Its manufactures consist of woollen cloth, damasks, plush, ribands, muslin, leather, &c. P. 7100.

Glencoe, a vale in Argyleshire; noted for the horrid massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, in 1691, by order of William III. About 40 men were slain; and the women and children, being turned out naked, in a dark frosty night, perished with cold and hunger.

Glentworth, a town in Wigtonshire, Scotland.

Glennarm, a town in Antrim county, Ireland.

Glogau, a fertile town of Silesia. Lon. 16.14 E., lat. 51.38 N.

Glommen, the largest river of Norway, which issues from a lake in the south-east of Drontheim, enters that of Aggerhuys, and flows south by Kongsvinger into the North Sea, at Fredricstادت.

Gloucestershire, a county of England, 60 miles long and 26 broad; it contains 603,840 acres, divided into 28 hundreds and 338 parishes, and has two cities and 26 market-towns. The air is sharp in the east, called the Cotswold, but very mild in the rich vale that occupies the centre, through which the river Severn flows. The west part is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly possessed by the forest of Dean. The staple commodities are woollens and cheese; the principal rivers are, the Severn, Warwickshire Avon, Lower Avon, Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech. Total pop. 431,383.

Gloucester, a city, and the capital of the above county. It once contained eleven churches, but now has only five, besides the cathedral, which exhibits the various gradations of style during the great era of church architecture, from the Norman conquest till the close of the 15th century. It has five hospitals, two free-schools, a county gaol, a shire hall, &c. Pin-making was formerly carried on here to a great extent, but it has materially declined. Ships come up the Severn to the bridge; but the navigation being circuitous, a canal is made hence to Berkeley, at the head of which is a basin fit for the reception of vessels of above 500 tons burden. In short, the trade and prospects of

MANY SOLDIERS ARE BRAVE AT TABLE, WHO ARE COWARDS IN THE FIELD.

NOW I HAVE GOT A EWE AND A LAMB, EVERY ONE CRIES — WELCOME, PETER!

Gloucester are flourishing; it is situated in a fertile and populous district, and enjoys an extensive command of internal navigation. Lon. 2.16 W., lat. 51.50 N. Pop. 14,152.

Gloucester, a sea-port in Essex county, Massachusetts; it is one of the most considerable fishing-towns in the United States.—A fertile town of Virginia.—A town of New Jersey, on the Delaware.—Another in Cumberland county, Maine.

Gluckstadt, a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, of which it is the capital. Before 1814, when its works were nearly demolished, it was a fortress of some strength; the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in trade, navigation, and the Greenland whale fishery. Lon. 9.28 E., lat. 53.51 N. Pop. 6000.

Goa, a city in Concan, Hindostan, and the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India. Lon. 74.2 E., lat. 15.30 N.

Godalming, a town of Surrey, on the Wey; it has manufactures of stockings and coarse woollen cloths. Pop. 4328.

Godavery, a large river of Hindostan, which has its sources in the Western Ghats.

Godmanchester, a corporate town in Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. When James I. came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with 70 ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses; for which novel sight he granted them a charter. Pop. 2152.

Godwin (or Goodwin) Sands, sand-banks off the east coast of Kent, between the N. and S. Foreland. These sands occupy part of the space that was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin, Earl of Kent, father of King Harold; which tract being afterwards given to the monastery of St. Augustin, at Canterbury, and the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole was drowned in 1100, leaving these sands.

Goos, a fortified town of Holland, prov. of Zealand, trading in salt and corn.

Gohud, a town and fort of Hindostan.

Gojan, a prov. in the south-east of Abyssinia. It is flat, abounds in pastures, and is very populous.

Goldberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Katsbach, memorable for a great and decisive victory gained in the neighbourhood August 26, 1813, by Marshal Blücher over the French. It has manufactures of woollen goods, stockings, gloves, &c. Pop. 7093.

Golconda, a town and celebrated fort of Hindostan, in the province of Hyderabad. It is a considerable depot for diamonds, which are brought chiefly from Balaghaut, to be polished and fashioned for sale.

Gold Coast, a maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It is about 220 miles from west to east, between the rivers Ancobora and Volta; and includes several districts, seven of which are dignified with the title of kingdoms. The natives are generally very rich, as they carry on an extensive trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing and in cultivating rice, which grows in incredible quantities. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle.

Goldingen, a town of Courland, with a castle.

Golnitz, a town of Hungary; with mines of iron and copper, also cutlery and iron-ware factories. Pop. 5000.

Gombroon, a sea-port town of Persia, prov. Kerman; with an export trade in carpets, tobacco, and dried fruits. Pop. 4800.

Gomera, one of the Canary Islands. Lon. 17.8 W., lat. 28.6 N.

Gonaives, a seaport of St. Domingo. Lon. 72.42 E., lat. 19.27 N.

Gonare, an island in the West Indies. Lon. 72.40 W., lat. 18.44 N.

Gondar, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height. The palace of the neguz, or emperor, is at the west end, flanked with square towers. The houses are chiefly of clay, and the roofs thatched in the form of cones. There are no shops, and the inhabitants carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise upon mats. Gold and fossil salt are the only payments used; each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares.

Gondreville, a town in Meurthe, France, with a castle and a magnificent hospital.

Gonjah, a kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea and Timbuctoo. Lon. 6.10 W., lat. 13.20 N.

Good Hope, Cape of, the south extremity of the west coast of Africa; discovered by the Portuguese in 1493. It had its name from the hope entertained of finding beyond it a passage to India; which hope was fulfilled by their doubling it in 1497, and arriving at Calicut. The Dutch first visited it in 1600, and in 1650 they made a settlement, which soon increased to an extensive territory, including a great part of the country of the Hottentots; and it is frequently called, emphatically, the Cape. Lon. 18.23 E., lat. 34.23 S.

Goomty, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the Kemaon Mountains, flows south-east by Lucknow and Jaunpore, and enters the Ganges a little below Benares.

Gooty, a town and fort of Hindostan. Lon. 77.42 E., lat. 15.8 N.

Gorcum, a town in South Holland; with a trade in corn, cheese, and butter.

Gore Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 172.50 W., lat. 69.30 N.

Garce, a small island of Africa on the south side of Cape Verd, serving as an entrepôt for gum-Senegal, ivory, gold-dust, and other productions of the coast. Lon. 17.25 W., lat. 14.40 N.—An island of Holland. Lon. 4.20 E., lat. 51.44 N.

Gargona, a small island of Italy, 16 miles from the coast of Tuscany, near which large quantities of anchovies are taken. Lon. 9.54 E., lat. 43.25 N.—An Island in the Pacific Ocean, 18 miles from the coast of Popayan. It is high, very woody, and about 10 miles in circuit. Lon. 77.50 W., lat. 3.6 N.

Goritz, a town of Illyria, 21 miles NNW. of Trieste. It was at this place that the ex-king of France, Charles X., died in 1836. Pop. 8252.

Gorkho, or Ghoorea, a city of Hindostan. Lon. 84.22 E., lat. 27.52 N.

Gorlitz, a town of Prussian Silesia. It is well built and flourishing, with several fine public edifices, and is the cap. of a circle of

the same name. There are manufactures of steel and iron wares, bell-casting, tanning, linen-bleaching, &c.; and there is an active trade in the linen fabrics and wool of the surrounding districts. Pop. 13,670.

Gort, a town in Galway county, Ireland.
Goruckpore, a district of British Hindostan, presid. Bengal. It was ceded by the Nabob of Oude to the British in 1801.

Goshen, a town of New York, U. S.—Another in Litchfield, Connecticut.

Goslar, a city of Hanover, in Hildeshelm, the seat of the mining council and of the corn magazines for the Harz. It has various manufactures, and is famous for brer. Here the art of making gunpowder is said to have been discovered by a monk.

Gosport, a fortified town in Hampshire, on the west side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which there is now a floating bridge. Here are several breweries, an extensive iron-foundry, the government establishment of Weovil, and the royal hospital of Haslar, for the sick and wounded of the navy. Pop. (including Alverstoke) 13,510.

Gotha, a handsome well-built town of Central Germany, cap. of the principality of the same name, and, conjointly with Coburg, the residence of the sovereign prince. It contains seven churches, an arsenal, a gymnasium, a good picture gallery, and splendid library, with one of the most admirable collections of coins and medals in Europe. Lon. 10.44 E., lat. 50.56 N. Pop. 13,874.

Gothard, St., a celebrated mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. It is 9075 feet above the sea, and contains a prodigious number of fossils.

Gottenburg, or **Gothenburg**, a city of Sweden, cap. of West Gothland. It has a great trade in salt, iron, and fir-planks. Lon. 11.56 E., lat. 57.42 N. Pop. 28,758.

Gothland, one of the four general divisions of Sweden; including nine provinces, and the Isles of Gothland and Oeland. The Goths had kings of their own till 1132, when their country was united to Sweden.

Gothland, East, or **Linköping**, a province of Sweden. The soil produces abundance of all sorts of grain; it has fine orchards, pastures, lakes, and rivers, forests of oak and birch, and quarries of alum, stone, and marble.—**Gothland, West**, a prov. of Sweden; the soil and produce of which are similar to East Gothland.

Gottingen, a province of Hanover, which forms the south part of that kingdom, and also constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It abounds in flax, tobacco, and fruit, and has extensive pasture and forest lands.—The capital is a city of its name. Here George H. of England founded a university, which has acquired a very distinguished reputation; and it contains one of the most excellent libraries in Europe. The woollen manufactures are the principal support of the inhabitants. Lon. 9.56 E., lat. 51.31 N. Pop. 10,900.

Gottland, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden. Corn and vegetable productions are grown only in sufficient quantities for home consumption, but fine timber, cattle, and marble are exported.

Govan, a town in Renfrewshire, Scotland.
Gauda, or **Tergoune**, a town of South Holland. It has manufactures of woollen cloth,

sailcloth, &c., but is only known to England by its cheeses and tobacco-pipes. Pop. 13,000.

Gour, the ancient capital of Bengal, Hindostan, but now in ruins. Lon. 88.14 E., lat. 21.53 N.

Gowran, a borough in Kilkenny, Ireland.
Gayaz, a fine and fertile province of Brazil, 500 miles long and 500 broad.

Goza, a fortified island in the Mediterranean, five miles north-west of Malta.

Graciosa, one of the Azores, fertile in wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. Lon. 23.2 W., lat. 39.6 N.

Grain Coast, a country of Guinea, between the Sierra Leone country and the Ivory Coast. The productions are peas, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, dates, and palm wine; but the chief article is the abundance of Guinea pepper, or grains of paradise, which draw a great interior trade.

Grammont, a town of Belgium, prov. of East Flanders. Pop. (with commune) 7389.

Grampian Hills, a chain of sterile and desolate hills in Scotland, which extend in a north-east direction from the south-east border of Argyleshire, through the counties of Dumbarton, Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine, to Aberdeen, and thence in a north-west direction through the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin, to the borders of Inverness. The Grampians vary in height from 1400 to 3500 feet; but Ben Lomond, and several others, are elevated still higher.

Gran, a seaport in Bahrin, Arabia. Lon. 47.45 E., lat. 29.56 N.—**Gran**, a city of Hungary, on the Danube, with a good trade in wine, and some manufactures. The superb new cathedral, the archbishop's palace, &c. occupy a commanding position, overlooking the town and river, on the summit of a high and precipitous rock. Pop. 12,885.

Granada, a province of Spain, sometimes called Upper Andalusia. Though a mountainous country, the soil is good; and it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruit, honey, wax, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silkworms. The forests supply gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks.—The capital of this province is a city of its name; it is divided into four parts, and was formerly one of the finest cities in the world. All the public buildings are magnificent; and the cathedral and convents contain excellent pictures by Spanish masters. Pop. 60,000.—One of the Caribbee Islands, 30 leagues NW. of Tobago.—A city of Mexico, Nicaragua. Lon. 86.36 W., lat. 12.5 N.

Granada, New. [See Colombia.]
Granadillas, or **Granardines**, a chain of islands in the West Indies, 23 in number.

Granard, a borough in Longford, Ireland.

Gronde, Rio, a considerable river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic about 200 miles south of the Gambia.

Grangemouth, a town in Stirlingshire, Sc.
Grantham, a borough in Lincolnshire. Lon. 0.36 W., lat. 52.59 N. Pop. 8691.

Granton, a town in Elginshire, Scotland.

Granville, a fortified sea-port town of France, dep. Manche. Its chief trade is in the cod and oyster fisheries, and eggs are largely exported to London. Lon. 1.35 W., lat. 48.59 N. Pop. 7580.

Graslitz, a town of Bohemia; famous for its manufactures of brass.

Grasse, a town of France, dep. of the Var. Pop. 7515.—Another in Aude, France.

Grasmere, a small lake of Westmoreland, west of Ambleside.

Graz, a city of the Austrian empire, cap. Styria; and, next to Vienna, Prague, and Trieste, the largest, most populous, and most important city of the German portion of the Austrian dom. It has numerous manufactures, and a good trade in timber, and the other products of Styria, Hungary, Croatia, Turkey, &c. *Graz* contains 22 churches and chapels. Lon. 15.26 E., lat. 47.4 N. Pop. 39,72.

Gravelines, a town of France, dep. Nord.

Gravescande, a town of Holland.

Gravesend, a town in Kent, on the Thames, which since the establishment of steam-boats, and the erection of the piers, has been rapidly increasing in size and importance; many persons whose avocations require their attention in London during a part of the day making it their summer residence; while the crowds of visitors on Sunday are extremely great. *Gravesend* is famous for the abundance and excellence of its vegetables. Towards the E. are several batteries, and opposite the town is Tilbury Fort. Pop. 6414.

Gravina, a town of Naples. Pop. 9000.

Graudenz, a town of Prussia, defended by a strong fortress on the Vistula. Pop. 5918.

Gray, a town in Upper Saone, France.—Another in Cumberland co., Maine, U. S.

Grays Thurroch, a town in Essex.

Greece, anciently a celebrated country in Europe, long famed for the military exploits, learning, and arts of its inhabitants, and of late years the scene of desperate conflicts with the Turks, in order to regain their independence. This was at length effected through the interference of the allied powers of Europe; by whose means, in 1832, it was erected into an independent kingdom, and Otho, a Bavarian prince, ascended the throne. The eastern part of Italy anciently received from its Greek inhabitants the name of Magna Græcia. By the Turks it was divided into four pachalics; Tripolizza, which includes the Morea; Egripos, or Ne gropon; Joannina, including Thessaly and part of Albania; and Salonica, which comprises the south of Macedon. The surface of the country is extremely mountainous, but the climate is temperate and for the most part healthy. It is full of fine views, and is interesting not less for its natural beauties than its classical associations. The vegetable products are for the most part similar to those of S. Italy. Among the animals are the wolf, jackal, lynx, badger, fox, wild boar, wild goat, &c.; game is plentiful; and the coast fisheries afford employment and subsistence to no inconsiderable number of the population.

Green, a river of Kentucky, which rises in Mercer county, and flows west and north into the Ohio, where its mouth is 200 yards wide.—A town in Lincoln county, Maine.

Greencastle, a town in Pennsylvania.

Greenfield, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Franklin county.

Greenland, an extensive region towards the north pole, which, whether continental or insular, is regarded as belonging to North America. This country was discovered in the year 983, by some Norwegians from Ice-

land; and it was named Greenland, from its superior verdure to Iceland. They planted a colony on the eastern coast; and the intercourse between this colony, Iceland, and Denmark, was continued till the beginning of the fifteenth century; when, by the gradual increase of the arctic ice upon the coast, the colony became perfectly inaccessible; while, on the west, a range of mountains, covered with perpetual snow, precluded all access. In more recent times, the western coast was chiefly explored by Davis, and other English navigators. The country is said to be inhabited as far as 76° N. lat.; but the Moravian settlements are chiefly in the SW. part. They have some beeves, and a considerable number of sheep, for whose winter subsistence they cut the grass in summer, and make it into hay. The short summer is very warm, but foggy; and the northern lights diversify the gloom of winter, which is very severe. The exports consist chiefly of whale oil, seal, bear, and rein-deer skins, eider-down, &c. The inhabitants, who are seldom much above 5 ft. in height, display considerable skill in the structure of their fishing-boats and hunting implements. Their houses are from 6 to 8 ft. high, varying in size according to the number of families they are intended to accommodate, and divided by skins into different compartments. Their food is principally the dried flesh of the seal, with a little game and fish; coffee, tobacco, snuff, and brandy are esteemed the greatest luxuries.

Greenlaw, the capital of Berwickshire.

Greenock, a sea-port of Renfrewshire, Scotland; with a great trade in the Newfoundland and herring fisheries; also ship-building, the manufacture of steam-engines, chain cables, anchors, &c., besides many other branches of industrial occupation, which are extensively carried on. The celebrated James Watt, the improver of the steam-engine, was a native of Greenock. Lon. 4.55 W., lat. 55.57 N. Pop. 35,615.

Greensted, a village in Essex, a mile west of Ongar. This place is remarkable for a little church (built prior to the conquest), the walls of which are formed of the trunks of trees.

Greenwich, a town in Kent, near London. It is seated on the Thames; and is famous for a hospital for disabled seamen, deemed to be the finest structure and the noblest establishment of the kind in the world. This building, originally intended for a palace, was commenced by Charles II., who built one wing; and in the reign of William III. it was completed, and appropriated to the glorious purpose it now serves. Greenwich Park contains nearly 200 acres; it is well stocked with timber and deer; and furnishes from its higher part magnificent views of the metropolis and its vicinity. It also contains an observatory, built by Charles II. on the summit of a hill, called Flamstead Hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal; and the English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Here is a college called the Duke of Norfolk's College, for the maintenance of 20 decayed housekeepers; and another, called Queen Elizabeth's College; also a royal naval asylum, for the orphans of sailors and marines,

Lon. 0., lat. 51.29 N. Pop. 29,755.—A town of Rhode Island, U. S., chief of Kent county.—Another in New Jersey.

Grenoble, a fortified city of France, cap. of the dep. of Isere. It has a fort on the summit of a mountain; and its commerce is considerable. Lon. 5.51 E., lat. 45.12 N.

Grenna, a town in Smoland, Sweden.

Gretna Green, or *Graitney*, a village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland; long famous for the resort of fugitive minors from England to get married; but this improper practice seems to be on the decline.

Grimsby, *Great*, a borough and sea-port town in Lincolnshire; with a good trade in coal and salt. Pop. 3700.

Grinstead, *East*, a town in Sussex.

Gripswald, a strong town of Pomerania.

Grisons, a canton of Switzerland, divided into three leagues; the Grey League, the League of God's House, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions. This country is full of mountains and valleys, the latter being well watered by rivers. The main chain of the Rhaetian Alps divides the canton from W. to E., a great portion of it being above the limit of perpetual snow; and it is crossed by the Splügen, St. Bernard, Albula, and Scaletta. The scenery is peculiarly grand and magnificent; and the canton contains upwards of 240 glaciers, comprising the largest in Switzerland. The principal subsistence of the peasantry is by breeding oxen, most of which are sent to Milan.

Gradno, a government of Russia, formerly belonging to Poland; about 200 miles long, and averaging in breadth 75. Little corn is grown, except rye; but flax, hemp, and hops are raised in considerable quantities. Cattle and sheep are tolerably abundant, and much wool is exported.—The cap. of the above gov. on the Niemen, with a fine castle, an academy of medicine, a gymnasium, &c. Lon. 23.49 E., lat. 53.40 N. Pop. 10,000.

Groll, or *Groenlo*, a strong town of Holland, prov. Guelderland.

Groningen, a prov. of Holland; divided into two parts, called Groningen and Ome-lands; celebrated for their rich pasture lands.—Groningen is the cap. of this prov.; it has a citadel, an university, and a palace. Lon. 6.34 E., lat. 53. 13 N. Pop. 30,500.

Grosseto, a fortified town of Tuscany.

Grosswaradin, a strong town of Hungary.

Grubenhagen, a prov. of Hanover, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick.

Grunberg, a town in Upper Hesse, Germany.—Another, in Silesia.

Gruningen, a town of Lower Saxony.—Another, in Zurich, Switzerland.

Guacara, a town of S. Amer., prov. Caracas.

Guadaluajara, a prov. of Mexico; distinguished for the fertility of its soil, and the richness of its silver mines.—The cap. of the above prov. is a handsome town, situate in a rich and extensive plain, on the Rio Grande de Santiago. It has become the second city of the republic, and its population is supposed to exceed 60,000. Lon. 103.2 W., lat. 21.9 N.—A town in New Castile, Spain. Lon. 3.22 W., lat. 40.33 N. Pop. 67.86.

Gruyere, a town of Switzerland, canton Freiburg; with an ancient castle situated on a hill. The district round Gruyere is famous

for its cheese, which is made in great quantities, and of a highly superior quality.

Guadalete, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Granada, crosses Andalusia, and enters the Bay of Cadiz by two mouths.

Guadaloupe, one of the Caribbee Islands, between Antigua and Dominica; on which is a volcano, called the Mountain of Sulphur. It is one of the most valuable West India colonies belonging to France.—A town in Estremadura, Spain, with a celebrated convent.

Guadalquivir, a river which rises in La Mancha, Spain, flows through Andalusia, by Andujar, Cordova, and Seville, and enters the Bay of Cadiz.

Guadarama, a town in Old Castile, Spain, which has a great trade in cheese.

Guadiana, a river that has its source from some lakes in La Mancha, Spain, N. of Alca- rez. It is soon afterwards lost in the earth, and springs up again at several openings, called the Eyes of the Guadiana; it then flows W. by Calatrava, Merida, and Badajoz, into Portugal, where it takes a southern direction, and, separating Algarve from Andalusia, enters the Bay of Cadiz.

Guadix, a city in Granada, Spain, situate in a rich country, on a river of the same name. The chief branch of industry is the manufacture of large clasp knives. Pop. 9110.

Guatior, a town and fort of Hindostan. Lon. 78.1 E., lat. 26.18 N.

Guam, or *Gnahom*, the chief of the Ladrones Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; abounding with excellent fruits, particularly guavas, bananas, coconos, oranges, and limes. Lon. 144.50 E., lat. 13.26 N.

Guamango, or *Huamanga*, a city of Peru, with an university, a cathedral, and many handsome buildings and good streets. Near it are mines of gold, silver, iron, sulphur, and quicksilver. Lon. 73.58 W., lat. 12.57 S. Pop. 25,000.

Guayana, or *Cot Island*, one of the Bahamas; the first land of America discovered by Columbus, and named by him St. Salvador. Lon. 75.40 W., lat. 24.20 N.

Guanajuato, or *Guanaxuato*, an inland mining city of Mexico, in a large district, the most fertile and populous in all the country. Lon. 79.23 W., lat. 21.0 N. This town has been entirely created by the mines which surround it. The vicinity abounds with tillage land, yielding good crops of wheat, maize, &c.

Guano, a town of Venezuela, S. America; having a good export trade in cattle and mules. Pop. 12,300.

Guancavelica, a city of Peru, capital of a province, famous for mines of quicksilver. Lon. 74.46 W., lat. 12.45 S.

Guapore, a river that has its source in the district of Matto Grosso, in Brazil, about 100 miles north-east of Villa Bella. It flows south-west and west to the above capital, and then north-west to its junction with the Mamore, from the south, where the united stream forms the majestic Madeira.

Guarda, a city in Beira, Portugal.

Guardia, a fortified town in Galicia, and another in Biscay, Spain.

Guatemala (*Santiago de*), or *New Guatemala*, a city of Central America, cap. repub. of same name, pleasantly situated in a spacious plain in the valley of Mexico, 1800

ft. above the level of the sea. It has manufactures of fine muslins, gauzes, cotton goods, earthenware, &c., and the inhabitants possess an aptness for the arts, particularly as workers in silver, sculptors, and musicians. Religious festivals are here celebrated with great magnificence; and on Sunday until 11 o'clock the churches are filled with successive congregations, but stalls and booths are then erected in the streets, and the remainder of the day is devoted to pleasure. Lon. 50.35 W., lat. 14.37 N. Pop. 50,000.

Guatemala, or Central America. This term includes the republics of Guatemala, Quesaltenango, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Costa-Rica, and the Federal district; occupying the long tract of country connecting the continents of N. and S. America; about 1000 miles in length, and varying from 90 to 250 in breadth. The coasts are indented by deep and capacious gulfs; the coast plains are subject to violent tropical heats; and earthquakes are very prevalent. The forests yield many valuable kinds of timber, including mahogany, cedar, and a species of Brazil wood; but above all in value is the logwood tree. Many aromatic and medicinal plants are also among the vegetable products; and the sugar-cane, cocoa, indigo, coffee, tobacco, and cotton are extensively cultivated. Large herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep, with other domestic animals, are reared; but there is no lack of wild ones, and many of the dense woods are infested by reptiles and insects of a most formidable kind. Central America became independent in 1821, and was subsequently incorporated with Mexico; but on the fall of Iturbide it was formed into a separate confederation.

Guaxaca, or Oaxaca, a prov. of Mexico. It is mountainous, but fertile in maize, fruit, cocoa, cochineal, and cassia; and contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal.

Guayaquil, a sea-port and the chief city of the republic of Ecuador, Colombia, on the river of the same name. Lon. 79.43 W., lat. 2.18 S. Pop. 20,000.

Guaymas, a sea-port town of Mexico, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 112 W., lat. 27.50 N.

Guayra, La, the chief sea-port town of Venezuela. Lon. 67.6 W., lat. 10.36 N. Pop. 8000.

Guben, a town of the Prussian dom., province Brandenburg. It has a good trade in cattle, wool, &c., and several manufactories. Pop. 9256.

Guelderland, or Guelders, a province of Holland, and the largest of them all. It is fertile in fruit and corn; and, in many parts, abounds in wood.

Guelderland, Upper, a province of Holland, lying in detached parts on both sides of the river Meuse; divided into Austrian, Dutch, and Prussian Guelderland.

Guelders, the capital of Prussian Guelderland, with a palace.

Guernsey, an island off the north coast of France, subject to England. It is of a round form, 36 m. in circuit, and naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks. The soil is verdant, though hilly; and is remarkable for its small breed of cattle. Formerly Guernsey was noted for a most extensive

contraband trade, and was used by merchants as a depot for foreign wines and other goods. The exports consist chiefly of cider, apples, potatoes, building-stone and wine; the imports are wheat and flour, sugar, coffee, and British manufactures. The only considerable town is Peter-le-Port. This island was formerly a part of Normandy, and is still governed by the Norman laws.

Guiano, or Guyana, a large country of S. America, on the coast of the Atlantic. It is possessed by five European powers; the Portuguese have the south part adjoining the Amazon; the French have Cayenne; the Dutch, Surinam; the British, Berbice, Demerara, and Isequeibo; and the Spaniards had the north-west part next the Orinoco. The heat in this country is intense in October, and continues until March; this is succeeded by violent uninterrupted rain till June, when parching heat again takes place till July, which is again followed by incessant rain till October. The forests abound with trees of an immense size; but the country is not generally fertile, and has more of a flat than mountainous aspect. The interior parts are inhabited by blacks, who have different languages and customs; and some of them build their huts on trees, to be secure from inundations.

Guildford, a borough in Surrey; which has a great trade in timber and corn. Lon. 0.29 W., lat. 51.15 N. Pop. 4074.—A town in Connecticut, U. S.

Guisborough, or Guisborough, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire.

Guimaraeus, a town of Portugal, prov. Entre Duera-y-Minho. Lon. 8.14 W., lat. 41.24 N. Pop. 6260.

Guinea, a large region of Africa, little known except the coast, which extends along the Atlantic upwards of 2600 miles. It lies between 10° N. and 12° S. lat., and is divided into Upper and Lower Guinea. The climate is very unhealthy for Europeans. The natives in general go almost naked; and there seems to be little religion or honesty among them. The chiefs of the states are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves. The commodities purchased here are rice and maize, on the Grain Coast; elephants' teeth, on the Ivory Coast; and the greatest plenty of gold, on the Gold Coast. The British, Dutch, Portuguese, Danes, and French have factories upon the coast.

Guinea, New, or Papua, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, to the north of Terra Australis, from which it is separated by Torres Strait; extending more than 1200 miles, by a medial breadth of perhaps 300. The coasts are generally lofty; and, in the interior, mountain rises above mountain; but the whole appears covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. This island is the chosen residence of the singular birds of paradise, who breed here during the wet monsoon, and, in the dry, migrate in flocks westward, to the smaller islands. Here are also elegant parrots, and pigeons that almost equal a turkey in size. The inhabitants of the northern part are called Papouas; they have the features and complexion of the Malays, but are, in general, of horrible appearance and great ferocity. The chief commerce is with

the Chinese, from whom they purchase instruments and utensils; their returns are ambergris, tortoise-shell, small pearls, birds of paradise, and other birds, which the Papons dry with great skill.

Gujerat, or *Gujrat*, an extensive prov. of W. Hindostan. It comprises the N. districts of Bombay, and part of the dom. of the Gulconar, Scindia, and the rajah of Jond-poor. The climate is oppressively hot in summer, but in winter temperate and agreeable; and though it is barren in some parts, upon the whole it is one of the most productive provinces of India.

Gumbinnen, a town of Prussia. Pop. 6255. *Gumri*, a strong town of Asiatic Georgia. Lon. 43.52 E., lat. 41.50 N.

Gundava, a city of Ballogistan. Lon. 66.2 E., lat. 27.58 N.

Gudwana, an extensive prov. situated in the Deccan, Hindostan; the greater part of which is mountainous, poor, ill-watered, covered with jungle, and thinly inhabited.

Gulfuda, or *Gonfuda*, a sea-port of Arabia, on the Red Sea. Lon. 46.50 E., lat. 17.9 N.

Guntoor, a town of Hindostan, cap. of Guntoor, the most southern province. Lon. 80.32 E., lat. 16.17 N.

Guntzburg, a town of Suabia, cap. of the margravate of Burgau, with a castle.

Guriel, the S. district of Imitria, a province of Asiatic Russia.

Gurietum, a town in the Carnatic, Hindostan; noted for its superior oranges.

Gurrah, a town in Gudwana, Hindostan, capital of the large district of Gurrah. It stands in a most singular pass, which extends through and along the face of a mountainous ridge for two miles, and near the Nerbudda. Lon. 80.16 E., lat. 23.9 N.

Gurramconda, a town of Hindostan, in Balagant, having a strong hill fort. It is the cap. of a mountainous district, abounding in strong positions. Lon. 78.34 E., lat. 13.46 N.

Gurupa, a town in Para, Brazil; with manufactures of earthenware, &c.

Gurual, or *Seriaagur*, a miserable prov. of Northern Hindostan; the whole face of which is an assemblage of hills, jumbled together in many forms and directions, with narrow and confined valleys.

Gustrow, a city of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Guayaquil, a city and sea-port of S. America, in Colombia, the capital of a district yielding abundance of fine timber, and feeding great quantities of cattle. It stands on the Guayaquil, and is defended by three forts. The commerce is considerable, and it may now be considered as the most important port on the Pacific. Lon. 79.16 W., lat. 2.10 S. Pop. about 10,000.

Guyamas, a town of Mexico, prov. Sonora.

Guyzethisar, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. It stands on the site of the ancient Magnesia, and has many fine ruins.

Gualior, a strong fortress and town of Hindostan, prov. Agra. It is a military post of importance, but by no means impregnable, and has frequently changed masters. Lon. 78.1 E., lat. 26.15 N.

Gyongyos, a town of Hungary, with manufactures of leather, blanket, cloth, and spirits.

Gyula, a strong town of Hungary. It has a large trade in cattle. Pop. 13,752.

HAARLEM, or *Haerlem*, a considerable city of N. Holland, in which are manufactures of silk, linen, and cotton fabrics, velvets, rugs, carpets, lace, &c.; and it is likewise the chief seat of an important branch of trade, which consists in the production and sale of certain flowers, as tulips, dahlias, hyacinths, ranunculuses, and other bulbs. Pop. about 22,000.

Hubergham Eves, a township in Lancash. *Hucha*, a city of St. Martha, Colombia. Lon. 72.46 W., lat. 11.28 N.

Hachelstown, a town in Carlow, Ireland. —Another in New Jersey, U. S.

Hackney, a large and populous village in Middlesex, NE. of London, which contains many elegant villas. Pop. 37,771.

Haddingtonshire, or *East Lothian*, a co. of Scotland, 25 miles long and 15 broad, divided into 24 parishes. The soil is, in many parts, doubly productive; rich crops are raised on the surface, and the mines of coal are inexhaustible. The southern part is mountainous, comprehending the north side of Lammermuir Hills; but these high grounds feed many sheep. It is intersected by numerous streams; and the principal river is the Tyne. Total pop. 35,731. —*Haddington*, a borough, is the capital of this county, in which are manufactures of coarse woollen cloth and leather. Here the celebrated John Knox was born, in 1505. Pop. 3749.

Hadleigh, a market-town in Suffolk. —A village in Essex, near Rochford.

Hadramant, a province of Arabia Felix, on the sea-coast, between Yemen and Oman. The chief products of this country are frankincense, gum arabic, dragons' blood, myrrh, and aloes.

Haue, The, a town of Holland, prov. S. Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe in the magnificence of its palaces, the beauty of its squares and streets, the pleasantness of its situation, and the politeness of its inhabitants. The Hague has never been a place of great commercial importance, the manufacture of porcelain and book-printing being almost the only branches of industry; but as a place for the collection of pictures by the Dutch masters it is unrivalled. Lon. 4.46 E., lat. 52.4 N. Pop. 58,000.

Hagenau, a fortified town of France, dep. Bas Rhin. Pop. 6084. The forest of Hagenau is one of the largest in France.

Hailsham, a market town in Sussex.

Hai-nan, an island in the China Sea, forming a dep. of the province of Canton. The forests abound with sandal, cocoa, rose, brazil-wood, ebony, and other cabinet woods, and among the vegetable productions the sweet potato forms an important article of culture; the climate is very hot; small quantities of gold and silver are found in the interior, and pearls and corals abound on the coasts.

Hainault, a large province of Belgium. It is very ancient, and has a considerable trade in corn and wool. Pop. 17,227.

Hajypoor, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar, cap. of the fertile district of Terhoot. Lon. 85.17 E., lat. 25.41 N.

Halberstadt, a city of the Prussian States. *Haldon Hill*, a ridge of Hills in Devonshire, four miles from Exeter, containing many fossils.

Hales, a village in Gloucestershire, noted

for the remains of its abbey, which formerly was very magnificent.

Hales-owen, a town in Shropshire; in which the poet Shenstone was born and buried. Pop. 10,604.

Halesworth, a town in Suffolk, which has a good trade in linen yarn and canvass.

Halibut, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 16.15 W., lat. 54.48 N.

Halifax, an extensive town in the West Riding of Yorkshire; which is a great mart for broad and narrow cloths, tanneries, shalloons, calamancoes, &c. The cloth weavers first settled here in the beginning of the 15th century, since which time it slowly but gradually increased, till the late war, when extraordinary activity prevailed, and the population was proportionately enlarged. The introduction of steam-engines and power-looms has also, of late years, contributed in no little degree to increase its importance; and to these causes, united with its unlimited command of coal, and the means of internal communication, its rapid rise is wholly attributable. Lon. 1.45 W., lat. 53.45 N. Pop. 26,694.—A city and the capital of Nova Scotia, settled by the British in 1749. The harbour extends north by west about sixteen miles in length, and terminates in a beautiful sheet of water, called Bedford Basin, which contains ten square miles of safe anchorage. The town has an entrenchment, and is strengthened with forts of timber. At the north extremity is the King's Yard, supplied with stores of every kind for the royal navy. Lon. 63.31 W., lat. 44.40 N. Pop. about 18,000.—A town of North Carolina, capital of a county. Lon. 77.38 W., lat. 36.16 N.

Haling, or **Hayling**, a small island in Hampshire, near Portsmouth.

Halkirk, a town in Caithness, Scotland.

Halland, a mountainous province of Sweden, on the west coast of Gothland.

Hallaton, a market-town in Leicestershire.

Halle, a town of the Prussian States, with a famous university, founded by Frederick I. in 1694. Lon. 11.58 E., lat. 51.29 N. Pop. 24,600.—A town in Tyrol, Germany, in which is an extensive salt-mine.—A town in South Brabant, near Brussels.

Hallowell, a town of the U. States, in Maine.

Halmstad, a sea-port town of Sweden, cap. of the prov. of Halland; with flourishing woollen manufactures, and a good salmon fishery.

Hals, a town and fort of Denmark.

Halstead, a market-town in Essex.

Halton, a town in Cheshire, near the Mersey.

Haltwhistle, a town in Northumberland.

Ham, a strong town of Westphalia.—A town of France, dep. Somme; celebrated for its castle, a strong fortress used as a state prison, in which Prince Polignac and other ministers of Charles X. were confined for 6 years.

Hamadan, a city in Irak, Persia, the mart of trade between Ispahan, Teheran, and Bagdad. Here is a Jewish Synagogue, said to contain the tomb of Mordecai and Esther. From the days of Darius to those of Ghengis-Khan, it was, on account of the coolness of its climate, the favourite residence of the kings of Persia during those months of sum-

mer, in which the heat of Susa and Ispahan is almost insupportable. Lon. 48 E., lat. 34.53 N.

Hamah, a city of Syria, the mosques and best houses of which are curiously built with black and white stones. The bazaars are numerous and well supplied; and the inhabitants manufacture linen and silk stuffs, and woollen mantles. Lon. 37.4 N., lat. 34.55 E. Pop. about 80,000.

Hambledon, a market-town in Hampshire.

Hamburg, a free city of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein; consisting of the old and new town, both nearly of an equal size, which, together with the country surrounding it, form an independent republic. It is seated on the rivers Elbe and Alster; and the latter, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks, planted with rows of trees. The town, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence it is one of the most commercial places in the world, though not conspicuous for manufactures. Here is a celebrated college, an arsenal, a bank, an exchange, a German theatre, and a foundling hospital; also, a famous wooden bridge, which extends nearly three miles over a morass and the river Elbe to Hamburg. The cathedral of Our Lady is a fine structure; and the church of St. Michael is celebrated for a tower 390 feet high, on which many astronomical and physical experiments have been made. Lon. 9.58 E., lat. 53.33 N. Pop. 128,000.—A town in Pennsylvania.—Another in New Jersey.

Hamelin, a strong town of Hanover, in Calenberg. Lon. 9.23 E., lat. 52.5 N.

Hami, a province of Western Tartary, surrounded by deserts, yet accounted one of the most delightful countries in the world. Lon. 93.44 E., lat. 42.55 N.

Hamilton, a town and fort of Ohio, in the U. S.—A town of New York, with a noted glass manufactory.—A town in Lanarkshire, Scotland, where lace, cambrics, and black silk veils are manufactured to a considerable extent. Pop. 8876.

Hammersmith, a large village in Middlesex, near London. Here is a nunnery, established originally as a boarding-school for young ladies of the Roman-Catholic persuasion; and a famous suspension bridge across the Thames; and, towards the river, a number of handsome seats and villas. Pop. 13,153.

Hampshire, Hants, or Southampton, a county of England; extending, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, 42 miles from north to south, and 38 from east to west. Including the island, it contains 1,041,920 acres, divided into 10 hundreds and 311 parishes, and has one city and 20 market towns. This county has a great variety of soils, but the principal part is chalk. The Dorsetshire border has large tracts of heath; and towards the sea are great quantities of marsh land, but very fertile; and all the remainder of the land is excellent. Besides wheat, barley, and hops, it is famous for bacon, honey, and timber; the last in particular, on account of its great woods, the chief of which are the New Forest and the Forest of Bere. Of the rivers,

the principal are the Avon, Test, Itchen, and Stour.

Hampshire, New, one of the United States of America, 160 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is divided into six counties; the chief rivers are the Connecticut, Merrimac, and Piscataqua; and it has several lakes, the largest of which is called the Winnipiscogee. The surface near the sea is generally low, but, advancing into the country, it rises into hills, mountains, and barren rocks. The White Mountains are the loftiest in the U. S.; Mount Washington, the highest, being 7000 feet above the level of the sea. The hills and sides of the mountains are covered with fine trees; and the best lands are along the borders of the rivers. Total pop. 281,574.

Hamstead, a village in Middlesex, near London, seated on the side of a hill (400 feet above the level of the Thames), on the top of which is a fine heath, that commands a delightful prospect. Pop. 10,093.—A town in Queen's county, New York.

Hampton, or Minching Hampton, a town in Gloucestershire; in which are extensive cloth manufactures.

Hampton, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames. This place is famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, originally and magnificently built by Cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. The only remains of the old palace are some of the domestic offices, the principal part being taken down in 1690, and the present palace erected by William III. The celebrated Cartoons of Raphael are kept here.—A town of Virginia, capital of Elizabeth county.—Another in New Hampshire.

Hampton, Little, a village on the coast of Sussex, used as a retired watering-place.

Hanan, a strong city in Hesse Cassel, Germany. It has manufactures of velvet, woolen stuffs, stockings, leather, porcelain, and saff; and a trade in corn, iron, and timber. Very near it are the mineral springs of Wilhelmstadt. It was here that Napoleon, on his retreat from Leipsic, in 1813, gained a decisive victory over the Bavarians, commanded by Marshal Wrede, by which the important advantage of opening the route to France was effected. Lon. 8.43 E., lat. 50.8 N. Pop. 15,000.

Hang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first class, capital of Tche-kiang. It is famous for its trade in silks, nankins, dyed cottons, &c. Lon. 119.48 E., lat. 30.20 N.

Hanley, a town in Staffordshire; in which are several potteries.

Hanover, a kingdom of NW. Germany, the history of which, from its connection with the House of Brunswick, it may be desirable to notice. The reigning family derives its origin from the union of the Marquis d'Este, in the 11th century, with a wealthy princess of Bavaria, the issue of which received the surname *Guelph*, from his maternal ancestors, and inherited the dukedom of Bavaria. Henry the Lion, born in 1129, and well known in the history of the Crusades, was the first *Guelph* duke of Brunswick. He married a daughter of Henry II., king of England; and from this marriage both the houses of Brunswick and Luneburg are descended. But the claim of the elder branch of the house of Brunswick to the crown of England was derived from the union of Er-

nest Augustus with Sophia, grand-daughter of James I. of England; the issue of which marriage was George Louis, who became king of England in 1714. Until of late years Hanover was an *electorate*, containing the duchies of Zell, Lauenburg, Bremen, Luneburg, and the principalities of Verden and Grubenhagen. In 1803, the French obtained possession of all these states; and, soon afterwards, they were given as a province to Prussia; but, in 1813, His Britannic Majesty's government was re-established. In 1815, the duchy of Lauenburg was ceded to Denmark, and some small territories to Prussia and Oldenburg. The remaining states, with Osnaburg, Hildesheim, East Friesland, Lower Munster, and some petty districts, now constitute the kingdom of Hanover, of which George III. of Britain was the first king, in 1815. On the death of William IV., by virtue of the Salic law, it became a separate government, having a reigning sovereign of its own in the person of Ernest, Duke of Cumberland. The kingdom of Hanover ranks as the fifth state of the German confederation, and its army consists of above 20,000 men. The Hartz, and other elevated tracts, occupy part of the south; but the rest of the kingdom consists of one level plain, diversified by a few sand hills. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Weser, Ems, Aller, and Seine.—The capital is a fortified city of the same name, on the Leine; well built, and has manufactures of lace, stockings, cotton goods, ribands, leather, and snuff. Lon. 9.41 E., lat. 52.22 N. Pop. 24,000.—A town of New Hampshire, U. S.—Another in Pennsylvania.—Another in Virginia.

Hanover, New, a large island in the South Pacific Ocean, covered with trees, among which are many beautiful plantations.

Hanse Towns, once a powerful association of commercial towns in Germany, which flourished from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, and are known under the name of the Hanseatic League, of which Lubeck was considered the capital. Since 1630, it was limited to Lubeck, Hauburg, and Bremen, which retain the name of Hanse Towns to this day, and have, as such, a vote in the diet of Germany.

Han-tchong, a city of China, of the first class, on the river Han, surrounded by mountains and forests. Lon. 106.35 E., lat. 32.58 N.

Han-yang, a first-rate city of China, in Hou-quang. Lon. 113.44 E., lat. 30.35 N.

Hapsee, the name of four of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Hapsburg, an ancient castle of Switzerland, now nearly destroyed, but at one time the cradle of the House of Austria, whose ancestors may be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century, when Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, was elevated to the empire of Germany and archduchy of Austria, A. D. 1273.

Harborough, Market, a town in Leicestersh.

Harburg, a town of Luneburg, Hanover.

Harcourt, a town in Eure.—Another in Calvados, France.

Harderwick, a fortified town of Holland.

Harlech, or Harleigh, a town of Wales, capital of Merionethshire.

Harling, a market-town in Norfolk.

ALL THAT IS SAID IN THE PARLOUR, SHOULD NOT BE HEARD IN THE HALL.

ATHEISTS GO ONE POINT BEYOND DEVILS; FOR THEY BELIEVE AND TREMBLE.

Hartlingen, a large and populous fortified sea-port of Holland, in Friesland. Lon. 5.23 E., lat. 53.11 N.

Hartlow, a town in Essex.

Haro, a town in Old Castile, Spain.

Harrington, a town in Cumberland, six miles north of Whitehaven. — Another in Lincoln county, Maine, U. S.

Harristown, a bor. in Kildare, Ireland.

Harrow-on-the-Hill, a village in Middlesex; noted for its conspicuous church and celebrated free-school. Harrow school was founded in 1571, by Mr. John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of the neighbouring hamlet of Preston. The university scholarships attached to it are four, established by the founder, of 50 guineas each, either to Oxford or Cambridge, and two of the same value, founded by the late Mr. Sayer, to Caius College, Cambridge; all tenable for four years. Among the many public characters educated at this school may be mentioned Sir W. Jones, Lord Byron, Marquis of Hastings, Dr. Parr, and Sir Robert Peel. Pop. 4627.

Harrowgate, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire; famous for six medicinal springs, both chalybeate and sulphureous, one of which is the strongest sulphur-water in Britain.

Hartford, a city of Connecticut, United States, situate 50 miles from the mouth of the Connecticut river, up to which point it is navigable for sloops. It has manufactures of leather, shoes, woollen and cotton goods, saddlery, carriages, &c.; a large inland trade, and daily communication with New York. Lon. 72.36 E., lat. 41.49 N. Pop. 12,793. — A town of North Carolina. — Another in Kentucky.

Hartland, a market-town in Devonshire.

Hartlepool, a town on the coast of Durham, which is a place of great resort for company in the bathing season. Pop. 5326.

Hartley, a town in Northumberland; in which are salt, coppers, and glass works.

Hartwell, a village in Buckinghamshire; noted for being some years the residence of Louis XVIII., prior to his obtaining the throne; and his consort died here in 1810. — A town in Northumberland.

Hartz, or **Harz**, a mountain tract in Germany, lying chiefly in the south of Hanover, and extending thence from Goslar to Harzgerode, occupying a space of 70 miles in length by 20 in breadth. It is covered by great forests, which afford an ample store of valuable wood; and has mines of silver, iron, copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, vitriol, salt, and coal. The inhabitants of this secluded district are chiefly employed as woodmen and miners; and are exempt from taxes and military service. The highest mountain, called Brockenburg, rises 3500 feet above the level of the sea.

Harwich, a sea-port town and borough in Essex; it has a capacious harbour, and a convenient dock for the building of men-of-war. Much company resort thither for the purpose of sea-bathing; and, before the general adoption of steam mail packets, it was the principal place of embarkation for Holland and Germany. Harwich harbour is at once capacious, safe, and commodious, but the sea has made great encroachments on the peninsula on which the town is built, and its general prosperity has very much de-

clined of late years. Lon. 1.13 E., lat. 51.56 N. Pop. 3829. — A town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Hastlemere, a dis-franchised bor. in Surrey. **Hastingsden**, a town in Lancashire; with considerable manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton, but principally cotton.

Hasselt, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. Limburg. Pop. 7316.

Hasser, a town and fortress of Hindostan.

Hastings, a town in Sussex. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had once a large castle, now in ruins. The town is commanded by a small fort, has two churches, and is a fashionable bathing-place. The drives and walks in the neighbourhood are very beautiful; and at a short distance W. is St. Leonard's, an important addition, being of itself a handsome and commodious town, in the most modern architectural taste, and comprising many genteel houses and villas, occupied during the season by people of property and fashion. The chief trade is in the fishery, and the building of boats and small coasting-vessels. Lon. 0.41 E., lat. 50.52 N. Pop. 11,617.

Hatfield, a town in Hertfordshire, on the Lea. — A town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Hatherley, a town in Devonshire.

Hatras, a town and fort of Hindostan.

Hatteras, a dangerous and remarkable cape of North America, which extends far into the ocean, from the coast of North Carolina.

Hattiah, an island in the Bay of Bengal.

Havannah, a city and sea-port on the NW. part of Cuba, two miles in circuit, and the capital of the island. The harbour is capable of containing upwards of 1000 vessels of the largest size; and the entrance, so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time, is defended by two strong forts. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and wax. From its position, which commands both inlets to the Gulf of Mexico, its great strength, and excellent harbour, the Havannah is, in a political point of view, by far the most important maritime station in the West Indies. Lon. 82.14 W., lat. 23.12 N. Pop. 135,000.

Havant, a market-town in Hampshire.

Haverford-west, a borough of Wales, and the largest town in Pembrokeshire. Lon. 5.0 W., lat. 51.39 N. Pop. 5941.

Haverhill, a town in Suffolk; with a manufacture of checks, cottons, &c. Pop. 2450.

— A town in New Hampshire, U. S., chief of Grafton county. — Another in Essex county, Massachusetts.

Havre, **Le**, formerly **Havre-de-Grace**, a maritime town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure; a commercial port of considerable importance, well fortified, and having a good trade: in fact, from its being, as it were, the sea-port of Paris, most of the colonial and other foreign products destined for its consumption are here imported. It has a strong citadel, a good arsenal, and storehouses for the construction and arming of ships. Lon. 0.6 E., lat. 49.29 N. Pop. about 26,000.

Howarden, a town in Flintshire, Wales, which has a considerable manufacture of earthenware, and a foundry for cannon.

Hawick, a town of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, noted for its stocking manufactures: also for flannels, blankets, tartans,

druggets, and cloths of various descriptions. Pop. 5770.

Hawkshead, a market town in Lancashire. **Haws Water**, a lake in Westmoreland, south of Penrith.

Hay, a town in Brecknockshire, Wales, on the Wye.

Hayti (known also as *St. Domingo*), the largest next to Cuba of the West India islands. It formerly belonged jointly to Spain and France; the greater portion subsequently to France alone, and since 1803 the negro population, after a series of bloodshed and atrocities almost unparalleled, expelled the French and effected their own independence. But the island was not wholly in the hands of the blacks till 1821, when the Spanish portion placed itself under the government of Boyer, who then became master of the whole of Hayti. The soil is in general fertile, and the climate extremely hot; the mountains abound in excellent timber, and in mines of lead, iron, copper, silver, &c.; but the land is now so badly cultivated that its export trade in sugar, coffee, and other productions is in a most depressed state.—*St. Domingo*, the capital of the island, is situated on the S.E. coast, and was the first permanent settlement made by Europeans in America. It is surrounded by old ramparts, and the houses are in the Spanish style. Lon. 69.59 W., lat. 18.28 N. Pop. 12,000. Cape Haytien, Port au Prince, and Cayes are the other chief towns.

Headford, a town in Galway, Ireland.

Heap, a town in Lancashire, with extensive manufactures. Pop. 14,856.

Heaton Norris, a town in Lancashire, on the Mersey. Pop. 14,629.

Hebrides, or *Western Islands*, a name given to a great number of islands lying off the west coast of Scotland, and extending from the small island of Sanda, in lat. 55.22, to the northern extremity of Lewis, in lat. 58.34. Gaelic or Celtic is the language spoken throughout the whole extent of the Hebrides. The climate is more humid and variable than in any other part of the British dominions, and in the winter season the islands are often visited with destructive storms and tempests. The rearing of black cattle and sheep is the most extensive and profitable employment of the inhabitants.

Hebrides, New, islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between 14.29 and 20.4 S. lat., and 166.41 and 170.21 E. lon. In general, they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands; but are chiefly of a slender make and dark colour. Their canoes and houses are small, and poorly constructed; and, except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture.

Hebron, a town of Syria, Palestine; in which is a mosque, said to contain the tombs of Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, &c.—A town in Cumberland county, Maine, U. States.

Hechingen, a town and castle of Suabia.

Hecla, a famous volcano of Iceland, upwards of 5200 feet in height.

Hedon, a dis. bor. in East Yorkshire.

Hedjas, one of the provinces of Arabia. It is a sandy plain backed by fertile hills.

Heidelberg, a city in Baden, Germany,

with a celebrated university. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, carpets, silk stockings, velvet, and soap. Lon. 8.38 E., lat. 49.21 N. Pop. 13,430.

Herrmund, or *Helmund*, a river that rises in the mountains of Hazara, north-west of Cabul, flows west into Segestan, where it enters the eastern extremity of the lake Zerch.

Helder, a town of North Holland, with a strong fort, that defends the entrance of the Texel. Lon. 4.31 E., lat. 53.0 N.

Helen's St., a village in Hampshire, at the east end of the Isle of Wight. It has a bay or road of considerable note as a rendezvous for ships that are outward bound, and kept back by westerly winds.—A village in Lancashire; in which is an extensive copper work, and a still larger one for casting plate-glass.

Helen's St., a lofty island in the Atlantic Ocean, 27 miles in circuit, belonging to the English East India Company. It has some mountains, particularly one called Diana Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. The chief inconvenience to which this island is subject, is want of rain; but it is far from being barren: the interior valleys and little hills are covered with verdure, and interspersed with gardens, orchards, and various plantations. There are also many pastures, filled with cattle and sheep; goats, hogs, and poultry are likewise numerous. Rupert Bay, Jamestown, and Lemon Valley are the landing places; and they are so strongly defended by nature and art, that it seems impossible to force a descent. To this island Buonaparte was exiled by the allied powers of Europe in 1815; and here he died in 1821. Lon. 5.43 W., lat. 15.55 S.

Helier's St., capital of the Island of Jersey, with a tide harbour and a strong pier. Lon. 2.10 W., lat. 49.11 N.

Heligoland, or *Helgoland*, an island belonging to Great Britain, in the German Ocean. It is a long and narrow rock, nine miles in circuit, rising in the centre to a round elevation. On the north end is a light-house, and on the south a haven for fishing-boats. Lon. 8.25 E., lat. 54.8 N.

Heliopolis, or *Matavea*, a village of Egypt, near Cairo; in which is the celebrated fountain of the Sun, to which, according to tradition, the Holy Family came on their flight from Herod. Near this is the renowned pillar of On, or obelisk of Heliopolis, 67 feet high and six square at the base, formed of one entire mass of reddish granite; and each of its sides exhibits the same hieroglyphics.

Helleh, or *Hillah*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak; said to stand on part of the site of ancient Babylon, of which the ruins extend several miles around. It is seated on the banks of the Euphrates, and the vicinity is covered with fruit trees, particularly palms. Lon. 44.32 E., lat. 32.31 E.

Hellgate, a strait near the west end of Long Island Sound, eight miles north-north-east of New York. It is narrow and crooked, with a bed of rocks extending quite across, which cause whirlpools, and a tremendous roaring at low water.

Helmershausen, a town of Hesse Cassel.

Helmont, a town of N. Brabant, Holland.

Helmisdale, a river of Scotland, which issues from several mountain-lakes in Sutherlandshire, and rolls over a rocky bottom to

the Ord of Caithness. At its mouth in the German Ocean is a good salmon fishery.

Helmsley, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire.

Helmsdt, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, originally built by Charlemagne, in 782. Lon. 11.1 E., lat. 51.13 N. Pop. 6500.

Helsingfors, the capital of Finland; in which is the immense fort of Sweaborg. Lon. 25.6 E., lat. 60.10 N.

Helsingland, a province of Sweden, between Dalecarlia and the Gulf of Bothnia. It has extensive forests and many iron mines. The chief articles of trade are iron, flax, linen, tallow, butter, tar, deal, and timber.

Helstone, a borough in Cornwall, on the river Loe. It is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of tin.

Helvellyn, a high mountain in Cumberland, to the south of Keswick, extending five miles in length between the river Derwent and Leathes-Water. It is 3055 feet above the level of the sea.

Helwetsluis, a strong sea-port of S. Holland. Its excellent harbour is capable of accommodating the whole Dutch navy. It was from this port that William III. embarked for England in 1688. Lon. 4.0 E., lat. 51.42 N.

Hempstead, or **Hemel Hempsted**, a corporate town in Hertfordshire. Pop. 5900. In the neighbourhood are several excellent paper-mills; but the chief employment of the female part of the pop. is straw plaiting.

Hemus, a city of Syria, surrounded by walls. Lon. 37.20 E., lat. 34.28 N.

Henley, or **Henley-on-Thames**, a market-town in Oxfordshire, on the Thames. The principal trade is in corn, flour, malt, and beech-wood. Pop. 3622.

Henley, or **Henley-in-Arden**, a town in Warwickshire, on the Aine.

Henlopen, Cape, a cape of the State of Delaware, which is the south point of the entrance of Delaware Bay, and upon it there is a light-house. Lon. 75.9 W., lat. 38.48 N.

Henry, Cape, a cape of Virginia, which is the south point of the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 76.0 W., lat. 37.1 N.

Herat, a city of Persia, the largest in Khorasan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is encompassed by a lofty mud wall and wet ditch, and has a strong citadel. The staple commodities are silk, saffron, and assafoetida; and it is the emporium of the trade carried on between Cabul, Bokharia, Hindostan, and Persia. Lon. 62.27 E., lat. 31.50 N. Pop. about 50,000.

Herault, an extensive dep. of France, including the north-east part of the old prov. of Languedoc. The production of wine, silk, honey, and wax are the chief branches of industry; but on the coast the pilchard and other fisheries afford employment for many of the inhabitants.

Herculaneum, an ancient city of Naples, totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in the year 79. After a concealment of sixteen centuries, accident led to the discovery of its ruins; for while some workmen were sinking a well on the estate of the Prince d'Elboul, in 1713, when 76 ft. below the surface they came to several fragments of statues, &c. Since that period many excavations have been made, and numerous relics found, which throw great

light on the state of the arts and the domestic customs of the Romans.

Herefordshire, a county of England, 40 miles long and 35 broad, is divided into 11 hundreds and 220 parishes, and has one city and seven market-towns. The soil of this county is exceedingly rich, producing excellent corn, hops, and fruit; the apples, from which cider in great quantities is made, grow in abundance, being plentiful even in the hedge-rows. The cattle of Herefordshire are deservedly held in high estimation, being excellent workers, remarkably quiet and docile, and fattening easily; but as respects the dairy, they are of little value. The sheep are small, but afford a fine silky wool. The chief rivers are the Wye, Monnow, and Lug. Total pop. 113,878.

Hereford, a city of England, and the cap. of the above county, was repeatedly the seat of hostilities during the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, but it is a place of no great trade or interest at the present day. It is seated on the Wye, over which is an ancient stone bridge. Its principal manufacture is gloves. Lon. 2.35 W., lat. 52.4 N. Pop. 10,921.

Heri, a small and fertile island in the Indian Ocean.

Hermanstadt, a strong city, cap. of Transylvania. Lon. 21.56 E., lat. 45.43 N.

Hermsand, a sea-port of Sweden, capital of Angermania. Lon. 17.53 E., lat. 62.38 N.

Hertford, a borough, and the capital of Hertfordshire, on the Lea. Here is a public school belonging to Christ's Hospital in London, also a shire-hall, and a large county gaol. About two miles from the town is Hatfield College, established in 1806 by the E. I. Company, for preparing its civil officers for their duty in India. About a mile to the east is a basin of water called Chadwell, which is the head-spring of the New River. Lon. 0.4 E., lat. 51.50 N. Pop. 5450.

Hertfordshire, a county of England, 36 miles in length and 28 in breadth, divided into eight hundreds and 134 parishes, and having 19 market-towns. The north part is hilly, forming a scattered portion of the chalky ridge that extends across the kingdom in this direction; the soil, however, produces excellent wheat and barley. The west part is, in general, a tolerably rich surface, and under capital cultivation. The most noted rivers are the Lea, Stort, and Coln, and the artificial one called the New River. Total pop. 157,207.

Herve, a town of Belgium.

Herzegovina, a country of Austria, prov. of Illyria, extending south-east to the borders of Albania and Montenegro.

Hesdin, a strong town of France.

Hesse, a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; divided into Upper and Lower Hesse; the latter is subject to Hesse-Cassel, and the former belongs principally to Hesse-Darmstadt. This country is surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of coal, iron, and copper. In the centre are fine plains, fertile in corn and pasture; and there is plenty of honey and all sorts of fruit. Hops and flax are likewise cultivated; and birch-trees are very numerous.

Hesse-Cassel, or **Electoral Hesse**, a state of Germany, consisting of a central territory and several small detached portions;

the whole lying between lon. 8° and 11° E., and lat. 50° and 53° N. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, but in general only the valleys and the lower portion of the hill slopes are cultivated. Mining is pursued more or less in all the provinces, and considerable quantities of iron, copper, cobalt, and coal are produced; there are manufactories of various kinds of cloth, also hardware, fire-arms, porcelain, musical instruments, &c.; but the great article of export is linen cloth. Cassel and Hanau are the principal manufacturing as well as commercial towns.

Hesse-Darmstadt, or the Grand Duchy of Hesse, a state of Germany lying between lon. 7° and 10° E., and 49° and 51° N., divided into the provinces of Starkenberg, Upper Hesse, and Rhenish Hesse. It is extremely fertile and well cultivated, producing corn, wine, and fruit in abundance. Mining is next in importance; the manufactures being inconsiderable.

Hesse-Homburg (Langraviate of), a small territory in Germany, belonging to a younger branch of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Hexham, a town in Northumberland, on the Tyne, with a trade in tanned leather, hats, shoes, and gloves.

Heytesbury, a dis. bor. in Wiltshire.

Hidjelce, a fortified town in Bengal. Lon. 38.10 E., lat. 24.50 N.

Hielmer, a lake of Sweden, lying between those of Wener and Maclar.

Hieres, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France.

Hieres, or Hyeres, a town of France, dep. Var. It is the birth-place of Massillon; and has manufactories of orange-flower water and other perfumes.

Highm Ferrers, a dis. bor. in Northamptonshire, on the Nen.

Highgate, a village in Middlesex, seated on a hill, five miles from London. Here Lord Chief-Baron Cholmondeley built a free-school in 1562, which was enlarged in 1570 by Sandys, Bishop of London, who also added a chapel.

Highlands, a natural division of Scotland; comprising the mountainous part in the north and west of the country, as well as the western islands, from Perthshire, inclusively, to the Orkneys.

Highworth, a market-town in Wiltshire.

Hildesheim, a city of Hanover, on the Innerste. Lon. 10 E., lat. 52 N. Pop. 15,000.

Hillsborough, a town of North Carolina, capital of Orange county. Lon. 79.15 W., lat. 36.2 N.—A borough in Down county, Ireland, with a manufacture of muslins.

Himalaya or Himachal (Mountains), a stupendous chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the N. of Hindostan, and is the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent from Cabul to China. The average height of the Himalaya chain is estimated by Berghaus at 15,700 ft.; but numerous peaks exceed in altitude the Chimborazo of the Andes: Chimalari, in Bootan (the highest of all), being 26,000 ft.

Hinckley, a town in Leicestershire; in which is a considerable manufacture of stockings. Pop. 6336.

Hindia, a town and fort of Hindostan. Lon. 77.5 E., lat. 22.28 N.

Hindon, a borough in Wiltshire.

Hindostan, or India on this side the Ganges, a region of Asia, which comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Thibet on the N., Assam and Cassay on the E., the Indian Ocean on the S., and the same ocean, Ballogistan, and Afghanistan on the W. This country may be considered under four grand divisions: Northern Hindostan, Hindostan Proper, the Deccan, and Southern Hindostan. The principal rivers are the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Indus, Jumna, Padma, Nerbudda, Taptree, Godavery, Kistna, Pennar, and Cavery. The chief mountains are those of Himalaya, Vindhya, and the Ghauts. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Hindoos; there are likewise many Mohammedans; and there are also several rude or savage tribes, whose practices are represented as detestable. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, possess many good qualities: they are of a black complexion; their person straight and elegant, and their countenance open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or castes; the four principal of which are the Brahmins, soldiers, labourers, and mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers; and they are forbidden to intermarry, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another caste. The arts in which the Hindoos have made the greatest progress are, agriculture, weaving, dyeing, and architecture, more especially weaving and dyeing. Hindostan, towards the N., is pretty temperate, but sultry in the S.; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are diamonds, and other precious stones, silks, spices, aromatics, drugs, maize, rice, and sugar; and the chief manufactures are cotton goods, muslins, and calicos. But these and various other particulars will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in this Gazetteer. Speaking of the present state of British India, Mr. McCulloch says, "In 1814 the Indian trade was, in a great measure, thrown open; and in 1834 the last vestige of monopoly, and even the company's commercial character, was finally put an end to—a measure which, with some drawbacks, has been productive of much advantage both to the people of India and of England, though in a greater degree to the latter. * * * Since 1834 may also be dated the abandonment, on the part of many of the most wealthy and enlightened inhabitants of the towns, of the gross superstitions of their forefathers, and the adoption of rational opinions in matters of religion; and it may be remarked as extraordinary, that this species of conversion has been most frequent with the Brahmical order, where we should least expect to find it. Commerce, in fact, the great engine by which civilisation, as well as improved morals, have been produced in Europe, has begun to do its work in Hindostan also."

Hingham, a market-town in Norfolk.—Another in Suffolk county, Massachusetts.

Hing-hou, a city of China, of the first rank, in To-kien. Lon. 119.30 E., lat. 25.28 N.

Hirschberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, and a considerable emporium for the linen manufactures of that province. Pop. 7000.

Hil, a town in Irak, Asiatic Turkey.

Hilchen, a market-town in Hertfordshire.

Hoi-king, a city of China, of the first class. Lon. 112.34 E., lat. 35.6 N.

Hoi-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 118.47 E., lat. 53.30 N.

Hoang-tcheon, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 114.27 E., lat. 38.30 N.

Hoan-ho, a large river of Asia, also called the Yellow River, from the quantity of clay which it devolves. Its course is estimated at 2000 miles.

Hobart-town, a sea-port, and the cap. of Van Diemen's Land. It stands on the west bank of the Derwent, at the foot of the Table Mountain; and was established in 1804, by Colonel Collins, the first lieutenant-governor of the island, who died here in 1810. There is a spacious quay, to which the largest vessels may approach, and a fine mill-stream runs through the town. The chief exports are sheep, wool, flour, potatoes, corned meats, dried fish, hides, tallow, barilla, bark, seal-skins, whale-oil, and spars. Lon. 147.25 E., lat. 42.53 S.

Hochst, a town in Nassau, Germany.

Hochstadt, a small town of Bavaria, two miles from Blenheim, where the celebrated victory was gained by the Duke of Marlborough; and which is called by the French and Germans the battle of Hochstadt.

Hoddlesdon, a market-town in Hertfordshire, four miles from Hertford.

Hoi-tcheon, a city of China, of the first rank; famous for tea, varnish, and japanned work. Lon. 118.5 E., lat. 29.57 N.

Hof, a town of Bavaria, with manufactures of muslins, cotton yarn, woollen stuffs, leather, paper, &c. Pop. 6800.

Hogue, Cape La, the north-west point of Normandy; near which the British burnt 13 French men-of-war, in 1692. Lon. 1.52 W., lat. 49.45 N.

Hohenlohe, or **Holach**, once a principality of Franconia, but now only a part of the kingdom of Wirtemberg.

Hohenlinden, a noted village of Bavaria, memorable for one of the most desperate conflicts of the revolutionary war, between a French and Bavarian army under Moreau, and the Austrians under the Archduke John. Our late lamented poet Campbell has celebrated it in a noble ode, entitled "Hohenlinden."

Ho-kien, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 116.23 E., lat. 38.49 N.

Holbech, a market-town in Lincolnshire.

Holbeck, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire.—Another in Zealand, Denmark, with a good harbour. Lon. 11.41 E., lat. 55.42 N.

Holdsworthy, a town in Devonshire.

Holland, formerly the *Dutch Netherlands*, now a kingdom of Europe, extending 150 miles from north to south, and 100 from west to east. It consists of seven provinces: namely, Holland, Guelderland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overysel, and Groningen, and what was called the Land of the Generality, or Dutch Brabant; besides a portion of Lamburg and Luxemburg. Among the most valuable natural productions of this country may be reckoned its excellent

cattle; and great quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The principal revenue arises from the herring, cod, and whale fisheries; but these are not so considerable as formerly. The inland trade is greatly facilitated by canals, which pass in every direction, and equal the roads in other countries. This country contains thousands of windmills for sawing timber, grinding corn, &c.; and the number of its manufactures is astonishing. The chief rivers are the Rhine, Meuse, Dommel, Waal, Yssel, Scheld, and Veelt. The Calvinist religion is the most prevalent, but all other sects are tolerated. The Dutch are strongly attached to their government, and few countries possess a population in which the domestic and social duties are discharged with such constancy. A scrupulous economy and cautious foresight seem to be the characteristic virtues of every class; but though they are frugal, they live well and substantially. In 1795 Holland was rapidly overrun by the French; the Stadtholder fled, and it was named the Batavian republic; this form of government continued till 1806, when Napoleon erected it into a kingdom in favour of his brother Louis; but on his abdication in 1810, it was united to France. In 1813 a counter-revolution took place, and the Prince of Orange was proclaimed sovereign under the title of William I. In 1810 this monarch abdicated his throne in favour of his eldest son, now William II. [See *Belgium*.]

Holland, the most considerable province of the kingdom of Holland, divided into South and North Holland; which last is also called West Friesland, to distinguish it from Friesland on the east side of the Zuider Zee. This province is not above 180 miles in circuit; but is so populous, that no country in Europe, of such a small extent, can equal it. The land is almost every where lower than the sea, and the water is kept out by dikes. The pastures are rich; there is plenty of cattle, butter, and cheese; and the seas and rivers abound with fish. Holland has extensive linen and woollen manufactures, and numerous docks for the building of ships.—A strong town in Oberland, Prussia.

Holland, New, the country that forms the west part of Terra Australis, or Australia, extending from 109° to 135° E. lon., and from 11° to 35° S. lat. Its circuitous line of coast is upwards of 2000 miles, exclusive of numerous indentations. Different parts of the coast have been called by the names of the discoverers, &c.; but a great proportion is yet imperfectly explored, and the interior is scarcely at all known to Europeans.

Holtedale, a river in Sutherlandshire, which rises in the mountains on the borders of Caithness, and flows north into a bay of the North Sea.

Hollymount, a town in Mayo co., Ireland.

Holm, a town in Cumberland, sometimes called Holm Abbey, from an abbey that formerly stood here.

Holstein, a duchy of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Denmark. Its productions are very similar to those of the north of England, but it is chiefly celebrated for its excellent cattle and horses, which are an important article of export. Wheat, oats, barley, butter, and cheese are also exported.

Holston, a river of the U. S., which rises in the Alleghany Mountains, in Virginia, and flows SSW. into Tennessee.

Holt, a market-town in Norfolk, in which is an excellent free school, founded by Sir John Gresham.—A town in Denbighshire, on the Dee.

Holy Cross, a village in the county of Tipperary, Ireland.

Holy Island, on the coast of the detached part of Durham, called Islandshire. Various fragments of its ancient abbey (celebrated in the days of the Anglo-Saxons as the residence of many literary monks) are still extant.

Holyhead, a sea-port of Wales, and the largest town in the Isle of Anglesea. It is, next to Liverpool and Bristol, the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, distant from that city about twenty leagues. Lon. 4.40 W., lat. 53.23 N. Pop. 3869.

Holywell, a town in Flintshire, Wales, very inconsiderable until the present century, but now remarkable for its activity in mining and manufactures. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with great impetuosity; and is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. Lon. 8.31 W., lat. 54.13 N. Pop. 10,834.

Homs, a commercial city of Syria. Lon. 37.17 E., lat. 34.25 N.

Honan, a large prov. of China, situate almost in the centre of the empire. It contains eight cities of the first class, and 102 of the second and third.

Honda, a town in Bogota, Colombia, S. A.

Hondschoote, a town in Nord, France.

Honduras, a state in Central America. [See *Guatemala*.]

Honduras (British), an extensive settlement belonging to Great Britain, on the E. coast of Central America. The forests abound with some of the finest timber trees, particularly mahogany and logwood; but they do not grow adjacent to each other; the former flourishes most in high and exposed situations, while the latter thrives best in a swampy soil. Most of the West India productions succeed well here, but they are little cultivated. The coast was discovered by Columbus in 1502; it was transferred from Spain to England in 1670, but its occupation was contested by the Spaniards at different times, down to 1798, since which it has remained quietly in our possession. The only town in the settlement is Balize, at the mouth of a large river of the same name.

Houffleur, a sea-port in France, dep. Calvados. Lon. 0.15 E., lat. 49.24 N. Pop. 6190.

Houiton, a borough in Devonshire, with a manufacture of broad lace, and a good trade in butter. Pop. 3895.

Hoobly, a town of the Deccan, Hindostan, prov. Bejapoor. Lon. 75.15 E., lat. 15.20 N. Pop. 15,000.

Hooghly, a district of Hindostan, presid. Beugal. It is a low level tract of great fertility, but on the sea-coast is very unhealthy and densely covered with jungle. The Hooghly river and many other branches and

tributaries of the Ganges intersect it.—The cap. of the above district; a large, prosperous, and well-inhabited town, with a college, in which English, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Hooley Onore, a town of Hindostan.

Hope, a river in Sutherlandshire, which flows north, forms a lake of its name, and enters the east side of Loch Eribol.

Hoorn, a sea-port town of North Holland, with a good harbour, and a large trade in cattle, butter, and cheese; the herring fishery is also considerable. Lon. 4 59 E., lat. 52.38 N.

Horn, a town of Austria.—Another, of Holland, in Limburg.

Horn, Cape, the most southern extremity of South America. It is lofty and full of woods, and inhabited by Indians, of whom little is known. Lon. 67.29 W., lat. 55.56 S.

Horncastle, a market-town in Lincolnshire, on the Bane, famous for its horse fair. Pop. 4521.

Hornsey, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, near which is a mere, two miles long and a mile broad, famous for its pike and eels.—A pleasant village in Middlesex, near London. The New River, which meanders through this retired village, adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery.

Horsham, a borough in Sussex, on the Arun; noted for fine poultry. Pop. 5765.

Horta, the capital of Fayal, one of the Azores. Lon. 26.41 W., lat. 38.32 N.

Hosiunuri, a town in Sonora, Colombia; surrounded by considerable mines.

Hottentots, Country of the, a large region in the south of Africa, extending 350 miles south along the Atlantic Ocean to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence east 500 miles along the Indian Ocean to the mouth of the Great Fish River, which parts it from Caffraria. There are numerous tribes of the Hottentots, differing from each other in their manners and customs; but a short account of the three principal will, perhaps, be sufficient to convey an idea of the whole. Those in the vicinity of the Cape are as tall as most Europeans, but are more slender; and the characteristic mark of this nation is, the smallness of their hands and feet compared with the other parts of their body. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue; they have high cheek-bones; and the finest set of teeth imaginable. The females as well as the males are clothed with sheep-skins; the wool being worn outward in summer and inward in winter; and they besmeer their bodies all over with fat, in which soot is mixed. They are excellent swimmers and divers, and practise bathing several times in the day. Their habitations are merely huts, resembling a round bee-hive, and very low. Another tribe of Hottentots are the Bosjesmans, who inhabit the interior part of the country, and live by hunting and plunder. They are of short stature, and remarkably lean; their eyes are more wild and animated than those of the Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape; and their whole countenance exhibits strong symptoms of suspicion and apprehension. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, shot from a small bow; and they will hit a wild animal with a tolerable degree of certainty at a distance of 100 paces. To kill it entirely, to cut out the poisoned

part, and to begin devouring the prey, are acts that follow each other with the utmost rapidity. Many of these savages go entirely naked, and chiefly reside in bushes, holes made in the ground, or clefts in rocks. To the north of the country of the Bosjesmans, and on the other side of the Orange River, is another tribe, called Coras, who may be reckoned to rank higher than any of the other Hottentots known in the S. of Africa. They are more cleanly in their appearance, and neater in their dress and domestic utensils. The Coras appear to be a mixed breed, between the Hottentot and Caffre; a tribe of the latter are their nearest neighbours, with whom they live on very good terms; but a perpetual warfare subsists between them and the Bosjesmans. With respect to the Hottentots in general, none of them seem to have any religion, but they have a firm opinion of the power of magic. The country is naturally barren and mountainous; but, in many parts, industry has overcome these difficulties, and it produces not only a sufficiency of all the necessaries of life for the inhabitants, but also for the refreshment of the European ships that touch at the Cape. The wild beasts and quadrupeds are abundant; and there is also a vast quantity of birds, reptiles, and insects.

Houat, an island of France, between that of Belleisle and the continent. It is defended by a fort. Lon. 3.10 W., lat. 47.26 N.

Hounslow, a town of Middlesex, situate on the edge of a heath of the same name, on which are some gunpowder-mills. Pop. 3079.

Hou-guong, a province of China, containing 15 cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third.

Houn, Loch, an arm of the sea on the west coast of Scotland, Invernesshire.

Housa, or **Houassa**, a city of Nigritia. Lon. 4.28 E., lat. 16.47 N.

Howahil, an island in the Red Sea, on the coast of Abyssinia, in the middle of a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 40.30 E., lat. 15.8 N.

Howden, a market-town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire. The bishops of Durham had formerly a palace here, but what remains of it is now occupied as a farm-house.

Howe, Cape, the promontory at the south-east end of New South Wales. Lon. 150.2 E., lat. 37.32 S.

Howth, a town in Dublin county, Ireland.

Hoy, one of the Orkney Islands, between that of Pomona and the coast of Caithness. Here is a stupendous rock, called the Bear; and on the west coast is a great conic hill, called Hoy Head, which is a sea-mark. Lon. 3.9 W., lat. 58.16 N.

Hoya and **Diepholtz**, a province of Hanover, lying between the river Weser and the grand duchy of Oldenburg.

Hoyerswerda, a town and castle of Lusatia.

Hubert, St., a town of the Netherlands, with a celebrated abbey.

Huddersfield, a market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Colne. Huddersfield is one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture; it is abundantly supplied with coals and water; and its facility of intercourse with other large towns, by means of canals and railways, affords cheap and convenient transit for its products. It has several good public buildings, among

which is a large circular hall, in which narrow and broad cloths, serges, kerseys, &c., manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, are weekly exposed to sale. Pop. 24,931.

Hudson, a river of the United States, which passes its whole course of 250 miles in the state of New York. The chief towns on it are New York, Albany, Newbury, Hudson, and Catskill.—A city in Columbia county, New York, the trade of which is considerable. Lon. 73.58 W., lat. 42.16 N.

Hudson's Bay, in North America, lying between 51° and 69° N. lat.; discovered in 1610 by Captain Henry Hudson. It communicates with the Atlantic by Hudson's Straits, a sea about 500 miles in length, and generally upwards of 100 miles in breadth. Hudson's Bay is full of sand-banks, reefs, and islands, and is navigable for only a few months in the year, being at other times frozen over, or obstructed by drift ice. On its west coast are several settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company, which monopolizes nearly all the fur trade of British North America.

Hudwicksvald, a sea-port of Sweden. Lon. 17.4 E., lat. 62.66 N.

Hue-fu, the capital city of the empire of Anam, remarkable for its fortifications, which are in the European style, and, as it is said, upon the model of Strasburg. The city is completely insulated, having the river Hue on two sides of it, and a very spacious canal on the other two. The palace is situated within a strong inner citadel, surrounded by barracks; the arsenal is capacious and well stored; and the public granaries are of enormous extent, and kept full of corn. The neighbourhood of the city is every where in a high state of cultivation, with rice, mulberry-trees, cotton, fruit, &c., and thickly interpersed with villages.

Huelva, a town in Andalusia, Spain.

Huen, a small island in the Baltic. Lon. 12.43 E., lat. 55.55 N.

Huesca, a city in Arragon, Spain. Large docks of sheep graze on the surrounding hills, and the vine is cultivated to a considerable extent; but the industry of the town is confined to tanning and the weaving of coarse linens.

Huitquilem, an inland province of Chili, rich in gold dust, and producing an excellent unscadell wine.

Hull, or **Kingston-upon-Hull**, a borough and sea-port in the East R. of Yorkshire. It was built by Edward I., and stands on the west side of the river Hull (over which is a modern stone bridge), near its entrance into the Humber. More ships are sent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted, though the whale fishery is by no means so considerable as formerly. Here are two wet docks, with spacious quays, and several dry docks for building and repairing vessels. Among the public buildings are the Trinity House, for the relief of seamen and their widows, an armoury, a naval storehouse, a custom-house, and an exchange. The trade and commerce of Hull are very extensive; and it is deemed the fourth port in the kingdom. The natural facilities for internal communication which it possesses have, indeed, been greatly extended by artificial means: by

ivers and canals it is united with Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, &c.; so that it has become not merely the principal port for the W. R. of Yorkshire, but also for a considerable portion of the trade carried on between Lancashire and the N. of Europe. Lon. 0.18 W., lat. 53.45 N. Pop. 41,629.

Hulst, a strong town in Holland.

Humber, a river of England, formed by the junction of the Trent and Ouse. It is a large estuary, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and enters the German Ocean at Spurn Head.

Hummoch, an island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 125.12 E., lat. 5.27 N.

Hungary, a kingdom of Europe; divided by the river Danube into Upper and Lower Hungary, and subdivided into 46 counties. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is Popery. Hungary contains mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and there is such abundance of game, that hunting is allowed to all. It also produces all the necessaries of life; the wines, especially that called Tokay, are excellent; and tobacco is cultivated in immense quantities. The most noted rivers are the Danube, Save, Drave, Theiss, Marosh, Raab, and Waag; and the chief manufactures are glass and earthenware, coarse linen, and some fabrics of cotton and wool. The people of Hungary consist of seven distinct races; Magyars, Slovaks, Croatians, Germans, Wallachians, Russiacks, and Jews.

Hungerford, a market-town in Berkshire, on the Kennet. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, granted it a charter by the gift of a brass bugle horn, which is blown annually for the inhabitants to elect the constable, who is the chief officer.

Huninguen, a fortified town of France.

Hunmanby, a town in E. R. of Yorkshire.

Hunslet, a town in W. R. of Yorkshire.

Huntingdon, a borough and the capital of Huntingdonshire, seated on a rising ground, on the Ouse. It has a great trade in corn, and was once a large place, with 15 churches, which are now reduced to two. Oliver Cromwell was born here, in 1599. Lon. 0.5 W., lat. 52.17 N. Pop. 3597.—A large and mountainous country of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, of which the capital bears the same name.—A town in Suffolk county, New York.

Huntingdonshire, a county of England, 25 miles in length and 20 in breadth, containing 36,800 acres, divided into four hundreds and 106 parishes, and having six market-towns. The south-east part of this county consists of beautiful meadows; the middle and western divisions are fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods; and the upland part was anciently a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting. In the north-east quarter are some fens, which join those of Ely; and in the midst of them are several shallow pools, abounding with fish, and two lakes, called Whittlesey-Mere and Ramsey-Mere. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen; and the staple commodities, corn, malt, and cheese. Total pop. 58,519.

Huntley, a town in Aberdeenshire; which has a considerable manufacture of linen cloth.

Huntspill, a town in Somersetshire.

Huntsville, a town of North Carolina.—

Another, in Alabama, capital of Madison county, U. States.

Hurdwar, or **Ganga-Dwora**, a town of Hindostan, prov. Delhi, situated on the Ganges, and famous from its being one of the principal places of Hindoo pilgrimage, and the seat of the greatest fair in India. Lon. 78.2 E., lat. 29.57 N.

Huron, a lake of North America, 800 miles in circuit; surrounded W. and SW. by the Michigan territory, and on all other sides by the territory of Upper Canada. The Chippeway Indians live scattered around this lake; and its navigation is rendered dangerous by sudden and violent tempests. —A county of the United States, in Ohio, of which Avery is the capital.

Hurst Castle, a fortress in Hampshire, which stands on the extreme point of a neck of land, two miles into the sea, between Lymington and the Isle of Wight; in which Charles I. was confined previously to his being brought to trial. Lon. 1.33 W., lat. 50.42 N.

Hussainabad, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Khandeish.

Husum, a sea-port of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel. Lon. 9.20 E., lat. 54.36 N.

Huys, a fortified town of Liege, Belgium.

Hydra, an island in the Archipelago; the residence of a numerous Greek colony, who carry on an extensive trade. The Hydriots have the character of being the most efficient and intrepid sailors in the Greek navy. Lon. 23.15 E., lat. 37.21 N. Pop. 20,000.

Hyderabad, a province of the Deccan of Hindostan. It is an elevated table land, which renders it colder than the surrounding provinces. The surface is hilly, but fertile, and tolerably well watered.—The capital of this province has the same name, and is the metropolis of the Deccan. Lon. 78.35 E., lat. 17.15 N. Pop. 200,000.—A city of Hindostan, capital of the province of Sinde. Lon. 68.41 E., lat. 25.22 N.

Hypolite, St., a town of France, in the dep. of Le Doubs.

Hythe, a cinque port and borough of England, situated near the E. extremity of Romney Marsh, in Kent. Pop. 2255.

JAMBOURG, a small town of Russia, gov. Petersburg; with manufactures of cloth, silk stockings, and cambric. Lon. 29 E., lat. 59.22 N.

Jbarro, a town of Ecuador, Colombia; the capital of a district producing sugar, cotton, and wheat. It has manufactures of fine cotton and other fabrics. Lon. 78.18 W., lat. 0.21 N.

Jbala, a town in Albania, European Turkey, situated on the Drino.

Jbrin, a town of Nubia, with a citadel.

Jceland, a large island to the west of Norway, under the dominion of Denmark; 260 miles long and 180 broad. The climate of this island is very unsettled, and it is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures. On all parts of the coast the bays and harbours are both numerous and safe; and there are several capital rivers and extensive freshwater lakes. The loftiest mountains are called *yokuls*, and of these, Snafell is esteemed the highest, being computed at 4560 feet. Mount Hecla, about 4000 feet in height,

is a noted volcano; and there are several sulphurous and hot springs, called *geysers*. The principal one has a basin 51 feet in diameter, and in the centre an orifice 17 feet over, in which the water rises and falls; and from this pipe, in violent eruptions, a column of boiling water is frequently shot up 100 feet perpendicularly, or thrown out diagonally to a great distance. In 1783, the most tremendous volcanic eruption on record, accompanied by violent wind and rain, took place in this island. Three fire-spouts broke out on Mount Skapta, which, after rising to a considerable height in the air, formed a torrent of red-hot lava, that flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 miles to the sea, in a broken breadth of about 12 miles; by which 12 rivers were dried up, 21 villages totally overwhelmed by fire or water, and 34 very materially injured. Of the inhabitants, 220 perished by fire, and 21 by water; numberless cattle were also destroyed, and the fish driven from the coasts. The Icelanders are rather tall, of a frank open countenance, a florid complexion, and yellow flaxen hair; the women are shorter in proportion, and more inclined to corpulency. Their predominant characteristics are unsuspecting frankness, pious contentment, and a steady liveliness of temperament, combined with a strength of intellect rarely to be met with in other parts. The chief exports are dried fish, mutton, beef, butter, tallow, train oil, coarse woollen cloth, stockings, gloves, wool, sheep and fox-skins, eider-down, and feathers; the imports, timber, fishing-tackle, implements of iron, tobacco, bread, spirits, wine, salt, linen, and other necessaries of life. Lon. 16.24 W., lat. 63.67 N.

Jeotmkill, or *Iona*, a famous little island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, near the south-west point of the Isle of Mull. This island was the retreat of learning during the Gothic ignorance which pervaded Europe, after the overthrow of the Roman empire, and the seminary whence issued those pious monks and laymen, who again revived learning, and propagated Christianity through many kingdoms of Europe. It contains the remains of several monastic and Druidical edifices, and produces beautiful white marble. Lon. 6.20 W., lat. 56.23 N.

Ida, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the Island of Candia; famous in ancient times as being the place on which Jupiter was brought up, and where there was a temple dedicated to Cybele; also, for a remarkable cavern, at its foot, called the Labyrinth of Crete.

Idria, a town of the Austrian empire, k. Illyria, noted for rich quicksilver mines; to work in which, formerly, state prisoners and criminals were often condemned, but it is no longer so. The mercury obtained here is chiefly sent to Vienna, partly for the plating of mirrors, but principally for the use of the gold and silver mines of Hungary and Transylvania.

If, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, with a castle.

Iglau, a town of Moravia, cap. of a circle, with two convents and a college.

Iglo, a town of Hungary; in which are rich and extensive copper mines.

Igualda, a town of Spain, prov. Cata-

lonia, standing in a fertile plain. The chief manufactures are cotton and woollen yarns and cloths, hats, and excellent fire-arms. Lon. 1.31 E., lat. 41.40 N. Pop. 7731.

Ihery, a town in Mysore, Hindostan.
Irak, or *Jalak*, a town of Nubia, supposed to be the ancient Meroe. Lon. 34.30 E., lat. 18.8 N.

Ichester, or *Ielchester*, a borough in Somersetshire, on the Ivel. This place is of great antiquity, and once contained sixteen churches, but has now only one. The election of the county members is held in this borough; and here the celebrated Roger Bacon was born, in 1214. Lon. 2.37 W., lat. 50.56 N.

Idelfonso, *St.*, a town in New Castile, Spain, noted for its fine palace built by Philip V., and for a large manufacture of glass.—A town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca. Lon. 97.30 W., lat. 17.5 N.

Ifracombe, a sea-port in Devonshire, which has a spacious natural basin, with a good pier and quay, projecting into the British Channel. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn from Bristol; also, a number of fishing skiffs, which take soles, turbot, &c. for the Bristol market. Lon. 4.5 W., lat. 51.11 S. Pop. 3679.

Iheos, or *St. George*, a town of Brazil, in Bahia. Lon. 40.15 W., lat. 14.55 S.

Ikuch, a town of Poland, remarkable for its silver and lead mines.

Ile-et-Vilaine, a maritime dep. of France; which takes its name from two rivers, which unite at Rennes, the cap. of the dep.

Iller, a river rising in Tyrol, Germany, which joins the Danube near Ulm.

Illinois, a river of the U. S., formed by the junction of the Chicago and Theakiki, near the south end of Lake Michigan.—One of the U. S. of America, 360 miles long and 180 broad, divided into 19 counties. It consists mostly of vast undulating prairies, or rich plains, called by the settlers "barrens;" but it is, nevertheless, supposed to contain a larger proportion of first-rate cultivable land than any other state in the Union. All the grains, roots, and fruits of temperate regions grow luxuriantly; and in none of the W. states is corn raised with greater facility and in more abundance. Many large and flourishing settlements have been formed in its western part since the introduction of steam navigation on the Mississippi. Grain, cattle, butter, cheese, and other agricultural products form the chief articles of export; and sugar, tea, coffee, wines, and manufactured goods are the chief imports. Among its minerals are iron, copper, and coal; and salt-springs are numerous.

Ilnen, a lake in Novgorod, Russia, 40 m. long and 18 broad.

Imbister, a town in Somersetshire; in which is a manufacture of narrow cloths, and a free-school founded by Edward VI. P. 3227.

Istley, a market-town in Berkshire.

Itlyria (*Kingdom of*), a portion of the Austrian empire, comprising provinces of Carinthia, Carniola, and Istria. Its N. part is covered by the central chain of the Alps, and is, in general, far from fertile; but the S. part differs essentially both in its productions

and cultivation; the fields being covered with rows of mulberries, or with elms and poplars, around which the vines cluster; the whole bearing an aspect equal to central Italy. The principal wild animals of the northern districts are the chamois, red deer, and roebuck; in the southern provinces ortolans, partridges, quails, &c. are common; but the chief wealth of Hyria consists in its mines of iron, lead, quicksilver, and coal.

Imbro, an island in the Archipelago; it is mountainous and woody, with plenty of game. Lon. 25.41 E., lat. 40.10 N.

Imertia, or *Imerithi*, a country of Asia; which, with Mingrelia, comprehends the ancient Colchis.

Imperial, a town of Chili; formerly a fine city, but destroyed by the Indians.

Iuca, a town of Majorca, surrounded by vineyards and almond-trees.

Inchbrayoch, a small island of Scotland, in Fife-shire; which has two bridges, and a large and convenient dry dock.

Inchcolm, a small island in the Frith of Forth, Scotland; in which are the ruins of a famous monastery founded by Alexander I., who was driven to this island in a tempest, and hospitably treated by a hermit.

Inchgarvie, a small island of Scotland, nearly in the middle of the passage over the Forth, at Queensferry, Linlithgowshire.

Inchkeith, a small island in the Frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn.

Inchmarnoch, a small island of Scotland, on the south-west side of the Isle of Bute.

Indal, a town in Medelpada, Sweden.

Inden Hutun, a town of Chinese Tartary, capital of the Mantchew Tartars. Lon. 124.36 E., lat. 41.40 N.

India. [See *Hindustan*.]
Indiana, one of the United States of America, 240 miles in length and 150 in breadth, divided into 61 counties; but a portion of the northern half is yet possessed by the Indians. The chief productions of this country are wheat, maize, rye, flax, hemp, potatoes, and tobacco. Coal is in abundance; and there are numerous salt-springs. The principal rivers are the Ohio, Wabash, and White River.

Indians, the name by which the original natives of America are generally called. A concise detail of the manners, customs, &c. of the different tribes, will be found under the heads of the countries they inhabit.

Indies, East, the name given by Europeans to that vast tract of country in Asia which lies to the south of Tartary, between Persia and China, as well as to a great number of islands in the Indian Ocean, extending from Southern Hindostan as far east as New Guinea, and from the Bay of Bengal and the China Sea as far south as Terra Australis. The most western of the islands are the Maldives, and the most eastern the Moluccas; between which are several very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes; besides many others of considerable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent.

Indies, West. According to the latest geographers the islands which come under this term lie between lon. 60° and 85° W., and lat. 10° and 27° N., coming rising the larger

and smaller Antilles; the former consisting of Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the latter, of the Virgin, Leeward, and Windward groups, with the Bahamas, Trinidad, Tobago, and a few other islands. Of these, Cuba and Porto Rico belong to Spain; Hayti is independent; Jamaica, the Bahamas, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, &c. belong to Great Britain; Guadeloupe, Martinique, Marie Galante, &c. to France; St. Eustatius, Saba, and Curacao, to the Dutch; St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, to the Danes; and St. Bartholomew to the Swedes. They were formerly likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie is named the Caribbee Sea. The name of Caribbee should, however, be confined to the smaller islands, lying in a semicircle between Porto Rico and Trinidad. These were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of Indians, nowise remembering their timid neighbours in the larger islands.

Indore, a city of Hindostan, prov. Malwah, the cap. of Haker's dominions. Lon. 75.48 E., lat. 22.43 N.

Indrapoor, a town on the west coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100.45 E., lat. 1.56 S.

Indre, a department of France, including the western part of the old province of Berry.

Indre-et-Loire, a department of France, including the old province of Touraine.

Indus, or *Siade*, a great river, the source of which has never been explored, but is supposed to be on the N. declivity of the Callas branch of the Himalaya range, near the Chinese frontier town of Goroo. It enters Hindostan at Bazaar, and 20 miles below receives the Cabul, or Attock River. Proceeding S. by W. along the Afghanisthan frontier, it receives the other principal streams of that country; and, in Mooltan, is joined by five streams of the Punjab. The noble stream then pervades Sindh, flows by Sehwan and Tatta, and enters the Indian Ocean.

Ingleborough, a mountain in Yorkshire, W. R., 2351 feet above the sea. The top is a plain, nearly a mile in circuit, containing the ruins of an old wall, &c., from which some imagine it has been a Roman station.

Ingolstadt, a fortified town of Bavaria, and one of the strongest places in Germany. Its university has lately been transferred to Munich.

Ingraham Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. They appear generally to be diversified with hills and valleys, and to be well wooded and watered; but animal and vegetable provisions are scarce. Most of them are inhabited, and the people resemble those of the Marquesas. Lon. 139.40 W., lat. 8.56 S.

Ingrande, a town of France, in Mayenne et Loire.

Ingria, a province of Russia, which now forms the government of Petersburgh. The natives are described as a stupid, suspicious, thievish race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic temperament and propensity to pilfering. They resemble the gypsies, calculate naivities, and tell fortunes; and are addicted to absurd notions and Pagan superstitions, which they mix with the ceremonials of Christianity.

Ilaambane, a country on the coast of Caffra, with a river and port of the same

GENTILITY, SENT TO THE MARKET, WILL NOT BUY A PECK OF MEAL.

HE THAT PLEEPS THROUGH A HOLE MAY SEE WHAT WILL VEN HIM.

name, subject to Portugal. Lon. 35.50 E., lat. 23.28 S.

Inishonon, a town in Cork county, Ireland, which has a large linen manufacture.

Inistjoge, or *Ennistoge*, a borough in Kilkenny county, Ireland, on the Nore.

Inn, a river that rises in Switzerland, in the canton of the Grisons, and joins the Danube at Passau.

Innaronda, a town and fort of Hindostan, in the Circars.

Innsbruck, a city of the Tyrol, picturesquely seated on the Inn, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge, from which point a magnificent prospect is obtained. The bridge is also memorable as the scene of one of the severest actions that took place during the war of the Tyrolese, under Hofer, against the French. Innsbruck contains a palace, several churches, a university, &c.; and it has manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics, &c. Lon. 11.23 E., lat. 47.16 N. Pop. 10,738.

Insh, a town in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Inspree, a fortified town in Germany, capital of the Tyrol, with a strong castle.

Inverary, a borough of Scotland, capital of Argyshire. It has several manufactures, and a trade in wool, timber, and oak bark; but its chief support is from the herring fishery. Lon. 4.54 W., lat. 56.15 N.

Inverkeithing, a borough and seaport in Fifeshire, Scotland; which has a commodious harbour, with excellent quays, and a good trade in coal and salt. Lon. 3.12 W., lat. 55.57 N.

Inverleithen, a town in Peebleshire, Scotland. Here is an extensive woollen-manufacture, and a famous sulphurous spring.

Inverness-shire, the most extensive county of Scotland. It includes several of the Hebrides; and, independent of them, is 80 m. in length and 50 m. in breadth. This county is divided into two equal parts by the Caledonian Canal; and has several considerable lakes, particularly those of Ness, Oich, Lochy, and Linnhe. The extensive plains which surround the lakes are, in general, fertile; the high grounds feed many sheep and beaves, and numerous herds of goats are found in every district. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain, 4370 feet above the level of the sea, is situated in Lochaber, near Fort William. The mountains and forests contain immense numbers of red and roe deer; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Limestone, iron-ore, and some traces of different minerals, have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints. The most noted rivers are the Spey, Ness, and Beauley. Total pop. 97,615.

The borough of *Inverness* is the capital; which is situate on both sides the Ness, and has a commodious harbour for vessels of 200 tons. Here is a good salmon fishery, a large manufacture of ropes and canvass, several tan-works, and a considerable trade. Lon. 4.5 W., lat. 57.31 N. Pop. 11,568.

Inverary, a borough in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, on the south-west coast of European Turkey. They are seven in number; viz. Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo. In 1815, by the treaty of

Paris, they were put under the protection of Britain, with the continental sea-port of Parga, in Albania, and called the United States of the Ionian Islands. In 1819, the continental territory was given up. Corfu is the seat of government.

Ipsara, a small island in the Archipelago.

Ipswich, a borough and the principal town of Suffolk, on the Orwell; in which are twelve parish churches, a guildhall, and a custom-house, with a good quay. Ipswich has a considerable coasting-trade, and much corn and malt are sent hence to London, and timber to the different dockyards. It is the birth-place of Cardinal Wolsey. Lon. 1.16 E., lat. 52.8 N. Pop. 25,384.—A town of Massachusetts, in Essex county. Lon. 70.50 W., lat. 42.39 N.

Irah, or *Irah Agenti*, a province of Persia. It includes the greater part of the ancient Media, and is a large mountainous country, with valleys that seldom exceed twelve m. in breadth.

Irah, or *Irah Arabi*, a province of Turkey in Asia. This country is the ancient Chaldaea; it is very fertile, and watered by the Euphrates and Tigris.

Ireby, a market-town in Cumberland.

Ireland, an island of Europe, lying to the west of that of Great Britain. It is 280 m. in length and 160 m. in breadth; containing about 19,436,000 acres, divided into four provinces—Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught; and these are subdivided into 32 counties. The climate of Ireland is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. In general, it is a level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil in most parts is very good and fertile. It produces corn, potatoes, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and cattle, hogs, beef, and butter are exported in very considerable quantities. Ireland is, in fact, much better adapted for a grazing than for an agricultural country; and such, in this respect, is the excellence of the soil, that in most parts it never fails, when laid down to grass, to clothe itself with a rich and luxuriant cover of herbage. The other commodities are hides, wool, tallow, wood, salt, honey, and wax. There are also quarries of marble and fine slate, and mines of coal, iron, copper, lead, and silver. Every habitable part of the island abounds in the ruins of castles, churches, and religious houses; and many more have entirely disappeared, whose site is now unknown. The principal manufacture is fine linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection; and the trade in it is very considerable. This country is well situate for foreign commerce, on account of its many secure and commodious bays and harbours. The coasts teem with fish. The lakes, more usually called Loughs, are numerous; the most noted are those of Erne, Corrib, Neagh, Killarney, and Allen; and the chief rivers are the Shannon, Foyle, Liffey, Boyne, Sure, Barrow, Blackwater, and Lee. Whether attributable to the soil or climate, or both, it is certain that in Ireland there are no moles, toads, nor serpents. The laws of this island differ but little from those of England, and the established religion is the same; but the majority of the people are Roman Catholics, and retain their nominal bishops and digni-

aries. Formerly this kingdom had a Parliament, which was subordinate to that of Great Britain; but, in 1800, it was deemed expedient that Ireland should be united to England. The two Parliaments passed acts for that purpose; and the two kingdoms, in 1801, were styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the Lord Lieutenant and council are appointed by the sovereign.

Irkutsk, the largest and least populous government of the Russian empire. Its cap., a city of the same name, is a place of considerable traffic. Lon. 104.19 E., lat. 52.16 N. Pop. 15,000.

Irrawadi, or *Irrawaddy*, a river that rises in Thibet, flows south through the kingdoms of Birmah and Pegu, and enters the Bay of Bengal by several mouths. Near the Irrawadi, in the prov. Sarawadi, are celebrated teak forests, covering the hill ranges bounding the valley. Petrifications of bones, wood, &c. are common along this river; and among the fossil remains are the mastodon, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, tapir, deer, antelope, alligator, &c.

Irtysk, a river of Siberia, which issues from the Lake Salsan, in Chinese Tartary, runs north-west between the two countries, above 300 miles, then flows by Omsk, Tobolsk, and Samarof, and joins the Ob.

Irvine, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which passes by Newmills and Kilmarnock to the town of Irvine, below which it enters the Frith of Clyde.—A borough in Ayrshire, near the mouth of the Irvine; which has a commodious harbour, a dock-yard, and manufactures of carpets, muslins, lawns, &c. Eglinton Castle, famous in the sporting world for the "tournament" held there in 1839, is in the immediate vicinity. Lon. 4.36 W., lat. 55.39 N. Pop. 7313.

Irwell, a river in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence south-east to Manchester, and then south-west to the Mersey, seven miles above Warrington.

Isakcha, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria; noted as the spot that in all ages has been selected by invading armies for crossing the Danube.

Ischia, the ancient Pithecusa, an island of Naples, lying off the coast of Terra di Lavoro. It is mountainous; but abounds in minerals, sulphur, fruit, and excellent wine.

Ischim, a circle in the Siberian government of Tobolsk.

Isenburg, the name of two towns in Germany; one in the Upper, the other in the Lower Rhine.

Iser, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tyrol and Bavaria, passes by Munich and Landschut, and joins the Danube, between Straubing and Passau.

Isere, a small department in the east of France, including the north part of the old province of Dauphiny. It is one of the richest depts. of France in respect of minerals, and mining is one of the chief occupations of its inhabitants.

Isernia, a town in Molise, Naples; which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1803, and upwards of 1500 persons perished.

Isigny, a town in Calvados, France.

Isis, a river that rises in Gloucestershire, near the village of Torleton, five miles south-west of Cirencester. It immediately enters

Wiltshire, and is joined by the Churn, two miles west of Cricklade, where their junction forms the Thames.

Isla, or *Ila*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides; in which are mines of iron, lead, copper, emery, quicksilver, and black-lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Lon. 5.58 W., lat. 55.45 N.

Islembahul, a town in Beigal, cap. of the district of Chittagoug. It is the emporium of a great extent of country, and the resort of numerous merchants. Lon. 91.12 E., lat. 22.22 N. Pop. 12,000.—A town in Cashmere.

Islands, Bay of, in New Zealand.

Iste, a town of Vaucluse, France.

Iste Adam, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise.

Iste of Beves, a fertile island in the Bay of Campachy, abounding in cattle and fruit.

Iste Bouchard, a town in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France.

Iste Dieu, a small island of France, 18 miles south-south-west of Noirmoutier. Lon. 2.15 W., lat. 46.45 N.

Iste of France, an old prov. of France; which now forms the rich departments of Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Oise.

Iste Jourdain, a town in Gers, France.

Iste of Rhe, an island of France, opposite La Rochelle. Salt works are its only riches; and the principal place is St. Martin, which is defended by three forts. Lon. 1.21 W., lat. 46.10 N.

Istewarth, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames; in which are many elegant villas, and a magnificent seat of the Duke of Northumberland, called Lion House. Pop. 6614.

Istington, a large village in Middlesex, on an eminence north of London. The New River is received at the south-west end of it into a large reservoir, whence its water is conveyed in pipes to different parts of the metropolis. Pop. 55,600.

Istip, a village near Oxford, noted for being the birth-place of Edward the Confessor, whose father had a palace near the church, not a trace of which is now remaining.

Ismail, a strongly-fortified town and harbour of Russia in Europe, in Bessarabia. It formerly belonged to Turkey, but in 1790 it was stormed by the Russians under Suwarow, and given up to pillage and massacre. Lon. 28.50 E., lat. 45.21 N. Pop. 12,000.

Ismaring, a town of Bavaria, which gives name to a county.

Isnik, a city of Natolia, Asiatic Turkey. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council, held here in 325. Silk is the principal article of trade. Lon. 30.2 E., lat. 40.22 N.

Ispahan, the principal city, and the southern cap. of Persia, in the province of Irak. It contains a vast number of palaces, mosques, bazaars, caravansaries, public baths, &c., and its chief manufactures are gold brocades, silks, and fine cotton cloths. Ispahan was at the height of its glory in the 17th century, during the reign of Shah Abbas; but since the removal of the court to Teheran it has gradually declined; and although its commercial character is still respectable, its former grandeur is departed.

Lon. 51.50 E., lat. 32.40 N. Pop. about 100,000.

Issequibo, a settlement in Guyana, on a river of the same name.

Issoire, a town of France, dep. Pay-de-Dôme, on the Creuze. Pop. 5741.

Issoudun, a town of France, dep. Indre. It has linen and woollen factories, and was formerly a place of considerable commercial antiquity. Pop. 9406.

Istria, a peninsula of the Austrian empire, on the north-east part of the Gulf of Venice. The soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture; and there are quarries of fine marble; also, forests that yield abundance of fire-wood, ship-timber, and game.

Italy, one of the most fertile and celebrated countries of Europe, 670 miles in length, and 350 in breadth, divided into three parts—the Northern, Central, and Southern; which include the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, Sardinia, the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, &c. belonging to Austria, the Papal States, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Lucca, and San Marino. The climate is very different, according to the various situations of its provinces. Though for the most part mountainous, Italy has some plains of great extent and extraordinary fertility, of which the most extensive and richest is that of Lombardy, including nearly the whole of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the central portion of the Sardinian dominions, great part of the duchies of Parma and Modena, and the north legations of the Papal States. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Yar; and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. Italy produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe: excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts; and all kinds of fruits. It also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stocked with game; and the mountains afford iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. No country has produced better politicians, historians, poets, musicians, painters, and sculptors, exclusively of those of ancient times. The Italians are generally well-proportioned, and are affable, courteous, ingenious, sober, and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. The women are majestic in figure, possessed of the most lively sensibility, voluptuous, earnest, and enthusiastic; with black hair, black sparkling eyes, and dark olive complexions. Masquerades, gaming, horse-races without riders, and conversations or assemblies, are the chief diversions of the Italians. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, but all sects live unmolested, provided no gross insult is offered to their own worship. The Italian language, a corruption of the Latin, is remarkable for its smoothness, and is spoken in its greatest purity at Florence.

Itata, a province of Chili, watered by a river of the same name. The best wine in Chili is obtained here; and much gold is found in the mountains and rivers.

Ithen, or *Athe*, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Alresford, flows by Win-

chester, and enters the Bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

Ithaca. [See *Thechi*.]

Itzehoe, a town in Holstein, Denmark.

Ives, St., a borough in Cornwall; seated on a bay of the same name, resorted to by those engaged in the pilchard fishery, which is here carried on to a great extent. Pop. 5666.—A market-town in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse. Pop. 3514.

Iveia, or *Ieiza*, a mountainous island in the Mediterranean, but rich in corn and fruit. Lon. 1.25 E., lat. 38.52 N. Pop. 8475.

Ivinghoe, a town in Buckinghamshire.

Ivory Coast, a country of Guinea, between the Grain Coast and Gold Coast; the inhabitants of which are reputed to be the most savage and barbarous race on the whole coast of Guinea. Elephants' teeth are here found in abundance.

Iveia, a city of Piedmont, with a fort, citadel, and castle. Here are manufactures of silk fabrics, with markets for cheese, cattle, and other Alpine productions.

Jery, a town of Eure, France, with a Benedictine abbey.

Irworth, a market-town in Suffolk.

Iziginsh, a town of Okotsk, Siberia. Lon. 160.10 E., lat. 63.40 N.

Izquitlanango, a town of Mexico, in Chiapa. Lon. 93.45 W., lat. 16.10 N.

JACCA, a city in Arragon, Spain.

Jacatra, a country in the west part of Java, with a town and fortress of the same name.

Jacksonborough, a town of Georgia, cap. of Scriven county, U. States.—Another in South Carolina.

Jaca, a province of Andalusia, Spain. It is an alternation of hills and valleys, producing the vine, olives, and other fruits; but it is chiefly noted for an excellent breed of horses, little inferior to the Arabian. There are mines of iron, lead, and copper; but its manufactures are quite insignificant.—The cap. of this province, which has never recovered its former consequence since the struggles between the Spaniards and Moors in the 15th century. Pop. 18,700.

Jaffa, or *Yaffa*, a town of Syria, in Palestine; formerly a celebrated city, called Joppa, and the chief port of Judea, but entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur. Lon. 34.55 E., lat. 32.2 N.

Jaffnapotom, a sea-port of Ceylon, with a small fort. Lon. 79.50 E., lat. 9.35 N.

Jagendorf, a town and castle of Silesia.

Jago, St., or *Santiago*, the largest and most fertile of the Cape-Verd Islands.—

The cap. of Chili; which produces abundance of corn, wine, and fruit, and has mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin. The inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards; and it is the centre of all the trade of Chili. Lon. 70.50 W., lat. 36.26 S. Pop. 65,000.—A town of Mexico, cap. of Vera-gua; famous for spun cotton, dyed of a durable purple by the juice of a small fish found on the coast of the Pacific. Lon. 80.40 W., lat. 8.12 N.—A fortified sea-port on the south coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. Lon. 76.3 W., lat. 20.1 N. Pop. 25,738.—A river in Guadalaxara, Mexico.

—A river of Hayti, called by Columbus the Gold River.

Jago de los Cavallos, St., a city of Hayti,

the next in size to the cap. Lon. 70.38 W., lat. 19.22 N.

Jago del Estero, St., a city of Tucuman, now much decayed by its lot and stagnant situation. Lon. 62.40 W., lat. 24.40 S.

Jago de la Vega, St., or Spanish Town, a town of Jamaica; in which the legislative assembly and the grand courts of justice are held.

Jalawan, a province in the eastern part of Ballogistan; full of mountains, but intermixed with some fertile plains and valleys.

Jallinder, a town in Lahore, Hindostan, cap. of a rich district. Lon. 74.40 E., lat. 31.18 N.

Juloffs, or *Onaloffs*, a nation of Africa, between the lower part of the Gambia and the Senegal. They are the handsomest negroes in these parts, of a fine bright black, with graceful regular features.

Juloan, a town in Agra, Hindostan.

Jalore, a town in Ajmeer, Hindostan.

Jamaica, the largest and most valuable of the West Indian islands belonging to Great Britain, was discovered by Columbus in 1494. It lies 30 leagues west of Hayti, and is of an oval form, 170 miles long and 60 broad, divided into three counties, Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall, and contains upwards of 4,080,000 acres. The mountains are covered with many kinds of trees; and in the valleys are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees, as to give the country a most fertile and pleasing aspect. But there are alligators in the rivers, guanoes and galliwaspes in the fens and marshes, and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The year is divided into two seasons, the wet and the dry; the months of July, August, and September are called the hurricane months; and there is lightning almost every night. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, cocoa, coffee, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. Maize, guinea corn, and rice are the principal grains cultivated; the plantain, banana, yam, cassava, and sweet potato are indigenous; and few countries offer so fine an assortment of tropical fruits. The European pop. consists of English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, and Portuguese settlers; the coloured races are divided, according to their share of negro blood, into *sambos*, *mulattos*, *quodroons*, and *mestizos*. The government of Jamaica is one of the richest places, next to that of Ireland, in the disposal of the crown.—A town of New York, chief of Queen county.

Jamba, the cap. of a small kingdom on the east coast of Samatra.

Jambo, a sea-port of Arabia, in Hedjaz.

Jamboe, a town in Lahore, Hindostan. Lon. 74.38 E., lat. 32.58 N.

James, a river of Virginia, U. States, which commences on the west side of the Blue Ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, and enters Chesapeake Bay, near Hampton.

James, St., a town of S. Carolina, U. S.

Janestown, a borough in Leitrim county, Ireland.—A town of Virginia, U. S.

Jantland, an inland province of Sweden, in Nordland.

Janina, or *Joannina*, a strong city of European Turkey, capital of Albania. This place was long the residence of the cele-

brated Ali Pacha, and here he was shot. Lon. 21.10 E., lat. 39.52 N.

Jauville, a town of France, in the department of Eure-et-Loire.

Jao-tchou, a city in Kiang-si, China.

Japan, an empire of the most eastern part of Asia, separated from Corea and China by the Strait of Corea and the sea of Japan. The whole empire is divided into seven principal districts, which are subdivided into 70 provinces. This country is the richest in the world for gold; there are also extensive silver mines; and fine copper is the main source of the wealth of many provinces. Rice is the principal grain cultivated; ginger, black pepper, sugar, cotton, and indigo are raised in great quantities; and the tea-shrub grows wild in the hedges. The rocks and most barren places produce a variety of fruits, plants, and roots; the woods, forests, and mountains afford good pasturage, and are stocked with deer, oxen, buffaloes, hogs, and horses. Here are also large quantities of fine porcelain, silk, and skins, and red pearls, which are not in less repute than the white. The Japanese are of a yellowish complexion, and their hair is black, thick, and shining, from the use they make of oils. Their food consists almost entirely of fish, fowl, eggs, and vegetables; and the first compliment offered to a stranger is a dish of tea, the next a pipe of tobacco. They treat the women with great severity, and punish adultery with death. Their language is so peculiar, that it is understood by no other nation. The sciences are highly esteemed among them; and they have several schools, in which are taught arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication is forbidden, except with the Dutch and Russians.

Japara, a town and fort of Java.

Japura, a large river of America, that has its source on the east border of Popayan, to the south-west of that of the Rio Negro. It flows south-east and east 1100 miles through a flat and bad country, and incorporates itself with the Amazon by several channels.

Jargeau, a town in Loiret, France.

Jaynac, a town in Charente, France.

Jaron, a town in Faristan, Persia; famous for abundance of palm trees and their excellent fruit. Lon. 53.10 E., lat. 28.15 N.

Jaroslavl, or *Yarostlar*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The capital of the above government, seated on the Wolga; with manufactures of cotton, linen, and silk, tanneries, &c. Lon. 46.10 E., lat. 57.37 N. Pop. 23,856.

Jarostan, or *Jaroslau*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia. Pop. 7964.

Jasque, a town in Meccan, Persia.

Jassy, a fortified city of European Turkey, cap. of Moldavia. Lon. 27.30 E., lat. 47.8 N.

Jasz-Bereeny, a town of Hungary, cap. of distr. Jagyzia. Pop. 15,530.

Java, an island of the East Indies, lying to the S. of Borneo, and separated from Sumatra by the Strait of Sunda. In the interior, through its whole length, is an uninterrupted range of mountains, varying in their elevation above the sea from 5000 to 11,000 feet. The air, except towards the west end of the

Island, is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the East Indies. Java has numerous rivers, of which the Solo and the Kediri are the chief. It produces abundance of rice, maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, salt, and tobacco. The Javans are of a brown complexion, with black hair; they live in mean huts of bamboo, and their food consists principally of rice and vegetables. The whole island may be deemed under the dominion of the Dutch; and, besides the native Javans, is inhabited by Chinese, Bugese, and other eastern Mohammedans.

Javat, a town in Schirvan, Persia.

Jauer, a town of the Prussian dominions, prov. Silesia. Pop. 5847.

Jauru, a river of Brazil, that rises in the district of Matto Grosso, and flows through a flat and woody country to the Paraguay.

Jean d'Angely, St., a town in Lower Charente, France; famous for its brandy.

Jean de Lasse, St., a town in Cote d'Or, France, on the Saone.

Jean de Luz, St., a town of France, in Lower Pyrenees, with a harbour.

Jean de Maurienne, St., a town of Savoy.

Jean Pied de Part, St., a town of Lower Pyrenees, France, with a citadel.

Jean, Rabel, a town of St. Domingo.

Jed, a river in Roxburghshire, Scotland, which rises on the borders of England, and joins the Teviot below Jedburgh. Pop. 2697.

Jedburgh, a borough of Scotland, cap. of Roxburghshire; in which are manufactures of cloth, flannel, and hose. In the vicinity are fine orchards. Lon. 2.35 W., lat. 55.30 N.

Jeda, or *Jeddo*, the capital of the empire of Japan. Lon. 139.30 E., lat. 36.10 N. Pop. about 1,600,000.

Jefferson, the name given to many counties in the United States of North America:—In New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, East Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Florida, and Arkansas.

Jehud, or *Joud*, mountains in the north-west part of Hindostan, extending eastward from Aitcock to Behmbur.

Jellalabad, a town of Afghanistan, between Cabul and Peshawar, rendered memorable by the gallantry of Sir Robert Sale and the troops under his command in the Afghan war, 1842. Lon. 70.32 E., lat. 34.50 N.

Jellalpoor, a town of Hindostan, in Agra.

Jemappe, a village of Belgium, where the French in 1792 obtained a great victory over the Austrians.

Jemulabad, a town in Canara, Hindostan, with a fort on an immense rock.

Jemlah, a town and fort in Nepal, Hindostan, which gives name to a district.

Jenn, a town in Thuringia, Upper Saxony, with a castle and a celebrated university. Near this place, in 1806, the French defeated the Prussians, who suffered immense loss. Lon. 11.34 E., lat. 50.55 N. Pop. 5817.

Jenitz, a town of Upper Saxony.

Jenitza, a town of European Turkey.

Jeremie, a town and cape on the north side of the south peninsula of St. Domingo. Lon. 74.14 W., lat. 18.40 N.

Jericho, once a famous city, now barely a village, of Syria, in Palestine. Among its ruins are a few wretched huts, in which some poor Arabs reside.

Jermah, a town of Fezzan, in which are

many majestic ruins of its former greatness.

Jersey, an island in the English Channel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy, in France, and 84 south from Portland, in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English, but still governed by the ancient Norman laws; and it is difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It produces excellent butter and honey; and the south part is nearly covered with apple trees, from the fruit of which great quantities of cider are made. The oyster, cod, conger-eel, and herring-fisheries afford employment to a great number of the inhabitants; and its commercial relations, formerly confined to England and France, now extend to the chief countries of Europe, the W. Indies, and S. America. The manufacturing industry of the island is almost confined to ship-building, shoemaking, and hosiery.

Jersey, New, one of the United States of America, divided into 13 counties; two of which are mountainous, and three of the others sandy and barren. The chief rivers are the Hackinsac, Passaic, and Raritan. Total pop. 373,306.

Jerusalem, a famous city of Palestine, with the name of which are associated subjects of profound interest for every reflecting mind. It has steep ascents on every side except the south; and presents a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries. The brook Kedron flows in the valley on its east side, along the foot of Mount Olivet. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which pilgrims principally visit, is a large structure: at the end of it is a superb rotunda and cupola, which has no other light than what comes through the top; and directly under the opening is the Holy Sepulchre, placed in a small chapel, with three holes in the roof, to let out the smoke of many lamps, which are always kept lighted. The mosque of Omar occupies the site of the temple of Solomon, and is the most splendid pile of architecture in the Turkish empire. The chief manufactures of Jerusalem are beads, rosaries, amulets, crosses, shells, &c.; which are sold by the Jews and Armenians. Numerous were the changes that Jerusalem underwent from the time of its destruction by the Romans, A. D. 70, until it finally came into the hands of Selim in 1519, since which the Turkish flag has always floated over its sacred places. "For more than three centuries its fortunes have been stationary: crowds of pilgrims fill its streets at one season of the year, creating a temporary activity, and increasing the revenues of the Turkish officers; but at all other times its condition recalls forcibly the complaint of Jeremiah:—'The city sits solitary that was full of people: she is become as a widow; she that was great among the provinces has become tributary. Her gates are desolate; all her beauty is departed.'" Lon. 35.30 E., lat. 31.50 N.

Jesi, a town of the Papal States. Pop. 6000.

Jesulmere, or *Jaysulmeer*, a state of NW. Hindostan, prov. Rappootana.—The capital of the above rajahship. Lon. 70.54 E., lat. 26.56 N. Pop. about 20,000.

Jesso, a large island of Asia, lying between those of Nippon and the Kuriles. It is

generally deemed subject to Japan, and is full of mountains and woods. The shores swarm with seals and sea-otters, and the bays with fish, particularly sprats. The natives are called Amos, and live by fishing and hunting; they are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly. Lon. 142.39 E., lat. 49.50 N.

Jessore, a district of British India, presid. Bengal. The soil is very fertile, and although there is much jungle, a good deal of rice is grown; also indigo, tobacco, mulberry, betel-nut, and black pepper.

Jeypoor, a handsome and regularly built city of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, with battlemented walls and a magnificent palace constructed by an Italian architect in the 15th century, for the rajah Jey Singh, under whose reign Jeypoor was one of the principal seats of Hindoo learning. Lon. 75.37 E., lat. 25.55 N. Pop. 60,000.

Jhansi, a town in Allahabad, Hindostan. Lon. 78.34 E., lat. 25.32 N.

Jhylum, or *Jelum*, a river of Hindostan, the westernmost of the Punjab streams of the Indus.

Jidda, a sea-port of Arabia Deserta on the Red Sea, in the sheriffate of Mecca. It is the emporium of trade between Egypt and India. Lon. 29.6 E., lat. 21.33 N.

Jillifrey, a town of Senegambia, and a British establishment, on the right bank of the Gambia, 30 miles from its mouth. Lon. 16.9 W., lat. 13.17 N.

Joachimsthal, a town of Bohemia; noted for its mines.—A town of Brandenburg, in the Ucher Mark.

Johannisberg, or *Mount St. John*, a hill famous for its vineyards, with a castle, in the duchy of Nassau, Germany.

Jochat, the cap. of Assam, on the river Brahmapootra. Lon. 15.10 E., lat. 26.45 N.

John, St., or *Prince Edward's Island*, an island on the south part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 62.50 W., lat. 45.50 N.

—*St. John*, the capital of Antigua, and the chief residence of the governor of the Leeward Islands. It is one of the most regular towns in the West Indies, and has a very commodious harbour, well fortified.

Lon. 61.50 W., lat. 17.8 N.—A town and fort of Lower Canada, on the west bank of the Sorel. Lon. 73.20 W., lat. 45.25 N.—One of the Phillipine Islands. Lon. 126.32 E., lat. 9.39 N.—One of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies; it has a town and a spacious harbour. Lon. 65.10 W., lat. 18.10 N.—A lake of Lower Canada.—A river that rises in the north-west part of Maine, flows north-east through New Brunswick, where it soon takes a south-south-east course, and enters the Bay of Fundy, at the city of St. John's.

John's, St., a city and sea-port of New Brunswick, N. America, and the largest and most important town, though not the cap. of the colony. Lon. 63.3 W., lat. 45.20 N. Pop. 12,885.—A town of Newfoundland, of which island it is the capital. In time of war St. John's is a place of great importance, and sometimes during the fishing season it is crowded; at other times it appears half deserted. Lon. 52.29 W., lat. 47.32 N. Pop. 18,926.

Johnston, a manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Renfrew. The rise of this town has been exceedingly rapid; in 1782 there

were not 100 inhabitants; there are now 7900; which may be mainly attributed to its facilities of internal intercourse by means of railways and canals.

Johnstown, a town of New York, chief of Montgomery county.—Another in Upper Canada. Lon. 75.10 W., lat. 44.42 N.

Johnstown, St., a borough in Donegal county, Ireland.—Another in Longford county, Ireland.

Joinville, a town in Upper Marne, France, with a magnificent castle.

Joukoping, a town of Sweden, capital of the north part of Smoland, and the seat of justice for Gothland. Lon. 14.46 E., lat. 57.2 N.

Jordan, a celebrated river of Syria, which takes its rise in Mount Libanus, and flows south through the Lake of Tiberias and Valley of Jericho, to the Dead Sea.

Jorjan, or *Corcan*, a town in Chorasana, Persia; reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom. Lon. 56.45 E., lat. 37.0 N.

Jorullo, or *Xurullo*, an active volcano in the state of Valladolid, Mexico, the origin of which was one of the most extraordinary phenomena ever witnessed; it having on the night of the 26th of Sept. 1759, risen from the earth 1600 ft. high, when flames were seen to issue forth, and fragments of rocks were thrown up to a prodigious height, and the rivers of Cuitamba and San Pedro precipitated themselves into the burning chasms.

Joseph, St., a river and fort of the United States, on the south border of the Michigan territory. Lon. 85.8 W., lat. 42.2 N.—The capital of the Island of Trinidad. Lon. 61.44 W., lat. 10.9 N.

Joudpoor, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Ajmeer. Lon. 73.0 E., lat. 26.27 N.

Joyeuse, a town in Ardeche, France.

Jon, St., or *Desaguadero*, a river of Mexico, which issues from the south-east corner of the Lake Nicaragua, and flows between the provinces of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, into the Caribbean Sea.—A town of Mexico, in Nicaragua. Lon. 84.45 W., lat. 11.15 N.

Juan Baptista, St., a town of Caraccas. Lon. 65.20 W., lat. 9.23 N.

Juan de la Frontera, St., a town of Buenos Ayres, lon. 68.57 W., lat. 31.4 S. Pop. 17,500.

Juan de Fuca, Strait of, a large bay or gulf of the Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of North America. Lon. 125.3 W., lat. 48.25 N.

Juan de los Llanos, St., a town of Colombia, capital of the province of Llanos. Lon. 73.34 W., lat. 3.12 N.

Juan de Pasto, St., a town of Colombia, in the province of Popayan.

Juan de Porto Rico, St., the capital of the Island of Porto Rico, with a good harbour, defended by several forts. Lon. 65.12 W., lat. 18.29 N.

Juan del Rio, St., a town of Mexico. Lon. 99.50 W., lat. 20.25 N. Pop. 10,000.

Juan Fernandez, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lying 110 leagues west of Chili. It was formerly uninhabited; and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was left on it by his captain, and lived there five years, until he was discovered, in 1709. The narrative of his proceedings on this desolate island gave rise to the celebrated work, *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. In 1766, a settlement

was made by the Spaniards at Cumberland Bay. Lon. 79.30 W., lat. 33.40 S.

Juapoor, or *Juanpoor*, a town in Allahabad, Hindostan, capital of a district. Lon. 82.39 E., lat. 25.45 N.

Juba, a country on the E. coast of Africa, with a town of the same name. Lon. 43.20 E., lat. 0.10 S.

Jubblepoor, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Gundwana. Lon. 86.16 E., lat. 23.11 N.

Jucutan, or *Yucutan*, a province and peninsula of Mexico, lying between the bays of Campeachy and Honduras. The English have a settlement here, on the coast of the Bay of Honduras, between the rivers Bellize and Rio Hondo. The southern part of this province has mountains, rivers, and lakes; and produces a great quantity of logwood, mahogany, sugar, cassia, maize, cotton, indigo, &c.

Judeuburg, a town of Germany, cap. of Upper Stiria, with a handsome castle.

Juggernaut, or *Jagernaut*, a town in Orissa, Hindostan. Here is a famous pagoda, the first object of Hindoo veneration, and it is attended by about 500 priests. The idol is an irregular pyramidal black stone, with two rich diamonds near the top to represent the eyes, and the nose and mouth painted with vermilion. The number of pilgrims that used to visit this temple was not less than 1,200,000 annually, of whom a great number never returned; and, to the distance of 50 miles, it was asserted, the way was strewn with human bones. That excess of fanaticism, however, which, we are told, formerly prompted the pilgrims to court death, by throwing themselves under the wheels of the car of Juggernaut, has long ceased to actuate the worshippers of the idol, though many who set out on their pilgrimage perish by the way-side for want of sustenance. Lon. 85.54 E., lat. 19.49 N.

Julfar, a town in Oman, Arabia. Lon. 56.11 E., lat. 25.55 N.

Junju, a city of Yucatan, capital of a district on the frontier of Chiapas. Lon. 63.40 W., lat. 23.25 S.

Julien, St., a town in Jura, France.

Julien de Sault, St., a town of France, in the department of Yonne.

Julters, a duchy of Westphalia, now part of the Prussian province of Lower Rhine. It is remarkable for the quantity of wood it produces.—A fortified city, capital of the above duchy. Lon. 6.24 E., lat. 50.55 N.

Jumboser, a town of Hindostan, presid. Bombay, on a river of the same name. Pop. 10,000.

Juninge, a town in Lower Seine, France; in which is a Benedictine abbey.

Jumilla, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia; with a castle. Pop. 8207.

Jummoo, or *Jumbo*, a town in Lahore, Hindostan, which has a considerable trade. Lon. 73.40 E., lat. 31.52 N.

Jumna, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the Himalaya Mountains, and joins the Ganges at Allahabad. Its course is estimated at 760 miles.

Junagar, a town and fortress in Gujerat, Hindostan. Lon. 70.38 E., lat. 21.49 N.

Jungeypoor, a town in Bengal, the greatest silk station of the East India Company.

Jungfrau, a lofty mountain of the Bernese

Alps, in the Valley of Lauterbrun. Its height is 13,600 feet above the sea.

Junkseytan, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the south-west coast of Siam. The soil is luxuriant, and it has a great trade in sugar and tin. Lon. 98.0 E., lat. 8.10 N.

Jura, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides; separated from the main land of the county of Argyll by a strait, called the Sound of Jura. Lon. 5.44 W., lat. 56.8 N.

—A frontier dep. of France: it contains mines of iron, copper, and lead, and quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster.

Jura, Mount, a chain of mountains that begins in the canton of Aargau, in Switzerland, extends into the cantons of Soleure, Neuchatel, and Vaud, then branches into France, and separates that country from the canton of Geneva as far as the Rhone.

Jussey, a town in Upper Saone, France.

Jutland, a peninsula, the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark; divided into two provinces, called North and South Jutland, which are again subdivided into dioceses. It was anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came who conquered England.

Jyenagar, or *Jeypoor*. [See *Jeypoor*.]

KABARDA, a town in Caucasia, Russia.

Kabis, or *Kubbees*, a town in Kerman, Persia.

Kadhema, a sea-port in Bahrin, Arabia; on the Gulf of Persia. It has an extensive pearl fishery. Lon. 48.36 E., lat. 28.40 N.

Kaffa, or *Theodosia*, a sea-port town of European Russia, in the Crimea, believed to stand on the site of the ancient Theodosia. Lon. 35.23 E., lat. 45 N. Pop. 7250.

Kaira, a district of British India, presid. Bombay; consisting principally of territory ceded at different times by the Peishaw and Guicowar.—The cap. of the above district. Lon. 72.48 E., lat. 22.47 N.

Kairvan, or *Kierwan*, a city of Tunis; the second in the kingdom for trade and population, and containing the most magnificent mosque in Barbary. Kairvan is famous for its yellow Morocco boots and slippers, the delicate dye of which it has hitherto been found impossible to equal. It was formerly a place of great literary eminence. Lon. 55.57 E., lat. 35.35 N. Pop. about 50,000.

Kaisnich, a populous town of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 35.15 E., lat. 38.41 N. Pop. about 25,000.

Kalau, a town in Lusatia, which has a great trade in wool.

Kalis, a town in the New Mark, Brandenburg, on the frontier of Poland.

Kalisz, or *Kalisch*, a city of Poland, belonging to Russia, and one of the finest in the kingdom. Pop. 15,000.

Kathas, a tribe of the Mongol Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They are a nomadic race, and live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers, the principal of which is called Kalka Pira. They adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindostan, Pegu, &c. come to pay their devotions at his residence in Iben Pira.

Kullinburg, a sea-port of Denmark, in Zealand; which has an excellent harbour. Lon. 11.11 E., lat. 55.47 N.

Kalmor. [See *Calmar.*]

Kalmucs, or *Eltaths*, a nation of Mongul Tartars, inhabiting that part of the Russian government of Caucasia, which lies between the Volga and the Ural, towards the Caspian Sea. They live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasture for their horses, camels, cows, and sheep. Their food is flesh (especially that of horses), fish, wild fowl, and venison; and they have plenty of butter, milk, and cheese. The Kalmucs are of an olive complexion, of low stature, and bow-legged, occasioned by their being so continually on horseback, or sitting with their legs underneath them. Their weapons are the cimeter, lance, bow, and fire-arms.

Kalpee, or *Calpee*, a large and populous town and fort in Agra, Hindostan, on the right bank of the Jumna. Lon. 79.48 E., lat. 26.10 N.

Kaluga, a government of the Russian empire. Its capital is a city of the same name, which has a considerable trade, and may be regarded as one of the most important manufacturing and commercial towns in the empire. In short, the whole district being little favourable for agricultural pursuits, the inhabitants are very generally employed in manufactures. Lon. 36.17 E., lat. 54.30 N. Pop. 23,660.

Kamakura, an island of Japan, on the coast of Nippon. It is a place of exile for state prisoners; and the coast is so steep, that they are lifted up by cranes.

Kamalia, a town in Manding, Nigritia. Lon. 6.0 W., lat. 12.10 N.

Kambala, a ridge of mountains in Tibet.

Kambia, a principal town of the Mandingoes, a people of Western Africa.

Kamch, a river of the country of Cabul, which gives name to a district.

Kaminietz, or *Kaminibek*, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, of which it is the capital. Lon. 27.1 E., lat. 49.40 N.

Kamouraska, a town of Lower Canada; opposite to which is a cluster of small wooded islands, and among them there are considerable fisheries of salmon and herrings, which are cured, and exported to the West Indies.

Kamtschatka, a peninsula on the east coast of Siberia, extending from 51° to 61° N. lat. The severity of the climate here is equal to the sterility of the soil. The inhabitants consist of Kamtschadales, Russians, and Cossacks, and of a mixture produced by their intermarriages. They are subject to Russia; and their trade consists in furs and skins. In travelling they use dogs harnessed to a sledge, instead of horses. A chain of mountains extends the whole length of the peninsula, and almost equally divides it; whence several rivers take their rise, and pursue their course to the sea. In the south part is a volcano; and near it are the hot-baths of Natchikin, where the water falls in a rapid cataract of 300 feet; in short, a chain of volcanic mountains runs in a south-south-west direction, and several of them have been ascertained to be in a high state of action.

Kamtschatkoi, a town of Siberia, capital of Kamtschatka, with a citadel, an arsenal, and barracks. Lon. 161.50 E., lat. 56.30 N.

Kanem, a town of Bornou; in which are bred multitudes of cattle and horses.

Kangra, a town in Lahore, Hindostan; in which is a famous Hindoo temple.

Kanisa, or *Canischa*, a strong town of Hungary. Lon. 17.8 E., lat. 46.27 N.

Kannagherry, a town of Hindostan, prov. Bejapoor.

Kanagr, a town of Hindostan, prov. Agra; in former times grand and extensive. Lon. 79.47 E., lat. 27.4 N.

Kan-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank. The soil produces a great number of trees, from which distils a fine varnish, reckoned the best in China. Lon. 115.2 E., lat. 25.52 N.

Kao-tcheou, a first-rate city of China; in which is found a kind of marble that represents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees. It is cut into leaves, and made into tables, &c. Lon. 145.36 E., lat. 21.40 N.

Karak, an island in the Gulf of Persia. It was taken possession of by the British in 1839, and its acquisition will not only give us the complete command of the Persian Gulf, but be serviceable as a place where our ships may anchor and refit. Lon. 50.26 E., lat. 29.15 N.

Karakhissa, a town and fort of Asiatic Georgia, on the Bambeck.

Karaman, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Karamania. Lon. 33.5 E., lat. 37.10 N. Pop. about 15,000.

Karasubazar, a town of Russia, in the Crimea; famous for the manufacture of red and yellow morocco.

Karieby, *Gamla*, a sea-port of Finland. Lon. 22.20 E., lat. 63.56 N.

Karouley, a town and fort in Agra.

Kars, a fortified town of Turkish Armenia. Lon. 43.16 E., lat. 40.15 N.

Kartzag, a populous town of Hungary.

Kasau, one of the eastern governments of Russia in Europe. Its surface is half covered with forests, and the climate in winter is very severe.—The capital of the above government, on the Kasanka; with a university the principal object of which is to supply instruction in the Oriental languages; also several cathedrals and other churches. There are manufactories of woollen and cotton, tanneries, soap-works, distilleries, &c., besides a good general trade, which is greatly facilitated by its situation on the Wolga. Lon. 49.21 E., lat. 55.47 N. Pop. 57,000.

Kasanbala, a town of the Don Cossacks. Lon. 41.20 E., lat. 49.44 N.

Kaschau, a royal free city of Hungary. Pop. 13,600.

Kashaskia, the largest town of Illinois, U. S. Lon. 89.10 W., lat. 37.50 N.

Katrine, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Monteth, Perthshire. It attained great celebrity in consequence of Sir W. Scott making it the scene of his poem "The Lady of the Lake."

Katzbach, a river of Silesia, which falls into the Oder, south of Steinau.

Kanga, the cap. of a kingdom of the same name, in the empire of Bornou. Lon. 23.30 E., lat. 15.50 N.

Kanheban, a town in Jemen, Arabia.

Kaunitz, a town and castle of Moravia.

Kaurzim, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, which produces large quantities of timber.

Kauzeroon, a town in Farsistan, Persia; near which are groves of orange-trees.

Kaye Island, in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Captain Cook in 1776. Lon. 144.48 W., lat. 59.56 N.

Kazameen, a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak-Arabi, on the Tigris. Pop. 8000.

Kazimiers, a town of Russian Poland.

Kibban, a town of Asiatic Turkey; in which are mines of copper and silver. Lon. 38.10 E., lat. 38.15 N.

Kedge, a town of Ballogistan, prov. Mukran. Lon. 62.28 E., lat. 26.21 N.

Kedgeree, a town of British India, prov. Bengal, on the Hooghly. Lon. 88.16 E., lat. 21.55 N.

Kediri, a town of Java, capital of a province. Lon. 111.52 E., lat. 7.52 S.

Kedleston, a village in Derbyshire; noted for its medicinal spring.

Kefti, a village in Irak, Asiatic Turkey; celebrated for the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel, which is annually visited by a number of Jews.

Keft, a town of Baden, on the Rhine.

Knightley, a town of the West Riding of Yorkshire; in which are manufactures of woollen cloths, cottons, and laseys. Pop. 13,413.

Keith, a town in Banffshire, Scotland, with manufactures of flax.

Kelat, the capital of Ballogistan, surrounded by a mud wall, with bastions. Lon. 65.48 E., lat. 29.6 N.—A fortress of Khorrassan.

Kells, a town in Meath county, Ireland.

Kelso, a town in Roxburghshire, Scotland, which has several manufactures. It has a handsome bridge across the Tweed, designed by Mr. Rennie; and the remains of a venerable abbey founded in 1128 by David I. Lon. 2.29 W., lat. 55.37 N. P. 4594.

Kennaon, a fertile and populous province of Northern Hindostan, formerly united to Gurwal, and now under the British government.

Kempten, a town of Bavarian Suabia; in which is a splendid Benedictine abbey.

Ken, a river in Westmoreland, which flows by Kendal, and enters the sandy wash of Lancashire, called Morecambe Bay. It has a cataract near its mouth, which obstructs the navigation.—A river of Scotland, which rises in the north-west part of Kirkeudbrightshire, flows to New Galloway, thence expands into a lake, four miles long and a mile broad, and then joins the Dee.

Kendal, a market-town of Westmoreland, on the Ken; which has a considerable trade, and numerous manufactures. Pop. 11,519.

Kenilworth, a town in Warwickshire, near Warwick. Here was a famous castle, in which the Earl of Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth and her court for seventeen days; and its remains form one of the most picturesque objects in the kingdom. P. 3149.

Kenmare, a town in Kerry county, Ireland, at the head of a bay of the same name.

Kenmore, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

Kennebec, a river in the prov. of Maine, which enters the Atlantic Ocean, between the bays of Casco and Penobscot.

Kennet, a river of England, which rises among the chalky hills in Wiltshire, and flows to Newbury, in Berkshire, where it becomes navigable. It is then augmented by

the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it enters the Thames.

Kensington, a village in Middlesex, near London; in which is a royal palace, purchased of the Earl of Nottingham by William III. The gardens have since been considerably augmented, and are now a fashionable promenade. Of late years Kensington Palace has been allotted to junior members of the royal family. The childhood of Queen Victoria was spent in it; and it was for many years the town residence of the late Duke of Sussex. Pop. 26,834.

Kent, a maritime county in the SE. part of England, 58 miles in length and 36 in breadth; it contains 983,680 acres, divided into five lathes, which are subdivided into 62 hundreds and 495 parishes, having two cities and 28 market-towns. In the soil and face of the country there is a great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences. This kind of hard chalky soil extends to the north-east extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white cliffs which here bound the island, and produce that striking appearance at sea which gave it the name of Albion. The south part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat and woody tract, of a clayey soil, and fertile. The midland and western districts are a mixture of pleasant hill and dale, arable and pasture. This county produces large quantities of hops, cherries, apples, madder, and birch twigs for brooms, which form no inconsiderable article of trade for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for the feeding of sheep; and many are fattened to an extraordinary size in Romney Marsh. Paper of every description is manufactured in this county, and there are several gunpowder-mills. Property is much divided in this county, and there are no very large estates. All lands in Kent, unless specially exempted by an act of the legislature, are held by the tenure of *gavelkind*; descending, in the event of the father dying intestate, to all the sons alike in equal portions; and if there be no sons, they divide equally among the daughters. The principal rivers are the Thames, Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Total pop. 548,337.

Kentucky, one of the United States of America, 380 miles long, and from 40 to 150 broad, divided into 67 counties. The soil is very fertile in the central parts; to the east and west it is mountainous, and the south-west is called the Barrens, though it is not a sterile country. Tobacco, hemp, cotton, maize, and wheat are cultivated; and the country, in general, is well timbered, producing large trees of many kinds. The mountainous parts yield a great quantity of ginseng; iron ore and lead are found in abundance; and much nitre is procured in caves. The superiority of the Kentucky horses is universally acknowledged throughout the Union, and the mules are also large and excellent. Cattle, wheat, hemp, and tobacco are the principal articles of export. The chief rivers are the Mississippi, Ohio, Kentucky, Licking, Green, Cumberland, and Great Kenhaway.—A river of this state, which rises in the Laurel Mountains,

and, after a general north-west course of 200 miles, enters the Ohio in lat. 38.20 N. Its banks may be more properly called precipices; for they consist of 300 feet of perpendicular limestone rock; in some parts of a fine white marble, curiously arched, pillared, or blocked up into fine building stones.

Kerbela, or *Meshed Hussain*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak-Arabi. Though subject to the Turks, the majority of the inhabitants are Persians.

Kerolung, an island in the Indian Ocean, the face of which seems to be steep hills and extensive valleys, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. The inhabitants are Malays. Lon. 126.30 E., lat. 4.28 N.

Kerck, a town of Syria, capital of a district on the east side of the Dead Sea, rich in corn, bees, sheep, and goats. The inhabitants, Turks and Greeks, are famed for their hospitality to strangers. Lon. 35.8 E., lat. 31.12 N.

Keresam, a sea-port town of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 38.24 E., lat. 40.57 N.

Kerguelen's Land, an island in the Southern Ocean. It is sterile and desolate. Lon. 69.4 E., lat. 48.41 S.

Kerkouk, or *Kerhook*, a city of Kurdistan, the capital of a district. Lon. 44.33 E., lat. 35.29 N. Pop. 13,000.

Kerman, a large province of Persia; the northern part of which is a salt and barren desert, but in the south the land is fertile. Many sheep are bred here; and their fine wool is an article of great trade. Cotton, tobacco, saffron, and madder are raised with facility, and in the greatest perfection; so are fruits of almost every description, and many valuable gums. The manufactures comprise fine woollen fabrics, carpets, goats' and camels' hair shawls, &c.—The capital of this province is a city of the same name, and it is celebrated for its beautiful shawls, carpets, and stuffs. Pop. 30,000.

Kermanshah, a fortified city of Persia, situated on the great caravan road between Persia, Caubul, &c. and Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 47.15 E., lat. 34.26 N. Pop. about 30,000.

Kerry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 miles long and 45 broad, divided into 34 parishes. It contains some rare plants, celebrated mineral waters, and the famous Lake of Killarney. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Teaf, Gale, Brick, and Cushin. Considerable quantities of beef, butter, hides, and tallow are exported from its excellent harbours. The southern part is plain, and fertile in corn; but the rest of the county is mountains, and chiefly adapted for grazing. Total pop. 293,880.

Kertsch, a sea-port town of the Crimea, on the Strait of Taman.

Keschim, a sea-port of Arabia Felix, in Hadramaut. Lon. 50.50 E., lat. 15.25 N.

Kesmarh, a royal free town of Hungary.

Kessel, a town of Holland, prov. Guelderland, with a handsome castle.

Kesthely, a town of Lower Hungary.

Keewick, a town in Cumberland, beautifully situated in a well-cultivated valley at the foot of Skiddaw, and contiguous to Derwent-water, or Keewick lake. It has manufactures of stuffs, flannels, &c. Pop. 2,442.

Keszi-Vasarhely, a town of Transylvania.

Ketskemet, or *Kuzkemet*, a town of Hungary. Lon. 19.43 E., lat. 46.54 N. P. 35,000.

Kettering, a town in Northamptonshire, with several manufactures. Pop. 4,667.

Kew, a village in Surrey; in which was a royal palace, built by George III. and a stone bridge over the Thames to Brentford. The site of the palace was ill chosen, and it has been taken down. The gardens comprise about 120 acres, and among the erections is an octagonal Chinese pagoda, 163 feet high, from the top of which is an extensive view of the surrounding country; there is also a botanic garden and arboretum.

Keynsham, a town in Somersetshire; which has a good trade in malt.

Khandeish, a province of the Deccan of Hindostan. It belongs to the Mahrattas; but the whole of Holkar's territories were ceded to the British in 1818.

Kharesm, or *Khwa*, an independent country of Turkestan, in Central Asia, bordering the river Oxus, which fertilizes it.

Kharhoff, a gov. of European Russia. The surface is flat and monotonous, but large quantities of corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c. are raised, and many cattle reared.

—The cap. of the above gov. on the Lapani, in which there is a university, founded in 1804. Lon. 36.26 E., lat. 49.59 N. P. 13,000.

Khelat, a city and fortress of Beloochistan, now in possession of the British, who took it by storm Nov. 13, 1839. Lon. 65.45 E., lat. 29.7 N. Pop. 20,000.

Khentasa, a walled town of Hindostan, in Malwah, with a fort adjoining.

Kherson, or *Cherson*, a gov. in the S. part of Russia in Europe, on the N. shore of the Black Sea.—The cap. of the above gov., on the Dnieper. It was here that John Howard, the celebrated English philanthropist fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity, Jan. 20, 1790. Lon. 32.26 E., lat. 46.37 N.

Khiva, a town of Central Asia, the capital of Kharesm, and residence of the Khan. Its population is very mixed, and the chief trade is in slaves. Lon. 59.23 E., lat. 41.40 N. Pop. about 12,000.

Khoi, a city in Aderbijan, Persia. It is a well-built town. Pop. about 30,000.

Khoyend, a town of Independent Turkestan, in Central Asia, khanat of Khokan.

Khokan, or *Ferghana*, an indep. khanat of Turkestan, in Central Asia. It is in general extremely fertile, producing corn and fruits in great perfection. Silk, cotton, and wool are the staple articles, and their chief manufactures are embroidered silk and cotton goods. Among the mineral productions are coal, iron, copper, jasper, lapis lazuli, &c.—The cap. of the above khanat is also named Khokan, the inhabitants being composed of many nations.

Khooloom, or *Khulm*, a town of Central Asia, khanat of Koondooz. It is a place of considerable traffic. Pop. 10,000.

Khorassan, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. and NE. by the Oxus and the country of the Balkh; S. by Caubul; and W. by Daghestan, &c. Its surface is much diversified by plains and mountains, and a large portion consists of arid rocks, a salt soil, and sandy deserts. There are, however, some fertile and well-watered valleys, but the insecurity of property in this region

prevents their being kept in a state of cultivation; while in the deserts the simoon is as fatal as in those of Arabia.

Khotan, a town of Chinese Turkestan, said to be celebrated for its musk and the beauty of its inhabitants.

Khousar, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Adjiml. The situation is highly romantic, the houses occupying the declivities of two ranges of mountains running in a parallel direction, with a narrow valley at the base. Pop. 12,000.

Khozdar, a city of Ballogistan, capital of Jalawan. It is chiefly inhabited by Hindoos, who have a pagoda here. Lon. 65.45 E., lat. 27.54 N.

Kiackto, a town of Asiatic Russia, prov. Irkutsk, immediately within the Siberian frontier. It is the centre of the trade and political intercourse between the Russian and Chinese empires. Lon. 105.28 E., lat. 50.21 N. Pop. 5000.

Kia-king, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 120.14 E., lat. 30.50 N.

Kiangari, a town in Natolia, Asiatic Turkey, with a castle on a rock. Lon. 34.47 E., lat. 39.56 N.

Kiang-nan, a province of China. It is of vast extent, containing 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third; and is full of lakes, rivers, and canals. Its silks, cottons, japanned goods, and paper are in high esteem.

Kiang-si, a province of China, containing 13 cities of the first rank, and 78 of the second and third. The arrack in this province is excellent, and its porcelain is the finest and the most valuable in the empire.

Kian-ku, the largest river of Asia, which rises on the north borders of Tibet, and, after a course of about 2200 miles, enters the Eastern Ocean, opposite the island of Tsong-ning.

Kidderminster, a corporate town in Worcestershire, on the Stour. It has a great mart for beautiful carpets, and has manufactures of poplins, crapes, bombaceens, &c. Pop. 14,399.

Kidwely, a town in Caermarthenshire, in which is an iron foundry and a tin-mill.

Kiel, a strong town of Denmark, cap. Holstein; with a castle and a university. Lon. 10.10 E., lat. 54.20 N. Pop. 11,000.

Kien-ning, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 117.2 E., lat. 27.5 N.

Kien-tchang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 116.35 E., lat. 27.35 N.

Kiev, or **Kief**, a large province in the SW. of European Russia, with a capital of the same name. Lon. 30.27 E., lat. 50.26 N. Pop. 26,000.

Kilbeggan, a bor. in Westmeath, Ireland.

Kilbridge, a town in Lanark, Scotland.

Kilcamboul, a town in Argylesh. Scotl.

Kilcock, a town in Kildare co., Ireland.

Kilcool, a town in Wicklow co., Ireland.

Kilcullen-bridge, a town in Kildare county, Ireland, on the river Liffey.

Kilda, St., an island of Scotland, the most western of the Hebrides. Lon. 8.28 W., lat. 57.50 N.

Kildare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; 37 miles long and 20 broad, divided into 113 parishes. It is a very fertile and arable country. The principal rivers are the Liffey, Barrow, and

Boyne. Total pop. 114,488.—Its capital is a borough of the same name; which is chiefly supported by frequent horse-races on the Curragh, a fine lofty plain, occupying nearly 5000 acres, which feed a vast quantity of sheep.

Kilfenora, a town in Clare co., Ireland.

Kilgaran, a town in Pembrokesh., Wales.

Kilham, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire.

Kilia, a fortified town of European Turkey. Lon. 28.46 E., lat. 45.22 N.

Kilkenny, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; 40 miles long and 20 broad, divided into 147 parishes. The surface is in general level, and the soil is fertile. Wool is a considerable article of trade; and it is particularly noted for its coal, which makes no smoke in burning. The chief rivers are the Barrow, Suir, and Nore. Total pop. 202,420.—The capital is a city of the same name, on the Nore, over which are two bridges. The borough of Irishtown, on the west side of the river, is joined to it, and both together form one of the most populous and commercial cities in Ireland. Here is a college and the remains of a monastery, part of which has been converted into a shire-house. The chief manufactures are coarse woollens and fine blankets; and in the vicinity are large quarries of black and white marble. Lon. 7.32 W., lat. 52.36 N.

Killala, a town in Mayo county, Ireland.

In 1798, a number of French landed here, and were joined by some infatuated rebels, who committed many atrocities in this county and Sligo before they were subdued. Lon. 9.40 W., lat. 54.8 N.

Killany Bay, a bay of Ireland, on the east coast of the island of Arranmore, in the county of Galway. Lon. 9.36 W., lat. 52.44 N.

Killarney, a town in Kerry county, Ireland, with an extensive linen manufacture.

Killarney, Lake of, in Kerry county, Ireland. It is divided into three parts—the lower, middle, and upper lake. The northern or lower lake is six miles long and three broad. On the side of one of the mountains is O'Sullivan's Cascade, which falls above 70 feet; and opposite this is the island of Inisfallen, containing 18 Irish acres. On passing into the upper lake, there is a rock, called the Eagles' Nest, which produces wonderful echoes. The upper lake is four miles long and two broad; from the mountains descend a number of beautiful cascades; and the numerous islands afford a variety of picturesque views. The centre lake is small in comparison with the others, and the shores are indented with bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. The east boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton; down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards. This fall of water is supplied by a lake, near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punchbowl.

Killane, a town in Tipperary, Ireland.

Killeshandra, a town of Cavan, Ireland.

Killingley, a town of the U. States, in Windham, Connecticut.

Killingworth, a town of the U. States, in Middlesex, Connecticut.

Killogh, or **Port St. Ann**, a sea-port in Down county, Ireland.

Killybegs, a borough and sea-port in Do-

negal county, Ireland, with a spacious harbour. Lon. 8.52 W., lat. 54.40 N.

Killyleagh, a borough in Down county, Ireland; the birth-place of the celebrated Sir Hans Sloane. Here is a linen and thread manufacture.

Kilmaedugh, a village in Galway, Ireland. The ruins of the cathedral, a monastery, &c. denote the former consequence of this now wretched place.

Kilmaethomas, a town in Waterford, Ireland.

Kilmainham, a town of Ireland, in a valley, half a mile from Dublin. It has a session-house, a gaol, a foundling-hospital, and a hospital for invalid soldiers. Here the knights for the county of Dublin are elected; and it was the seat of government before the castle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpose.

Kilmallock, a bor. in Limerick, Ireland; formerly a place of great splendour.

Kilmarnock, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland; in which are manufactures of carpets, serges, and other woollen goods; and it has a trade in saddlery, leather, &c. Pop. 19,391.

Kilmaurs, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Kilmearden, a village of Ireland, near Waterford; noted for a celebrated spa of a chalybeate quality.

Kilmore, a town in Cavan county, Ireland; which contains a bishop's palace.

Kilrea, a town in Londonderry, Ireland.

Kilrush, a town in Clare county, Ireland.

Kilsyth, a town in Stirlingshire, Scotland. The vicinity abounds with coal and ironstone; of the latter about 5000 tons are annually sent to Carron.

Kilwinning, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Kilworth, a town in Cork co., Ireland.

Kimberworth, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire; noted for its woollen and linen manufactures. Pop. 5066.

Kimbolton, a town in Huntingdonshire, near St. Neot's. Here is a castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, in which Queen Catherine, first wife of Henry VIII., died in 1535.

Kincardine, a town in Perthshire, Scotland. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent here, and the coasting and foreign trade is considerable.—A town in Ross-shire, with a small harbour.

Kincardineshire, or *The Mearns*, a county of Scotland, extending 30 miles along the coast, and 20 in its greatest breadth. The north-west part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasture; but to the south of the Grampians the surface is, in general, fertile. Total pop. 33,052.

King's County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 38 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, divided into 52 parishes. This county is not so well cultivated as some of the others, nor the soil so naturally fertile; but limestone everywhere abounds. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Bro-na, Boyne, and Barrow. Total pop. 146,857.

King George the Third's Sound, a bay on the south-west coast of New Holland, discovered by Vancouver, in 1791. It contains several harbours, and is easy of access any where between its two points of entrance, Bald Head and Mount Gardner, 11 miles distant from each other. The former is in lon. 118.1 E., lat. 35.6 S.

King George's Sound, the name given by Cook, in 1778, to a bay on the west coast of North America. The natives call it Nootka, the name now generally adopted by the English. Lon. 126.38 W., lat. 49.32 N.

King-an, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 115.10 E., lat. 27.16 N.

Kinghorn, a bor. in Fifeshire, Scotland, with two harbours.

King's Langley, a village in Hertfordshire, in which was a royal palace, built by Henry III., the ruins of which are still visible. Richard II. was buried in its monastery, but removed by Henry V. to Westminster.

Kingsbridge, a market-town in Devonshire. —Another in New York, U. S.

Kingsclere, a market-town in Hampshire, with a great trade in malt.

Kingscliff, a town in Northamptonshire.

Kingston, or *Kingston-on-Thames*, a corporate town in Surrey, on the Thames, across which there is an elegant stone bridge. It is a place of great antiquity, and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. Pop. 8147. Since the completion of the South Western Railway, a new town has sprung up close to the "line."

Kingston, the cap. of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, situate at the head of a bay of the same name. Lon. 61.18 W., lat. 13.11 N.—The capital of Jamaica, on the north side of Port-Royal Bay. It has an extensive trade, and is deemed as healthy a place as any in Europe. Lon. 76.43 W., lat. 18.0 N.

—A town of North Carolina, chief of Lenoir county.—A town of Tennessee, cap. of Roane co.—A town in Georgetown co., S. Carolina.—A town on Lake Ontario, Upper Canada. Lon. 76.41 W., lat. 44.8 N.

Kingston, South, a town of Rhode Island, chief of Washington county.

Kingston-upon-Hull. [See *Hull*.]

King-tcheon, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 111.37 E., lat. 41.6 N.

Kington, or *Kineton*, a town in Warwickshire. King John built a castle here, in which he kept his court.—A town in Herefordshire.

King-hoa, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 129.16 E., lat. 29.16 N.

Kinnaird Head, a lofty promontory of Scotland, on the north coast of Aberdeenshire. Lon. 1.46 W., lat. 57.39 N.

Kinnoull, a town in Perthshire, on the Tay.

Kinrossshire, a small county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife. It is almost circular, about 10 miles in diameter, and contains four parishes. The central part is occupied by Loch Leven, and the country around has a rich appearance. Total pop. 8763.—*Kinross*, a bor., is the cap. in which is a manufacture of cotton goods. Lon. 3.9 W., lat. 56.7 N. Pop. 2062.

Kinsale, a sea-port and borough in Cork county, Ireland. It is a maritime arsenal, and has an excellent harbour, defended by a strong fort. The principal dependence of the town is on its fisheries, which supply Cork and the surrounding country. Lon. 8.28 W., lat. 51.42 N. Pop. 6918.

Kin-thing, the capital of the island of Licou-kiou, in the China Sea. Lon. 127.53 E., lat. 26.16 N.

Kin-tong, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 100.40 E., lat. 24.30 N.

Kintore, a borough in Aberdeenshire.

Kin-yang, a city of China, of the first class. Lon. 107.30 E., lat. 36.6 N.

Kin-yuen, a mountainous city of China. Lon. 108.15 E., lat. 24.28 N.

Kiof, a government of the Russian empire, forming part of the Ukraine.

Kioge, a sea-port in Zealand, Denmark. Lon. 12.15 E., lat. 55.30 N.

Kippen, a town in Stirlingshire, Scotland.

Kiby-in-Ashfield, a parish in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 2143.

Kirby-Kendal, a town in Westmoreland. Pop. 10,225.

Kirby-Lonsdale, a town in Westmoreland.

Kirby Moorside, a town in N. R., Yorksh.

Kirby Stephen, a town in Westmoreland.

Kirghis, or *Kirguis*, (*Steppe of the*), a widely-extended and populous country of independent Tartary, to the south of Siberia.

The climate is remarkable for its extremes of heat and cold; in the N. and NW. parts of the steppe, the thermometer often falls to 20°, and sometimes 30°, below freezing point (Reaun.), while hurricanes of the most destructive nature increase the intensity of the cold; yet in summer the temperature often rises to 36° Reaun. (112° Fahr.) in the shade. Immense flocks of sheep (with enormous tails, some weighing 30 lbs.) are kept, and not less than 1,000,000 sheep are sent off every year and sold in Russia, Buckharia, and China. Goats, camels, and horses are also reared in great numbers; but all their domestic animals are subject to great privations and long abstinence from food and water. The Kirghis, physically considered, are closely allied to the Mongol Turkmans; their small black eyes, small mouths, prominent cheek-bones, and almost beardless chins, being almost identical; they are strong, healthy, long-lived, and capable of enduring, to an extraordinary extent, both cold and hunger; but they take violent exercise, and are often on horseback for days together in the height of summer, and during the severity of winter they spend their time in listless indolence. The women perform all kinds of domestic labour. The food of the people consists almost wholly of the flesh and milk of their flocks and herds; bread is not known, but porridge made of millet, rye, or wheat, is in common use.

Kirin, a prov. of Eastern Tartary. The Emperor of China sends hither the criminals banished by the laws.

Kirkcaldy, a bor. in Fifeshire, Scotland, with a good harbour. The staple manufacture of the town is that of coarse linen fabrics. Lon. 3.3 W., lat. 56.6 N. Pop. 9770.

Kirkcubright, or *East Galloway*, a co. of Scotland, 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, divided into 28 parishes. The chief rivers in this co. are the Dee, Ken, and Orr. The northern part is mountainous and uncultivated; but there is some fertile land on the sides of the rivers, and it feeds a great number of cattle and sheep. Total pop. 41,029.—*Kirkcubright*, a bor. and seaport, is the cap., which has a castle. Considerable quantities of corn are exported, and coal is the principal article imported. Lon. 4.5 W., lat. 54.54 N. Pop. 2588.

Kirkham, a market-town in Lancashire, with an extensive manufacture of canvass.

Kirkstall, a town in Cumberland, on the Eden; in which is the famous Druidical mo-

nument, called Long Meg and her Daughters.

Kirkstall, a small neat village in Yorkshire, near Leeds; noted for the beautiful ruins of an abbey, founded in the reign of King Stephen.

Kirkton in Lindsey, a town in Lincolnsh.

Kirkwall, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, cap. of Pomona, the principal island of the Orkneys. It has an excellent harbour, with a good outer road, which is defended by a pier. Here are manufactures of linen, cotton, and plating-straw; and great quantities of kelp and corn are exported. Lon. 2.55 W., lat. 59 12 N. Pop. 3045.

Kirmansha, a city in Irak, Persia.

Kirriemuir, a town in Forfarshire, Scotland; with a considerable manufacture of coarse linen fabrics, such as Osnaburghs, sail-cloth, bagging, imitation Russia sheeting, &c. Pop. 5040.

Kishenagur, a town of Hindostan, the capital of a fertile district in the presid. of Bengal. Lon. 88.35 E., lat. 23.26 N.

Kishu, or *Kismich*, a fertile island at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia. Lon. 56.10 E., lat. 25.58 N.

Kissi, a barbarous nation of Guinea, situate east of Koranko.

Kisti, one of the seven Caucasian nations that inhabit the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

Kistnagery, a town of Hindostan, in Salem, and formerly a fortress of prodigious strength. Lon. 78.18 E., lat. 12.30 N.

Kiun-tchou, a city of China, cap. of the island of Hainan. Lon. 109.38 E., lat. 20.0 N.

Kiutaja, or *Kutaich*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Nabolia. Lon. 30.14 E., lat. 39.22 N. Pop. 55,000.

Kizil Irmak, the ancient Halys, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which is formed by the union of several streams in Carmania, which unite below Nous. It then takes a meandering course of above 300 miles, and enters the Black Sea.

Kizil Ozan, a river of Persia, which rises in Irak, flows north into Aberbijan, and, separating Gililan from Mazanderan, enters the Caspian Sea.

Kiytor, a town in Caucasus, Russia.

Klin, a town in the gov. of Moscow.

Knaresborough, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, well built and pleasantly situated. Near it is a famous spring, called the Dropping Well, which falls in drops from the top of a rock, and is of a strong petrifying quality. Knaresborough is also noted for its linen cloth, sheeting, &c. Pop. 4678.

Knighton, a town in Radnorshire, Wales.

Knightbridge, a village in Middlesex, near London; in which are extensive cavalry barracks. Hyde Park extends along the whole northern side of this village.

Knisteneaur, a tribe of Indians, residing chiefly in the British possessions north of Lake Superior. They are of a middle size, well made, and active; of a copper colour, with black hair and eyes, and agreeable countenances. The women are the most comely among the American Indians.

Knocktopher, a bor. in Kilkenny, Ireland.

Knottshire, a village of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Aire. Pop. 4304.

Knutsford, a market-town in Cheshire, with a manufacture of shag velvets. P. 3185.

Koang-nan, a first-rate city of China.

Koang-si, a capital city of China.

Koang-sin, a city in China of the first rank. Lon. 118.20 E., lat. 28.30 N.

Koben, a town and castle of Silesia.

Kobi, or *Chamo*, a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, which occupies almost all the south extremity of the country of the Kalkas.

Koel-tcheou, a small province of China.

It is almost a desert, but produces the best horses in the kingdom. The inhabitants are mountaineers, accustomed to independence, and seem to form a separate nation; being scarcely less ferocious than the savage animals among which they live.

Kohistan, a province of Ballogi-tan; little cultivated, and but thinly inhabited.

Kolakouha, a city of Western Africa, capital of the Kooranko country.

Kolm, a town of Bohemia, with a castle.

Kolonna, a town of Moscow, on the Oka.

Kolyran, a government of the Russian empire, in Siberia; containing very productive silver mines.

Komorn, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, capital of a county.

Kongsberg, a town in Aggerhuus, Norway, celebrated for having in its vicinity the richest silver mines in Europe.

Kong-tchang, a first-rate city in China. Lon. 104.20 E., lat. 34.56 N.

Konieh (the ancient *Iconium*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania. Lon. 22.30 E., lat. 37.54 N. Pop. 30,000.

Koniggratz, a town of Bohemia. P. 6050.

Koniggratz, a fortified town of Bohemia.

Konigsberg, an important fortified city of Prussia. It has an extensive trade, and contains several elegant buildings. Lon. 20.29 E., lat. 54.42 N. Pop. 68,000.—A town in the New Mark, Brandenburg.

Konigsegg, an ancient castle of Surlia.

Konigshof, a town and castle of Bohemia.

Konigstein, a town and fort of Saxony. Lon. 14.14 E., lat. 50.51 N.—A town of Nassau, Germany.

Koom, a city of Persia, prov. Irak-Adjemi. It was formerly a place of great importance, as its numerous ruins testify. It contains the celebrated mosque and mausoleum of Fatima, and it is still regarded as a sanctified spot, where pilgrims resort and devotees order their bones to be brought for sepulture. Lon. 50.25 E., lat. 34.45 N. Pop. 6000.

Koondooz, an independent khanat of Central Asia, comprising, as tributary states, Budukshan, and many other small chiefships north of Hindoo Koosch. Koondooz Proper abounds with marshes, and the climate is very unhealthy; but in Budukshan and the surrounding country the soil is rich and the climate good. There is a considerable trade between Koondooz and the Chinese provinces, and tea is an important article of consumption. European and other foreign luxuries are derived from Bokhara, in exchange for slaves and cattle.

Kooranko, a country of Western Africa; the natives greatly resemble the Mandingoes.

Kordofan, a country of Africa, between Dayher and Senaar.

Koriacs, a people of Siberia, divided into two classes. Those properly called Koriacs have a fixed residence; the other are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Reindeer Koriacs. Their flocks of deer are

numerous, which they conduct to those cantons that abound with moss; and when these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they wander about, encamping under tents of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer. The manners of the fixed Koriacs are a mixture of duplicity, mistrust, and avarice. Their regular occupation is hunting and fishing; and they live upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the sea-wolf and whale. When a Koriac dies, his relations and neighbours erect a funeral pile, upon which they place a portion of his wealth, and a stock of provisions, consisting of whatever they conceive he will want for his great journey, and to keep him from starving in the other world. The Koriacs acknowledge a Supreme Being, the creator of all things; but they neither fear nor worship him.

Korotcha, or *Karotcha*, a town of Russia in Europe. Pop. 10,000.

Kostendil, or *Ghinstendil*, a town of European Turkey, prov. Roumelia. Pop. 8000.

Kostroma, a gov. of Russia in Europe, between 40° and 48° E. lon., and 56° and 59° N. lat. The surface is flat, and the climate severe.—The capital of the above, on the Wolga. It has several manufactures, and a considerable commerce. Pop. 10,000.

Kotah, a town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, the capital of a subsidiary state of the same name, which is among the most flourishing in India.

Kotuch, a rajahship of N. W. Hindostan, subject to the maharajah of the Punjab. Cotton and opium are among its chief products.

Kotun, a city in Cashgur, Usbec Tartary. Lon. 81.36 E., lat. 37.30 N.

Koue-te, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 115.29 E., lat. 34.40 N.

Koursk, a gov. in the S. part of European Russia, with a cap. of the same name, whose pop. is about 22,500.

Kous, or *Coss*, a town of Egypt.

Krappitz, a town of Silesia, with a castle.

Krasno-Yarsk, a city of Siberia, cap. of a government of the same name.

Krasnoy, a town of Smolensk, Russia.

Kraupen, a town of Bohemia; in which are considerable tin-mines.

Kreckith, a town in Caernarvonshire.

Kremnitz, one of the principal mining and coining towns of Hungary. At present about 250,000l. in gold and silver, are annually coined at Kremnitz.

Krishna, or *Kistnah*, a river of Hindostan, which rises near Sattarah, and pursues its sinuous course E. for about 700 m., through the provinces of Bejapoor, Beeder, Hyderabad, &c., till it reaches the ocean, by several mouths, on the Coromandel coast near lat. 16°, lon. 81°.

Krook, a city of Persia, capital of a fertile district called Nurmanshur. Lon. 58.13 E., lat. 29.2 N.

Kubesho, a town of Asia, seated among the mountains in the country of the Lesguis, and inhabited by people who call themselves Franks, a name common in the East to all Europeans. They manufacture fire-arms, sabres, and other warlike articles, which they sell to the Turks, Persians, &c. Kubesho is a small republic, and is regarded as a neutral town, where the neighbouring

princes can deposit their treasures with safety. Lon. 47.59 E., lat. 42.30 N.

Kufstein, a strong town in the Tyrol, Germany, with a castle on a rock.

Kulla, or **Darkalla**, a country of Central Africa, which is but little known. The natives are partly negroes and partly of a copper colour.

Kulu, a rajahship of NW. Hindostan.—**Kulu**, or **Sultanpoor**, is the capital. Lon. 77.10 E., lat. 31.57 N.

Kumoon, or **Kemoon**, a prov. of N. Hindostan, presid. Bengal. The country is thinly peopled; and the inhabitants are partly Hindoos, and partly of Tartar origin. The British took possession of the country in 1815.

Kuopio, a town of Finland, capital of Savolax. Lon. 29.10 E., lat. 63.20 N.

Kupferberg, a mining town of Silesia.

Kur, the ancient Cyrus, a river which rises in Persian Armenia, and, after receiving the Aragua at Georgia, and the Aras at Javat, divides into two noble streams, 50 m. below the latter place, and soon afterwards enters the south-west part of the Caspian Sea.

Kurachee, a fortified sea-port of Hindostan, in Sunde. It was bombarded and taken by the British, Feb. 2, 1839. Pop. 13,000. Lon. 67.17 E., lat. 21.52 N.

Kurdistan, a prov. of Turkey in Asia. It comprehends the whole of ancient Assyria; and is in general a fertile country. The Kurds are robust, hardy, and temperate, and live to a great age. They are averse to settled habits, and war and rapine are their delight. They are not subject either to the Turks or Persians, but are divided into different tribes, each governed by its own chief, all of whom are independent. Their language and dress are different from either the Persians or Turks; and their religion is both Christianity and Mohammedanism.

Kurile Islands, a chain of small islands, extending from Cape Lopatka, the southern promontory of Kamtschatka, in a south-west direction, to the Isle of Jesso. They are 22 in number, and were first visited by the Russians in 1713. These islands are all mountainous, and in several of them are volcanoes and hot-springs. The Kurilians are courteous and hospitable to each other, though averse to strangers; and are chiefly employed in hunting, catching birds, and taking sea-animals and whales. They carry on a traffic with the Japanese, who bring utensils of metal and wood, sabres, stuffs, tobacco, trinkets, and small wares; for which they receive white-blubber, skins, fur, and eagles' feathers for arrows.

Kurnoul, a town of British India, presid. Madras, cap. of a subdivision of the Palghat ceded districts. Though considered impregnable by the natives, it was taken by the British, in 1815, after one day's siege.

Kurree, a town and fort of Hindostan.

Kursk, a government of the Russian empire.—Its capital is of the same name, and has a large city and a flourishing trade. Lon. 37.8 E., lat. 51.40 N.

Kusistan, a mountainous prov. of Persia.

Kusnech, a town of Siberia, capital of a province in the government of Kolyvan. Lon. 85.50 E., lat. 54.16 N.

Kussurkund, a town of Ballogistan.

Kutayah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, cap.

of the prov. Anatoli. Lon. 35.15 E., lat. 39.25 N. Pop. 55,000.

Kutch, or **Cutch**, a state of NW. Hindostan, subsidiary to the British. It is in general arid and barren, but is distinguished from the neighbouring provinces by its bold mountain scenery. The natives excel in naval architecture, and are noted for their skill and daring as seamen and pilots. The rao or sovereign of Kutch is the head of a kind of feudal aristocracy, each member of which is absolute within his own domains. The British resident is stationed at Bhooj.

Kuttenberg, a town of Bohemia, near Czaulan, in which are silver mines. P. 9545.

Kuttore, a country of Asia, extending between Caubul and Thibet to Cashmere on the east. It is a mountainous region, and was penetrated by Timour; but since that remote period little has been heard of the country or its inhabitants.

Kuzistan, a province of Persia, situate between 30° and 33° N. lat. and 47° and 51° E. lon., being about 240 miles in length and 130 in breadth. The greater part of the inhabitants are wandering tribes who pitch their tents wherever the country affords the best pasturage; but some parts of the sand are cultivated, and there are a few towns in which the manufacture of Arabian cloaks is carried on.

Kyrahgur, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Gundwana.

Kyritz, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg.

LAAS, a town of Austria, in Carntola; which has a trade in salt, leather, and horses.

Labadia, a town of Italy, on the Adige.

Labes, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania.

Labian, a town of Prussia, with a castle.

Labora, **Terra di**, a province of Naples, comprehending the ancient Campania.

Labrador, a lilly country of North America, on the east side of Hudson's Bay.

The climate here is excessively cold during winter; the ice begins to disappear in May; and, about the middle of June, hot weather commences, which at times is so violent as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Mock suns and halos are frequent; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis. The inhabitants consist of two distinct races of Indians—the Esquimaux and the Hunting; the former obtain a precarious subsistence entirely by fishing on the coasts, and the latter by killing animals in the interior. Of all the tribes settled on the shores of America, the Esquimaux are the most filthy, disgusting, and miserable; and they are at once hated and despised by the other Indian tribes. In their language, persons, and manners they bear a near resemblance to the Greenlanders. Their winter houses consist of caves sunk in the earth, but in summer they dwell in tents of a circular form, constructed of poles, and covered with skins. The Labrador fishery now rivals that of Newfoundland, having increased immensely of late years. A continual trade is carried on between the Hunting Indians and the Europeans; the former bringing down the skins and furs to the settlements, and exchanging them for ammunition and clothing.

Laccadives, a group of 32 small islands in

the Indian Sea, lying west of the coast of Malabar. They are all low, and surrounded by coral shoals. The inhabitants subsist mostly on cocoa-nuts and fish; and their chief trade is in cocoa-nuts, oil, coir, jagery, and coral. Lon. 73.52 E., lat. 10.2 N.

Lachsa, a city of Arabia, cap. of the prov. of Bahrin. Lon. 45.50 E., lat. 26.20 N.

Ladakh, an indep. country of W. Thibet, about 200 miles long by 150 broad. It consists for the most part of a succession of lateral mountain ranges belonging to the Himalaya, the lowest range rising nearly to the limit of perpetual snow; there are some fertile valleys, but the general aspect of the country is of extreme sterility. Ladakh is the great thoroughfare for the commercial intercourse between Tibet, Turkestan, China, and even Russia, on one hand, and Cashmere, the Punjab, and the plains of Hindostan on the other. The mass of the population are Buddhists.

Ladoga, a lake of Russia, between the Gulf of Finland and the Lake Onega. It is 130 miles long and 70 broad, and reckoned the largest collection of fresh water in Europe.

Ladoga, New, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg.

Ladrones, or *Marianne Islands*, in the Pacific Ocean, about 20 in number. The bread-fruit tree is cultivated here in abundance; and the natives are of a pleasing aspect, and well made. Lon. 14.6 E., lat. 11.22 N.

Lagos, a sea-port town in Algarve, Portugal. Lon. 8.36 W., lat. 37.14 N.—A town in Guadalaxara, Mexico.

Laguna, the capital of Teneriffe.—A town of Brazil.

Lagunes of Venice, the marshes or lakes in Italy on which Venice is seated. These Lagunes contain about 60 islands.

Lahn, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse-Cassel, and flows into the Rhine, above Coblenz.—A town of Silesia, in Jauer.

Laholm, a sea-port in Halland, Sweden. Lon. 12.56 E., lat. 56.31 N.

Lahore, a large province of Hind stan, frequently called Punjab, or the country of Five Rivers. This province affords all the necessaries of life; and in the tract between the Indus and the Chelum are salt-mines. The inhabitants of the north-west are chiefly Afghans; the other parts are occupied principally by Seiks.—The capital of this province is a city of the same name; in which are manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. Lon. 74.8 E., lat. 31.36 N.

Lahr, a town of Baden, with a castle.

Laino, a town in Calabria Citra, Naples.

Lai-tcheon, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 119.46 E., lat. 37.9 N.

Laland, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic; producing abundance of corn, pulse, hops, and flax. Pop. 47,000.

Lalang, an island near the north coast of the island of Sumatra, in the Strait of Malacca. Lon. 99.20 E., lat. 1.45 N.

Lalit-putan, a town of Nepal, Hindostan, containing some handsome buildings. Pop. 24,000.

Lamballe, a town of France, dep. Côtes du Nord. Pop. 4445.

Lambayegue, a town on the coast of Peru. Lon. 79.35 W., lat. 6.45 S. Pop. 8500.

Lambesc, a town of France, dep. Bouches du Rhone; rich in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 3,665.

Lambeth, a populous parish in Surrey, on the Thames, opposite Westminster. Here the Archbp. of Canterbury has an ancient palace. Pop. 115,888.

Lambourn, a market-town in Berkshire, on a river of the same name.

Lamego, a city in Beira, Portugal; which has a strong citadel, two cathedral churches, and four convents. Lon. 7.30 W., lat. 41.12 N.

Lamlush, a lofty island of Scotland, in Buteshire; the greater part of which is covered with heath, and infested with vipers. Lon. 4.55 W., lat. 55.33 N.

Lammermuir, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles, and terminates on the west of Soutra Hill, which is 1716 feet above the sea. These hills are bleak and barren, affording but a scanty pasture for sheep.

Lamo, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 40.24 E., lat. 2.0 S.

Lampa, a town in Cuzco, Peru. Lon. 72.0 W., lat. 14.56 S.

Lampedusa, a pleasant and fertile island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Tunis and the island of Malta. Lon. 12.24 E., lat. 35.40 N.

Lampoon, a town of Sumatra, cap. of a district belonging to the king of Bantam, on a bay of the same name, in the strait of Sunda. Lon. 105.15 E., lat. 5.40 N.

Lampsacla, a town in Natolia, Asiatic Turkey; celebrated for its wine.

Lanarkshire, an inland co. of Scotland, divided into three wards, the upper, middle, and lower; the last of which is the most fertile; and, having the city of Glasgow within its limits, it is by far the most populous, wealthy, and important of the three. Iron and coal are both abundant; hence the extraordinary progress made by Glasgow in manufacturing industry. The river Clyde runs through the whole extent of the county, separating it into nearly equal parts. Taking southern part is a mountainous district, and generally called Clydesdale. Total pop. 427,113.—*Lanark*, the capital, unites with Falkirk, Linlithgow, Airdrie, and Hamilton in sending a member to parliament. P. 4467.

Lancashire, or *Lancaster*, a county of England; its greatest length (including a detached hundred, called Furness) is 74 miles, and its breadth 44; containing 1,171,840 acres, divided into six hundreds and 69 parishes, and having 27 market-towns. Taking a merely superficial view of this county, it may be said to be one of those that are least favoured by nature. The hundred of Furness is a wild and rugged region, stored with quantities of iron ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in succession, and made into charcoal. The east part, between the Ribble and the Mersey, is mountainous, and generally barren; and the southern part is flat, from the sea to the commencement of the ridge called Blackstonedge, which separates the county from Yorkshire. In the north-east are some lofty hills, the most noted of which is Pendle Hill; the remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor.

Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, but is singularly fitted for the growth of potatoes. Among its products is a species of coal, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for its capability of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. As a commercial and manufacturing county, Lancashire is superior to any other in the kingdom. It is, in short, the grand seat of the cotton manufacture, which has grown up with a rapidity wholly unexampled, and given an importance to many of its towns which they could scarcely have attained from any other cause. But, besides that of cotton, the woollen manufacture is extensively carried on at Rochdale and other places in this county, as is that of silk, flax, paper, hats, &c.; while canals and railways traverse the county in every direction, and bring it into speedy communication with almost every other part of the empire. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Loyne or Lune, Levern, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winstar, and Ken; and it has two extensive lakes, called Winander Mere and Coniston Mere. Total pop. 1,667,034.

Lancaster, a borough, and the capital of Lancashire, seated on the Lune, which forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over which are two stone bridges. Along the river-side is a fine quay, also yards for ship-building; and a canal from Kendal winds round the eastern part of the town, which is conveyed over the river by an aqueduct of five arches. The church is a fine structure, built on the side of a hill; on the summit of which is a noble castle, serving both as the shire-house and county-gaol. On the top of the castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there is an extensive prospect. Five miles from this place is Dunald Millhoie; a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs, and passes two miles underground before it appears again. Lancaster carries on a considerable trade, especially to the West Indies; is noted for the making mahogany cabinet-ware; and has manufactures of canvases and coarse linens. Lon. 2.56 W., lat. 54.4 N. Pop. 13,531.—A town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county, in which is Franklin College. Lon. 76.20 W., lat. 40.3 N.—A town of Ohio, capital of Fairfield county.—A town of Massachusetts, in Worcester co.

Lancrota, one of the Canary Isles. It is very lofty, and has a good harbour at the north-east end. Lon. 13.25 W., lat. 29.11 N.

Lanciano, a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Abruzzo Citra. Pop. 11,883.

Landon, a strongly fortified town belonging to the German confederation, in Rhenish Bavaria, the fortress of which is considered a *chef-d'œuvre* of Vauban.—Another town of Bavaria, prov. Regen.

Landerbau, a town in Finisterre, France.

Landeron, a town in Neuchâtel, Switzerl.

Landes, a dep. of France, including the old prov. of Gascony. It is a sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree. The "Landes" are mostly appropriated to the rearing of sheep; the lower classes fare wretchedly, and, from being shut out from communication with the more civilized parts of the kingdom, live in a half savage state.

Landrecy, a strong town of France, dep. du Nord, on the Sambre.

Landriano, a town in the Milanese, Italy.

Lansberg, a town of the Prussian dominions, in Brandenburg; which has a great trade in cloths and wool.—A town of Bavaria, with a castle.

Landscron, or **Landscrona**, a fortified seaport of Sweden, in Schonen. Lon. 12.51 E., lat. 55.53 N.

Land's End, a promontory in Cornwall, the most westerly point of Great Britain. It is a vast aggregate of granite; and on the outermost rocks, at low-water, are to be seen veins of lead and copper. Lon. 5.42 W., lat. 50.4 N.

Landshut, a town of Bavaria; in which is a palace, a collegiate church, and a beautiful convent. Pop. 6000.—A town of Silesia, with a flourishing linen trade.—Another in Moravia, on the Morau.

Laue End, a town in Staffordshire; in which are extensive potteries.

Lanesborough, a borough in Longford county, Ireland; which has a handsome church, and a fine bridge over the Shannon.

Laugonico, the ancient Olympia, a town of Greece, in the Morea. This was once a city of great note, but is now an inconsiderable place.

Lauguec, a town in Upper Loire, France.

Lauguais, a town in Indre-et-Loire, Fr.

Langeland, an island of Denmark, in the southern part of the Great Belt. Pop. 17,000.

Langensalzo, a town of Prussian Saxony, with a castle, a college, and four churches. It has manufactures of various descriptions of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics. P. 7142.

Langholm, a town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Langione, a city of Asia, in the kingdom of Lao. Lon. 101.15 E., lat. 22.30 N.

Langon, a town of Gironde, France; noted for its delicious white wine.

Langport, a town in Somersetshire.

Langres, a town in Upper Marne, France; noted for the manufacture of cutlery wares.

Langward Fort, situate on a sandy point of land on the Suffolk side of the harbour of Harwich, but within the limits of Essex. It was erected for the defence of the port of Harwich, and has a garrison, under the command of a governor.

Langwedac, an old province of France, distributed among the depts. of Ardeche, Tarn, Herault, Garonne, and Aude.

Lanjau, or **Lantjan**, a city, and the cap. of the kingdom of Lao. Lon. 101.38 E., lat. 18.30 N.

Lansinburg, a town of New York, capital of Rensselaer county.

Laos, **Laos**, or the **Shan Country**, a kingd. of Asia, situated beyond the Brahmaputra, surrounded by mountains, covered with forests, which produce abundance of excellent timber; but the country is in general flat, and the soil fertile. Gold and silver are found in certain places of the river Mecon, which flows through the whole region; and there are mines of iron, lead, and tin. The Laos, or Lanjans, are well made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild disposition, but very superstitious. Their principal occupations are tilling the ground and fishing; for they have little commerce, and are averse to business. Some of the most striking and

venerated Buddhist temples are said to exist in this country.

Laon, a town of France, capital of the department of Aisne, with a castle.

Lapland, a country of Europe, belonging partly to Russia, and partly to Sweden; comprehending, on the most northern side, the Frozen Alps, or Alps of Snow, which compose the summit of that chain of mountains called Severnoi; the declivity, towards the east and south, consists of lower mountains, deserts, forests, fens, and lakes. Swedish Lapland occupies the southern quarter of this country, and is divided into four lapmarks, or provinces: Russian Lapland forms the eastern part, and is included in the government of Archangel; Norwegian Lapland extends the whole length of the Severnoi, on their northern side, and forms the province of Finmark. The Laplanders are low in stature, stout, and of a yellowish complexion; they are peaceable, obedient to their superiors, cheerful in company, but very mistrustful, and are great cheats in commerce. Their language comprehends so many dialects, that it is with difficulty they understand each other. The men are divided into fishers and mountaineers; and their chief traffic is with the Norwegians, with whom they exchange skins and furs, for flour, cloth, and hardware goods. All the Swedish and Norwegian, as well as the greater part of the Russian, Laplanders, bear the name of Christians; but their religion is a compound of Christian and Pagan ceremonies. Towards the north, the sun remains for many weeks below the horizon in winter, and in summer is as long without setting: during that long period, however, the darkness is relieved by the brightness of the moon and stars, and the vivid concussions of the aurora borealis. The rein-deer serves the Laplanders as their principal beast of burden; its milk is highly valued; its flesh supplies them with food; its sinews are made into thread, and its horns into many kinds of domestic utensils; and its skin furnishes a great part of their dress.

Lar, a city of Persia, capital of Laristan, with a castle on a rock. Lon. 53.40 E., lat. 27.20 N. Pop. 12,000.

Larash, or **Larash**, a sea-port of Fez, in Africa; with a strong castle and good harbour. Lon. 6.2 W., lat. 35.13 N.

Largo, a town in Fifeshire, Scotland.

Lariss, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Larissa, a city of Greece, and the capital of Thessaly; which has a palace, and several handsome mosques. This city was famous as the birth-place of Achilles, and retains its ancient name.

Laristan, a small province of Persia.

Larne, a town in Antrim county, Ireland.

Larvica, a sea-port town of the island of Cyprus. Lon. 33.40 E., lat. 34.51 N. P. 5000.

Larvigen, or **Larvigen**, a sea-port of Norway, capital of a county. It is a place of considerable trade, and its iron-works are esteemed among the most valuable in Norway. Lon. 10.15 E., lat. 59.3 N.

Lassa, the capital of Thibet, and the seat of the grand lama, or pontifical sovereign. Lon. 91.25 E., lat. 29.30 N.

Lotres, a town in Asturias, Spain.

Lotacunga, a town of Quilo, capital of a district. Great quantities of pork are salted

here; and in the vicinity is made fine red earthenware. Lon. 78.20 W., lat. 6.35 S.

Latakia, or **Ladikiuh**, the ancient Laddicea, a sea-port of Syria, with a castle. Lon. 35.58 E., lat. 35.35 N.

Lauben, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Liegnitz. Pop. 5640.

Lauder, a borough in Berwickshire, Scotland. The castle, built by Edward I. as a fortress, is now the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale.

Lauenburg, a town of the Danish dom., capital of a duchy. Lon. 10.50 E., lat. 43.22 N.—A town of Pomerania, capital of a territory.

Lauenstein, a town in Misnia, Saxony; in which are mines of tin and iron.

Lauffen, a town of Bavaria, with a fine castle.—A town of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar.—A town in Basil, Switzerland.—A town in Zurich, Switzerland, with a castle. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine, about 60 feet high and 300 broad.

Lauffenburg, a strong town of Suabia, one of the four Forest-towns, with a castle.

Laughton, a village in Yorkshire, W. R.; noted for its church, the neat tower and spire of which are seen at 60 miles' distance.

Lanncoston, a borough and the county-town of Cornwall. It had a strong castle, now in ruins, but the tower serves as a prison; and a little without the town stands the old priory. Lon. 4.21 W., lat. 50.38 N.

Laurvig, a sea-port of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus. The trade is considerable. Lon. 10.13 E., lat. 59.4 N.

Lausanne, a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Vaud, with a college. Lausanne will be ever famous in literary history, from its having been the residence of Haller, Tissot, Voltaire, and Gibbon; and it is now, as then, in all respects a desirable place of residence. Lon. 6.40 E., lat. 46.31 N.

Lauterbach, a town of Bohemia, noted for excellent tin-mines.—A town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a trade in linen and woollen cloths.

Lauterburg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine.

Laval, a city of France, capital of the department of Mayenne, with two castles. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white. Pop. 15,590.

Lavour, a town of France, dep. Tarn. It is the entrepôt for the silk goods of Upper Languedoc.

Lavenham, a town in Suffolk, on the Brei.

Laveno, a town in the Milanese, Italy.

Lavenza, a town of Italy, with a citadel.

Lavington, a market-town in Wiltshire.

Lavola, *Terra di*, a province of Naples, the ancient Campania Felix.

Lawrence, *St.*, a large river of North America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, from which it runs north-east above 700 miles to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Atlantic. The St. Lawrence is the great commercial thoroughfare of our Canadian provinces, and the northern states of the American union. Its banks, and those of its lower lakes, are studded with flourishing cities and towns, as Quebec, Montreal, St. Francis, Cape Vincent, Toronto, Buffalo, &c. It is navigable for ships of the line to Quebec,

and for ships of 600 tons to Montreal, 580 miles from the sea. It varies very considerably in breadth, in the middle part of its course inclosing a great many islands, and forming numerous rapids. The upper part of this river is sometimes called the Iroquois.

Lawrencekirk, a town of Scotland, in Kincairdineshire, with a manufacture of linen.

Laybach, a city belonging to Austria, the capital of Illyria. It is not distinguished as a commercial or manufacturing town, but it is celebrated in diplomatic history for the congress held here in 1821. Lon. 14.16 E., lat. 46.1 N. Pop. 13,079.

Lé, or **Lch**, a city of Central Asia, cap. of Ladakh, and the seat of an active commerce in shawl-wool, brought thither from the surrounding country, to be transported to Cashmere. Lon. 77.45 E., lat. 34.10 N.

Lea, a river that rises in Bedfordshire, near Luton, flows to Hertford and Ware, and, dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, enters the Thames below Blackwall.

Leadhills, a village of Scotland; situate amid mountains, in which are rich mines of lead, and supposed to be the highest inhabited place in Britain, being about 2000 feet above the sea.

Leamington, or **Leamington Priors**, a town in Warwickshire, on the Leame; in which are several saline springs, warm and cold baths, a superb pump-room, an elegant assembly-room, a picture-gallery, a museum of curiosities, &c., altogether constituting a place of fashionable resort. Its rise has indeed been rapid; in 1811 the pop. was 543; in 1811 it amounted to 12,851, and it has gone on increasing very considerably.

Leao-tong, or **Chen-yang**, one of the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, or country of the Manchou Tartars.

Leatherhead, a town of Surrey. It has a bridge of 14 arches over the river Mole.

Leathes-water, or **Thirlmere**, a lake in Cumberland; the singular beauty of which is its being almost intersected in the middle, over which part there is a bridge.

Lebanon, an extensive and very celebrated range of mountains in Asia, between Syria and Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains are always covered with snow; but below are very fruitful valleys. They were formerly famous for cedar trees; but now scarcely any remain.—A town of Ohio, cap. of Warren county.—A town of Pennsylvania, U. States.

Lebanon, New, a town in Dutchess county, New York; noted for its warm springs.

Lebida, a town of Tripoli; in which are extensive ruins of the renowned city of Leptis, surrounded by a luxuriant plain.

Lebrija, a town of Spain, prov. Cadiz, situated in an extensive marshy flat, and extremely unhealthy. Pop. 6716.

Lecco, a city of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Otranto. The surrounding country is very productive, and the town has a good trade in silk, wool, flax, cotton, oil, wine, &c. Lon. 18.10 E., lat. 40.21 N. Pop. 14,000.

Lecco, a town of Italy, on the Lake Como.

Lech, a river of Germany, which rises in the Tyrol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and enters the Danube below Donawert.

Lechlade, a town in Gloucestershire. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames near

this town, and the traffic is considerable in cheese, corn, and coal.

Lech, a river of Holland, which branches off from the Rhine at Deurstede, and enters the Merve.

Lectoure, a strong town in France, in the department of Gers, with a castle.

Ledbury, a town in Herefordshire, formerly celebrated for its extensive manufactures of broad cloth and silk, but they are now quite extinct. The present importance of the town is derived from its being the chief market of a district producing large quantities of hops, cider, and perry. P. 4591.

Ledesma, a strong town in Leon, Spain.

Lee, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry county, flows east to Cork, and enters Cork harbour.

Leeds, a town of Yorkshire, W. R., on the Aire. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire, and the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its cloth-halls. Leeds has seven churches and 32 places of worship for dissenters, philosophical and literary societies, a handsome edifice, called the "Commercial Buildings," a corn-exchange, handsome cavalry barracks, several hospitals and dispensaries, and five weekly newspapers. The manufacture of machinery employs a number of hands; and there are extensive chemical works, large glasshouses and potteries, a flourishing manufacture of carpets, and some mits for the cutting of tobacco. In the vicinity are numerous collieries, and great quantities of coal are sent to York and Hull. Leeds owes its great and long-continued eminence as a manufacturing town, partly to its advantageous situation, and partly to the industry and ingenuity of its inhabitants: the natural facilities afforded by its position for procuring raw materials, and for disposing of manufactured produce, have been vastly facilitated by canals, railways, &c. Lon. 1.34 W., lat. 53.48 N. Pop. 152,051.—A town in Richmond county, Virginia, U. States.

Lech, a town in Staffordshire; in which are manufactures of silk handkerchiefs, ribands, twist, and buttons. Pop. 7233.

Leesburg, a town of Virginia, U.S., chief of Loudon county.—A town of North Carolina, chief of Caswell county.

Leeuwarden, a city of Holland, capital of Friesland. The chief public buildings are the palace, the arsenal, exchange, and 12 churches. Pop. 17,000.

Lejoaga, one of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, visited by Cook in 1775.

Lestra, or **Lessa**, the ruins which exist of the ancient village of **Lindra**, in Greece, famous in history for the victory obtained by the Thebans, under Epaminondas and Pelopidas, over the Spartans, u.c. 371.

Leghorn, or **Livorno**, a strong city in Pisa, Tuscany. It has one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean; and the inhabitants carry on a great trade in all the commodities usually vended in the commercial towns of Italy. Lon. 10.17 E., lat. 43.32 N. Pop. 76,397.

Leicestershire, a county of England, 38 miles long and 30 broad, containing 514,560 acres; it is divided into six hundreds and 156 parishes, and has 12 market-towns. The chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Wreke, An-

ker, and Welland; and it has several canals. The soil, in general, affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans. This county is famous for its large black horses and horned cattle, as well as for its sheep; and for having bred each species to the utmost perfection of form and size. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in the co. Total pop. 215,867.

Leicester, an important and populous town of England, cap. of the above co. It is the principal seat of the manufacture of woollen hose, and of Berlin gloves and Lille thread; and it is said that not less than 25,000 persons are engaged therein. The railways and canals afford the town great facilities for the transport of its productions, and new buildings are rising in every direction. Pop. 48,167.—A town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, U.S.

Leigh, a town in Essex, noted for oysters and for a good road for shipping.—A town in Lancashire, with several manufactures. The business was formerly almost confined to weaving jeans and fustians, but it now embraces all the processes and branches of the cotton and mixed goods manufactures.

Leighlin, or **Old Leighlin**, a borough of Ireland, in Carlow county.

Leighlin Bridge, a town of Ireland, in Carlow county, on the river Barrow.

Leighton Buzzard, a town in Bedfordshire, formerly noted for lace-making, but now for the straw plait manufacture. Pop. 2965.

Leinster, a province of Ireland, 112 miles long and 70 broad. It contains the cos. of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's, Longford, Louth, E. Meath, Queen's, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow.

Leipheim, a town of Suabia. In its vicinity good hops are grown.

Leipsic, a celebrated commercial city of Saxony, with a famous university, and a strong citadel. It carries on a considerable trade; and has two great fairs every year, which are visited by merchants of different nations. The principal manufactures are silk, gold, and silver stuffs, velvet, cotton, linen and woollen cloths, leather, and paper; but the distinguishing characteristic of the commerce of Leipsic is its book trade, it being, in fact, the grand emporium of the literature of Germany. The great sale of new publications takes place at the Easter fair, and it is computed that the produce of the sale of books alone at that fair amounts, on an average, to 3,000,000 dollars. In 1813 a great victory was obtained here by the allies over the French grand army; the city was then taken (with the king of Saxony and all his court), and entered by the emperors of Austria and Russia, the king of Prussia, and the crown prince of Sweden. Lon. 12.20 E., lat. 51.22 N. Pop. 47,514.

Leira, a city of Portugal, in Estremadura; which, in 1811, was set on fire by the French, on their retreat into Spain.

Leith, a sea-port of Scotland, on the Frith of Forth. The river Leith divides the town into North and South Leith, which communicate by a drawbridge. The harbour at the mouth of the river is secured by a noble stone pier; and it has wet and dry docks, with other conveniences for ship-building, which is carried on to a great extent. Here

are also manufactures of ropes, canvas, carpets, glass, shoes, leather, soap, and candles, and several iron forges. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; a variety of goods are exported to foreign parts; and a number of vessels are engaged in the Greenland fishery. Pop. 25,984.

Leitrim, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, divided into 17 parishes. It is fertile, though mountainous, has some iron-works, and feeds great herds of cattle. The river Shannon issues from Lough Allen, in this county; it has also several smaller lakes and numerous rivulets. Total pop. 155,297.—A town of the same name in this county, on the Shannon.

Leitrip, a town of Ireland, in Kildare county, on the Liffey. It has a noble castle, with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon Leap.

Leinberg, a fortified city of Poland, belonging to Austria, and the cap. of Galicia. Leinberg ranks high as a commercial city, and is also one of the principal corn-markets of the Austrian empire. Lon. 24.26 E., lat. 40.51 N. Pop. 54,665.

Leimbos, the ancient Imbros, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Romania. Lon. 26.0 E., lat. 40.25 N.

Lemnos, or **Stalimene**, an island of the Archipelago, lying near the Strait of Gallipoli, and bearing the strongest marks of volcanic action. The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was thence called Lemnius Pater. It was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which not a trace remains. The modern Greeks entertain the same opinion of the medicinal properties of that earth of Lemnos which is said to have cured Phloctetes. This earth is dug up on one particular day of the year with great ceremony; it is formed into small cakes, sealed with the grand seignior's seal, and thus dispersed over various parts of Europe. Lon. 25.28 E., lat. 40.3 N. Pop. 12,000.

Leua, the principal river in Siberia, whose entire length from its source till it falls into the Arctic Ocean is above 2000 miles. This noble river rolls through vast and almost uninhabited plains, covered with snow and ice, which never wholly melts, and beneath which have been found the carcases of mammoths, rhinoceroses, and other fossil animals.

Lenox, a town of Berkshire, Massachusetts.

Lentini, the ancient Leontium, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. Pop. 7276.

Leoben, a town of Stiria, where a convention, which led to the treaty of Campo Formio, was signed between Buonaparte and the Austrians in 1797.

Leogane, a fortified town of Hayti.

Leominster, a bor. in Herefordshire, on the Lug, which has a good trade in gloves, hats, and leather. Pop. 3892.—A town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, U. S.

Leon, a fertile province of Spain, divided into almost two equal parts by the river Duoro.—A city, capital of the above province; in which are 13 churches and nine convents; and the cathedral is admired for its elegant lightness.—A town of Spain, in Andalusia, almost surrounded by the sea and the river Santi Petri, whence it is sometimes called the Isle of Leon. The quantity of salt collected in the vicinity is prodigious.

—A city of Mexico, capital of Nicaragua.

—A town of Mexico, in Mechoacan, in a plain eminently fertile in grain.

Leonard, St., a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne.

Leonardtown, a town of Maryland, chief of St. Mary county, U. S.

Leonessa, a town of the Neapolitan dominions, prov. Abruzzo Ultra. Pop. 7000.

Leonforte, a town of Sicily, pleasantly situated, and having a good trade in corn, wine, oil, and silk. Pop. 10,678.

Leopoldstadt, a fortress of Austria, in Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag.

Lepanto, a sea-port in Livadia, European Turkey, on the Gulf of Lepanto. Lon. 21.56 E., lat. 38.20 N.—The *Gulf of Lepanto* has given its name to one of the greatest conflicts of modern times. Philip II., the Pope, and the Venetians, entered, in 1570, into a league against the Turkish sultan, Selim, who threatened to invade Italy: the opposing armaments met in the Gulf of Lepanto, and after a most furious battle, which was maintained on both sides with invincible bravery, the allies gained a complete victory, the Turks having lost 25,000 men, killed, and 10,000 taken prisoners.

Leper's Isle, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167.58 E., lat. 15.23 S.

Lerida, a strong city in Catalonia, Spain. Lon. 0.35 E., lat. 41.32 N. Pop. 13,000.

Lerins, a name given to two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France.

Lerna, a town in Old Castile, Spain.

Lerna, or *Milos*, a town of the Morea, Greece, at the extremity of the Gulf of Napoli. It was the ancient Lerna, and a little to the south is the celebrated lake of the same name.

Lero, an island of the Archipelago.

Lerwick, a town of Scotland, capital of the Shetland Islands. It is the rendezvous of the vessels employed in the various fisheries; there are also manufactures of stockings, bed rugs, and plating-straw. Lon. 0.56 W., lat. 60.12 N. Pop. 2787.

Lesguis, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people. The Lesguis are supposed to be descended from the tribe of mountaineers known to ancient geographers under the name of Lesge or Ligyes. The strength of their country has probably secured them from foreign invasion. They subsist by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. When their own liberty is not assailed, their arms and friendship are sold to the highest bidder.

Lesina, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. The principal productions are wine, oil, figs, almonds, oranges, saffron, aloes, honey, and wool; —A town of Naples, in Capitanata, on a lake of the same name.

Leslie, a town of Fifeshire, Scotland, with a manufacture of linen and cotton checks; but salt-fish is the chief article of commerce.

Lesporre, a town of France, in the department of Gironde; near which are found transparent pebbles, called Medoc stones.

Lessines, a town of Belgium, famous for its linen manufacture.

Lestwithiel, or *Lostwithiel*, a disl. bor. in Cornwall, on the Fowey; in which is a woollen manufacture; and it is one of the tin-coinage towns.

Letterkenny, a town in Donegal, Ireland.

Leuch, or *Leuk*, a town of Switzerland, in Valais, much frequented on account of its hot mineral springs.

Leutmeritz, or *Leitmeritz*, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, cap. of a circle, which is such a delightful country, that it is called the Bohemian Paradise; it produces excellent wine, and contains tepid springs, tin-mines, and precious stones. Lon. 14.17 E., lat. 50.32 N.

Leutschau, a royal free town of Hungary. *Levant*. This word properly signifies East; but it is often used, when speaking of trade, for Turkey in Asia, comprehending Natolia and Syria, and the islands of Cyprus, Candia, &c. The Levant Sea means the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea.

Leven, a river in Lancashire, which issues from the south extremity of Windermere-Water, and flows into Morecambe Bay.

A river of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, issuing from Loch Lomond, and entering the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton.

A river of Scotland, which rises in the county of Kinross, flows by the town of Kinross, and through Loch Leven, and crosses Fifeshire to the town of Leven, where it enters Largo Bay.—A town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour.

Leven, Loch, an arm of the sea, in Scotland.—A lake of Scotland, in Kinrosshire, which contains four small islands; on one of which is a ruinous castle, where Queen Mary was confined by the confederate lords, after she had separated from Bothwell; and on another, named St. Serf, is the ruin of a priory.

Leves, a bor. in Sussex, formerly surrounded by walls, vestiges of which are still visible; and on the summit of a hill are the remains of its ancient castle. The Ouse is navigable up to the town; and there is a considerable trade with London, through Newhaven, its port. Pop. 9199.—A town in Sussex county, Delaware, U. S.

Lewis, the largest and the most northern of the Hebrides, or Western Islands of Scotland. Every part of this island exhibits monuments of antiquity; as fortified castles, druidical edifices, cairns, and upright stones. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, and little fitted for cultivation; and the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The crops are oats, bigg, and potatoes; and there are many beeves and sheep. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, trout, &c.; the numerous bays afford large quantities of shell-fish; and the west coast is annually visited by millions of herrings. The promontory at the north extremity of the island is called the Butt of Lewis. Lon. 6.32 E., lat. 58.34 N.

Lewisburg, a town of Pennsylvania, U. S. in Northumberland county.—A town of Virginia, chief of Greenbrier county. Lon. 81.15 W., lat. 37.52 N.

Lewisham, a large and populous village in Kent, near London, in which are many elegant villas. Pop. 9361.

Lewiston, a town of Pennsylvania, U. S. chief of Millin county; the mountains of which abound with iron-ore.—A town of

Delaware, in Sussex county, in which are extensive salt works.—A town in Niagara co., New York, on the river Niagara.

Lexington, a town of Kentucky, U.S., chief of Fayette co. It is one of the most ancient towns in the state, and for a long time was its political, as it still is its commercial, capital. Lon. 81.27 W., lat. 37.51 N. P. 4907.

—A town of Virginia, chief of Rockbridge county. Lon. 79.59 W., lat. 37.55 N.—A town of the state of Georgia, cap. of Oglethorpe county.—A town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, where hostilities commenced between the British troops and the Americans, in 1775.

Leyden, a celebrated city of Holland; well-built, and famous for the long siege it sustained, in 1574, against the Spaniards, during which 6000 inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In honour of this siege a university was founded in 1575, which is celebrated for its colleges, museums, medicinal garden, anatomical theatre, observatory, and library; and Leyden, consequently, is a very desirable residence for men of learning and research. The city stands on 50 islands, and has 145 bridges, the greater part built of freestone. Lon. 4.28 E., lat. 52.8 N.

Leyto, one of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 124.16 E., lat. 11.20 N.

Libatta, or **Olibato**, a town of Guinea. Lon. 8.54 E., lat. 0.58 S.

Libau, a sea-port town of Russia, on the Baltic, with a harbour for small ships. Lon. 21.25 E., lat. 56.30 N. Pop. 5000.

Liberia, a republican state of W. Africa, founded in 1821, by free blacks from the U. States of N. America, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. Rice, cotton, coffee, sugar, bananas, &c. are raised; and palm-oil, ivory, indes, wax, and pepper are exported. The establishment of this colony was to serve as an outlet for manumitted blacks, but its success is said to be very equivocal.

Liberty, a town of Kentucky, U.S., in Mason county, on the Ohio.—A town of Virginia, chief of Bedford county.

Liberty, West, a town of Virginia, U.S., chief of Ohio county.

Libourne, a town and river-port of France, dep. Gironde. Pop. 8084.

Lichfield, a city in Staffordshire, and an episcopal see. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Samuel Johnson, to whose memory a monument is erected in the cathedral, which is a noble edifice, with a light and lofty steeple. Lon. 1.50 W., lat. 52.41 N. Pop. 6761.—A town of Connecticut, U.S., capital of a county, which is a principal seat of the iron manufacture. Lon. 73.12 W., lat. 41.46 N.

Lichtenstein, the smallest of the independent principalities of Germany. The surface is mostly mountainous; cattle-breeding, agriculture, and cotton-spinning are the chief occupations of the inhabitants; and corn, wine, and flax are their chief articles of culture.

Lichtenvoorden, a town and castle of Guelderland, in Holland.

Lidde, a river in Roxburgshire, and the only one in the co. that flows southward.

Lidford, a village in Devonshire, on the Lid; once a borough with a castle.

Liebenwerda, a town of the duchy of Saxony, on the Elster, with a castle.

Liebenzell, a town of Wirtemberg, near which is the bath of Zell.

Liege, a prov. of Belgium, formerly part of Westphalia. It is fertile in corn and fruit, has mines of iron, lead, and coal, and quarries of marble.—The cap. of this prov. is a city of the same name; in which a great quantity of fire-arms and nails are made; also, steam-engines and machinery, cloth, leather, glass, clocks, hardware, watches, jewellery, and earthenware; in short, Liege may be regarded as the Birmingham of the Continent; and the vicinity produces great quantities of coal, iron, alum, and tobacco. Lon. 5.35 E., lat. 50.38 N. Pop. 59,200.

Liegnitz, a fortified town of Silesia, cap. of a principality. It manufactures woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, stockings, lace, Prussian blue, and has an active trade. Lon. 16.16 E., lat. 51.11 N. Pop. 11,607.

Licoo-tcheon, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108.39 E., lat. 21.40 N.

Licou-kieou, or **Loo-choo**, the general name of 36 islands in the China Sea, lying between Formosa and Japan, which form a kingdom, and are tributary to China. The inhabitants are civilized, and of a mild, gay, hospitable, and temperate disposition. The articles cultivated are the sugar-cane, tobacco, rice, wheat, maize, millet, and a variety of vegetables; the other products are sulphur, copper, tin, coral, mother of pearl, tortoise and other shells, and whetstones.

Lierre, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, which has an extensive trade in cattle, with manufactures of cotton and woollen, and distilleries and breweries to a great extent. Pop. 13,090.

Lieskenshocch, a fortress of the Netherlands, on the western side of the Scheldt.

Liesse, a town of France, in the department of Aisne; famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which pilgrims resort.

Liffey, a rapid river of Ireland, which rises in the mountains of Wicklow, flows into Kildare, where it has a cataract near Leixlip, and then passes through the co. of Dublin, and enters the Irish Sea.

Lifford, a borough of Ireland, capital of Donegal county, situate on the Foyle. Lon. 7.52 W., lat. 54.48 N.

Ligne, a town in Hainault, Netherlands.

Lignieres, a town of France; Cher, with a collegiate church and a castle.

Ligny, a town in Meuse, France, with a castle.—A village of Belgium, near Fleurus, where the Prussians were defeated by Napoleon, June 16, 1815.

Ligor, a sea-port of the Malaya peninsula, cap. of a kingdom; the chief trade of which is in tin, rice, and pepper. Lon. 99.25 E., lat. 8.20 N.

Lilienthal, a town in Bremen, Hanover.

Little, a strong city of France, dep. du Nord, and one of the most commercial and best built in France. Its citadel is supposed to be the strongest in Europe, next to that of Turin. This city contains several noble and elegant buildings; and its trade is extensive. Lon. 3.4 E., lat. 50.38 N.

Lillo, a fort and village of Belgium

Lima, the capital of Peru. It is of a triangular form, surrounded by a brick wall,

flanked with bastions, in which are seven gates; and laid out in squares of 450 feet each way, with streets of a proportional width crossing each other at right angles. The houses are generally but one story high, and covered with coarse linen cloth, or reeds, as it seldom rains here. The cathedra, churches, and convents are extremely rich; and many images of the saints are of gold, adorned with jewels. Lima is the general depôt of Peru; for all the provinces remit hither their products and manufactures, and are supplied hence with the necessary commodities. Earthquakes are frequent, occurring once in about 50 years, and some have done the city much damage; particularly that in 1746, by which Callao was destroyed. The inhabitants are rich, and their morals very lax; yet are they extremely superstitious, and have a strong belief in the power of charms. Extravagance in living, dress, and gambling are carried to a great extent; and smoking is universal among both men and women; the latter are celebrated for beautiful features and a graceful form. The vicinity of Lima, where not covered with villas and pleasure-grounds, is very productive of maize, vegetables, fruits, sugar, rice, tobacco, &c., but agriculture and horticulture, like every other branch of industry, are much neglected. The climate of Lima is delightful, the extremes of heat and cold being never experienced. About two miles from the city is an extensive manufacture of gunpowder, which is deemed the best in the world; and the whole of its ingredients are found here in great abundance. Lon. 76.58 W., lat. 12.2 S. Pop. 60,000.

Limbaik, a powerful nation of western Africa, east of the Timanees, and north-east of Sierra Leone, often at variance with the Soolimas.

Limburg, a province of Belgium; which has good arable ground, abounds in fine cattle, and contains mines of iron and lead. — Its capital, of the same name, has a castle built of marble, and a manufacture of woollen cloths, and is famous for excellent cheese. Lon. 6.3 E., lat. 50.38 N. — A town of Germany, with a fine cathedral.

Limkithus, a town in Fifeshire, Scotland.

Limerick, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles long and 23 broad, divided into 126 parishes. It is a fertile country, though the south-west part is mountainous, and produces abundance of cider. Total pop. 350,029. — The capital is a city of the same name, and is generally considered as the capital of the province of Munster. It is composed of the Irish and English town; the latter standing on King's Island, formed by the river Shannon, which here admits vessels of 500 tons to the quays; and the two towns are united by a stately bridge. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on to a great extent; and the export of provisions is considerable. Pop. 48,391.

Livstone, or **Maysville**, a town of Kentucky, U. S., in Mason county, on the Ohio. Lon. 83.28 W., lat. 38.25 N.

Limmat, a river of Switzerland, formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth.

Limociro, a town of Brazil, in Pernambuco, with a considerable interior trade.

Limoges, a trading city of France, capital of the dep. of Haut Vienne. It has numerous manufactures, and its brandy and liqueurs are in high repute. Being situated at the junction of several great roads, it is an entrepôt for the trade of several depts. Lon. 1.15 W., lat. 45.49 N. Pop. 23,963.

Limousin, an old province of France, now included in the depts. of Haute Vienne, Correze, Creuse, and Dordogne.

Limoux, a town of France, dep. Aude: it is generally well built, has considerable manufactures, and is an entrepôt for iron goods, in which, and in wines, oil, soap, and leather, it has an active trade. The environs are highly picturesque and fertile. Pop. 6300.

Linares, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. — A town of Mexico, N. America.

Lincoln, a city and the capital of Lincolnshire. It is seated on the top and side of a steep hill, and on the river Witham, which here divides into three streams. The cathedral stands on the brow of a hill, and is admired for its rich and light architecture. The ruins of the castle are venerable pieces of antiquity; and the remains of religious houses are so numerous, that the very barns, stables, &c. are built with arched doors and windows. Newport Gate, on the north side of the city, still remains, and is one of the noblest remnants of Roman architecture left in Britain. The chief trade is in coal, brought by the Trent and Fosslyke canal; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham. Lon. 0.25 W., lat. 53.15 N. Pop. 16,172. — A town in Mercer co., Kentucky, U. States.

Lincolnshire, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad, containing 1,758,720 acres, divided into 30 hundreds and 630 parishes, having one city and 31 market-towns. The coast is flat, and, at low water, may be seen the submarine relics of a forest, which is a great natural curiosity. The principal rivers are the Uumber, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancolm. This county is divided into three districts, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. The first consists of fens and marshes; some in a state of nature, and others cut by drains and canals. The fens, in their native state, produce vast quantities of reeds, which are annually harvested for thatch; the drained parts form excellent pasture land, and some even yield large crops of corn. Prodigious quantities of geese are bred in this district; and here are many decoys for wild ducks, teals, wigeon, and other fowls of the duck kind. Kesteven includes part of the fens; but the air is more salubrious than the district of Holland, and the soil more fruitful. Lindsey, the largest district and most elevated part, includes all the county that lies north of Lincoln, and the Fosslyke, which Henry I. cut between the Witham and the Trent. To the north-east is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, in which great flocks of sheep are bred. Though a great part of the co. was formerly very unproductive, it is now quite the reverse, improvements of all sorts having been prosecuted in it for many years past with extraordinary spirit and success. The cattle of this county, and the horses and sheep, are all of the largest breed. Total pop. 362,602.

Lincolnton, a town of N. Carolina, U.S., chief of Lincoln county.

Lindau, a city of Bavaria, with a castle and a wall, deemed to be Roman works.—A town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Zerbst.

Linde, a town of Sweden, prov. Orebro.

Lindenfels, a town of Hesse Darmstadt.

Lindeness, or *Naze*, the most southern promontory of Norway, on which are two light-houses. Lon. 7.17 E., lat. 58.2 N.

Lingen, a town of $\frac{1}{2}$ rover.

Lin-hiang, a first-rate city of China, in Kiang-si. Lon. 115.0 E., lat. 27.58 N.

Linköping, a town of Sweden, capital of East Gothland, with a castle. Lon. 15.40 E., lat. 58.25 N.

Linlithgow, a borough of Scotland, capital of Linlithgowshire, seated on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at its east end. The chief manufacture is leather and shoes; the woollen trade and bleaching business are also carried on. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins; but the room is still shown in which Queen Mary was born. Lon. 3.33 W., lat. 56.0 N. Pop. 4099.

Linlithgowshire, or *West Lothian*, a co. of Scotland, 20 miles long and 12 broad, divided into 13 parishes. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale; and the chief rivers are the Avon and Amond. It is fertile in corn and pasture, and produces coal, iron, limestone, and lead. Total pop. 26,848.

Linnhe, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland, which separates the counties of Argye and Inverness. It extends in a north-east direction from the Sound of Mull to Fort William, where it takes a westerly direction, and acquires the name of Loch Eil. Another branch, in an easterly direction, is called Loch Leven.

Linton, a town in Cambridgeshire, seated on the side of a chalk hill, by the river Granton.—A town of Scotland, in Peebleshire, on the river Lyne.

Lintz, the cap. of Upper Austria, on the Danube. It is a handsome, well-built town, has two castles, and manufactures of gunpowder, leather, broadcloth, woollen stuffs and caps, gold lace, cards, looking-glasses, and tobacco. Lon. 14.16 E., lat. 48.21 N. Pop. 23,318.—A town and citadel of Prussia, on the Rhine.

Lipari Islands, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, which lie to the north of Sicily. They are all of volcanic origin, were feigned to be the residence of Æolus and Vulcan, and formerly called Æolian Islands. The climate is highly salubrious, and the air pure and refreshing; storms and earthquakes are, however, frequent. Exclusive of corn and cotton, they produce great quantities of fruit, especially grapes, with figs, prickly pears, olives, &c. Some wine is made, called Malvasia, which is much admired at Naples; but most of the grapes are converted into raisins, and their luscious quality greatly heightened by their method of preparing them.—*Lipari*, the cap. town of the above group of islands, situated on the E. side of Lipari, the principal isle. Lipari is the great magazine whence Europe is supplied with pumice-stone, its surface being almost wholly composed of that sin-

gular substance. Lon. 14.57 E., lat. 38.27 N. Pop. 12,500.

Lipetz, a town of Russia in Europe. Pop. 6000.

Lippe, a town of Hungary, with a castle.

Lippe, a river of Germany, which flows west by Paderborn, Lippstadt, Ham, and Dorsten, and joins the Rhine above Wesel.

Lippe Detmold, a small principality of Germany.

Lippstadt, a strong town of Germany, cap. of the county of Lippe. Lon. 8.28 E., lat. 51.41 N.

Liria, a considerable town of Spain, in Valencia, with manufactures of linen, soap, &c., and noted for fine white marble. Pop. 10,276.

Lis, or *Lys*, a river that rises in France, in the department of Pas de Calais, flows by Aire, St. Venant, and Armentieres, into Flanders, where it passes by Menin, Courtray, and joins the Scheldt at Ghent.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, seated on the north side of the Tajo. The city is open on all sides; and the only military defence is a small castle on the highest ground, in the centre, and some batteries on the banks of the river. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, and will contain 1600 ships in the greatest safety; the entrance is defended by two forts; and before the entrance to the city is the fort of Belem. Near this is a magnificent aqueduct, 2400 feet in length, which conveys water across a deep valley to a great reservoir at one of the extremities of Lisbon. This city was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1755; but the ruined part has been handsomely rebuilt. It contains many beautiful edifices, 40 parish churches, and 75 convents for both sexes; also, several scientific academies, two theatres, and a circus for the bull-fights. The trade is very considerable, this city being the emporium of all goods brought from Brazil, and the colonies belonging to Portugal. Lon. 9.8 W., lat. 38.42 N. Pop. 250,000.

Lisbon, New, a town of Ohio, on the Little Beaver, capital of Columbiana co., U.S.

Lisburn, a borough of Ireland, in Antrim county, with considerable manufactures of linen cloth, muslin, and cambric. Pop. 6281.

Lisieux, a town of France, dep. Calvados. It was formerly a fortress of some consequence, and was frequently besieged and captured during the middle ages. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, flannel, leather, &c., brandy distilleries, bleaching factories, and dyeing houses. P. 11,473.

Lisle, a town of France, dep. Vancluse. It has manufactures of woollen, silk, and leather. Pop. 4818.

Lismore, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, on the coast of Argyleshire. It is a fertile island, and was anciently the residence of the bishop of Argye.—A borough of Ireland, in Waterford county, on the Blackwater, with a castle, in which the celebrated Robert Boyle was born.

Lisonzo, a river that rises in the duchy of Carniola, and enters the Gulf of Venice.

Lissa, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Here is a fishery of pilchards and anchovies, and it produces excellent wine.—A town of Prussian Poland, with a good trade. Pop. 6600.

THOUGH ONE GRAIN FILLS NOT THE SACK, IT HELPS ITS FELLOWS.

WHEN WISE MEN PLAY THE FOOL, THEY DO IT WITH A VENGEANCE.

Listowel, a town in Kerry, Ireland.

Lithuania, the former name of a country of Europe, united to Poland in 1569. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Dwina, Niemen, Pripet, and Berezina. It is a flat country, fertile in corn; and produces honey, wood, pitch, and great quantities of wool; also, excellent little horses, which are never shod, their hoofs being very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c.; and eagles and vultures are very common. The country swarms with Jews, who seem to have fixed their headquarters in this duchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe where Jews cultivate the ground.

Littorale, a district of Dalmatia, including the towns of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porto Re.

Livadia, that portion of the kingdom of Greece lying N. of the Gulf of Lepanto, divided into four departments, Arcania and Etolia, Phocida and Locrida, Attica and Bœotia; and these are subdivided into numerous districts. Many parts are mountainous, but the soil is generally productive; and from its extent of sea-coast and its numerous good harbours, it is well situated for commerce. The principal places are Athens, Livadia, Negropont, Lepanto, Salona, Thebes, and Vonitza.—The cap. of Livadia, above described, built on the side of a hill, on the site of the ancient Lebedæa. On the top of a rock is an old castle, part of which serves as a fortress; and at the bottom is the cave of Trophonius, the last oracle that was heard to utter the decrees of fate. Before the revolution in Greece Livadia was the seat of a vaivode or governor, and had a considerable trade in the produce of the surrounding country. It was burned by the Turks in 1821, and subsequently destroyed in part by the Greeks in an attack upon the Turkish garrison. There can be little doubt, however, that it has now recovered much of its former prosperity. Lon. 22.59 E., lat. 38.26 N.

Liverpool, a borough and sea-port of England, in Lancashire, being, next to London, the greatest emporium in the British empire. It is seated on the Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, formed with great labour and expense; ships being admitted into noble wet docks, secured by flood-gates. Since the completion of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, several other docks have been made, which, in their construction and arrangements, are superior to any other port in the kingdom. The trade of Liverpool is general; but the principal branch is the American and West Indian trade. The African, Baltic, and Portugal commerce is also very great, as well as that of Ireland; many ships are sent to the East Indies, and to the Greenland whale-fishery; and the coasting trade employs a number of vessels. By inland navigation, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dee, Riddle, Ouse, Trent, Humber, Severn, and Thames. Its facility of intercourse with Manchester, &c. by railway is also of the highest importance. The principal manufactures are fine porcelain, earthenware, watches, and stockings; some glass, iron, soap, salt, sugar, and copperas works; many

roperies, and upward of fifty breweries. Independently of quintupling its population during the last half century, Liverpool has been more improved, during that period, than any other town in England. Besides numerous churches, Catholic chapels, and dissenters' meeting-houses, there are several public buildings worthy of so opulent a town; an elegant town-hall, a splendid exchange, a custom-house, a lyceum, an Athenæum, and other institutions for literary and scientific pursuits; besides three theatres, and several charitable foundations. Lon. 3.0 W., lat. 53.22 N. Pop. 286,487.—A town of Nova Scotia, in Queen's co., U. States.

Livonia, a province of Russia, forming the government of Riga, or Livonia. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the north. In the forests, which supply an abundance of excellent timber, are wolves, bears, elks, reindeers, stags, and hares; and domestic animals are also numerous. There are sugar refineries, and tobacco, woollen cloth, cotton, linen, glass, and other factories; but rural industry, and the distillation of spirits, are by far the most important occupations. The principal articles of export are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potash.

Lizard Point, a bold headland on the south coast of Cornwall, and the most southern point of land in England. On it are two lighthouses, and the Lizard Point is in lon. 5.11 W., lat. 49.58 N.

Lizier, St., a town in Arriège, France.

Llanpeter, or *Llanbeder*, a corporate town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which has a considerable traffic in horses, cattle, hogs, salted butter, and tanned and raw hides. The chief ornament of the place is the college of St. David's, a handsome Gothic structure erected in 1825.

Llanarth, a town in Cardiganshire.

Llandaff, a city of Wales, in Glamorganshire, near Cardiff. It is now a very small place; and the cathedral is in part a ruin, but serves as the parish church. Great quantities of vegetables are sent hence to Merthyr Tydfyl, and other places.

Llanddewi, a village of Wales, in Cardiganshire; famous for the synod held here, in 519, where St. David preached against the Pelagian heresy.

Llandilo, or *Llandul-lo-Fawr*, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire; with a manufacture of flannel. Near it is the picturesque ruin of Dynevor Castle, celebrated as the habitation of the native princes of Wales.

Llandovery, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, near the Towy.

Llandysul, a town in Cardiganshire, Wales.

Llanerchymedd, a town in Anglesey, Wales.

Llanelli, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, with a trade in coal, and tinned iron plates.

Llanfair, a town in Montgomeryshire, Wales.

Llanfyllin, a corporate town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, near the Cane.

Llangadac or *Llangadog-Fawr*, a town in Caermarthenshire, Wales.

Llangollen, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire; near which is Vale Crucis abbey, one of the finest pieces of antiquity in the country.

Llanidloes, a town of Wales, in Montgo-

meryshire, on the Severn. Flannel and other woollens are the principal articles manufactured here.

Llanos, a province of S. America, in Columbia; consisting of immense plains, some of them extending more than 100 miles in length; and on which numerous herds of cattle are fed. Several fine streams flow from the Andes through these plains to the Orinoco, and are the means of transporting the products to Guyana and Caraccas.

Llanwrst, a town in Denbighshire, Wales. **Llantrissant**, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire.

Llanymynech, a village in Shropshire, noted for excellent linen.

Llanvhan, a corporate town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the Towy.

Llerena, a town of Spain, prov. Estremadura.

Lloughor, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a trade in coal.

Lo, St., a town of France, dep. La Manche, on the Vire. Pop. 6520.

Loanda, a town of Congo, capital of Angola. The chief traffic is in slaves. Lon. 13.15 E., lat. 8.40 S.

Loango, a kingdom of W. Africa. The land is very fruitful, and yields three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of palm-trees, from which oil and wine are made. The men are black, well-made, mild, and tractable, but naturally indolent; the women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest.—The capital of this kingdom bears the same name; and its chief trade consists in elephants' teeth, palm oil, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. Lon. 11.45 E., lat. 4.15 S.

Loboa, a town of Spain, in Estremadura.

Loborno, a town in Tesin, Switzerland.

Lochaber, a district of Invernessh. Scot.

Lochcayon, a town in Rosshire, Scotland.

Locher Moss, a morass of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, extending down by Dumfries to Solway Frith. Here oak, fir, birch, and hazel trees, also anchors, pieces of vessels, &c., have been dug up.

Loches, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, with a strong castle on a rock.

Lochmaben, a borough in Dumfriesshire.

Lochwinnoch, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on a small lake of the same name, from which issues the Black Cart. Cotton is here the staple manufacture.

Lochy, **Loch**, a lake of Scotland, in the south-west part of Invernesshire. Its outlet is the river Lochy, which receives the Spian, and then flows by the ancient castle of Inverlochy into the head of Loch Linnhe, near Fort William.

Locherbie, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a trade in linen and woollen cloth.

Loddon, a market-town in Norfolk.

Lodève, a town of France, dep. Hérault; with a manufacture of woollen cloth for the army.

Lodi, a city of Lombardy, on the Adda; with a fortress. It has manufactures of silk and porcelain; and the best Parmesan cheese is made in its vicinity. Lodi is famous for the victory achieved there, in 1796, by the French troops commanded by Buonaparte, who forced the passage of the bridge at the point of the bayonet, though defended

by the Austrian cannon. Lon. 9.26 E., lat. 45.15 N. Pop. 15,962.

Loffoden Isles, a chain of islands on the north-west coast of Norway. They are visited by innumerable boats in the fishing season, and immense quantities of cod are taken and cured. At the south end of this chain is the dangerous whirlpool called Maelstrom.

Loghur, a strong hill fort of Hindostan, prov. Auringabad, in the British territories.

Logierait, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, noted for its distillation of whiskey.

Logrono, a town in Old Castile, Spain. Lon. 2.20 W., lat. 42.22 N. Pop. 8210.

Loir-et-Cher, a department of France, including the old province of Blaisois. It is crossed by three considerable rivers; the Loir, the Loire, and the Cher. The Loir rises in the department of Eure-et-Loir, and joins the Sarthe, above Angiers, and the Cher enters the Loire, below Tours.

Loire, the principal river of France, which rises in the mountains of Ardèche; flows 120 miles by Puy to Roanne, where it begins to be navigable; then passes by Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, to Paimboeuf, where it enters the Bay of Biscay. Its course is 600 miles.—A department of France, containing the old province of Forez. It has mines of coal and iron, and receives its name from the river Loire, which flows north through its whole length.

Loire, Lower (Loire-Inférieure), a maritime department of France, including the south-east part of the old province of Bretagne.

Loire, Upper (Loire-Haute), an inland department of France, containing the old province of Velay. It includes many mountains, which are covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abound in cattle.

Loiret, a department of France, including the old province of Orléanois. The soil is very rich. It takes its name from a river, which rises in this department, and runs into the Loire.

Lokeren, a town of Belgium, celebrated for its linen fabrics, and which has also manufactures of cotton goods, flannels, and lace, with bleaching grounds, distilleries, oil mills, &c. Pop. 16,150.

Loldong, a town and fortress of Hindostan. Lon. 78.16 E., lat. 29.52 N.

Lombardy, a part of Italy, which formerly comprehended almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul, but now belonging to Austria. It includes all the states between the Tesin, the Po, and the Gulf of Venice, called the kingdom of Lombardy, of which Milan is the capital.

Lombes, a town of France, dep. Gers.

Lombok, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Bata and Sumbawa. It is populous, well cultivated, and abounds in rice. Lon. 116.34 E., lat. 8.34 S.

Lomond, Ben, a mountain of Scotland, attaining an elevation of 3195 ft. above the level of the sea. From its position between Lochs Lomond and Katrine, and its vicinity to Glasgow, it is the best known and most frequently visited of any of the Highland mountains.

Lomond, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which contains 33 islands, several of them inhabited, and adorned with

antique ruins, concealed among ancient views; and others rise into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey. Loch Lomond is of a triangular shape, about 24 miles in length, and about 7 across where broadest. In summer it is much resorted to by tourists.

Lomato, a town of Lombardy. Pop. 5600.

Loucarty, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

London, the metropolis of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; situated on the Thames, in the county of Middlesex; now one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, and mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. It was first walled round with hewn stones and British bricks; by Constantine the Great; and the walls formed an oblong square, about three miles in circuit, with seven principal gates; but these have long since disappeared, except a few scattered fragments of the walls. London, in its most extensive view, consists of the City, properly so called, the City of Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, with the suburbs in Middlesex and Surrey, within what are called the Bills of Mortality; including an area of seven miles in length, and averaging upwards of two miles in width. But of such immense importance is this vast metropolis in all that relates to the commerce, wealth, and power of the United Kingdom and its dependencies; so greatly has it increased in extent and magnificence; and so truly may it be regarded as the emporium of the arts and liberal sciences,—that in noting down a few of its distinguishing features, in this limited space, we feel it necessary to impress on the mind of a stranger to London, that any slight particularization of its parts can scarcely fail to detract from the grand comprehensiveness of the whole. Among the churches in the metropolis, St. Paul's cathedral and Westminster Abbey are the most conspicuous and most splendid: St. Dunstan in the East; St. Michael, in Cornhill; St. Stephen, in Walbrook; St. Aldermary, in Bow Lane; St. Mary, in Cheapside; St. Bride, in Fleet Street; St. Martin in the Fields; and St. George, Hanover Square, are some of the other churches most distinguished for fine architecture. There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign Protestant churches, Roman-Catholic chapels, meeting-houses for dissenters of all persuasions, and three large synagogues for the Jews. The royal palace of St. James, on the north side of a small park of the same name, is an ancient building; it is mean in external appearance, but the apartments are the best calculated for regal parade of any in the kingdom. The royal residence, however, is Buckingham Palace, on the west side of St. James's Park, where Buckingham House originally stood. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice, and adjoining to which are the new and splendid Houses of Parliament; the Guildhall of the city; the Sessions House; the Tower, an ancient fortress, in which are some public offices, a magazine and arsenal, the regalia of the United Kingdom, &c.; the Trinity House and the New Mint, on Tower

Hill; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset House; the British Museum; the New Royal Exchange (completed in 1811); the Post Office; the Bank of England; the Custom House; the Excise Office; the East India House; the South Sea House; the Mansion House, for the Lord Mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; New London Bridge, and the five bridges of Southwark, Blackfriars, Waterloo, Westminster, and Vauxhall. Also, the numerous inns of court for the study of the law; King's College and the London University; the noble scholastic foundations of Westminster, Christ's Hospital, the Charterhouse, St. Paul's, Merchant Tailors', &c.; besides learned societies, scientific institutions, and public seminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the splendid club-houses and hotels; the various extensive hospitals, and other charitable foundations; the theatres, and other public places of diversion; with its fine squares and streets, too numerous to be here particularly mentioned.—The parishes in the Bills of Mortality amount to 147; of which 97 are within the walls, 17 in the liberties without the walls, 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster.—Such, on a cursory view of it, is the metropolis of Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. From the openness of the country around, and a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. Its cleanliness, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. Nor should the admirable sewerage of London pass unnoticed, which, although out of sight, and hardly appreciable, by others than engineers, constitute a system of drainage altogether unknown in any other modern city. London, with regard to the circumstance of navigation, is so placed on the Thames, and has such extensive wet docks, as to possess every advantage that can be derived from a sea-port, without its dangers. To its port are also confined some branches of foreign commerce; as those to Turkey and Hudson Bay, and nearly the whole of the vast East India trade. Thus, London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to the number of inhabitants. To describe the trades and manufactures that are carried on in London, would be to enumerate all that in other places in the kingdom are separately noted for, and would include nearly every article of utility or luxury; for such are the facilities which the metropolis affords for the performance of all operations on an extensive scale, and such is the spirit of competition that exists among its industrious and enterprising inhabitants, that whatever speculation in art, manufactures, or commerce holds out a fair promise for the advantageous employment of capital or talent, is sure to be embarked in and pro-

IT IS EASY TO TAKE A MAN'S PART, BUT THE MATTER IS TO MAINTAIN IT.

DRUNKENNESS IS A PAIR OF SPECTACLES, TO SEE THE DEVIL, AND ALL HIS WORKS.

secuted with the most unremitting energy. Truly has it been said, that "during the last 30 years London has made greater advances than could reasonably have been expected in an entire century. Within that period four bridges have been built, extensive docks have been excavated, gas has been introduced into every street and alley; steam, both on the river and on railways, has given it an almost unlimited power of intercourse with every part of the kingdom and of the world; new and handsome markets have been erected, arcades lined with elegant shops have been formed, and wide lines of communication have been opened through close and densely crowded neighbourhoods," &c. &c. The City is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen the Lord Mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-councilmen, a recorder, a common-sergeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex), a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a remembrancer, a water-bailiff, and many inferior officers. The W. end of the town is beautified and rendered healthy by four extensive parks, all affording ample scope for healthy amusement and exercise to those resident in their vicinity: viz. Hyde Park, lying W. of the roads leading from Piccadilly and Oxford Street, with Kensington Gardens adjoining its W. boundary; St. James's Park, extending from Whitehall to Buckingham Palace, with the Green Park attached, on the S. side of Piccadilly; and the Regent's Park, situated to the N. of Portland Place, beautifully laid out, and surrounded by splendid buildings, with the gardens of the Zoological Society on its N. side. Did our space permit, we should also describe some of the principal squares and monuments. The city is represented in parliament by four members; besides which there are two for the city of Westminster, and two for each of the five metropolitan boroughs; viz. Marylebone, Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, Southwark, and Lambeth. The population, according to the last census, is as follows: London within the walls, 54,626; London without the walls, 70,382; Westminster, city and liberty, 222,053; and the borough of Southwark, 98,098. Among the out-parishes of most note are Marylebone, 138,164; St. Paneras, 129,763; Islington, 55,690; Kensington and Brompton, 23,834; Chelsea, 40,179; Lambeth, including Kennington, Brixton, &c., 115,888; Camberwell, 39,868; Stepney, 63,723; Hackney, 37,771; the population of the METROPOLIS, according to the extensive signification applied to it in the census returns of 1841, amounting to the enormous sum of 1,873,676. Lon. of St. Paul's Cathedral 54° 5' W. Greenwich, lat. 51.30 N.

London, New, a city and sea-port of Connecticut, U. S., capital of New London co. It has the best harbour in the state, defended by two forts, and a considerable trade to the West Indies. Lon. 72.10 W., lat. 41.19 N. —A town of Ohio, chief of Madison co.

Londonderry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 30 broad, divided into 31 parishes. It is a fruitful champaign country, and the greater part of it was given by James I. to an incorpo-

rated company of London merchants. The chief rivers are the Foyle and Bann, which form its west and east boundaries. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of the county. Total pop. 222,174.

Londonderry, or Derry, a city and sea-port, cap. of the above co. It stands on the Foyle, over which is a flat wooden bridge, 1065 feet in length. Five miles below is Culmore Fort, at the head of Lough Foyle; and there are four castles by the side of the river. The trade of Londonderry is very extensive, and is rapidly increasing; this is mainly attributable to its having a river which makes it the emporium of a wide and productive district. Its exports consist of a considerable quantity of linen, with the usual agricultural produce, among which are about 35 millions of eggs annually. This city is celebrated for the long siege it sustained against James II., in 1699. Lon. 7.45 W., lat. 54.58 N. Pop. 15,150. —A town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, U. States.

Long Loch, an arm of the sea in Scotland, which from the Frith of Clyde extends 20 miles between the counties of Dumbarton and Argyle, and is nearly two miles broad.

Longford, a co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster, 25 miles long and 16 broad, divided into 23 parishes. It is a fertile and pleasant country, in general flat, but mountainous towards the north. The chief rivers are the Shannon, Inny, Camlin, and Fallen; and it has many small lakes. Total pop. 115,491. —A borough, and the capital of the county. Much linen is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, and great quantities of flax sent to other parts. Lon. 7.49 W., lat. 53.48 N.

Longforgan, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

Long Island, an island of the state of New York, U. S., separated from Connecticut by Long-Island Sound. Hence are exported to the W. Indies, &c., whale-oil, pitch, pineboards, horses, cattle, flax-seed, beef, &c.

Long-Island Sound, a strait in N. America, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut.

Long-nan, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 104.18 E., lat. 32.22 N.

Longobucco, a town of Naples. P. 5000.

Longport, a village in Shropshire, near Newport; famous for its pottery and glass works.

Longtown, a town in Cumberland, with manufactures of muslin.

Longueville, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine.

Longuion, a town in Moselle, France.

Longwood, a town in Meath, Ireland.

Longuy, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle.

Lons-le-Sautier, a town of France, dep. Jura, of which it is the capital, and is the entrepôt of the agricultural and manufacturing produce of the department. It derives its name from the salt springs in the vicinity. Pop. 7684.

Loe, a town of Holland, in Guelderland, with a fine palace.

Loe-Choo. [See *Lieou-kieou.*]

Looc, East and West, two decayed boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. They are supported chiefly by the pilchard fishery.

IF YOU MAKE MONEY YOUR GOD, IT WILL PLAGUE YOU LIKE THE DEVIL.

LITTLE BOATS MUST KEEP NEAR SHORE; LARGE VESSELS MAY VENTURE MORE.

Lookout Cape, in North Carolina, south of Cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound. Lon. 76.51 W., lat. 34.23 N.

Lopatka, Cape, the southern extremity of Kamtschatka. Lon. 156.45 E., lat. 51.0 N.

Lopo Gonsalves, Cape, a long and narrow peninsula on the coast of Guinea, low, flat, and covered with trees. Lon. 8.30 E., lat. 0.45 S.

Lora, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.—A town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenstein.

Lorca, a city of Spain, in Murcia. A great quantity of barilla is produced in the vicinity, and there are potteries and saltpetre works. The chief resources of the town consist in its great September fair, its markets, and the produce of its neighbourhood, both in flocks and corn. The vale of Lorca is remarkable for picturesque beauty and fertility. Pop. 40,366.

Lord Howe's Group, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1791, by Captain Hunter. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoanut was very distinguishable. Nine of the natives came near the ship, in a canoe; they were a stout, clean, well-made people, of a dark copper colour, and wore a wrapper round their middle. Lon. 159.14 to 159.37 E., lat. 5.30 S.

Lord Howe's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1788, by Lieutenant King. Many excellent turtle have been caught here; and it abounds with a variety of birds, which were so unaccustomed to be disturbed, that the seamen went near enough to knock them down with a stick. Lon. 159.0 E., lat. 31.96 N.

Loretto, a fortified town of Italy, in the Papal States, near the Gulf of Venice. The cathedral contains the Casa Santa (Holy House), in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth: the said dwelling having been conveyed by angels, first to Tersate in Dalmatia, and thence, by the same agency, in 1294, to its present site! This miraculous edifice is a mean-looking hovel, about 30 feet long, and 18 in height, apparently built of lime-stone, but encased in marble, sculptured with bas-reliefs representing the history of the Virgin. The famous "Lady of Loretto," adorned with jewels, stands upon the altar, in a niche of silver, surrounded by numerous gold and silver lamps. Great numbers go in pilgrimage to Loretto, and every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a present! so that the treasury of this chapel is immensely rich. Lon. 13.38 E., lat. 43.27 N.—The principal town of California, with a harbour and fort. Lon. 111.44 W., lat. 26.12 N.

Lorgues, a town in Var, France.

L'Orient. [See *Orient*, *L'*.]

Lorraine, an old province of France, now distributed among the departments of Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges, and Bas-Rhin.

Lot, a river of France, which rises in the dep. of Lotzere, passes by Mende and Cahors, and enters the Garonne below Agen.—A dep. of France, including the old prov. of Quercy. Its chief rivers are the Lot and Dordogne.

Lot-et-Garonne, a department of France,

including the eastern part of the old prov. of Guienne.

Lothian, a dist. of Scotland, now divided into the counties of East Lothian or Haddingtonshire, Mid Lothian or Edinburghshire, and West Lothian or Linlithgowshire. East Lothian is one of the best cultivated districts of the empire; and is remarkable for the intelligence and skill of its farmers, and their superior husbandry. Mid Lothian is in general well cultivated, but in some parts it is rugged and even mountainous. West Lothian, which is the smallest of the three, has some morasses, but is elsewhere comparatively fertile.

Loudeu, a town of France, dep. Vienne. Pop. 4428.

Loughborough, a town in Leicestershire, near the Soar. It has a large church with a handsome tower. The chief manufactures are wool-combing and hosiery; and it has a trade in coal, &c., by means of a canal from the Trent. Pop. 10,025.

Loughbrickland, a town in Down, Ireland.

Loughrea, a town in Galway, Ireland.

Louis Fort, or **Fort Vanban**, a town and fortress of France, dep. Lower Rhine.

Louis, St., a town of Western Africa, and the cap. of the French possessions in the island of Senegambia, within the mouth of the river Senegal; the chief trade of which is in gum, wax, hides, and elephants' teeth. Lon. 16.31 W., lat. 15.53 N.—A sea-port and fortress of Hayti, at the head of a bay of its name. The chief exports are coffee, cotton, and indigo. Lon. 73.31 W., lat. 18.15 N.—The largest town of Missouri, U. S., and the capital of a county. Lon. 89.58 W., lat. 38.36 N. Pop. 16,469.

Louisburg, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, with a citadel, and an excellent harbour. Lon. 59.51 W., lat. 45.57 N.—A town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Franklin county.

Louisiana, one of the U. S. of America, 249 miles long and 150 broad, exclusive of the dist. of New Orleans, which forms the SE. part. The S. coast, to upwards of 20 miles from the sea, is a level morass, without trees or shrubs; the land then becomes more elevated and fertile, and favourable to the growth of maize, rice, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and sugar. It contains many lakes and rivers; the chief of the latter are the Mississippi and the Red River.

Louisville, a commercial and manufacturing town of Kentucky, U. States. Pop. 21,210.—A town of the state of Georgia, capital of Jefferson county.

Louth, a co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster, 29 miles long and 13 broad. It is the least co. in Ireland, but very fertile. The chief rivers are the Boyne, Louth, and Dee. Pop. 128,210.—A town in the same county, anciently considerable, but now a poor place.—A corporate town in Lincolnshire, with a manufacture of blankets and carpets. Pop. 8848.

Louvain, a city of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant; in former times one of the great seats of the woollen and linen manufacture; but though it still possesses some manufactures of woollen, cotton, lace, &c., besides tanneries, glass works, and distilleries; it is now principally celebrated for its beer, said

to be the best in Belgium. Lon. 4.11 E., lat. 50.53 N. Pop. 21,342.

Louviers, a fortified town of France, on the Eure, 55 miles north-west of Paris. It ranks as one of the first-seats of the woollen manufacture in France, and is noted for its fine broad cloths.

Loures, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 21 miles north of Paris.

Lowell, a rapidly increasing town of Massachusetts, U. S., co. Middlesex, with a flourishing manufacture of cottons, yarns, &c. Pop. 20,980.

Lowenstein, a town of Wirtemberg, cap. of a county.—A fort and ancient castle of Holland, prov. South Holland, at the west end of the Island of Bommelwert.

Lowestoff, or **Lowestoft**, a town in Suffolk. The chief trade is in the mackerel and herring fisheries; and it is much frequented for sea-bathing. Lon. 1.14 E., lat. 52.29 N. Pop. 4617.

Lowes-Water, a lake in Cumberland.

Lowlands, the ESE. and SW. of Scotland.

Loza, or **Loja**, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a Moorish castle. It is proverbially noted for the fertility of its gardens, olive-grounds, and orchards. Pop. 13,566.

Loyne, or **Lune**, a river of England, which rises in Westmoreland, flows S. by Kirby Lonsdale to Lancaster, and soon after enters the Irish Sea.

Lozere, a department of France, including the old province of Gevaudan. The climate is cold, and the surface mountainous.

Luban, a town of Livonia, Russia. Lon. 26.36 E., lat. 56.55 N.

Lubben, a town of Lusatia, on the Spree, capital of a district. Lon. 13.55 E., lat. 52.0 N.

Lubeck, a free city and sea-port of Lower Saxony, in Helstein, on the Trave. Lon. 10.41 E., lat. 53.51 N. Pop. 26,000.—An island in the Indian Ocean, near the Island of Madura. Lon. 112.22 E., lat. 5.50 S.

Luben, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz.—A town of Lusatia.

Lublin, a city of Russian Poland, with a citadel. Pop. 12,500.

Luc, a town of France, dep. Var.—A town of France, dep. Drome.

Lucar, **Cape St.**, the south-east end of the peninsula of California. Lon. 109.51 W., lat. 22.53 N.

Lucar de Barameda, St., a sea-port town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fine harbour. Lon. 5.54 W., lat. 36.58 N.

Lucar de Guadiana, St., a strong town in Andalusia, Spain, on the river Guadiana. Lon. 7.18 W., lat. 37.28 N.

Luca, a duchy of Italy, lying on the E. coast of the Gulf of Genoa. It is 40 miles long and 16 broad, and in general mountainous; but it produces plenty of cattle, wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts. It was erected into a duchy in 1815, and given as an indemnity to the infant of Spain, Maria Louisa.—The capital of the above duchy; in which are some elaborately constructed churches and other curious buildings. Its manufactures mostly consist of silk and woollen fabrics. Lon. 10.30 E., lat. 43.50 N. Pop. 21,092.

Luca, a spacious bay on the S. coast of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, lying east of the promontory called the Mull of Galloway.

Lucera, a small but populous city of Naples, capital of Capitanata. Lon. 15.34 E., lat. 41.28 N.

Lucerne, a canton of Switzerland, ranking third in the confederation. The climate is mild, and the soil favourable to agriculture; but the chief occupations of the people are cattle-breeding and dairy husbandry.—The capital of the above canton, on the Reuss. The situation is highly picturesque, and the town is surrounded by a circle of watch-towers. Lon. 8.18 E., lat. 47.3 N. Pop. 7090.

Lucerne, (*Lake of*), the largest and finest lake in the interior of Switzerland, and one of the most picturesque in Europe. Its banks exhibit every gradation of scenery, and its shores abound in localities memorable in early Swiss history. It is of a singular cruciform shape, and subject to violent tempests.

Luchow, a town of Hanover, in the prov. of Lüneburg, situate on the Jetze.

Lucia, St., one of the Caribbee Islands. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber; and has several good bays and commodious harbours. Lon. 60.59 W., lat. 14.5 N.—One of the Cape Verd Islands, to the W. of that of St. Nicholas. Lon. 24.32 W., lat. 16.45 N.—A town of Sicily, in Val di Damona, on a river of the same name.

Luckau, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg. It lies in a swampy country, on the rivulet Geila. Lon. 14.5 E., lat. 51.52 N.

Luckipoor, a town of Hindostan, prov. Bengal, near the mouth of the Brahmaputra.

Lucknow, a populous city of Hindostan, the capital of Oude. This city is interesting from its being the cap. of one of the most powerful native states of Hindostan, with which the British power, in its rise and progress in India, has been more intimately connected than any other. When viewed from the summit of a lofty edifice, Lucknow presents a confusion of gilded cupolas and pinnacles, turrets, minarets, and arches, bounded by the winding Goomty, and so thickly interspersed with the richest tropical foliage, as apparently to realise the most fantastic visions of Oriental splendour; but a nearer inspection does not fulfil the traveller's expectations. There are, however, many palaces, handsome mosques, royal tombs, and pagodas. Lon. 80.50 E., lat. 26.51 N. Pop. about 200,000.

Luckput Bunder, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Cutch. Lon. 68.56 E., lat. 23.47 N.

Lugon, a town in Vendée, France.

Luconia, or **Luzon**, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It is well watered, and in the mountains are volcanos and hot springs. The produce is wax, cotton, silk, wild cinnamon, sulphur, coconuts, rice, gold, copper, horses, buffalos, and game. The principal part of the island is subject to the Spaniards, but the inhabitants are a mixture of several nations. The blacks have long hair and good features; and there is one tribe, called Pintados, who tattoo their skins.

Ludlow, a borough in Shropshire, on the Teme. It is encompassed by a wall, having seven gates; and has a castle, which was held for Empress Maud against King Ste-

phen, and besieged by him. Edward V. resided here, at the death of his father, and was carried hence to London. Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., held a court, and died here. Lon. 2.42 W., lat. 52.23 N. Pop. 5061.

Ludwigsburg, a town of Wirtemberg; with manufactures of cloth, damask, linen, &c.

Luga, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Petersburg, on a river of the same name.

Lugon, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez. Here are iron-works and a cannon foundry belonging to the crown.

Lugano, a lake of Italy, lying between the lakes Como and Maggiore. The bay of Lugano on its W. side, with its surrounding amphitheatre of hills, is particularly fine. Its waters are quite transparent, and very deep.—A town in the canton of Tesin, Switzerland.

Lugo, a city of Spain, in Galicia; celebrated for hot medicinal springs. Lon. 7.32 W., lat. 43.4 N. Pop. 7209.

Luis, St., a town of Tucuman. Lon. 67.52 W., lat. 32.10 S.—A town of Mexico, on the river St. Maria.

Luis Potosi, San, a city of Mexico, cap. of the prov. of the same name. Lon. 100.0 W., lat. 22.4 N.

Lui-tcheon, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 109.25 E., lat. 20.58 N.

Luleo, a sea-port of Sweden, with a good harbour. Lon. 22.12 E., lat. 65.32 N.

Lumello, a town of Italy, kingd. of Lombardy and Venice, in the Milanese, which gives name to a district called Lumelline.

Lunan, a town of Scotland, in Forfarshire, situate on a bay of the same name.

Lunaworo, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, on the Mahy. Lon. 73.43 E., lat. 23.8 N.

Lund, a town of Sweden, in Schonen.

Lundy, an island at the entrance of the Bristol Channel, about 12 miles from the Devonshire coast. It supplies fowls and eggs to the inhabitants of Devonshire. Lon. 4.38 W., lat. 51.18 N.

Luneburg, a duchy and province of Hannover. Part of it is full of heaths and forests, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.—A fortified town, capital of the duchy of the same name. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of that article; and it has also a trade in lime, wax, honey, wool, flax, and linen. Lon. 10.39 E., lat. 53.1 N.

Lunel, a town of France, dep. Hérault, which produces excellent muscadine wine. Pop. 6020.

Lunéville, a town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, on the Vezouze. Pop. 12,650.

Lupata, a chain of mountains in E. stern Africa, supposed to extend along the whole of Zanguebar and Mozambique.

Lurgan, a town of Ireland, in Armagh co., with an extensive linen manufacture.

Lus, or **Lusso**, a province of Ballogastan, lying on the sea-coast east of Mekran. It is the smallest prov. in that country, but the most level, and rich in grain, sheep, and goats.

Lusatia, formerly a margravate of Germany, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Lusatia abounds more in mountains and hills than the Lower, in which are many boggy and moorish tracts, yet it is the

most fruitful. The breeding of cattle is very considerable, and there is plenty of game. Upper Lusatia belongs to the king of Saxony, and the Lower to the king of Prussia.

Lusignan, a town in Vienne, France.

Luton, a town in Bedfordshire on the Lea; with a manufacture of straw hats, &c. Pop. 5827.

Lutterworth, a town in Leicestershire, on the Swift. It has a large church, of which Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, and he died here in 1385. Here is an extensive cotton manufacture, and many hands are employed in the stocking trade. Pop. 2531.

Lutzelstein, a town of Lower Rhine, France, with a strong castle.

Lutzen, a town of the Prussian States, prov. Saxony, with a castle. Here Napoleon defeated the combined armies of Prussia and Russia in 1813.

Luxemburg, a grand duchy, lately a prov. of the Netherlands, now divided into two parts, the E. belonging to Holland, and the W. to Belgium. It lies in the forest of Ardennes, and, in some places, is covered with mountains and woods; but, in general, is fertile in corn and wine, and has a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, Sour, Ourte, and Senoy. This duchy formerly belonged to the house of Austria; but, by the congress of Vienna, in 1815, it was ceded to the king of the Netherlands.—The cap. of the above grand duchy, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. It is built partly on a steep rocky height, and partly in the valley beneath; being, consequently, divided into the upper and lower towns, which communicate by flights of steps.

Luxeuil, a town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, chiefly remarkable for its hot springs.

Luzara, a strong town in Mantua, Italy.

Lyah, a town of Hindostan, in Lahore. Lon. 70.39 E., lat. 30.58 N.

Lydd, a market-town in Kent.

Lyme, or **Lyme Regis**, a bor. and sea-port in Dorsetshire, seated on the side of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, and the harbour is formed by two very thick walls, called the Cobbe. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing. Lyme is the birthplace of Thomas Coram, the benevolent patron and contriver of the Foundling Hospital. Lon. 3.1 W., lat. 50.41 N. Pop. 2756.

Lymfjord, a gulf of Denmark, in North Jutland, which has a narrow entrance from the Categat, at Hals.

Lymington, a borough in Hampshire, on a river of its name, with a harbour for vessels of 300 tons. The chief trade is in salt; and it is frequented as a bathing-place, for which it has the usual accommodations. Lon. 1.42 W., lat. 50.45 N. Pop. 3813.

Lynchburg, a town of the U. States, cap. Campbell co., in Virginia. It is a flourishing commercial town, and one of the largest markets for tobacco in the union.

Lynn, or **Lynn Regis**, a bor. and sea-port in Norfolk, in which some vestiges of religious edifices remain; and the hexagonal tower of a monastery serves as a sea-mark to vessels entering the harbour. By the Ouse, and its associated rivers, it supplies most of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt

and corn in great quantities; it also partakes in the Baltic trade and Greenland fishery. Lon. 0.21 E., lat. 52.45 N. Pop. 16,039.

Lyons, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of the Rhone, on the river Saone. Many antiquities evince its Roman origin; and it is deemed the next city to Paris in beauty, size, and population, but superior to it in trade, commerce, and manufactures. In fact, Lyons is in France what Manchester is in England, except that silk, and not cotton, is the staple article. Lon. 4.49 E., lat. 45.45 N. Pop. about 200,000.

Lyth, a village of N. R. of Yorkshire, near Whitby; noted for its extensive alum works.

MAAD, a town of Hungary, where the celebrated Tokay wine is produced in the greatest perfection. Pop. 5619.

Maasluis, a town of Holland, near Rotterdam, on a branch of the Maas. Pop. 4500.

Macao, a town and settlement of the Portuguese in China, on an island, at the entrance of the Bay of Canton. Near this town is the cave where the celebrated Camoens wrote the greatest part of the *Lusiad*. Macao was given to the Portuguese by the Chinese emperor in 1586, in return for assistance afforded by them against pirates that had infested the coast. Lon. 113.37 E., lat. 22.12 N. Pop. 50,000.

Macapa, a town of S. America, in Portuguese Guiana. Lon. 51.0 W., lat. 0.4 N.

Macassar, the principal town of Celebes. It is a Dutch settlement, with a good harbour, defended by Fort Rotterdam. Macassar surrendered to the British in 1810, without any resistance. Lon. 119.35 E., lat. 5.9 S.

Macclesfield, a town in Cheshire, near the Bollin. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, fustians, linen cloth, &c., the silk manufacture affording employment to the largest part of the population. Here is a grammar school founded by Edward VI. Lon. 2.17 W., lat. 53.15 N. Pop. 24,137.

Maceduff, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with a good harbour.

Macedonia, a prov. of Turkey in Europe. The soil is for the most part fertile, and the coasts in particular abound in corn, wine, oil, and every thing desirable for use and pleasure.

Macerato, a city of Central Italy, Papal States, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a university. Lon. 13.27 E., lat. 43.20 N. Pop. 15,600.

Machala, a town of S. America, in Quito.

Machian, one of the Molucca Islands, and the most fertile of them all. Lon. 125.55 E., lat. 0.28 N.

Machias, a sea-port of Maine, capital of Washington co., the most eastern territory of the United States. The trade is considerable in fish, lumber, boards, shingles, and hewed timber. It was taken by the British in 1814. Lon. 67.17 W., lat. 41.48 N.

Machidas, an inland kingdom of Africa, watered by the Magaloxa, but little known to the Europeans.

Machlin, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Machynleth, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, seated on the Dysi.

Macon, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Saône-et-Loire; and chiefly dependent

on its wine trade. Lon. 4.48 E., lat. 46.20 N. Pop. 11,911.

Macquarie Point, a penal establishment of New South Wales, 175 miles N. of Sydney. — A river of Australia.

Maeri, or **Macari**, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, supposed to be the remains of the ancient Telchus.

Macro, or **Macronisi**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia. Lon. 21.15 E., lat. 37.30 N.

Macroom, a town in Cork co., Ireland.

Mazua, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex.

Madagascar, an island in the Indian Ocean, 900 miles long and nearly 300 broad, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492. It lies 10 leagues E. of the continent of Africa, from which it is separated by the Straits of Mozambique. The inhabitants are divided into a number of tribes, and the island into 28 provinces, all of which have their separate chiefs, though they are tributary to the Ovahs, whose chief is, in effect, king of the island. They are in general tall, well made, and of an olive complexion; their hair is black, but not woolly. Both men and women are fond of bracelets, necklaces, and ear-rings. They have little knowledge of commerce, and exchange among themselves goods for goods: gold and silver coins brought by Europeans are immediately melted down for ornaments, and no currency of coin is established. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are always at war with each other. Here are a great number of locusts, crocodiles, camelions, and other animals common to Africa, but no elephants, tigers, lions, nor horses. Insects are numerous, and many of them troublesome. The country yields several sorts of timber and many articles of marine stores; also, indigo, crystals, tortoise-shell, ebony, gums, and honey; but nothing can be more wretched than the leaf-covered huts of the inhabitants, or farther removed from civilization than their habits.

Madeira, a fine and fruitful island, belonging to Portugal, in the North Atlantic Ocean, lying 250 miles N. by E. of Teneriffe, and being 45 miles long by 7 broad. The Portuguese discovered this island in 1419, which they found uninhabited and covered with wood. It is celebrated for its wine and sweetmeats, all kinds of fruit being here candied in the most exquisite perfection. The cedar-tree is found in great abundance, and the dragon-tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; and the hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose, jasmine, and honey-suckle. "Here," says a modern traveller, "all is sunshine; the green bananas, with their beautiful feathery tops, tell the visitor that he has bid farewell to Europe; the orange-trees hold out their branches, laden with golden fruit. Plantations of coffee-trees fill the spaces between the houses, the splendid coral-tree hangs over his head, and the snowy bells of the tulip-tree mingle with the scarlet hibiscus." Every part of Madeira, not encumbered with rocks, is extremely fertile; the hills are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and the mountain

scenery of the Interior is bold and highly romantic. The British factory settled in this island has considerably more of the trade than the Portuguese.—A large river that forms the NW. boundary of Brazil.

Madley Market, a town in Shropshire, celebrated for a barn, which afforded refuge to Charles II. in his flight after the battle of Worcester.

Madras (Presidency of), an extensive division of British India, being the second in rank and the most southerly of the three presidencies. It is of a triangular shape, and extends from 74° to 85° E. long., and from 6° to 20° N. lat., its greatest length being about 950 m. The surface consists of a central table-land, surrounded on all sides by an undulating or plain country gradually diminishing in elevation as it approaches the sea. The W. coast is exposed to all the fury of the monsoon, with heavy rains and thunder-storms. Rice, sugar, pepper, the cocoa-nut, maize, cotton, the various fruits, and other productions of Hindostan, are all here cultivated; and teak, ebony, sandal, and other valuable timber trees grown.

Madras, a maritime city of Southern India, and the metropolis of the British possessions in the Deccan and Hindostan. The fort, called Fort St. George, is a regular square, about 100 yards on each side, and stands in the middle of the White or English Town. Opposite the west side of the fort is a barrack for soldiers; and adjoining is a convenient hospital. At the other end of the barrack is a mint. On the south side stands the church, at the back of which is the residence of the governor; and on the north is the exchange, on which is erected a lighthouse. The whole is surrounded by a strong wall, and defended by batteries, bastions, &c. The Black Town, which is also walled and fortified, stands to the north of the fort, and is inhabited by Gentoos, Mohammedans, Armenians, and Jews. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640, and carries on a great and extensive commerce, notwithstanding large vessels cannot approach within two miles of its shore. Lon. 80.17 E., lat. 13.1 N. Pop. about 200,000.

Madre de Dios, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Patagonia. Lon. 42.0 W., lat. 51.0 S.

Madre de Popa, a town of Colombia, in the province of Carthagena.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, in New Castle; and the largest and finest town in the kingdom. It stands in a sterile plain, surrounded by mountains; and contains numerous churches and convents, besides several magnificent palaces and squares, and nearly 100 towers or steeples in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the place. The great walks constitute another grand feature of the city. The *Prado*, or public promenade, is as fashionably attended, especially on Sunday, as Hyde Park in London; nor can any better idea of the out-of-door appearance of the population be got than by observing them on the Prado. The ladies generally wear black silk dresses, with mantillas of various colours, their head-dress, consisting merely of a slight veil attached to the hair by a comb, and falling on the shoulder; the dress of the men differs

scarcely at all from that of the French or English, except that they usually cover their persons with large cloaks, which they wear very gracefully. Morals in all classes, especially the higher, are in the most degraded state; the men think little of their marriage obligations; the women make dress and show the business of their lives; court admiration, and are willing victims of unprincipled gallantry. Madrid has royal manufactures of china, cards, saltpetre, &c., but it has little trade, and chiefly prospers by the presence of the court. It is seated on the river Manzanares, which, though small, is adorned with a handsome bridge. Lon. 3.54 W., lat. 40.25 N. Pop. about 170,000.

Madridejos, a town of Spain, prov. La Mancha.

Madrigal, a town of Spain, in Old Castile.—A town of Colombia, in the province of Popayan. Lon. 75.15 W., lat. 6.50 N.

Madrogan, the capital of Mocaranga, with a spacious royal palace. Lon. 23.40 E., lat. 18.0 S.

Madura, a city of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a district that exhibits many monuments of former Hindoo grandeur. Lon. 78.14 E., lat. 9.53 N.—An island in the Indian Ocean, lying to the north of the east part of Java. It abounds in rice and teak timber.

Maeler, a lake of Sweden, extending from Kongsöer to Stockholm. It contains numerous islands, and has all the variety and beauty that rocks, woods, and verdant spots, without great height, can give.

Maelstrom, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, at the south end of the Loffoden Islands, and near that of Moskoek. It is caused by a furious current, which runs among these isles, flowing contrary to the motion of the tide, through a channel that has great and sudden inequalities of depth; and here, when its violence in calm weather is greatest, the vortex is tremendous. When the stream or whirlpool is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a strong west wind, it roars equal to the loudest cataract. The intervals of tranquillity are at the turn of the ebb and flood, which last only half an hour, its violence gradually returning.

Maerna a town of Germany, in the Tyrol.

Maestricht, a fortified town of Holland, prov. Limburg, on the left bank of the Maese, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a stone bridge. Near the city is the lofty mountain of St. Peter, with a fortress; and a stone quarry, with such a number of subterranean passages as to be capable of containing 40,000 persons. The other fortifications and the situation of Maestricht are such, that it is deemed one of the strongest places in Europe. There are manufactures of woollen cloths and flannels, fire-arms, tobacco, pins, &c., soap factories, tanneries, breweries, and dye-houses, and a considerable trade is carried on with various places on the Maese. Lon. 5.41 E., lat. 50.51 N. Pop. 22,000.

Mafija, a town in Estremadura, Portugal.

Magadaxa, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Ajan, with a citadel, and good harbour. Lon. 46.25 E., lat. 2.10 N.

Magdalen Islands, a group of seven small isles, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lying

north-east of the east point of the Island of St. John.

Magdalena, a large river of Colombia. The cacao, or chocolate-tree, grows abundantly on its banks, and is highly esteemed.

—A river of Louisiana.

Magdeburg, a province of Prussian Saxony, divided into four circles, Holz, Saal, Jerich, and Ziesar. The country is in general level, and very fertile. The salt springs are of such richness, that they can supply all Germany with salt.—A fortified city (considered one of the strongest in Europe), capital of this province, situate on the Elbe. It has a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otto the Great. Here are manufactures of fine cloth, cotton, and linen goods, stockings, gloves, porcelain, and tobacco; numerous tanneries, breweries, and distilleries; and the export of corn and wool is considerable. Lon. 11.53 E., lat. 52.10 N. Pop. 51,347.

Magellan, a strait of south America, which affords a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between the island of Terra del Fuego and the main land of America.

Mageroe, an island of Norway, at the north end of Finland, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. Though in reality an island, it is deemed the most northern continental land in Europe; and its north extremity is an enormous rock, called North Cape. Lon. 25.57 E., lat. 71.12 N.

Maggiore, or *Verbano*, a lake lying partly between Piedmont and Lombardy, and partly within the canton of Teslin, in Switzerland. In some places it is not less than 300 fathoms deep, and is well stocked with fish. The scenery is very varied; some parts are bold and mountainous; in others its immediate shores are richly fringed with wood, occasionally broken by picturesque crags, topped with castles and churches, and with numerous pretty villages.

Maghera, a town in Londonderry, Ireland.

Magherafeldt, a town in Londonderry, Ireland, with a considerable linen manufacture.

Magliano, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Sabina.

Magnavacca, a town and fort of Italy.

Magotzo, a town of Italy, in the Milanese.

Mahabolipooram, a village and curious assemblage of rock temples in Hindostan, on the Coromandel coast, dist. Chingleput.

Mahanuddy, a river of Hindostan, having its source in the province of Gundwanah, and flowing into the Bay of Bengal, after a course of more than 500 miles.

Mahawelle, the largest river in Ceylon.

Mahon, *Port*, a sea-port of Minorca, at the south-east end of the island. The harbour, called Port Mahon, is deemed one of the finest in Europe; and contains four islands, covered with marine edifices. Lon. 4.18 E., lat. 39.51 N.

Mahoor, a town of Hindostan, in Berar. Lon. 78.33 E., lat. 20.4 N.

Mahrattas, recently two powerful states of Hindostan, called the Poona, or Western Mahrattas, and the Nagpoor, or Eastern.

Mahy, a small river of Hindostan.

Maidi, a town in Calabria Ultra, Naples.

Maidenhead, a town in Berkshire, on the Thames; it has a good trade in malt, meal, and timber. The Bristol, Bath, and Exeter branch of the great western road is here

carried over the Thames by a handsome stone bridge of 13 arches; and about 500 yards south from it is another bridge of 3 arches, forming part of the Great Western Railway, which skirts the town.

Maidenot, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in which native copper is found. Lon. 167.10 E., lat. 34.40 N.

Maidstone, a bor, and the county-town of Kent, on the Medway. It has a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations around; here are likewise many excellent paper-mills, and a manufacture of linen. Among the principal public buildings are the county hall, well adapted for the business of the assizes, the new gaol, an immense structure erected in 1818, at an expense of 200,000*l.*; the barracks near the gaol, and the county ball-rooms. The church is an extremely handsome embattled edifice; and there is a new district church, besides various places of worship for dissenters. Lon. 0.36 E., lat. 51.16 N. Pop. 18,086.

Maidcotta, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, and a celebrated place of Hindoo worship.

Mainu, a sea-port town of European Turkey, in the Morea, with a castle, which gives name to a mountainous district that lies between two bays of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 22.10 E., lat. 36.34 N.

Maine, one of the United States of America, 200 miles long and 120 broad; being the most northerly and most easterly state in the Union. The chief rivers are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Soco, Androscoggin, St. John, and St. Croix; and it has several small lakes. The greater portion of the state was originally covered with dense forests of fine fir, beech, &c., but many of these have been cleared; and till lately the rearing of sheep has been the most important branch of rural industry. The fisheries are inexhaustible; and ship-timber, boards, and every species of split lumber, are the principal exports of the country. Total pop. 593,793.—A river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, and joins the Rhine a little above Mentz.—An old province of France, lying to the east of that of Bretagne. It now forms, with Perche, the departments of Mayenne and Sarthe.

Maine-et-Loire, a department of France, formerly comprising the greater part of the province of Anjou.

Mainland, the largest and most southern of the Shetland Isles. The country consists of black craggy mountains and marshy plains, interspersed with smooth and fertile spots. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game; and the hills are covered with beeves and sheep of a small breed; the horses are also of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong, and called Shetland ponies. The rivulets and lakes are rich in salmon, trout, &c.; and the seas abound with cod, turbot, haddock, and herrings. The inhabitants manufacture linen and woollen cloth and worsted stockings, but their principal occupation is fishing.—The principal of the Orkney Islands.

Maintenon, a town of France, in the department of Eure-et-Loire.

Majombo, a country on the coast of Guinea, between Biafra and Gabon.

Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, lying between Ivica and Minorca. The whole coast is lined with strong towers. The north-west part is mountainous; the rest produces good corn, olive-trees, fine honey, fruit, and delicate wine; and it abounds in rabbits, hares, quails, partridges, snipes, and thrushes. Its exports comprise oil, wine, brandy, oranges, and other fruits, capers, saffron, mules and asses, with palm-brooms, baskets, and turnery-wares. The inhabitants are robust and lively, and make good sailors.

Maire, Le, a strait of South America, between Staten Island and Terra del Fuego.

Maharief, or *Makuren*, a town of Russia, capital of the province of Unza. Lon. 41.14 E., lat. 58.50 N.

Maker, a village in Cornwall, near St. Germans. On the heights is a very strong battery; and the steeple of the church, called Maker Tower, is a noted seamark. Lon. 4.10 W., lat. 50.21 N.

Malabar, a province on the west coast of Southern Hindostan, lying between those of Canara and Cochin; ceded to the British in 1792, on the termination of the war with Tippoo. The land is well cultivated; and there are many forests. Oxen and buffaloes are numerous, but of a diminutive size; and common poultry are in abundance. The whole coast, from the northern part of this province to the southern extremity of Hindostan, is called the Coast of Malabar. The natives are all blacks, with long black hair, and tolerable features. They are distinguished into castes, or tribes, of which the principal and most remarkable are the Nairs, who rank next to the Brahmans, and form the militia of Malabar, directed by the Brahmans, and governed by rajahs.

Malacca, or *Malay Peninsula*, an extensive peninsula of Asia, forming a part of India beyond the Bramahputra. The chief commodities for trade are tin and elephants' teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, pepper, and other spices, with some precious gums and woods. Buffaloes, hogs, and poultry are plentiful. The sea-coast is almost wholly possessed by the Malays, who are rather below the middle stature, their limbs well shaped, but particularly slender at the wrists and ankles. Their complexion is tawny, and their hair long, black, and shining. They are fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigration, adventures, and gallantry, and speak the softest language of Asia; yet they are deemed the most treacherous and ferocious people on the face of the globe. The climate is remarkable for its continual moisture; and thunder-storms, whirlwinds, water-spouts, and other atmospherical phenomena are frequent, especially during the SW. monsoon.

Malacca, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the Malay peninsula. Many Chinese reside here, and are the chief cultivators, distillers, sugar-makers, and farmers of the customs. Lon. 102.15 E., lat. 2.12 N.

Malacca and Nanning, a British colony on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, the climate of which is considered more salubrious than any other British coast settle-

ment in the East. The produce consists of rice, jaggery, sago, pepper, cocoa-nuts, rattans, timber, gum lac, ivory, gold dust, tin, fruits, poultry, and cattle. The settlement is included in the presidency of Bengal.

Malacca (Straits of), a channel of the eastern seas, between the Malay peninsula and the island of Sumatra. It is the best and most frequented passage from the Indian Ocean to the China Sea.

Malaga, a city of Spain, in Granada, with two castles and a good harbour. It stands in the centre of a wide bay, flanked by lofty mountains; and the picturesque ruins of its ancient fortifications and castle, which cover the hill rising immediately to the E., when seen from the sea, seem, from their great extent, like the remains of a former state. Its commerce is principally in figs, raisins, oil, and excellent wines; and it has manufactures of silks, velvets, shag, stockings, hats, soap, paper, &c.; but its great dependence is on the abundance and quality of its wines. Lon. 4.19 W., lat. 36.35 N. Pop. about 60,000.

Malda, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, famous for its manufactures of silk and cotton. Lon. 88.4 E., lat. 25.3 N.

Maldives, a chain of small islands in the Indian Ocean, lying to the south-west of Cape Comorin. The Maldivians appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Hindoos from Malabar. They supply ships with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, honey, dried fish, tortoise-shell, and especially cowries—a species of shells used as money in small payments in Hindostan, and other Asiatic countries.

Maldon, a borough in Essex, seated on an eminence, by the river Blackwater. This town has a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, salt, coal, iron, deals, and wine. Pop. 3267.

Mallonado, a fortified sea-port town of the Banda Oriental in S. America.

Malesherbes, a town in Loiret, France.

Mallam, a village in W. R. of Yorkshire, near Settle. It has mountains and rising grounds on every side, abounding in natural curiosities; and among them is a circular lake, which is the source of the river Ayre.

Malio, Cape, or *St. Angelo*, a cape of European Turkey, in the Morea.

Mallin, a town and fortress of Hindostan.

Mallivollo, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. The inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. The vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety. Hogs and common poultry are the domestic animals. The inhabitants seem to condescend with the natives of New Guinea, especially in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almost naked, and use bows and poisoned arrows as their principal weapons. Lon. 167.53 E., lat. 16.25 S.

Malling, West, a market-town in Kent.

Mallow, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county. It is resorted to in summer on account of its mineral waters.

Malmedy, a town of Rhenish Prussia, close to the Belgian frontier. Pop. 4212.

Malmesbury, a borough in Wiltshire, with a woollen manufacture. Pop. 2367.

Malmo, a strongly fortified sea-port town of Sweden, on the Sound, nearly opposite

Copenhagen. It has a brisk trade in corn and various manufactured articles. P. 8769.

Malo, St., a fortified sea-port town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine. It is situated on the British Channel. Lon. 2.0 W., lat. 48.39 N. Pop. 9409.

Malpas, a town in Cheshire, near the Dee.

Malplaquet, a small village of France, memorable as the scene of one of the bloodiest conflicts in modern times. The allied army, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, attacked the French army under Marshal Villars, in their entrenched camp, which they forced, but not till they had lost, in killed and wounded, above 20,000 men. Sept. 11, 1703.

Malta, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, belonging to Great Britain; containing two cities and 22 villages, and having several good harbours on the coast opposite Sicily. The port of St. Paul is so called from a tradition that the vessel in which St. Paul was sent prisoner to Rome was wrecked on the north point of its entrance. The western part of Malta has little land capable of cultivation, but it abounds with odoriferous plants, and has considerable salt-works. The eastern part, however, which is by far the largest, is very fertile; and in it are cultivated large quantities of cotton, lemons, almonds, olives, and vines. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian; they are as dark as the natives of Barbary, but without the Arab features; the working classes are described as laborious and frugal; and the Maltese are celebrated all over the Mediterranean for their good and intrepid seamanship. The emperor Charles V., in 1526, gave this island to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights of Rhodes, who removed thither in 1530; and hence were called Knights of Malta. The island is extremely well fortified; the ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock, and extend many miles. The central position, excellent port, and great strength of Malta, make it an admirable naval station for the repair and accommodation of the men-of-war and merchant ships frequenting the Mediterranean, and render its possession of material importance to Great Britain. As a commercial depôt, also, it is of great value, and there is good reason to believe that it will ere long become the grand entrepôt of the Mediterranean.

Malton, New, a bor. in Yorkshire, N. R. **Malvasia**, a small island of European Turkey, on the east coast of the Morea; celebrated for its rich wine, called Malmsley.

Malvern, Great and Little, two villages in Worcestershire, delightfully situated on the Malvern Hills. Malvern has long been noted for two medicinal springs, the chief of which (St. Anne's Well) is bituminous, and enjoys a good reputation for the cure of nervous and cutaneous diseases; the other is a simple chalybeate, and little frequented.

Malvern Hills, a range of hills in the south-west of Worcestershire, extending seven miles, and dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire. The highest point is 1444 feet above the sea. On the summit of one of these hills are the immense works of the Herefordshire Beacon, one of the strongest hill fortresses in this island; sup-

posed to be constructed by the ancient Britons.

Malwah, a province of Hindostan Proper. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and diversified tracts in the kingdom. The climate is usually mild and salubrious, except for about two months after the rains, when fevers are very prevalent. Wheat, rice, sugar, tobacco, opium, cotton, turmeric, ginger, &c. are raised in pretty considerable quantities, but opium is by far the most valuable product. Malwah is the chief seat of the Elchee race, as it was of the Pindarry and Mahratta powers. It is almost wholly divided among the dominions of native princes, but they are by no means independent of British authority.

Man, an island in the Irish Sea. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey. The commodities of the island are wool, hides, butter, tallow, black marble, slate, limestone, lead, and copper. The Duke of Athol was lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the crown; but he retained his territorial property. A further arrangement was made in 1826, and Great Britain now enjoys all the rights and privileges of sovereign of the island. Man used to be one of the principal seats of the herring-fishery; but for several years past it has been comparatively deserted by the herring shoals; since which there has fortunately been a material improvement in the habits and industry of the people.

Manaar, a small island in the Indian Ocean, on the north-west side of Ceylon. Lon. 79.47 E., lat. 8.53 N. — The Gulf of Manaar divides Ceylon from the S. extremity of Hindostan.

Manon, an island in the middle of the Bay of Fundy, forming a part of Charlotte county, in New Brunswick. Its fisheries are in great esteem, and it has safe harbours for vessels of war.

Mancha, La, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. The country is an immense plain, intersected by ridges of low hills and rocks; and although it is well cultivated in corn and vines, it is the least picturesque and productive in the whole peninsula. The capital of La Mancha is Ciudad Real.

Mancha (Real), a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Manche, La, a dep. of France, including the west part of the old prov. of Normandy.

Manchester, a large town in Lancashire, seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and a place of great antiquity, though not a corporation, nor till 1832 a borough. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures; and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade. No town in the kingdom is more distinguished for its public charities; and it has many handsome buildings for amusement and convenience. By the Irwell it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation; but its most valuable acquisition is the railway, by which Manchester is brought within an hour's distance of its great warehouse for the raw material, within four hours of Birmingham, and nine hours of the metropolis! Manchester has recently received

HE THAT HATH THE SPICE, MAY SEASON AS HE PLEASES.

HE THAT GAINS WELL, AND SPENDS WELL, NEEDS NO ACCOUNT-BOOK.

a charter of incorporation; and the number, is divided into 15 wards, the government being vested in a recorder, mayor, 15 aldermen, and 48 councillors. From the year 1770, when machinery was first introduced into the town, till the present time, Manchester has been a scene of rapidly increasing industry: its working population supplies every quarter of the world with clothing; and wealth, the reward of successful labour, flows in from all sides in a large, rapid, and uninterrupted current. It contains, in proportion to its size, a greater number of opulent capitalists than any other town in the empire; the result of bold enterprise and unflagging perseverance. It is, in fact, the grand arena for industry and prudent speculation. Lon. 2.10 W., lat. 53.27 N. Pop. 242,983, independently of *Salford*, with a pop. of 53,200.—A town of Vermont, U. S.—A town of Virginia.

Manchooria, an extensive region of Asia, belonging to China, and the original seat of the present ruling dynasty of the Chinese empire. The Manchoo territory is divided into three provinces, 1. Shing-king, near the borders of China; 2. Kirin, occupying the country E. of the Songari; and 3. Tsi-tshar, comprising the whole country W. and N. W. that river. The government of the first of these provinces is conducted by civil officers, on the same plan as in China; but the other provinces are under a strictly military government. Ginseng and rhubarb are the staple productions.

Mandavee, a town and sea-port of Hindostan, the principal emporium of Cutch, on the S. coast of which it stands. Pop. about 50,000.

Manding, a country in the western part of Nigritia, bordering on Senegambia. The Mandingoes, in general, are of a mild, sociable, and obliging disposition.

Mandowee, a city in Lahore, Hindostan. Lon. 75.48 E., lat. 32.54 N.

Manduria, a town of Otranto, Naples. Pop. 5000.

Manfredonia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a castle and a good harbour. Lon. 16.12 E., lat. 41.35 N. Pop. 6000.

Mangalore, a sea-port town of Hindostan, capital of Canara; a place of great trade. Lon. 74.57 E., lat. 12.53 N. P. about 30,000.

Mongee, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 158.16 W., lat. 21.27 S.

Manheim, a strong city to the grand duchy of Baden, surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. Pop. 21,000.

Manilla, the capital of Luconia, as also of the other Philippine Islands. It is well fortified, and defended by the castle of St. Philip. On account of the pure and mild temperature of the air, it is deemed the most healthy of the European settlements in the East; and all the necessaries of life are here to be met with in great abundance. Lon. 120.58 E., lat. 14.36 N.

Manisa (an. *Magnesia*), a town of some celebrity in Asiatic Turkey. It is one of the neatest towns of Asia Minor, and is remarkable for the ruins of a theatre, stadium, and magnificent Ionic temple.

Manjee, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar. Lon. 84.85 E., lat. 25.49 N.

Manningtree, a town in Essex, on a branch of the Stour, called Manningtree-water.

Manosque, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a castle.

Manresa, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle and several convents. P. 13,000.

Mans, Le, a city of France, capital of the department of Sarthe. Pop. 19,100.

Mansfield, a town in Nottinghamshire, on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, which has a trade in corn and malt, manufactures of stockings and thread, several cotton-mills, and an iron foundry. Pop. 9788.

Mantes, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, with a bridge over the Seine; the great arch of which is 120 feet wide.

Mantua, a strong city of Austrian Italy, seated on an island in the middle of a lake, formed by the Mincio. The only way into the city is by two moles or bridges, each of which is defended by a fort and other works. Here are many churches, numerous convents, a synagogue for the Jews, a university, the ancient ducal palace, with its gallery of paintings, &c. In the days of her prosperity, and when governed by her own dukes, Mantua is said to have had a pop. of 50,000, and extensive manufactures; and she still produces certain quantities of silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, with leather, parchment, &c. Virgil (so often spoken of as the "Mantuan bard") was born at a village near this city. Lon. 10.50 E., lat. 45.10. Pop. 26,865.

Manzanares, a town of Spain, prov. La Mancha, on the road between Madrid and Seville. Pop. 9100.

Maoua, one of the Navigators' Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It produces abundance of bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, guavas, and oranges.

Maracabo, the north-west province of the government of Caraccas. It has a city and lake of the same name; the former is its capital, and has a good trade in skins, chocolate, and fine tobacco; the latter is of an oval form, navigable for large vessels, and communicates with the Gulf of Maracabo by a strait, which is defended by 3 forts.

Maraga, a city of Persia, in Aderbijan. Lon. 47.23 E., lat. 37.20 N. Pop. 15,000.

Maranhão, a large province of Brazil. It comprehends a populous island, of the same name, at the mouth of three rivers. The country is mostly uneven, and has large and numerous rivers. It produces excellent timber, various drugs, and abundance of rice and cotton.—Its capital is a city, called *Maranhão*, or *St. Luis*; which has three forts, and is the centre of the commerce of the northern provinces of Brazil with Europe.

Marans, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a considerable trade in salt, malt, corn, and meal.

Marasa, a town of Nigritia, in Wangara. Lon. 17.10 E., lat. 15.50 N.

Maravi, an extensive lake of Africa. Lon. 33.10 E., lat. 13.10 S.

Maravino, a river of Guayana, which separates Surinam from Cayenne. It is noted for a curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond, which, when polished, is often set in rings, &c.

Marazion, or *Market Jew*, a town in Cornwall, near Penzance.

Marbella, a town of Spain, in Granada.

Marblehead, a town of the United States, situated on Massachusetts Bay.

Marbore Gavarni, one of the loftiest among the Pyrenees, being 10,678 ft. above the sea.

Marburg, a strong town of Hesse Cassel, Germany, cap. of Upper Hesse, with a castle on the top of a mountain, a university, and an academy. Lon. 8.46 E., lat. 50.18 N. Pop. 7700.—A town of the Austrian empire, in Styria, surrounded by a beautiful country, richly planted with vines. P. 4578.

Marcellin, St., a town of France, in the department of Isere.

March, a town in Cambridgeshire, on the Nen; with a good trade. Pop. 3250.

Marche, La, an old province of France, lying to the south of Berry. This province, and part of Limousin, now form the departments of Creuse and Upper Vienna.—A town of Vosges, France.

Marchiennes, a town of Belgium, on the Sambre.—A town of France, dep. du Nord.

Marco, St., a sea-port of Florida, on a river of the same name. Lon. 84.38 W., lat. 30.18 N.

Marcou, St., two small islands in the English Channel, near the coast of France.

Marée, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Ross-shire; which contains many small islands, and abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

Marengo, a village of Italy, in the Sardinian States; memorable for a decisive victory gained over the Austrians in 1800, by which the French became masters of Italy.

Morgun, a town of Wales, in Glamorgan-shire, which has extensive copper-works.

Margarita, an island in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Cumana, and belonging to the republic of Venezuela. It was formerly much celebrated for its pearl fishery; but this has greatly declined. Lon. 64.10 W., lat. 11.10 N. Pop. 15,000.

Margate, a sea-port town in Kent, at the N. extremity of the Isle of Thanet; it is built on the side of two hills, and has a stone pier. Margate is now one of the thronged resorts of company for sea-bathing, and the buildings for their accommodation are very numerous. The pier, which has a rampart breast high, is the fashionable promenade; and the harbour is defended by a fort. Great quantities of corn are exported hence; and there are numerous regular steam-boats to and from London. For some years past the number of persons landed from the steam-boats which ply between London and Margate is supposed to have averaged 90,000 a year. The fares being extremely reasonable, Margate is frequented by the families of tradesmen and others belonging to the middle classes; and great numbers of persons engaged in business during the week join their families here late on the Saturday, and return to London early on the Monday morning. Lon. 1.22 E., lat. 51.24 N. Pop. 11,650.

Maria, St., an island in the Indian Ocean, near the east side of Madagascar. It produces rice, sugar-canes, legumes, pine-apples, tobacco, &c., and on the coasts are found white coral and ambergris. Lon. 50.20 E., lat. 17.0 S.—A town of Colombia, in Darien. Lon. 78.10 W., lat. 8.20 N.—A town of Congo, cap. of the kingdom of Matamba. Lon. 18.0 E., lat. 8.50 N.

Marie-Theresianopol, a royal free town of

Hungary, situated in the great plain between the Danube and Theiss. It is well built, and has several manufactures. Pop. 35,000.

Mariager, a sea-port of Denmark, in N. Jutland. The trade is in stone and lime. Lon. 9.35 E., lat. 56.42 N.

Martanna, a city of Brazil. P. about 7000.

Martuzell, a village of the Austrian empire, famous for a celebrated shrine of the Virgin, to which, it is said, not less than 100,000 pilgrims annually resort.

Mario-que-Mines, St., a town in Vosges, France, famous for silver mines.

Mario-gabulte, one of the French West India islands, producing cotton, coffee, and sugar. Lon. 61.18 W., lat. 15.55 N.

Marienbourg, a strong town of West Prussia, capital of a palatinate. Lon. 19.8 E., lat. 59.9 N. Pop. 5708.—A town in Misnia, Saxony; near which are mines of silver, iron, vitriol, and sulphur.

Marienwerder, a town of West Prussia. Pop. 5520.

Mariignano, a town of Naples. Pop. 5600.

Mariignano, a town of Italy, in Milanese.

Mario, San, a town and republic of Italy—the smallest state in Europe, consisting of one town and four villages; with a pop. of 7600. The town stands on the side of a craggy mountain, and is accessible by only one road.

Marissa, or **Maritz**, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Mount Scardus, and flows into the Archipelago.

Mark, St., a sea-port of Florida, on a river of the same name. Lon. 84.26 W., lat. 30.16 N.—A sea-port on the west side of St. Domingo, on a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 72.45 W., lat. 19.4 N.

Market Drayton, a town in Shropshire.

Market Hill, a town in Armagh co., Ireland.

Market Rasin, a town of Lincolnshire, noted for its large cattle and sheep fairs.

Marlborough, a borough in Wiltshire, on the Kennet. In 1297 a parliament was held in the castle, which enacted several laws, called the Statutes of Marlebridge. Of the walls and ditch of this castle there are still some remains. Pop. 3391.—A town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex co., U. S.—A town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire co.

Marlborough, Fart, in Sumatra, an English factory, on the west coast of the island.

Marlborough, Upper and Lower, two towns in Maryland; the former is chief of Prince George co.; the latter is in Calvert co.

Marlow, Great, a borough in Buckinghamshire, near the Thames, over which is a handsome suspension bridge. It has a trade in coal and timber; and manufactures of paper, black silk lace, and wire.

Marmande, a town of France, in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, which has a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy.

Marmora, or **White Sea**, the ancient Propontis, an inland sea between Europe and Asia. It communicates with the Black Sea by the Strait of Constantinople, and with the Archipelago by the Strait of Galipoli.—An island in the same sea, in which are marble quarries that supply many of the public edifices in Constantinople. Lon. 27.34 E., lat. 40.28 N.

Marne, a dep. of France, including part

of the old province of Champagne. The culture of the vine is by far the most important branch of industry in this dep., and the wines made here include all the finest varieties of Champagne. Rheims, Epernay, and Avize are the chief seats of the wine trade.

Marne, Upper, a department of France, which includes the south-east quarter of the old province of Champagne. The culture of the vine, the growth of corn, and the rearing of live stock chiefly engage the attention of the agriculturist here, as in the dep. of Marne; but wax and honey are also valuable products. Haute Marne is likewise one of the best wooded depts. of France.

Maros-Vasarhely, a royal free town of Transylvania.

Marquesas, five islands in the Pacific Ocean, named Christina, Magdalena, Dominica, St. Pedro, and Hood. The products of these islands are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet beans, paper mulberries (of the bark of which their cloth is made), casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and hogs and fowls. The Marquesans are of large stature, well made, strong, and active; of a tawny complexion, but look almost black, from being tattooed over the whole body. The men always go naked, and the women are very barely clad. Their arms consist of clubs, spears, and slings; and the persons killed and taken in war are devoured. Their language much resembles that of the Society Islands.

Marsal, a town of France, dep. Meurthe, with considerable salt-works.

Marsala, a city and sea-port of Sicily—the ancient *Lilybœum*, famous for its secure port, but indebted for its importance in modern times to its wine trade. Lon. 22.25 E., lat. 37.48 N. Pop. 24,500.

Marsanne, a town in Drome, France.

Marsaquer, a strong sea-port of Algiers, in the prov. of Mascara, belonging to the Spaniards, who took it in 1732.

Marsasoua, a sea-port in Barca, Barbary. Lon. 21.2 E., lat. 32.47 N.

Marseilles, the ancient Massilia, a city of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, of which it is the cap. Marseilles is the grand emporium of the S. of France, and the centre of its commerce with the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It is now also the principal station for the intercourse carried on by steamers with Malta, Alexandria, and Constantinople. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is divided into the old town, or the city, and the new town; in each of which are many fine buildings, several of them being charitable institutions. The port is a spacious basin, of an oblong form, and is defended by a citadel and fort. In 1721 the plague carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 5.22 E., lat. 43.18 N.

Marshfield, a town in Gloucestershire, seated on the Cotswold Hills.

Marstrand, a rocky island of Sweden, in the Categat; called, on account of its strength, the Gibraltar of Sweden. Lon. 11.30 E., lat. 57.52 N.

Marta, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a river of the same name.

Martaban, a city of the Birman empire, cap. of a province fertile in rice, fruit, and wine. Lon. 97.56 E., lat. 16.30 N.

Martha, Santa, a province of Colombia. It is a mountainous country, abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and feeds immense quantities of cattle, which are killed and salted for exportation. Pop. 6000.

Marthas Vineyard, an island near the south coast of Massachusetts, U. S.

Martignes, Les, a marit. town of France, dep. du Bouches; which has an active trade in fish, olive oil, wine, and salt. Its situation, amid pools and canals, has caused it to be called the Venice of Provence. P. 7299.

Martin, Cape, a promontory of Spain, in Valencia, which separates the Gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. 0.36 E., lat. 38.54 N.

Martin, St., a town of France, in the Isle of Rhé, with a harbour and strong citadel.—One of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, belonging partly to the French and partly to the Dutch. Its tobacco is reckoned the best in these islands. Lon. 63.8 W., lat. 18.4 N.

Martinique, one of the Windward Islands, in the W. Indies, belonging to France. It produces sugar, coffee, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits. The island is populous, and it has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. This island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493, and has since frequently changed masters, having been by turns in the possession of the English and French, to the latter of whom it was restored in 1815. The empress Josephine, and her first husband, Viscount Beauharnais, were natives of Martinique.

Martinsburg, a town of Virginia, capital of Berkeley county, U. S.

Martinsville, a town of Virginia, chief of Henry county, U. S.—A town of N. Carolina, capital of Guilford county.

Martock, a market-town in Somersetshire.

Marwar, in Hindostan, a large and ancient division of the Ajmere province.

Mary, St., the most southern i-land of the Azores. It produces much corn. Lon. 25.13 W., lat. 36.57 N.—A town of Maryland, on the Potomac, U. S.—A sea-port of Georgia, cap. of Camden county. Lon. 81.40 W., lat. 30.45 N.

Mary, River, St., a river of Georgia, which rises in the Okefonoke swamp, and thence forms the southern boundary of the state to the ocean, which it enters at the town of St. Mary.

Mary Strait, St., in North America, which forms the communication between the lakes Superior and Huron.

Maryborough, a town of Ireland, cap. of Queen's county, with an ancient castle.

Maryland, one of the United States of America, 120 miles long and 90 broad, divided into 19 counties. Beside the Chesapeake and Potomac, it has numerous rivers and creeks advantageous to its commerce. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of this state, which, in most respects, resembles Virginia. The principal town, as regards both trade and population, is Baltimore; but Annapolis is the capital. Total pop. 470,019.

Maryport, a town in Cumberland, at the

mouth of the Ellen, with a good harbour. Many vessels are employed in the coal or coasting trade; and here are three ship-building yards. Lon. 3.22 W., lat. 54.35 N.

Marza Siraca, a gulf on the SE. side of the Isle of Malta.

Masafuera, an Island in the Pacific Ocean, 80 miles west of Juan Fernandez. Lon. 81.40 W., lat. 33.42 S.

Masbate, one of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 122.25 E., lat. 11.35 N.

Masbrough, a village in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the river Don; in which are considerable iron-works, where all sorts of hammered and cast-iron goods are made. The iron-work for Southwark Bridge was cast here.

Mascali, a town of Sicily, at the E. base of Mount Etna.

Mascara, the western prov. of Algiers.

Mascat, a sea-port of Arabia Felix, cap. of Oman, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 57.27 E., lat. 23.38 N.

Masham, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire.

Maskelyne Isle, a small and beautiful island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167.59 E., lat. 16.32 S.

Massa, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese.—A town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro.

Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, 170 miles long and from 70 to 90 broad: divided into 14 counties. This state is watered by the Connecticut, Merrimac, and a number of small rivers; produces plenty of maize, wheat, rye, flax, hemp, copper, and iron; and has manufactures of iron, paper, leather, linen, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, hats, muskets, &c. In manufactures and commerce, indeed, the state of Massachusetts ranks second to none in the Union, unless it be New York. Total pop. 737,699.

Massachusetts Bay, in the United States, which spreads eastward of Boston, and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the north and Cape Cod on the south.

Massapa, a town of Mocaranga, near which are rich mines of gold. Lon. 31.55 E., lat. 18.5 S.

Maswah, or *Massowa*, the principal sea-port of Abyssinia, on an island in the Bay of Arkeeko, at the north extremity of Abyssinia, and near the coast. The exports are gold, ivory, corn, and slaves. Lon. 39.38 E., lat. 15.37 N.

Masulipatam, a fortress and sea-port town of Hindostan, presid. Madras; a place of considerable trade. Lon. 81.14 E., lat. 16.10 N.

Mata, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near a lake of the same name, noted for the immense quantity of salt it produces.

Mataca, or *Mantaca*, a commodious bay on the north coast of the Island of Cuba. Lon. 81.16 W., lat. 23.12 N.

Matala, a town and cape on the S. coast of the Island of Candia. Lon. 21.18 E., lat. 34.45 N.

Matamba, a large kingdom of Congo.

Matan, or *Mactan*, one of the Philippine Islands, on the east side of Zebu.

Matanzas, a sea-port town of Cuba, on the N. coast of the Bay of Matanzas, one of the most capacious and safe ports in the W. Indies. Lon. 81.37 W., lat. 23.2 N.

Matapan, Cape, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the Gulf of

Coron and that of Colocoina. Lon. 22.40 E., lat. 36.25 N.

Matarem, or *Yugyakerta*, a town of Java, capital of the province of Matarem. Lon. 110.23 E., lat. 7.52 S.

Matara, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, celebrated for its red wine and brandy, much of which is exported to the U. States. Lon. 2.39 E., lat. 41.33 N. Pop. 12,950.

Mathura, or *Mittra*, a celebrated town and place of pilgrimage in Hindostan, prov. Agra. It is highly venerated by the Hindoos, from its being the birthplace of their deity Krishna, and consists of an assemblage of temples, &c. Lon. 77.33 E., lat. 27.31 N.

Matlock, a village in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, celebrated for its mineral waters. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the slope of a hill; the church being picturesquely situated on the brow of a rock, rising perpendicularly above the river. The scenery of Matlock-dale is diversified with rugged beetling crags, strongly contrasted with the fine verdure of the valley; the most prominent objects being the High Tor, and Masson Hill. On the heights of Abraham is the Grand Rutland Cavern, with other inferior caverns. Pop. 3782.

Matsumay, a sea-port of the Island of Jesso, capital of a province. Lon. 139.55 E., lat. 42.0 N.

Mattheu, St., an island in the Atlantic, on the coast of Guinea. Lon. 8.10 W., lat. 1.24 S.—A small island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 123.51 E., lat. 52.3 S.

Matto Grosso, the largest and most western prov. of Brazil, nearly 1100 miles long, and from 400 to 800 broad. It is rich in gold, precious stones, timber, and cattle; watered in the interior by numerous rivers; capable of producing in abundance all the necessaries and luxuries of life; but at present it is principally inhabited by various tribes of Indians.

Matara, a town of Ceylon, with a fort, and a harbour. Lon. 80.37 E., lat. 5.55 N.

Maubunge, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Nord.

Mautle, a prov. of Chili, extending from the Andes to the ocean.

Maulnan, a town in Vende, France.—Another in Lower Pyrenees, France.—Another in Upper Pyrenees, France.

Maura, Santa, one of the Ionian Islands in the Mediterranean, separated from the W. coast of Greece by a narrow and shallow channel. The island is intersected by a chain of mountains, running N. and S. through its whole extent, and rising in some places to the height of 3000 feet. Lon. 26.46 E., lat. 33.40 N.

Mauriac, a town in Cantal, France, famous for excellent horses.

Mauritius, or *Ile of France*, an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain. It was discovered by the Portuguese, but the first settlers were the Dutch, in 1598. The town and spacious harbour, called Port Louis, are strongly fortified; and there are large storehouses, and every thing necessary for the refitting of fleets.

Maurna, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 151.32 W., lat. 16.25 S.

Mowes, St., a dis. bor. in Cornwall.

Moximin, St., a town in Var, France.

May, a small Island of Scotland, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, with a lighthouse.

May, Cape, a cape of New Jersey. Lon. 74.51 W., lat. 38.57 N.

Maybole, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire.

Mayenne, a dep. of France, including the NW. part of the old prov. of Maine.—A town of France, in the above dep., on both sides the river Mayenne. Pop. 8790.

Maynooth, a town of Ireland, Kildare co., in which is a royal college for students intended for the Romish Church, and a college for lay students of the same persuasion.

Mayo, a co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Connaught, 62 miles long and 52 broad, divided into 61 parishes. The west and north parts are mountainous, and thinly inhabited; but the interior produces excellent pasturage, and is watered by several lakes and rivers. Total pop. 388,887.—A village of Ireland, once a city and the cap. of this co., but now a poor place. One of the Cape Verd Islands. Lon. 23.5 W., lat. 15.10 N.

Mazanderan, a prov. of Persia; anciently a part of Hyrcania.

Maziera, or *Maceira*, an island in the Arabian Sea, on the coast of Oman. Lon. 59.30 E., lat. 20.33 N.

Mazzara, a sea-port town of Sicily, memorable in history as the place where the Saracens landed when they invaded Sicily. An extraordinary phenomenon, called the *Mareba*, being a violent agitation of the sea, is often witnessed on this part of the Sicilian coast, the approach of which is announced by the stillness in the atmosphere and a lurid sky.

Meaco, a large and populous city of Japan, in the Island of Nippon. Lon. 153.30 E., lat. 35.24 N.

Meadrille, a town of Pennsylvania, cap. of Crawford county, U. S.

Meao, a small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 127.5 E., lat. 1.12 N.

Meath, or *East Meath*, a co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles long and 35 broad; divided into 117 parishes. The county is divided nearly into two equal parts by the river Boyne; and the surface is in general flat, producing abundance of corn, and feeding numerous sheep and cattle. Total pop. 183,528.

Meaur, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Marne. It has manufactures of leather and glue, and has a trade in corn, cattle, and wool. The cathedral is one of the most remarkable Gothic edifices in the kingdom. Pop. 7771.

Mecca, a city and the capital of Arabia Deserta, famous for being the birth-place of Mohammed. The temple of Mecca is a most splendid and gorgeous structure, and is visited by vast numbers of pilgrims, the chief object of whose devotion is the Kaaba, which is in the centre of the temple. On the top of one of the neighbouring hills is a cave, where it is pretended Mohammed usually retired to perform his devotions; and that the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him here by the angel Gabriel. Two miles from the town is the hill where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Mecca is governed by a sheriff, who is a temporal prince, and his revenue is increased by the donations of Mohammedan

sovereigns. Lon. 40.15 E., lat. 21.28. N. Pop. 28,000.

Mechlin, or *Malines*, a city of Belgium, prov. Antwerp. The houses are grotesque and antiquated; but being painted in front, they look clean and cheerful: the most remarkable public building is the cathedral. The best Brabant lace, fine linen, cashmere shawls, damasks, carpets, and leather are made here. Lon. 4.29 E., lat. 51.2 N. Pop. 23,000.

Mechoucan, a prov. of Mexico, now called Valladolid. It is very rich, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. Lon. 100.52 W., lat. 19.32 N. Pop. 18,000.

Mecklenburg, a territory in N. Germany, having the Baltic on the N., the Prussian dom. E. and S., and Hanover, Denmark, and Lubeck, W. It consists of two grand-duchies, viz. *Mecklenburg-Schwerin* and *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, the governments of which, however, are intimately connected, and were under one prince till 1592, at whose death the territory was divided between his two sons, the elder retaining the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which is considerably the largest. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are the chief branches of industry in each duchy, and they are also both famous for the distillation of spirits.

Mecon, a river, which rises in Thibet, and flows into the China Sea.

Medea, or *Mahdia*, a town of Tunis, formerly a place of importance.

Medellin, a town in Estremadura, Spain.

Medelpadia, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, on the Gulf of Bothnia; interspersed with lakes, rivers, and fertile valleys.

Medenblich, a town of Holland, on the Zuyder Zee. Lon. 1.51 E., lat. 52.46 N.

Medina, a town of Arabia Deserta, famous for the tomb of Mohammed, which is in the corner of a large mosque, enclosed with rich curtains, and lighted by a great number of lamps. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca. The ridiculous stories, long current in Europe, as to Mohammed's coffin being suspended in the air by a load-stone, are unknown in the East; and most part of the statements that have been put forth, as to the richness and magnificence of the tombs and the great mosque, have been absurdly exaggerated. Lon. 40.3 E., lat. 25.13 N. Pop. 18,000.—A town in Estremadura, Spain.

Medina Celi, a town in Old Castile, Sp.

Medina de Rio-seco, a town in Leon, Sp.

Medina del Campo, a town in Leon, Sp.

Medina Sidonia, a town in Andalusia, Spain, beautifully situated on the brow of a rocky eminence. Pop. 9337.

Mediterranean Sea, an inland sea that extends between Africa and Europe into Asia; communicating with the Atlantic Ocean by the Straits of Gibraltar, and with the Black Sea by the Strait of Gallipoli, the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of Constantinople. It is above 2200 miles in length, but has little or no tide, and a constant upper current sets in from the Atlantic, through the Straits of Gibraltar. The Mediterranean Sea was navigated, and its islands occupied, in the remotest antiquity; afterwards by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans. During the middle ages, and down to the

discovery of America, it was the grand centre of the commerce and navigation of the old world; and within the present century the renewed intercourse with India by Alexandria, the occupation of Malta by the English, and of Algiers by the French, the independence of Greece, and the establishment of steamers between the principal ports of the sea, have prodigiously extended its commerce and navigation. The shores of the Mediterranean were the earliest seats of art, science, and civilisation. In the words of Dr. Johnson, "On those shores were the four great empires of the world; the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman. All our religion, almost all our law, almost all our arts, almost all that sets us above savages, have come to us from the shores of the Mediterranean."

Medway, a river that rises in the S. E. corner of Surrey, and, entering Kent, it flows by Penhurst, where it is joined by streams from the S. of Sussex; thence it passes through Tunbridge and Maidstone, and is navigable to Rochester; immediately below which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy; and it has its embouchure in the estuary of the Thames.

Meerut, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, and the capital of a district of the same name.

Megna, a river of Hindostan, formed by the junction of numerous streams issuing from the mountains on the north borders of the district of Sylhet, in Beogal.

Mehun, a town in Cher, France; in which are the ruins of a castle built by Charles VII.; and here he starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterwards Louis IX.

Meinau, an island in the middle lake of Constance, which produces excellent wine.

Meiningen, Saxe (Duchy of), an independent state of Central Germany, the government of which is a limited monarchy. Adelaide, queen dowager of Great Britain, is a sister of the present sovereign of Saxe Meiningen.—The capital of the above duchy. Pop. 6000.

Meissen, a city of Saxony, with a castle, in which is a royal manufacture of porcelain, known by the name of Dresden china. Lon. 13.31 E., lat. 51.11 N. Pop. 7858.

Mekran, the largest province of Ballogistan, extending above 400 miles along the coast of the Indian Ocean.

Malassa, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situate on a fertile plain, near a mountain abounding in white marble. Lon. 27.50 E., lat. 37.15 N.

Melch, a town of Austria, with a Benedictine abbey on a high rock.

Melcombe Regis, a town in Dorsetshire. [See *Weymouth*.]

Meldrum, a town in Aberdeenshire.

Melford, Long, a market town of Suffolk.

Melida, an island in the Gulf of Venice, abounding in oranges, citrons, wine, and several kinds of fish.

Melinda, a kingdom on the coast of Zanzibar. It produces gold, slaves, elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, senna, and other drugs; also, plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa-nuts, &c.

Melksham, a town in Wiltshire, whose

staple manufacture is woollen cloth. Pop. 6236.

Melnick, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, with a castle.

Meloni, a town of Egypt, seated on the Nile, with a remarkable mosque.

Melrose, a village of Scotland, in Roxburghshire; near which are the magnificent remains of Melrose Abbey, founded by David I. Alexander II. is said to be buried under the great altar.

Melton Mowbray, a town in Leicestershire, on the Eye. The fine cheese, called Stilton, is chiefly made in this neighbourhood; and it enjoys a small share of the bobbin-net trade; but the chief business and celebrity of the town is attributable to its situation in the centre of a fine hunting country; the leading sportsmen from all parts of the U. Kingdom resorting to it during the hunting season.

Melun, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, of which it is the cap. Pop. 6830.

Melville Island, in the Polar Sea; discov. by Capt. Parry. Lon. 113.56 W., lat. 72.25 N.

Memel, a strong town of East Prussia, with a castle, and a fine harbour. This place is the great depot of timber brought down the Niemen in immense rafts. Lon. 21.16 E., lat. 55.46 N. Pop. 9034.

Memmingen, a town of Bavaria, defended by art, and surrounded by a morass. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, copper and iron wares, &c. Lon. 10.12 E., lat. 48.0 N. Pop. 7000.

Menai Strait, a strait or channel of N. Wales, separating the island of Anglesea from Caernarvon; and celebrated for the magnificent suspension bridge by which it is crossed.

Minan, a river of the kingdom of Siam, which passes by the city of Siam, and enters the Gulf of Siam, below Bancock.

Mende, a town of France, cap. of dep. Lozere. The fountains, and one of the steeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. Lon. 3.30 E., lat. 44.31 N. Pop. 5109.

Mendip Hills, a lofty tract in the north-east part of Somersetshire, abounding in coal, calamine, and lead. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre are also found in these hills.

Mendoza, a city and the capital of Cujo, on a river of the same name, at the foot of the Andes. The climate is delightful and salubrious. It trades in wool, wines, fruit, &c. Lon. 69.0 W., lat. 33.0 S.

Mendrah, a prov. of the kingdom of Fezzan, which has a town of the same name.

Mendygart, a town of Hindostan, in Agra. Indigo is cultivated in its vicinity.

Menehould, St., a town in Marne, France, with a castle on a rock. Pop. 3565.

Menin, a town of Belgium. Pop. 7394.

Menomnie, or Wild Rice-Eaters, a tribe of Indians of doubtful origin, dwelling principally on the west shore of Lake Michigan. Their personal appearance is prepossessing, and they are whiter than any other Indians.

Mentz, a late electorate in the circle of Lower Rhine. It belongs to the Grand Duke of Hesse, and produces much corn, fine garden-fruits, and abundance of excellent wines.

Mentz, Mainz, or Mayence, a city, once the capital of the above territory. It is well

HE THAT WILL "CONSIDER OF IT," TAKES TIME TO DENY YOU HANDSOMELY.

THE GOOD MOTHER SAYS NOT "WILL YOU?" BUT GIVES AT ONCE

fortified, and deemed to be a barrier fortress. Mentz is one of the towns that claim the invention of printing; and the growth of the best Rhenish wine is limited to a circle of about five miles round it. Lon. 8.10 E., lat. 50 N. Pop. 40,000.

Menzah, a town of Egypt, near a lake of the same name. Lon. 32.2 E., lat. 31.3 N.

Meppen, a fortified town of Westphalia.

Mequinenza, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle.

Mequinez, a city of Morocco, and one of the residences of the emperor. It stands in a beautiful and fruitful valley; and the inhabitants are described as being more courteous than those who live in the southern provinces. "The women are beautiful, and have fair complexions, with black eyes, white teeth, and dark hair; and have a suavity of manners rarely to be met with in the most polished nations of Europe." Lon. 5.58 W., lat. 33.56 N. Pop. about 100,000.

Meran, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol. Lon. 11.5 E., lat. 46.39 N.

Merat, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi, and one of the principal British military stations in the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna.

Mercara, a town and fort of Hindostan, cap. of the Coorg district, above the Ghauts. Lon. 75.50 E., lat. 12.25 N.

Merdin, a city in Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 4.20 E., lat. 37.19 N.

Merc, a market-town in Wiltshire.

Mercaga, a town in the province of Mascara, Algiers, celebrated for its warm baths.

Mergui, a sea-port on the west coast of Siam, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 98.25 E., lat. 12.12 N. Pop. 7000.

Merida, a province of Venezuela, South America. It is a mountainous country, but produces plenty of corn and fruit, has plantations of sugar, cacao, and coffee, and feeds many cattle.—A strong town in Estremadura, Spain, built by the Romans before the birth of Christ, and containing numerous vestiges of the power and magnificence of its original founders.—A city of Mexico, capital of Yucatan.

Merionethshire, a county of Wales, 36 miles long and 34 broad, containing 442,210 acres, divided into five hundreds and 23 parishes. The face of this county is varied throughout with a romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery befitting to a wild and mountainous region. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dyst; and it has a great mountain, named Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. Total pop. 39,332.

Meron, a town of Persia, in Khorassan. Lon. 64.25 E., lat. 37.40 N.

Merrimac, a river of the United States.

Merritch, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Bejapoor. Lon. 74.47 E., lat. 16.51 N.

Merseburg, a town of Prussian Saxony. Lon. 12.13 E., lat. 51.23 N.

Mersey, a river of England, which rises in the north extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, receives the Tame at Stockport, and, lower down, the Irwell; it then passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver, at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary, that contracts on its approach to Liverpool, below which it enters the Irish Sea.—An island in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater Bay.

Merthyr Tydfil, or *Merthyr Tudfyl*, a town of Wales, in Glamorgaishire. Towards the middle of last century Merthyr was an insignificant village; but it has rapidly become the largest town in the county. It has a canal to Cardiff, mines of iron and coal, and immense iron-works. It is, in fact, wholly indebted for its prosperity to its rich mines of coal, iron ore, and limestone. In all, about 150,000 tons of iron a-year are produced in the immediate vicinity of the town; a large proportion of which goes through the various processes of refinement and rolling into bars, previous to being shipped at Cardiff. Pop. 42,917.

Mertola, a strong town of Portugal.

Merton, a village in Surrey, on the Wandle. It had a celebrated abbey, where Henry III., in 1236, held a Parliament, at which were enacted the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta.

Merse, the N. branch of the river Meuse, in Holland, which separates at Dort, passes by Rotterdam, and afterwards rejoins the Meuse at its estuary.

Meshed, or *Mesghid*, a city of Persia, capital of Khorassan; famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Imán Reza, of the family of Ali. Lon. 59.35 E., lat. 36.17 N. Pop. 50,000.

Messa, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, not far from the Atlantic. Lon. 10.46 W., lat. 28.58 N.

Messina, a city and sea-port of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a strong citadel and several forts. The city has a most imposing appearance from the sea, forming a fine circular sweep, about two miles long; and being built of white stone, it strikingly contrasts with the dark forests that cover the mountains in the background. The harbour is one of the safest in Europe, and has a quay above a mile in length. It has a trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine. Lon. 15.56 E., lat. 38.10 N.

Meteon, or *Mylitene*, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos.

Methil, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire.

Methven, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire.

Methwold, a market-town in Norfolk.

Metting, or *Motting*, a strong town of Austria, in Carniola.

Metrovopi, a town of the Island of Candia, on the site of the ancient Gortina, of which many vestiges remain.

Metz, a city of France, capital of the department of Moselle. The fortifications are excellent, and it has three citadels and noble barracks. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. Lon. 6.1 E., lat. 49.7 N. Pop. 42,793.

Mitsovo, a town of European Turkey.

Mendon, a village of France, near Paris, with a magnificent palace on the Seine.

Mentan, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine.

Mourthe, a dep. of France, including part of the old province of Lorraine. A great quantity of *vins ordinaires* are made here; dried plums and preserved apricots form important articles of commerce; and the forests, which are extensive, furnish a good deal of timber.

Meuse, or *Muese*, a large river rising in France, in the department of Upper Marne,

and flowing through the NE. part of France, Belgium, and the S. of Holland.

Meuse, a dep. of France, including the west part of the old province of Lorraine. The surface of this dep. is generally hilly, but the vine is cultivated with considerable success. Iron, slates, and good building stone are the chief mineral products.

Mexicano, or *Adajes*, a river of Mexico, on the confines of Louisiana.

Mexico (*United States of*), an extensive country of North America, now a federal republic, but formerly belonging to Spain. In general it is mountainous, intermixed with lofty plains and many rich valleys; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, many of which are volcanos. Although Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables; and it is singularly fertile in plants that yield balsams, gums, resins, and oils. The mines produce sulphur, alum, vitriol, cinnabar, ochre, quicksilver, iron, lead, tin, copper, silver, and gold. Diamonds are also found; and there are amethysts, cats'-eyes, turquoises, cornelians, &c. There are mountains of loadstone; and quarries of jasper, porphyry, and exquisite marble. The silver and gold mines of Mexico have always been deemed the main sources of its wealth; its mineral riches, in fact, far exceeding those of any part of America, except Peru; nay, before the war of independence, there were more than 3000 mines, producing annually about 21,000,000 dollars in silver, and about 2,000,000 in gold. The domestic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here abundantly; they range over the immense plains in herds of from 30 to 40,000, and are killed merely for the sake of their hides, which are exported in vast quantities to Europe. Birds are very numerous; above 200 species are peculiar to the country, and many of them superlatively beautiful for their plumage. The inhabitants consist of native Spaniards, Creoles, Mulattos, and Mestizes.—A province of the republic of Mexico; the soil of which is so fruitful that all the necessities of life are exceedingly reasonable, and its silver mines are richer than those of any other province.—The capital of this province is a city of the same name. It is extremely well built; the streets are very spacious, and so exactly disposed, that, in point of regularity, it is the finest city in the world. Lon. 99.6 W., lat. 19.26 N.

Mexico, New, a country of North America, extending along Rio del Norte. The mountainous district on the N. border is deemed the highest land in this part of the continent, for hence issue the Rio del Norte, Colorado, Arkansas, Platte, and other rivers, which flow in various directions. One of the mountains, near the source of the Arkansas, is 10,581 feet above the plain through which the river flows, and the plain is supposed to be 8000 feet above the sea. The country is chiefly inhabited by the native Americans, hitherto unsubdued by the Spaniards.

Mexico, Gulf of, a large inland sea connected with the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of North America, bounded on the

south and west by the Audience of Mexico, and on the north by Florida; the entrance lying to the E., between the S. point of Florida and the NE. point of Yucatan.

Meyahoun, a city of Pegu, with numerous gilded temples and spacious monasteries. Lon. 95.8 E., lat. 18.18 N.

Meyenberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg.

Meyenfeld, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of the Grisons. It is a kind of mart for goods passing between Italy and Germany.

Mezen, a town of Russia, cap. of a prov., in the government of Archangel.

Mezières, a town of France, cap. of the department of Ardennes, with a citadel.

Mikho, a large city, and the ecclesiastical cap. of the Japanese empire, in the island of Nippon. It is situated in a spacious plain, enclosed on all sides by high mountains, and almost entirely formed into fine gardens, interspersed with temples, monasteries, and palaces. It contains the *Daïri*, or court of the sacred Mikado, the supreme emperor, emphatically termed "the Son of Heaven." The members of this court are chiefly engaged in the study of literature and science, the *Daïri* being the highest college in Japan for the cultivation of theology and other branches of learning. This city is likewise the principal manufacturing depot in the empire. Lon. 156.30 E., lat. 35.21 N. Pop. about 600,000.

Miami, Little and Great, two rivers of the state of Ohio, the former just above Columbia, and the latter 21 miles below Cincinnati. The country between these two rivers is called the Miams, and is reckoned among the richest belonging to the U. States.

Miami of the Lake, a navigable river of the state of Ohio, which has its head waters near those of the Wabash.

Miamis, a cannibal tribe of N. American Indians, dwelling between lakes Michigan and Superior.

Miana, a town of Persia, which is the mart for a beautiful manufacture of carpets.

Miaco, a town of Hungary; with a trade in woollen stuffs, bagging, hemp, flax, &c. Pop. 6650.

Michael, St., the largest island of the Azores; particularly famous for its rich oranges, of which great numbers are exported.—A dist. bor. in Cornwall.—A town of France, dep. Meuse, with a fine hospital.—A town of Mexico, in Nicaragua. Lon. 87.45 W., lat. 12.25 N.—A town of Mexico, east of Culiacan. Lon. 107.40 W., lat. 21.10 N.—A town of Mexico, in Mechoacan, celebrated for its cotton manufactures.—A city and the capital of Tucuman.—A town of Brazil, cap. of the province of Uraquay. Lon. 55.30 W., lat. 27.15 S.

Michael de Ibarra, St., a town of Quito, cap. of a district. Lon. 77.30 W., lat. 0.25 N.

Michael de Piura, St., a town of Peru, in Truxillo. It was the first Spanish colony in Peru, founded by Pizarro in 1531. Lon. 80.35 W., lat. 5.11 S.

Michael, Gulf of St., a small gulf on the east side of the Bay of Panama, and that part of the Pacific Ocean which was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the Isthmus of Panama.

Michigan, a lake of the U. States, and the largest that is wholly within their domain.

Michigan, one of the U. States of North America, in the NW. part of the Union; its territory consisting of two distinct peninsulas, the Upper and the Lower. A great portion of it consists of sterile sand ridges and marshy tracts; while the hilly tracts are generally covered with dense pine forests. The whole region, however, is but imperfectly known, being inhabited principally by uncivilized Indians, and only occasionally visited by traders in fur and hides. It includes the great lake of the same name, from which, and the grand lakes on its boundaries, this country possesses great advantages, resulting from navigation and fisheries; but the severity of the winter prevents it from flourishing as an agricultural country, and the arts and manufactures have hitherto necessarily been limited to those of prime necessity.

Michilimackinac, a strait of North America, which unites the lakes Michigan and Huron.

Middleborough, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, U. States.

Middleburg, a town of Holland, prov. Zealand, of which it is the cap., nearly in the centre of the island of Walcheren. It was the head-quarters of the British army in the unfortunate expedition of 1809. Lon. 5.37 E., lat. 51.29 N.—A town of Belgium, in E. Flanders.—One of the Friendly Islands.

Middlebury, a town of Vermont, U. S., chief of Addison county, with a college.

Middleham, a town in N. R. of Yorkshire.

Middlesex, a county of England, 22 miles long and 17 broad, containing 180,180 acres, divided into six hundreds and 98 parishes, beside those in London and Westminster. The air is healthy; but the soil, in general, being gravelly, is not naturally fertile; though, by means of the vicinity to the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich fields by manure, clothed almost with perpetual verdure. Property is very much divided, and in several districts it is mostly portioned out into villas and pleasure-grounds. Besides the Thames, Lea, and Colne, which are its boundaries, to the SE. and W., Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which, called the New River, is artificially brought from Hertford to London, to supply it with water. Total pop. 1,576,636.

Middletown, a town in Lancashire, near Manchester. It has the cotton trade in all its branches, a large twist manufacture, calico and silk printing, and considerable bleaching works. Pop. 7740.—A borough of Ireland, in Cork county.—A town of Connecticut, capital of Middlesex county, U. S. Lon. 72.34 W., lat. 41.34 N.—A town of Delaware, in Newcastle county.—A town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county. Lon. 76.41 W., lat. 40.13 N.—A town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county.

Middlewich, a town in Cheshire, celebrated for its brine springs, and having manufactures of salt and cotton.

Midhurst, a borough in Sussex, on the Ribble; in which is a noted grammar-school.

Midnapore, a district of British India, presid. Bengal. A considerable portion of

the land consists of jungle, but some parts are fertile, though not well cultivated.

Mihiel, St., a town of France, dep. Meuse. Pop. 5706.

Milan, or *The Milanese*, a former duchy of Italy, now forming part of the Austrian states. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruit, rice, and olives; and there are fine canals for the purpose of irrigation; also, mines of copper and lead. The rivers are the Sesia, Tesin, Adda, Oglio, and Po; and it is famous for lakes, the principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano.—*Milan*, the cap. of this duchy, and the principal city of the Austrian dom. in Italy, stands in a plain between the rivers Adda and Tesin. It has 22 gates, a university, several colleges, many fine palaces, 230 churches, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, and a great number of hospitals. The cathedral is a noble structure, built entirely of white marble, supported by 52 columns; and, in fret-work, carving, and statues, surpasses all churches in the universe. It is altogether one of the finest and most pleasing cities in Europe, every thing at the same time denoting that it is a great central point of wealth and activity. It is the most important emporium of the silk trade of Lombardy. Velvets, silks, ribands, lace, carpets, artificial flowers, paper, jewellery, glass, chocolate, tobacco, &c. are made here; it has an extensive commerce in Venice and Parmesan cheese; and, next to Venice, it is the largest book mart in Italy. Lon. 9.12 E., lat. 45.28 N. Pop. 175,000.

Milazzo, a sea-port town on the N. coast of Sicily. It is strongly fortified both by nature and art. Pop. 9500.

Milborne Port, a dist. bor. in Somersetsh., with manufactures of gloves, hosiery, &c.

Milidenhall, a market-town in Suffolk.

Miletus, the ancient Miletus, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia.

Milford, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, seated on the N. side of a deep inlet of the Irish Sea, called *Milford Haven*, which forms one of the safest asylums and most capacious harbours for shipping in the British dominions. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed here on his enterprise against Richard III. Lon. 5.3 W., lat. 51.41 N. Pop. 2377.—A town of Delaware, in Sussex co., U. S.—A town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county.—A town of Connecticut, in Newhaven.

Milhan, a town of France, dep. Aveyron. It was one of the strongest places held by the Calvinists in the French religious wars; and is now a town of considerable trade for agricultural produce. Pop. 9437.

Milledgeville, a town of Georgia, in Baldwin county, U. S., and the cap. of the state. Lon. 83.12 E., lat. 32.53 N.

Milstrat, a town in Cork, Ireland.

Miltown, a town in Kerry, Ireland.

Milo, the ancient Melos, an island of the Archipelago, belonging to Greece, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. Lon. 25.0 E., lat. 36.41 N.

Milthorp, a town in Westmoreland, on the Betha, near the mouth of the Ken.

Milton, or *Milton-next-Sittingbourne*, a town in Kent, on a branch of the Medway, noted for excellent oysters; and much corn, &c. is shipped here for the London markets.

Pop. 2538.—*Milton-next-Gravesend*, a parish incorporated with Gravesend, from which it is about 3½ miles distant. P. 9256.
—*Milton*, a town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, U. S.—Also a town in Albemarle co., Virginia.

Milverton, a town in Somersetshire, with a manufacture of serges and flannels.

Minas Geraes, a large province of Brazil, the most mountainous and best-watered country in the kingdom; also the richest in gold, silver, and all other metals, with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones.

Minch, a sound or channel on the west coast of Scotland.

Minchinhampton, a town and parish in Gloucestershire, with cloth-factories on the banks of its numerous brooks. Pop. 7037.

Mincio, a river of Italy, which issues from the lake that surrounds the city of Mantua, and afterwards flows into the Po.

Mindanao, or *Magindanao*, the largest of the Philippine islands, next to Luconia. It produces the bread-fruit tree, and all sorts of fruit proper to the climate, beside plenty of rice. The natives, called Karasoras, are small, and of a mean low stature; their faces oval, their hair black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. Lon. 125.0 W., lat. 6.0 N.

Minden, a strongly fortified town of the Prussian states, on the Weser, prov. Westphalia. In the neighbourhood are productive coal mines and salt springs; and the town has manufactures of woollen stuffs, linen, hosiery, hats, gloves, refined sugar, and tobacco. Lon. 8.53 E., lat. 52.17 N. Pop. 7800.

Mindoro, one of the Philippine Islands, full of mountains, which abound in palmtrees, and all sorts of fruit.

Minchhead, a dis. bor. and sea-port in Somersetshire, with a good harbour on the Bristol Channel for ships of large burden; it carries on a trade in wool, coal, and herrings. Lon. 3.31 W., lat. 51.12 N.

Mingrelia, a province of Asia, which formerly was a part of Georgia.

Minho, a river of Spain, which rises in the north-east part of Galicia, and enters the Atlantic at Caminha.

Minorca, an island of the Mediterranean, lying to the north-east of Majorca, and belonging to Spain. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated; but much corn is imported from Sardinia. Vegetables are produced in abundance, and wild fowl are found in great number; but water is scarce, and the climate is less mild and agreeable than that of Majorca. Red and white wines are made in large quantities; the island is well supplied with cattle, and the cheese made there is considered by the Italians equal to Parmesan. The inhabitants are said to be ingenious, courageous, and make excellent sailors.

Minori, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on the Gulf of Salerno.

Minpooree, a town of Hindostan, in Agra, the modern cap. of Etawch district. Lon. 87.54 E., lat. 27.14 N.

Minsh, a town of Russian Poland, cap. of a province. Lon. 27.58 E., lat. 53.46 N. Pop. 14,600.

Mintoon, an island in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 97.28 E., lat. 0.25 S.

Miolans, a town and fortress of France, dep. Basses-Alpes.

Miquelon, a small desert island near the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 56.10 W., lat. 46.42 N.

Miranda de Ebro, a town in Old Castile, Spain, with a castle.

Mirande, a town of France, dep. Gers.

Mirandola, a city of Italy, duchy of Modena. It has a handsome cathedral, a castle, and some other public edifices. Pop. 4000.

Mirosl, a town in Estremadura, Spain, with a strong castle.

Mirebeau, a town of France, in the department of Vienne; famous for the beauty and strength of its asses.

Mirecourt, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, noted for its manufacture of violins, guitars, and barrel-organs. Pop. 5000.

Miremont, a town in Dordogne, France.

Mirepoix, a town in Arriege, France.

Mirfield, a village in the W. R. of Yorkshire, situate on the Calder.

Mirzapore, a town of Hindostan, in Allahabad, cap. of a rich and populous district. It has numerous handsome houses and Hindoo temples, and is the chief mart for silk and cotton goods in the British middle provinces. Lon. 82.35 E., lat. 25.10 N.

Mistra, or *Mistro*, a town of Greece, (the largest in the Morea,) with a citadel. In its vicinity are the ruins of ancient Sparta. Lon. 22.36 E., lat. 37.14 N.

Miskolcz, a town of Hungary, capital of Borschod county. The wine grown in the vicinity is the chief article of traffic. Pop. 27,700.

Mississippi, one of the United States of N. America, 335 miles long and 140 broad; divided into 56 counties. The southern part is swampy on the coast, then sandy and covered with pine; but above this again the surface rises, and has a soil adapted for corn, tobacco, cotton, escent vegetables, and fruit. Tobacco and indigo were formerly the staples of Mississippi; but cotton is now the principal product. Natchez is by far the most important town in the state; but Jackson, on Pearl River, is the seat of government. The chief rivers are the Mississippi, Mobile, Yazoo, Pearl, and Pascagoula.

Mississippi, a great river of the U. States of N. America, extending N. and S., between the 25th and 48th parallels of N. lat.; and from the sources of the Alleghany, eastward, to those of the Missouri, westward, 1830 miles. It divides the territory of the Sioux Indians, with the states of Missouri and Arkansas lying on its W., from the Huron territory and the states of Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, on its E. side. Its "falls" and "rapids" are both numerous and grand; the banks in some places broken by precipitous bluffs, or intersected by deep ravines, and covered with forests of pine and cedar. This mighty river is subject to periodical inundations, the effect of which is greatly heightened by the flatness of the country in the lower part of its course. But the most dangerous obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi arises from the multitude of large

trees precipitated from its banks into the water. The navigation, however, has been prodigiously facilitated by the introduction of steamers.

Missolonghi, a town of Greece, in Livadia, on the Gulf of Patras; famous for its gallant resistance against the Turks in 1826.

Missouri, a large river of Louisiana, formed by the junction of three streams in lon. 110.5 W., lat. 45.23 N. It flows upwards of 2000 miles in a flexuous east-south-east direction, to the Mississippi, which it joins in 90.0., lat. 38.55.—One of the United States of America, 280 miles long and 220 broad, divided into 50 counties. The river Missouri passes through the middle of this state into the Mississippi, and it is also watered by the Maramee, Gasconade, Osage, and other rivers. A great portion of the soil produces abundance of corn, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Large herds of cattle, horses, and hogs are reared; and beef, pork, tallow, hides, and live stock constitute, together with lead, furs, buffalo hides, and maize, the principal articles of export. Missouri became a state of the Union in 1821.

Mistassin Lake, in New Britain, lying east of the south part of James Bay, and surrounded by mountains called the Great Mistassins.

Mitcham, a village in Surrey, near London, seated on the Wandle. Pop. 4532.

Mitcheldean, a town in Gloucestershire.

Mitchelstown, a town of Ireland, in Cork county; in which is a college for the support of 12 poor Protestant gentlemen and 18 gentlewomen.

Mittau, a city and the cap. of Courland, in Russia, with a large ducal palace. Lon. 23.50 E., lat. 56.40 N. Pop. 13,000.

Mittenwald, a town of Bavaria.—A town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg.

Mitterburg, a town of Istria, capital of a county, with a castle on a rock.

Mobile, a river of Alabama, formed by the junction of the Tombecbee and the Alabama, a few miles above Fort Stoddard, in the U. States.—The largest town of Alabama, capital of a county, situate at the mouth of the river. Within the last few years Mobile has become one of the principal ports in the Union for the shipping of cotton. Lon. 88.18 W., lat. 30.37 N. Pop. 6520.

Mocaranga, or *Mocara*, a kingdom on the coast of Caffraria. It has several rivers, of which the Zambeza is the chief; is fertile in rice, millet, and sugar-canes; and the pastures feed vast multitudes of cattle. The natives are all black, with woolly hair, and go nearly naked. Their religion is paganism; but they believe in one God as the Creator of the universe.

Mocha, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, seated on a small bay of the Red Sea. The great article of export from Mocha is coffee, which is universally allowed to be of the finest quality; but besides coffee, they export dates, myrrh, gum arabic, olibanum, horns and hides of the rhinoceros, balm of Gilead, ivory, gold dust, civet, &c. Lon. 43.21 E., lat. 13.18 N. Pop. 6000.

Mocwanpoor, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Nepal, capital of a district. Lon. 85.1 E., lat. 27.57 N.

Madbury, a town in Devonshire.

Modena, or *The Modenes*, a state of

Italy, consisting of the united duchies of Modena and Massa-Carrara. The N. part of this duchy consists of a portion of the great plain of Lombardy; the south is traversed from west to east by the Apennines. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruit of different kinds. Next in importance to rural husbandry, is the culture and manufacture of silk. The finest statuary marble is found in inexhaustible quantities at Carrara; and amber, petroleum, sulphur, &c. are met with elsewhere.—*Modena*, the capital, is a fortified city, with a citadel and a magnificent college; also, a cathedral, the ducal palace, and several other handsome structures. Lon. 11.12 E., lat. 44.31 N. Pop. 27,000.

Modica, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. Although not naturally so fertile as other parts of Sicily, there is a superior spirit of activity and industry among the natives, attended with more affluence and comfort. Lon. 14.51 E., lat. 36.55 N.

Moffat, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan. It is noted for its mineral springs, and is encompassed on all sides, except the south, by hills.

Moffat Hills, the highest mountains of the south of Scotland, on the north border of Dumfriesshire. Hartfel, the most elevated, is 3900 feet above the level of the sea.

Mogadore, a maritime city of the kingdom of Morocco, and the principal emporium of the country. On the 15th of August, 1844, it was bombarded by the French fleet, commanded by Prince Joinville, and reduced to ruins. Lon. 9.35 W., lat. 31.33 N. Pop. 10,000.

Moghilef, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Dnieper. Pop. 7000.

Moguer, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Mohacz, a large village of Lower Hungary, memorable for a great victory, in 1526, obtained by the Turks over the Hungarians.

Mohawk, a river of New York, which rises 25 miles to the north of Fort Stanwix, passes by that port, Johnstown, and Skenectady, and enters Hudson River, eight miles above Albany.

Mohila, one of the Comoro Islands, between the north end of Madagascar, and the continent of Africa. Lon. 43.50 E., lat. 12.25 S.

Mohilef, or *Moghilev*, a gov. of European Russia; richly wooded, but very backward in manufactures, and the inhabitants wretchedly poor.—The cap. of the above gov., on the Dnieper. It has an extensive trade with Riga, Königsberg, Dantzic, and Odessa. Pop. 21,000.

Mohill, a town of Ireland, in Leitrim county.

Mojaisk, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Moscow. Here a sanguinary battle was fought, in 1812, between Napoleon and the Russians, in which the latter were worsted.

Moir, a town of Ireland, in Down co., with a linen manufacture, and a beautiful seat belonging to Earl Moira.

Moirais, a town in Isere, France.

Moissac, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, containing the ruins of an ancient abbey formerly possessing great wealth and splendour. Pop. 6190.

Mola di Bari, a sea-port town of the

Neapolitan dominions, formerly a place of some importance. Pop. 6000.

Mold, a town of Wales, in Flintshire. Lon. 2.59 W., lat. 53.12 N. Pop. 3557.

Moldavia, a province of Turkey in Europe, 280 miles long and from 30 to 130 broad. It abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; and also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, and fruit, with plenty of game and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek Church. By the treaty of peace in 1812 the part of this country E. of the Pruth was ceded to Russia.

Mole, a river in Surrey, which rises on the borders of Sussex, flows north by Dorking, and, passing beneath Box Hill, is said to disappear and re-appear in its vicinity; it then flows by Leatherhead and Cobham, and enters the Thames, opposite Hampton Court.

Molina, a strong town in New Castile.

Molise, a county of Naples, lying between Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo Citra, Capitanata, and Principato Ultra. It is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk.

Mollen, a strong town of Lower Saxony.

Moluccas, or *Spice Islands*, a number of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying east of Celebes. They produce abundance of sago, which grows wild; also oranges, lemons, and other fruits, and are remarkable for spices, especially cloves and nutmegs. They have large snakes, and very dangerous land crocodiles. On the shores there are large rocks of coral, of great variety and beauty. The natives are idolaters; but there are many Mohammedans.

Mombaza, a city on the coast of Zanzibar. It is defended by a strong citadel, has a commodious harbour for large vessels, and carries on a great commerce with the islands and kingdoms adjacent. Lon. 40.30 E., lat. 3.55 S.

Monpox, or *Monpox*, a city of S. America, repub. New Granada. In the day-time the heat is almost insupportable; the nights, on the contrary, are beautifully clear, and truly delicious. It is a place of some commerce, but is surrounded by swamps, and liable to inundations. P. 10,000.

Mona, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, to the south-east of that of Zealand.

Monaco, a strong sea-port of Italy, cap. of a small principality. Lon. 7.30 E., lat. 43.44 N. Pop. 7000.

Monaghan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 22 broad, containing 21 parishes. It is incumbered with bogs and mountains, but many parts are highly cultivated. The linen manufacture flourishes here in all its branches. Total pop. 209,442.—The cap. of the above county, on the main road from Dublin to Londonderry.

Monastereen, a town of Ireland, in Kildare county, on the river Barrow.

Monastir, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. It is the principal entrepôt for merchandise passing from Albania into Roumelia. Pop. 13,600.

Monblanc, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Monchaboo, a city of Birmah.

Moncon, a town of Spain, in Arragon.

Moncontour, a town in Vienne, France.

Mondego, a river of Portugal, which has

its source near Guarda, and enters the Atlantic near a cape of the same name.

Mondouedo, a city of Spain, in Galicia.

Mondouillon, a town of France, in the department of Loire-et-Cher, with a castle.

Mondoci, a town of the Sardinian dom., cap. of a prov. of the same name. It has a great number of religious houses and churches, and in the suburbs various manufactures are carried on, the principal being the spinning of silk. Pop. 15,920.

Mondragon, a town of Spain, in Biscay. —A town in Tarn, France.

Mondragone, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, celebrated for its medicinal waters.

Monnygall, a town in King's county, Ireland.

Monymore, a town of Ireland, in Londonderry county.

Monfia, an island on the coast of Zanzibar, tributary to Portugal. Lon. 39.40 E., lat. 7.50 N.

Monghir, or *Mungger*, a town of British India, prov. Bahar. Several manufactures are carried on, among which are fire-arms, cutlery, &c. Pop. 30,000.

Mongolia, a large tract of country in the NE. part of Asia, belonging to China. The central part is occupied by the great sandy desert, called Ta-Gobi, about 1200 miles in length, and averaging about 600 in breadth; though here and there intersected with patches of land comparatively fertile. The Altaic and other high mountains of this region are but little known; and the whole territory presents, with few exceptions, a dreary and sterile aspect. The Mongols have neither towns, villages, nor houses, but live a nomade life, passing the summer on the banks of rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain, which shelters them from the cold. They are open and sincere; and pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beast. Almost every Mongol, indeed, is a skilful warrior and huntsman; but there are very few workmen or artificers; the Chinese supplying them with their dress, arms, saddles, tobacco, brandy, &c., receiving in exchange horses, camels, and oxen. All the Mongols are governed by khans, independent of each other; but all subject to the Emperor of China, whom they consider as the grand khan of the Tartars.

Monmouthshire, a county of England, 24 miles long and 20 broad, containing 318,720 acres, divided into six hundreds and 122 parishes. The chief manufacture is flannels. Beside the Wye, Monnow, and Rumney, which flow on its borders, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions. The eastern part, and the largest, is a tract fertile in corn and pasture, and well wooded; and it abounds with limestone, coal, and iron. The western portion is mountainous, and chiefly devoted to the feeding of sheep and goats. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales. Total pop. 134,355.—The borough of *Monmouth* is the capital, seated on the Monnow, which here joins the Wye. Over the former is a very ancient bridge and gateway, once a barrier against the Welsh. The warlike

Henry V., called Henry of Monmouth, was born here. Pop. 5446.

Monongohela, a river of the United States, which rises in Virginia, and joins the Alleghany at Pittsburg, when their united stream assumes the name of Ohio.

Monopoli, a sea-port city of Naples, prov. Bari. Lon. 17.18 E., lat. 40.57 N. Pop. 15,535.

Monreale, a city of Sicily, situated on a steep hill, near Palermo. Pop. 13,000.

Mons, a town of Belgium, capital of Hainault. It is a place of good trade, has considerable manufactures of lace and woollen stuffs, and abounds in coal, which is of immense advantage to the country.

Monsarez, a town in Alentejo, Portugal.

Mont Blanc, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, in Savoy, 15,662 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest in Europe.

Mont de Marsan, a town of France, cap. dep. Landes. Pop. 4000.

Mont St. Jean, a village of Belgium, in Brabant. [See *Waterloo*.]

Mont St. Michel, a strong town of France, dep. La Manche. Lon. 1.30 W., lat. 48.37 N.

Mont Tonnerre, or *Donnersberg*, a ridge of mountains, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Montagnana, a town of Austrian Italy, cap. distr. on the Frassinna. Pop. 6337.

Montagu Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, near Sandwich Island. Lon. 168.31 W., lat. 17.26 S.—An island in the Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North America, at the entrance of Prince William Sound. Lon. 137.30 W., lat. 60.0 N.

Montaign, a town in Vendée, France.—A town of France, in dep. Pay de Dôme.

Montaigne, or *Scherpenheuvel*, a town in Brabant; famous for an image of the Virgin.

Montalegre, a town of Portuguese Guiana, S. America. Lon. 53.15 W., lat. 1.45 S.

Montoleon, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a strong citadel.

Montargis, a town of France, in the dep. of Loiret. Its mustard and cutlery are excellent; and the chief trade is in wood and grain.

Montauban, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne. It has a large trade in corn, and there are manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shalloons, &c. The beautiful situation of Montauban, the purity of its atmosphere, and the cheapness of all the necessaries of life, render it a pleasant retreat for families of moderate income. Lon. 1.20 E., lat. 41.1 N. Pop. 17,560.

Montbelliard, the capital of a principality, which belongs to the circle of Upper Rhine.

Montbrison, a town of France, capital of the department of Loire; celebrated for medicinal waters. Lon. 4.4 E., lat. 45.36 N. Pop. 6020.

Montdauphin, a town of France, in the dep. of Upper Alps.

Montdidier, a town in Somme, France.

Monte Alcino, a town of Tuscany, in the Senese, famous for its wine.

Monte Christo, a town, bay, and cape on the N. side of St. Domingo. Lon. 71.44 W., lat. 19.51 N.

Monte Falco, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, near the river Clitunno.

Monte Falcone, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle.

Monte Fiascone, a town of the Papal

States, celebrated for muscadell wines. Pop. 5500.

Monte Leone, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Pop. 9600.—A town in Principato Ultra, Naples.

Monte Peloso, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiento.

Monte Pulciano, a town of Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, in a country noted for excellent wine.

Monte Santo, formerly Mount Athos, a lofty mountain of European Turkey.

Monte Velino, a mountain of Italy, the most lofty of the Apennines.

Monte Video, a city and sea-port of S. America, cap. of the repub. of Uruguay. The principal trade consists in hides, tallow, and salted beef. Lon. 56.13 W., lat. 34.51 S. Pop. 12,000.

Montego, a sea-port of Jamaica, on a bay of its name, on the N. coast. Lon. 78.5 W., lat. 18.40 N.

Monteth, a distr. of Scotland, Perthshire.

Montelimart, a town of France, dep. Drôme. It has a manufacture of figured silks, and is the chief entrepôt of a highly productive district. Lon. 4.45 E., lat. 41.32 N. Pop. 6250.

Montenegro, a mountainous country in the south-east part of Dalmatia, extending north from the Gulf of Venice, between Herzegovina and Albania.

Montereau, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne. Pop. 4379.

Montercy, a sea-port, and the capital of New Albion. Lon. 121.51 W., lat. 35.36 N.—A town of Mexico, cap. of New Leon. Lon. 100.0 W., lat. 26.10 N.

Montesa, a town and fortress of Spain.

Montesquieu, a town in Upper Garonne, France.—A town in Gers, France.

Montferrot, a duchy of Piedmont. It is fertile and well cultivated.

Montfort, a town in Seine-et-Oise, France.—A town in Ile-et-Vilaine, France.—A fortified town of Holland, in Utrecht.

Montgomery, a town of Wales, the cap. of Montgomeryshire.—The name of several counties in the United States of North America.

Montgomeryshire, a county of Wales, 36 miles long and 34 broad, containing 628,460 acres, divided into 9 hundreds and 53 parishes. Its riches proceed from sheep and wool, the hilly tract feeding numerous flocks during the summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead, and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal. The principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnwy, and Tannat. Total pop. 69,219.

Montilla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia; it has a considerable trade in horses, mules, &c. Pop. 12,800.

Montvilliers, a town of France, in the dep. of Lower Seine.

Montjoy, a town of Germany, with a fortified castle on a bill.

Montlouis, a town in Eastern Pyrenees, France, with a regular fortress, on a rock at the foot of the Pyrenees. Lon. 2.5 E., lat. 42.30 N.

Montluçon, a town in Allier, France.

Montluet, a town in Aju, France.

Montmorice, a town of France, dep. Seine, situate on a hill of the same name, com-

manding a good view of Paris; by the inhabitants of which city it is much resorted to on Sundays and holidays. Pop. 6500.

Montmedy, a town in Meuse, France.

Montmelian, a town of Savoy, Italy.

Montmirail, a town in Marne, France.

Montmorency, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise.

Montmorillon, a town of Vienne, France, seated on the Gartempe.

Montpellier, a city of France, cap. of dep. Hérault, with a citadel, and a university, in which is a school of medicine. The trade consists in silks, blankets, carpets, cotton goods, printed calicos, gauzes, hides, oil, brandy, cordials, perfumed waters, and verdigris. It is beautifully situated on the declivities of a low hill, commanding views of the Alps, the Cevennes, the Pyrenees, and the Mediterranean. The Place de Peyrou is the finest public walk in Europe; and between the town and the ramparts of the citadel is a fine esplanade, planted with trees and ornamented with reservoirs, &c. It contains a splendid museum, and other public buildings, a botanic garden, &c. Lon. 3.52 E., lat. 43.36 N. Pop. 33,450.—The cap. of Vermont, and of Washington county, U. S. Lon. 72.28 W., lat. 44.14 N. Pop. 3725.

Mont Perdu, the highest peak in the Pyrenees, being 10,678 feet above the sea.

Montreal, a fertile island of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence.—A city of Lower Canada, next in rank to Quebec, but first in commercial importance; situate on the south side of the Island of Montreal. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, in the former of which most of the principal merchants reside. The most remarkable public building is the Rom. Cath. cathedral, opened in 1829, a Gothic edifice, with six towers, and capable of containing from 10,000 to 12,000 persons. The principal English church is also a handsome building, surmounted by a high and beautiful spire. Lon. 73.18 W., lat. 45.30 N. Pop. 27,297.—A town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle.—A town of Germany.

Montreuil, a strong town in France, in the department of Pas de Calais.

Montreuil Bellay, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne-et-Loire.

Montrichard, a town of France, in the department of Loir-et-Cher, with a castle.

Montrose, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, in Forfarshire. Lon. 2.22 W., lat. 56.41 N. Montrose has been long celebrated for its schools, which are ably managed and well supported: it has also several charitable institutions. The principal business of the place is flax-spinning and weaving; and it has a good export trade. Pop. 14,252.

Montserrat, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, singular for its situation, form, and composition. It stands in a vast plain, and has the appearance of an infinite number of rocks cut into conical forms, and built one above another, so as to seem like a pile of Gothic spires; the whole composing an enormous mass about 11 miles in circuit, and 3300 feet above the level of the sea. On this mountain is a large monastery, with a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin. It is inhabited by noble Benedictine monks of several nations, who entertain, for three days, all that come out of devotion or curiosity.

Montserrat, one of the British W. India islands, about 12 miles long by 5 broad. Lon. 61.6 W., lat. 16.45 N.

Mouzo, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese. It was the seat of government during the time of the Lombard Kingdom, and the Iron crown of Lombardy is kept, with other relics, in the cathedral. P. 8378.

Mooltan, or **Moultan**, a province of Hindostan, possessed by different petty chiefs, at variance with each other, and harassed from without by the Afghans, Seiks, and other depredators.—The cap. of the above province. It has several elegant and highly venerated tombs, and was formerly frequented by great numbers of pilgrims. Silks and cotton cloths, here woven and dyed, are largely exported into the adjacent countries. Lon. 71.7 E., lat. 30.9 N. Pop. about 60,000.

Moon, **Mounatins** of the, in Africa, extending from Nigritia, through Abyssinia, to the Indian Sea. They are higher than those of Atlas.

Moorfields, a town of Virginia, U. S., cap. of Hardy county. Lon. 79.23 W., lat. 39.8 N.

Moorshedabad, a city of Hindostan, prov. Bengal; a place of great inland traffic. Lon. 88.14 E., lat. 24.11 N. Pop. 165,000.

Moro, a town of Sweden, in Dalcarlia.

—A town of Portugal, in Alentejo.—A town of Spain, in Catalonia.—A town of Spain, in New Castile.

Moradabad, a town and district of Hindostan, prov. Delhi. Sugar, cotton, and wheat are the chief products.

Morant Point, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. Lon. 76.7 W., lat. 17.57 N.

Moral, or **Murten**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle.

Moravia, an important province of the Austrian empire, having Austrian Silesia incorporated with it. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by numerous rivers and brooks. Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics are manufactured here to a considerable extent, and many other articles produced, as silk, leather, paper, glass, &c.

Moray, or **Murray**, an ancient province of Scotland, comprehending the shires of Nairn, Moray Proper, or Elgin, and a great part of the shire of Banff.

Moray Frith, a considerable inlet of the German Ocean, on the coast of Scotland, between Ross and Elgin.

Morbihan, a narrit. dep. of France, including part of the old province of Brittany.

Morea, the ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula forming the south-west part of continental Europe, and now belonging to Greece. The soil is fertile, and it abounds with mulberry-trees, which are cultivated for the feeding of silk-worms. The export trade of the Morea consists chiefly of wine, oil, currants, rice, fruit, and wool: its chief ports being Nauplia, Patras, Corinth, and Navarino.

Morella, a town of Spain, in Valencia.

Morena, **Siarro**, a chain of mountains of Spain, separating New Castile and part of Estremadura from Andalusia.

Moreton Hampstead, a town in Devonshire, with manufacturys of woollen cloth.

Morgan, the name of several counties in the United States of N. America.

Morganton, a town of North Carolina,

capital of Burke county, U. S. Lon. 81.53 W., lat. 35.47 N.—A town of Virginia, chief of Monangalia county. Lon. 80.10 W., lat. 39.34 N.

Morgonza, a town of Pennsylvania, U. S., in Washington county.

Morges, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle.

Moringen, a town of Suabia.—A town of Hlanover, in the province of Gottingen.

Moritz, St., a town of the Grisons, Switzerland, with a famous mineral spring.

Morlachia, a mountainous country of Hungarian Dalmatia.

Morlair, an ancient town of France, in the department of Finistère, with a castle. Lon. 3.51 W., lat. 48.33 N. Pop. 7600.

Mornington Isle, an island of New South Wales, and the western part of the entrance of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Morocco, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36 N. lat. divided into the kingdoms of Suse, Morocco, and Fez. The soil of Morocco is fertile, but the country is not well cultivated. The inhabitants are chiefly Moors and Arabs, the former inhabiting the villages and cities, the latter leading a wandering life, and occupying *durwars*, or moveable villages, composed of tents. The sultan's government is a pure despotism, and the crown hereditary in the male line. In the deserts are lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, and serpents.—The capital of the above empire, beautifully situated on a plain near the river Tensift. It contains the palace of the sultan, with many sanctuaries, mosques, and fountains. The tanning of leather is the most important branch of industry in Morocco, but boots, slippers, saddles, gold and silver embroidery are made there also, and a large market is held weekly, without the N. gate of the city, for the sale of home manufactures, as well as for camels, horses, mules, sheep, &c. Lon. 7.36 W., lat. 31.37 N. Pop. about 65,000.

Moron, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near which is a mine of precious stones.

Morotoi, one of the Sandwich Isles. Yams are the principal produce. Lon. 117.14 W., lat. 21.10 N.

Morpeth, a borough in Northumberland. Pop. 7160.

Morristown, a town of New Jersey, capital of Morris county, in which are rich iron mines.

Mortagne, a town in Nord, France.—A town in Orne, France, famous for its serges and tanneries.—A town in Lower Charente, France.—A town in Vendée, France.

Mortlay, an island, the most northern of the Moluccas, subject to the sultan of Ternate. Lon. 128.0 E., lat. 3.0 N.

Mortimer Cross, a village in Herefordshire. Here is a pedestal in memory of the battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1461.

Morvedro, a town of Spain, in Valencia.

Mosbach, a town of Germany, in Baden.

Moscow, a city, capital of a government of Russia of the same name. It is the largest city in Europe; and has the most immense establishments of the nobility, notwithstanding the chief residence of the court is at St. Petersburg. The river Moskva, from which

the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but is only navigable for rafts. The devastating effects of the fire, which happened on the French army under Buonaparte entering it, is now no longer observable, for from the ruins has sprung a large and magnificent city, and it is, as it was previous to that event, the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. Lon. 37.36 E., lat. 55.46 N.

Mosdock, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasia, with a fortress.

Moselle, a river that rises in the E. part of France, in the Vosges mountains, and passes through the S. part of Rhenish Prussia, till it joins the Rhine. Its entire course is estimated at nearly 300 m., for about half of which it is navigable.—A department of France, including the north-east part of the old province of Lorraine.

Mosquito Shore, a country of Mexico, on the Atlantic Ocean, containing the eastern part of the provinces of Honduras and Nicaragua.

Moss, a sea-port in Agderhuys, Norway. Lon. 10.48 E., lat. 58.38 N.

Mossel Bay, a bay on the south coast of the Cape territory, which affords good anchorage, but lies open to the south-east winds. Lon. 21.58 E., lat. 34.16 S.

Mossula, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in Africa, at the mouth of the Onzo, 220 miles south-west of St. Salvador. Lon. 12.10 E., lat. 7.50 S.

Mostagan, a sea-port of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle. Lon. 0.30 E., lat. 36.29 N.

Mostar, a town of European Turkey, pach. Bosnia. It has a celebrated manufacture of swords and fire-arms, besides an extensive trade in cattle, corn, and wine. Lon. 17.52 E., lat. 43.29 N. Pop. about 10,000.

Mosul, a city of Asiatic Turkey, pach. of Bagdad, surrounded by high walls, and defended by a castle and citadel. At some distance is a mosque, in which they say the prophet Jonah lies; and they believe this town stands on part of the site of the ancient Nineveh. The climate is proverbially healthy. Lon. 43.5 E., lat. 36.21 N. Pop. 35,000.

Motala, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland.—A river of Sweden, which issues from the north-east part of the Lake Wetter, flows to Nordkoping, and soon afterwards enters a bay of the Baltic.

Motherloak, a sand bank of the Channel, between Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

Motiv, one of the Molucca Islands, valuable for its spices. Lon. 127.0 E., lat. 0.10 N.

Motrico, a town of Spain, in Gulpuscoa.

Motril, a town of Spain, in Granada.

Monab, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. Lon. 46.35 E., lat. 14.20 N.

Mousson, a town in Vaud, Switzerland.

Moulins, a town of France, capital of the department of Allier. It has manufactures of cutlery, cotton, and woollen fabrics, &c., and a considerable trade in corn, wine, silk, timber, &c. In the vicinity are extensive vineyards and mulberry plantations. Lon. 3.20 E., lat. 46.34 N. Pop. 14,500.

Moulins en Gilbert, a town of France, in the department of Nievre.

Moulins la Marche, a town in the department of Orne, France.

Moulton, South, a town in Devonshire. It was anciently, with North Moulton (two miles distant), a royal demesne. Much lime is made in the neighbourhood, and it has manufactures of serges, shalloons, and felts.

Moultonborough, a town of New Hampshire, in Strafford co., U. States.

Mountcharles, a town in Donegal, Ireland.

Mountdesert, a fertile island on the coast of Maine, in Hancock county, U. S.

Mountmellick, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county. Wool-combing, malting, tanning, the cotton manufacture, and bleaching are carried on here.

Mountroth, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county, having some iron-works; but the woollen manufacture forms the principal trade.

Mount's Bay, a bay in the English Channel, on the south coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point.

Mount-sorrel, a town in Leicestershire.

Moura, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo.

Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, with a large castle, in which is the sultan's palace. Lon. 15.35 E., lat. 27.34 N.

Moush, a town of Turkish Armenia.

Moutiers, a town in Lower Alps, with a manufacture of porcelain.

Mouzon, a town in Ardennes, France, with a manufacture of serges.

Mow, a town of Hindostan, in Allahabad.

—Another, by Gundwana.—Another, in Agra.—Another, in Bahar.

Mowoh, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar.

Mowee, one of the Sandwich Islands. Lon. 175.56 W., lat. 20.53 N.

Mozos, a province of Charcas, between the frontiers of Peru and Brazil. It is watered by several large rivers; and is chiefly inhabited by warlike and wandering tribes of Indians.

Moyencvic, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, noted for its salt springs.

Mozambique, a kingdom on the coast of Caffraria, opposite the Island of Madagascar. The soil is fertile in rice, millet, fruit, pulse, roots, and other esculents; and it feeds vast quantities of cattle. The country is also rich in gold, which is washed down by the rivers in great quantities, and makes a chief part of its commerce. Ivory, ebony, slaves, and cattle, are likewise changed for European goods.—A strait or channel of the Indian Ocean, between the coast of Africa and the Island of Madagascar.

Mtsensk, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel, on the Zoucha. Pop. 5000.

Mucidan, a town of Dordogne, France.

Muck, one of the Hebrides, Scotland.

Muddi, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Cutch, and the chief place of export.

Muer or *Mueki*, a river that rises in the Duchy of Salzburg, and joins the Drave, near Canischa, in Hungary.

Muer, a town of Styria.

Mucrau, a town of Styria, with a citadel on an eminence.

Muhlberg, a town of Prussian Saxony.

Muhlhausen, a considerable town of Prussian Saxony; once the oldest of the free towns of Germany, but ceded to Prussia in 1814.

Muirkirk, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire,

on the river Ayr, with considerable manufactures of iron and coal tar.

Mujacar, a sea-port of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle on a mountain. Lon. 1.55 W., lat. 37.7 N.

Muldau, or *Moldau*, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Bavaria, and flows by Budweis and Prague into the Elbe.

Mulhausen, a town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin. It is one of the principal seats of the cotton manufacture in France. Pop. about 15,000.

Mulheim, a town of Westphalia, on the Rhine, over which is a flying bridge.

Mull, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, separated from the mainland of Argyleshire by a channel called the Sound of Mull.

Mullingar, a borough of Ireland, capital of Westmeath county. It holds a great wool mart, and is a place of good trade.

Mulluvia, a river that rises in Mount Atlas, divides the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, and enters the Mediterranean Sea.

Munchenberg, a town of Brandenburg, with silk and woollen manufactures.

Munda, a town of Spain, in Granada.

Munden, a town of Hanover, in the province of Gottingen, situate on the Werra, at the influx of the Fulda, where their united streams form the Weser.

Munder, a town of Hanover, in the province of Calenberg, on the river Hamel.

Mundessor, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Malwab, chief of a district. Lon. 75.8 E., lat. 24.6 N.

Munich, a fortified city, capital of Bavaria, and one of the finest towns in Germany. Here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth, &c. It has many elegant buildings, streets, and squares; but the great glory of Munich consists in its exquisite galleries of paintings and sculpture, called respectively the *Pinaotheca*, and the *Glyptotheca*. The collection of paintings is one of the finest in the world, occupies 7 splendid halls and 23 adjoining cabinets. The sculpture in the *Glyptotheca* is distributed in 12 rooms; the walls are of scagliola-work, the floors of marble, and the ceilings richly adorned in fresco and stucco work. Munich also boasts of a noble university, a royal library, and various institutions favourable to science, literature, and art. Its manufactures are few and unimportant, if we except telescopes and porcelain, which are highly esteemed. The inhabitants are passionately fond of waltzing, and all classes seem to take delight in tavern amusements, &c. Lon. 11.34 E., lat. 48.8 N. Pop. about 105,000.

Munkacs, a town of Hungary, with a strong castle on an insulated rock.

Munnepoor, the capital of Cassay. Lon. 94.40 E., lat. 24.30 N.

Munster, a province of Ireland, 135 miles long and 120 broad. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry.—A city of the Prussian States, cap. prov. Westphalia, and of a circ. of the same name, on the Aa, a tributary of the Emis. It is environed with double ditches and ramparts, and had a strong citadel, which was demolished in 1765, and replaced by a magnificent palace. It has a considerable commerce in linen, hams, and other Westphalian produce. Lon.

7.49 E., lat. 51.55 N. Pop. about 20,000. —A town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne. —Another in the canton of Grisons. —A town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin.

Munsterberg, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality; rich in grain, flax, hemp, &c.

Munster Eyffel, a town of Prussia.

Munster Mœnsfeld, a town of Prussia.

Murano, a town of Austrian Italy, on an island of the same name. Here the famous Venetian looking-glasses are made.

Murat, a town of France, dep. Cantal.

Murcia, a province in the S. of Spain. It is intersected by numerous ranges of mountains, and is, on the whole, one of the most barren districts of Spain. This was the part first conquered by the Carthaginians. —The cap. of the above province, situated in a fertile vale. Its lofty cathedral formerly possessed great riches in plate and jewellery, but these were abstracted by the French during the late war. Here are manufactures of silk; and fine gardens, that produce the best fruits in Spain. Lon. 1.16 W., lat. 37.58 N. Pop. 35,390.

Muret, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the Garonne.

Murhard, a town of Wirtemberg.

Muros, a town of Spain, in Galicia.

Murvedro (the ancient *Saguntum*), a town of Spain, prov. Valencia; interesting in an historical point of view, for the bravery by which it was defended against the attacks of the Carthaginian army under Hannibal (into whose hands it fell B.C. 219), and also on account of the numerous Roman antiquities still existing there. It exports oil, wine, wheat, &c. Pop. 6273.

Musa, a town of Arabia, in Yemen.

Musca, a town of Lusatia, with a castle.

Muscat, a city and sea-port of Arabia, prov. Oman; a place of considerable importance, as being the key to and commanding the trade of the Persian gulf. The country in its immediate vicinity is extremely barren, but its appearance from the sea is rather imposing. It has a considerable export and import trade. Lon. 58.37 E., lat. 33.38 N. Pop. 10,500.

Muskingum, a river of the state of Ohio.

Muso, a town of Colombia, in Bogota, celebrated for mines of emeralds.

Musselburgh, a sea-port in Edinburghshire. It has flax mills, extensive breweries and distilleries, tanneries, &c.

Musula, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Mutschen, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, near which are found a kind of crystals, called Mutschen diamonds.

Muyden, a fortified town of South Holland.

Myceni, an island of Greece, in the dep. of the Cyclades. It has a deep and secure harbour. Lon. 25.21 E., lat. 37.38 N.

Myfod, a town in Montgomeryshire.

Myra, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania, once a celebrated city, of which considerable ruins remain.

Mysol, an island, the most eastern of the Moluccas. At certain seasons it is visited by flocks of birds of paradise, which are caught in great numbers. Lon. 130.10 E., lat. 2.10 S.

Mysore, a large province of Southern Hindostan. It is subsidiary to the British, and lies between the east and west ridges of the Ghauts, forming a high table land, near

3000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is temperate and healthy. In the forests are many elephants and tigers; and oxen, buffaloes, and goats are numerous. The chief products are rice, cotton, pepper, cocoa, and betel nuts, sugar-cane, butter, and oil; and iron-ore abounds in every part. —The capital is a city of the same name, seated on a lofty hill, 9 m. from Seringapatam. When under the rule of Hyder Ali and Tipoo Saib it was suffered to fall into decay, but it is now restored to its former importance. Lon. 76.42 E., lat. 12.49 N.

Mytilene (the ancient *Lesbos*), an island of Turkey in Asia, in the Aegean Sea, about 33 m. long by 26 broad. The wines of Lesbos were amongst the most highly celebrated by the ancients, but they are no longer in such repute; corn, oil, figs and other fruits, cotton, timber, pitch, honey, &c. are its chief products. The island can boast of two of the finest harbours in the world, Port Jero and Port Caloni.

NAAS, a borough of Ireland, in Kildare county, on a branch of the Liffey.

Nadone, a town of Hindostan, in Lahore. Lon. 75.47 E., lat. 31.59 N.

Naefels, a town in Glarus, Switzerland.

Naerden, a strong town of the Netherlands. Lon. 5.11 E., lat. 52.19 N.

Nagara, a city and district of Mysore.

Nagore, a town of Hindostan, in Ajmere. Lon. 73.33 E., lat. 27.8 N. —Another in Bengal. Lon. 87.18 E., lat. 23.56 N. —Another on the coast of Tanjore.

Nagpoor, a city of Hindostan, capital of Gundwana, and the metropolis of the Eastern Mahrattas. Lon. 79.31 E., lat. 21.9 N. Pop. nearly 100,000.

Nahr, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Upper Rhine, above Birkenfeld, and enters the Rhine at Bingen.

Nahn, a town of Hindostan, in Gurwal. Lon. 77.7 E., lat. 30.41 N.

Nairnshire, a small county of Scotland, divided into six parishes. The southern part is mountainous, but toward the north it is level, and the soil abundantly fertile. Total pop. 9218. —The borough of *Nairn* is the capital, which has a small harbour, and is seated at the mouth of the Nairn. Pop. 2672.

Najera, a town of Spain, in Old Castile.

Nakhicheven, a town of European Russia, on the Don, of which it is one of the entrepôts. Pop. 10,000.

Namur, a fertile province of Belgium. It has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The rivers Meuse and Sambre divide it into three parts, nearly of equal extent. —The cap. of the above prov., a strongly fortified town situated at the junction of the Meuse and Sambre. Lon. 5.0 E., lat. 50.28 N. Pop. 20,000.

Nancy, a city of France, capital of the department of Meurthe, and one of the handsomest towns in France. It is divided into the Old and New Town: the former is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine. Nancy is seated in a delightful plain, near the river Meurthe, and contains several public establishments. Lon. 6.10 E., lat. 48.42 N. Pop. 30,000.

Nandidroog, a strong fortress in Mysore.

Nangasaki, a city of Japan, in the island of Kiu-siu, with a harbour, the only one in the empire that foreign ships are permitted to enter. Lon. 130.15 E., lat. 32.45 N.

Nan-kang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 113.58 E., lat. 29.33 N.

Nankin, or **Kian-ning**, a city of China, in the district of Kiang-ning-foo, and which, until Kublai-Khan, at the end of the 13th century, removed the imperial residence to Peking, was the capital. The well-known cotton fabric we call *nankeen* derives its name from this city; and it has extensive manufactures of satin and crape. The article we call "Indian ink" is made here, also paper of excellent quality, and artificial flowers, which are highly esteemed, and give rise to a large trade. The walls of Nankin measure 20 miles; the celebrated "Porcelain Tower," with its spiral staircase, is 9 stories in height, and in each of them is a splendid saloon; but most of its other monuments of grandeur have now disappeared. The commerce of Nankin is considerable, owing to its position in the centre of the empire, and its being seated on the river Yang-tse-kiang. Lon. 118.24 E., lat. 32.4 N. Pop. about 400,000.

Nan-ngan, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 113.39 E., lat. 24.48 N.

Nan-ning, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 107.45 E., lat. 22.44 N.

Nansio, an island of the Grecian Archipelago. Some ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen.

Nan-tchang, a city of China. Lon. 115.30 E., lat. 28.36 N.

Nantes, a large commercial city of France, capital of the department of Loire inferieure, with a university. It stands upon the slopes and summit of a gentle hill, and its beauty is greatly increased by the river Loire, which half encircles it. The public buildings are of the best kind, the streets and squares spacious, and the promenades are rendered most agreeable by rows of trees, &c. From being the emporium of the rich and extensive tract of country traversed by the Loire, it has a good trade with the northern nations of Continental Europe, with S. America, the French W. Indies, &c. Nantes was formerly the residence of the dukes of Bretagne. Lon. 1.33 W., lat. 47.13 N. Pop. 75,000.

Nantua, a town of France, dep. Ain.

Nantucket, an island and county of the state of Massachusetts. A considerable whale fishery is carried on here; and there are several spermaceti works. Lon. 70.30 W., lat. 41.20 N. Pop. 9012.

Nantwich, a town in Cheshire, on the Weaver. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town, and it has a considerable trade in cheese. Pop. 5489.

Nan-yong, a first-rate city of China, on the Peikiang, 170 m. NNE. of Canton.

Naples, a kingdom, comprehending the southern part of Italy, and sometimes styled "the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies." It is about 400 miles in length, and 120 in breadth, divided into fifteen provinces. The climate is hot, and in winter there is seldom any ice or snow except on the mountains. The country abounds with grain and the finest fruits and vegetables. The principal mountains are the Appennines, and the celebrated

volcano, Mount Vesuvius; but although a great part of Naples is mountainous, it contains extensive and beautiful plains and valleys, which, under the influence of a genial climate, present a luxuriance of vegetation and a beauty of scenery scarcely any where else to be met with. Its most celebrated plain is that of the Terra di Lavoro round Naples, known to the ancients by the appropriate name of *Campania Felix*. The admirable situation of Naples, the fertility of the soil, and the variety of its products are highly favourable to commerce, and it enjoys a considerable share; but the prohibiting duties and anti-commercial policy of the government prevent its ranking high among the industrial communities of Europe. The exports consist principally of olive oil, silk, flax and hemp, wool, wine, corn, linseed, &c. The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but Protestants and Jews are allowed to settle here.—The capital is a city of the same name, seated on the Bay of Naples, and the country around it is the most beautiful that can well be imagined. The harbour is spacious, and protected by a mole, two castles, and several batteries. This city is well situated for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life in great profusion; but the inhabitants are notorious for laziness and dishonesty. The churches and convents of Naples, though inferior to those at Rome in point of architecture, surpass them in magnitude, and in the quantity of ornaments. The hospitals and charitable foundations are very numerous, and well endowed. Lon. 14.11 E., lat. 40.50 N. Pop. about 340,000.

Napoli di Malvasia, a sea-port of Greece, in the Morea. Lon. 22.58 E., lat. 36.53 N.

Napoli di Romania, or **Nauplia**, a sea-port of Greece, in the Morea. Nauplia has greatly improved since Greece became independent, and instead of being a filthy Turkish town, now presents an appearance quite European. Its trade also is very considerable. Lon. 22.47 E., lat. 37.33 N. Pop. 10,000.

Napolose, a town of Syria, in Palestine; the ancient Sichem, capital of Samaria. Near it is Jacob's well; also many ancient sepulchres. Here, also, are said to be deposited the remains of Joseph, Eleazar, and Joshua.

Nara, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, with a magnificent castle.

Narasingshapoor, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, with two considerable temples.

Narbeth, a town in Pembrokeshire.

Naybonne, a city of France, in the department of Aude. The cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir, and the town is famous for honey, which is said to be the finest in the world. Lon. 3.0 E., lat. 43.11 N. Pop. about 11,000.

Narborough, an island in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Chili. Lon. 74.33 W., lat. 45.0 N.

Nardo, a town of the Neapolitan dominions, prov. Otranto. Pop. about 6,000.

Narim, a town of Siberia, abounding with foxes, ermines, and sables.

Narnalla, a town and fort of Hindostan.

Narni, a town of the Papal States, famous for a noble bridge across the Nera.

Narnoul, a town of Hindostan, in Agra. Lon. 76.8 E., lat. 28.4 N.

Naro, a town of Sicily, intend. Girgenti, on the Naro. Pop. about 10,000.

Narraguagus, a town of Maine, in Washington co., U. S., on a bay of the same name.

Narraingunge, a town in Bengal, one of the most considerable inland places of traffic in the province. Lon. 90.35 E., lat. 23.37 N. Pop. 15,000.

Narva, a strong town of Russia, gov. of Petersburg, on the Narova. It is memorable on account of a most splendid victory gained (Nov. 30, 1780) by Charles XII. of Sweden, with 8000 men, over the Russian army consisting of 80,000. Lon. 28.34 E., lat. 59.23 N.

Narwar, a town and fort of Hindostan. Lon. 78.12 E., lat. 25.41 N.

Nasca, a sea-port of Peru. Lon. 75.10 W.

Naseby, a village in Northamptonshire, memorable for a desperate battle fought near it between the royalists under Charles I. and the parliamentary army, commanded by Cromwell and Fairfax, June 14, 1645.

Nashville, a town of Tennessee, U. S., chief of Davidson co., and the largest town in the state. Lon. 87.2 W., lat. 36.3 N. Pop. about 9000.

Naso, a town of Sicily, intend. Messina. Pop. 6450.

Nassau (Duchy of), a state of W. Germany. It contains mines of iron, copper, and lead; and the soil is fertile in some places, but the surface is for the most part woody and mountainous. The wine we call *hock* is produced here.—A town in this duchy, on the Lahn.—An island in the Indian Ocean, on the west side of Sumatra. Lon. 99.30 E., lat. 2.30 S.

Nata, a city and sea-port of Colombia. Lon. 81.5 W., lat. 8.36 N.

Natal, a country on the south-east coast of Africa. Lon. 31.30 E., lat. 20.0 S.—A city of Brazil, capital of the province of Rio Grande de Norde, with a castle. Lon. 35.30 W., lat. 5.30 S.

Natchez, a city of Mississippi, capital of Adams' county. Lon. 91.39 W., lat. 31.31 N. Pop. about 8000.

Natchitoches, a county town, state of Louisiana, in a co. of same name, U. States. Lon. 93.10 W., lat. 31.46 N.

Natitidad, a sea-port town of Mexico. Lon. 105.53 W., lat. 19.48 N.

Natolia, or **Anatolia**, a peninsula and province of Asiatic Turkey. Its extreme length is 670 miles, averaging in breadth about 360 miles. The surface is very irregular, some of the mountains being covered with snow, and many parts evidencing a volcanic origin. Mount Olympus, Mount Ida, and other spots of classic nobility, are here situated, this being the ancient *Asia Minor*. The soil is generally fertile, producing fruits of various kinds, corn, tobacco, cotton, and silk.

Natunz, a town of Persia, in Irak. Silk is produced here of the finest quality.

Navan, a town of Ireland, in Meath county, which has a considerable trade.

Navarino, a fortified sea-port of indep. Greece, on the west coast of the Morea. The bay of Navarino obtained great celebrity for an obstinate battle, ending in a decisive victory gained (Oct. 20, 1827) by the allied fleets of England, France, and Russia,

commanded by Sir E. Codrington, over the Turco-Egyptian fleet; which finally led to the acknowledgment by the Porte of the independence of Greece. Lon. 21.41 E., lat. 35.52 N.

Navarre, a portion of Spain, formerly a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. It is still governed by its own laws, but its cortes cannot be convoked without the authority of the crown.

Navigators' Islands, a cluster of 10 Islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and explored by Perouse, in 1787. The inhabitants go almost naked, and have their bodies thickly tattooed; but they are much more advanced in internal policy than any of the other islanders in this ocean.

Naumberg, a town of Germany, in Hesse.

Naumburg, a large town of Prussian Saxony, seated on the Saale. Lon. 11.54 E., lat. 51.8 N. Pop. 12,000.—Two towns of Silesia.

Naupoor, a town in Bengal.

Naxia, or **Naxos**, the most fertile island in the Grecian Archipelago. It produces excellent wine; and the plains abound with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees. It is famous for rich mines of emery, and is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins.

Nazareth, or **Nassara**, a small town of European Turkey, formerly the capital of Galilee, and celebrated as having been the residence, in his youth, of the Saviour of mankind. Here the Franciscan monks have a large convent, and its church, it is said, is built on the site of the house where the Virgin Mary received the visit of the angel Gabriel. The church is the finest in Syria, next to that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.—A town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, U. States.

Neagh, Lough, the largest lake of Ireland, lying in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. The water and the soil on some parts of the Antrim shore are of a petrifying quality. The river Bann flows through this lake.

Neath, a corporate town in Glamorganshire. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines. Pop. 4970.—A river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs through Glamorganshire into the British Channel.

Nechar, a river of Germany, which rises in Suabia, and enters the Rhine at Manheim.

Nedigaithow, a town of Russia, in the gov. of the Ukraine. Pop. 6400.

Nedrana, a town of Algiers, surrounded with magnificent ruins.

Nedsjed, an extensive province of Arabia; inhabited chiefly by the Bedouins.

Needham, or **Needham Market**, a town of Suffolk, on the Orwell.

Nechehow, one of the Sandwich Islands. Lon. 160.15 W., lat. 21.50 N.

Nefyn, a corporate town in Caernarvonsh.

Negapatam, a town of Hindostan, presid. Madras. It is much decayed, and now little resorted to.

Negombo, a sea-port town of Ceylon, on the W. coast. Lon. 79.44 E., lat. 7.11 N.

Negravis, an island on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 94.27 E., lat. 16.0 N.

Negril Point, the most westernly promontory of Jamaica.

Negro, Cape, a promontory of Africa, on the coast of Benguela. Lon. 11.40 E., lat. 16.15 N.

Negropont, or *Egripo*, the largest island in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called Eubœa. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and fruit.

Neilgherry Hills, or *Neilgherries*, a collection of mountains in S. Hindostan, which extend 34 miles E. to W., by 15 N. to S., having numerous peaks rising to between 5000 and 6000 feet.

Neira, one of the Banda Islands, and the seat of their government. Lon. 129.30 E., lat. 4.50 S.

Neisse, a city of Prussian Silesia, cap. of a principality, and a place of great strength. Lon. 17.20 E., lat. 50.24 N. Pop. 10,800.

Nejin, a large handsome town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigoff. It is the entrepôt of a considerable portion of the commerce carried on between the provinces of the Baltic and those on the Black Sea; it is also famous for its liquors and preserves.

Nellenburg, a town of Baden, with a citadel on a mountain.

Nellore, a town and fort of Hindostan. Lon. 80.1 E., lat. 14.29 N.

Nemea, a town of Greece, in the Morea; anciently celebrated for its games, and a magnificent temple of Jupiter, some ruins of which still exist.

Nemi, a town of Central Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a castle, seated on the Lago di Nemi.

Nemours, a small town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne. The seignory of Nemours was presented to the house of Orleans by Louis XIV., and it now gives the title of duke to one of the sons of Louis Philippe.

Nen, or *Nine*, a river that rises in the western part of Northamptonshire, and is made navigable at Northampton.

Nenagh, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, with a strong castle.

Neocastro, a town and fort of European Turkey, in Romania.

Neograd, a town of Hungary, in the eo. of the same name, with a castle.

Neot's, St., a town in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, with a considerable trade in coal. Pop. 3123.

Nepaul, a kindg. of Northern Hindostan. It is mountainous and woody, with mines of lead, copper, and iron, but has many fertile valleys, with numerous streams. The natives are peculiarly superstitious, and consist principally of Hindoos, and of a Tartar or Chinese race denominated Newars.

Nepean, a river of New South Wales, which flows N. along the E. side of the Blue Mountains, and joins the Hawksburg.

Nerac, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, divided by the river Baise into Great and Little Nerac. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found here.

Nerbuddah, a river of Hindostan, which has its source on a mountain in the north-west part of Gundwana, close to that of the Sone, where there is a temple, named Omerautere, visited by Hindoos in pilgrimage.

Nersheim, a town of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey on a mountain.

Nericia, or *Orrebro*, a prov. of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper.

Neronde, a town of France, dep. Loir.

Nerondes, a town of France, dep. Cher.

Nertschinsk, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 117.41 E., lat. 51.52 N.

Nestle, a town of France, dep. Somme.

Ness, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Invernesshire. The high hills on each side present a delightful view of wood, pasture, cultivated lands, and rugged precipices.

Netherlands, or *Low Countries*, lately a kindg. of Europe; anciently a country called Gallia Belgica. [See *Holland* and *Belgium*.]

Nethes, Great and Little, two rivers of the Netherlands, in Brabant.

Nettuno, a town of Italy, in Campagni di Roma, near the ruins of the ancient Antium.

Neuburg, a fortified town of Bavaria.

A town of Suabia, near the Rhine.—A town of Wirtemberg, on the Entz.

Neufchateau, a town of France, in the dep. of Vosges, seated on the river Mouse.

Neufchâtel, or *Neuchotel*, a canton of Switzerland, between the Lake of Neufchâtel and the borders of France. The inhabitants are chiefly Protestants; and it is one of the principal manufacturing cantons in Switzerland, especially for watches, printed cottons, and lace: it is said, indeed, that about 120,000 watches are annually produced, of which a third are gold. It is a hilly country, watered by several lakes and rivers.—The cap. of the above canton.

The chief article of exportation is wine; and it has manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Lon. 7.0 E., lat. 47.5 N.—*Neufchâtel, Lake of*, a lake of Switzerland, extending from the town of Yverdon to that of Neufchâtel.

Neufchâtel en Bray, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, noted for excellent cheese.

Neuilly, a village of France, dep. Seine. The château de Neuilly is a favourite summer residence of the king of the French.

Neuhaus, a town of Bohemia, with a castle.—A town in Bremen, Hanover.

Neumark, a town of Bavaria.—Another, on the river Ross.—A town of Germany, in Carinthia.

Neus, a river of North Carolina, which enters Pamlico Sound, below Newburn.

Neusotz, a royal free town of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Peterwardein, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. Pop. 20,230.

Neusidler-see, a lake of Hungary. The water is brackish, and sometimes salt crystallizes on the shores, which are flat and marshy.

Neüsohl, a royal free town of Hungary, capital of Sohl county, with a large castle. Near it are the copper mines of Herrengrunds. Pop. 5214.

Neuss, a town of the Prussian states.

Neustadt, a town of Austria, with a castle and an arsenal.—A town of Franconia, capital of the lower part of the principality of Beyreuth, with a castle. Lon. 10.43 E., lat. 49.38 N.—A town of Franconia, on the Saal.—A town of Wirtemberg.—A town of Saxony, capital of a circle.—A town of the principality of Coburg.—A town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, with extensive

breweries, and manufactures of cloth and cutlery.—A town of Brandenburg, celebrated for a manufacture of plate glass.—A town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, and a spacious harbour. Lon. 10.57 E., lat. 54.10 N.—A town of the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle.—A town of Hanover, in the province of Calenberg, with a castle.—Two towns in Bavaria.—A town of Moravia, in Olmutz, with the largest woollen manufacture in the country.—A town of Prussia, in Silesia.—Two towns of Bohemia.—A town of Prussia, in Westphalia.

Neutra, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, with a castle and a college. Lon. 18.8 E., lat. 48.18 N. Pop. 4563.

Neuville, a town of France, dep. Dordogne.
Neuwied, a town of the Prussian states, with silk, cotton, and linen manufactures, and a trade in iron, potash, and pipe-clay. Pop. 5750.

Neva, a river of Russia, which issues from the Lake Ladoga, flows to Petersburg, and afterwards enters the Gulf of Finland.

Nevers, a town of France, on the Loire, cap. of the dep. Nièvre. Nevers is agreeably situated on the declivity of a hill, has several churches of Gothic architecture, and is distinguished by its manufacturing industry. It has a royal cannon foundry, iron-works, &c., and has been for many centuries famous for its strong china-ware, which is sent in great quantities to Paris and elsewhere. Its general trade is also very considerable, it being the great entrepôt for the Upper Loire. Lon. 3.9 E., lat. 46.59 N. Pop. 13,275.

Nevis, one of the British W. India Islands, divided from the E. end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. The island is fruitful, and the inhabitants are almost wholly occupied in the raising of the sugar-cane, and in the preparation of rum and sugar. Lon. 62.40 W., lat. 17.8 N.

Nceyn, or *Neuin*, a town in Caernarvonshire, on St. George's Channel.

Newark, or *Newark-upon-Trent*, a bor. in Nottinghamshire. Here died King John; and here Charles I., after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterwards gave him up to his worst enemies. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, with a highly ornamented tower and a light steeple. The ruins of the castle also deserve notice. Newark has a good trade. Pop. 10,220.

Newark, a town of New Jersey, capital of Essex co., U. S. It is celebrated for cider, has many tanneries, and a considerable manufacture of shoes. Lon. 74.18 W., lat. 40.40 N. Pop. 17,200.—A town of Upper Canada, on the west side of the river Niagara. Lon. 79.6 W., lat. 43.16 N.

New Bedford, a town and port in Massachusetts, co. Bristol, U. S. Its inhabitants are largely engaged in the whale fishery. Pop. 7600.

Newbern, a town of North Carolina, cap. of Craven county, U. States. Lon. 77.30 W., lat. 35.10 N.

Newbiggen, a fishing-town in Northumberland, near Morpeth.

Newborough, a town in Anglesey, Wales.
Newborough, or *Gorey*, a bor. of Ireland, in Wexford county.

New Brunswick, a colony of Great Britain, in North America, bounded by Nova Scotia, Lower Canada, and Maine in the U. States. The soil is in general very fertile, but the country is almost covered with dense forests. The climate is very similar to that of Canada, and though severely cold, is very healthy. The coast and rivers of New Brunswick abound with fish, and the whale fishery has of late become of considerable importance.—A town of New Jersey, in the U. States. Pop. about 8000.

Newburgh, a town in Fifeshire, with a good harbour. The principal manufacture is linen.—A town and port of the U. S., Orange co., New York. Pop. about 7000.

Newbury, a town in Berkshire, on the Kennet. It was formerly celebrated for its manufactures of druggets, shalloons, and broad cloths; and has now a considerable traffic in malt by the Kennet and Avon canal. Pop. 6379.—A town of Vermont, U. S., chief of Orange county.—A town of South Carolina, U. S., capital of a county.

Newbury Port, a sea-port of Massachusetts, U. S. Lon. 70.50 W., lat. 42.18 N. Pop. about 9000.

Newcastle, a borough of Ireland, in Dublin co.—A town of Ireland, in Limerick county.—A town of Delaware, U. S., cap. of a county.—Another in Kentucky, chief of Henry county.—Another in Hanover county, Virginia.

Newcastle, or *Newcastle-in-Emlyn*, a town in Caernarthenshire.

Newcastle, or *Newcastle-under-Lyne*, a borough in Staffordshire, on a branch of the Trent. The castle, whence it had its name, is quite demolished. In the vicinity are considerable potteries and glass-works; but the manufacture of hats is the chief business. Pop. 9838.

Newcastle, or *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, a bor. and sea-port of Northumberland, on the north side of the Tyne. The river admits ships under 400 tons to come up to the town, and larger ones are stationed below, at Shields. The coal trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; it also possesses manufactures of steel, iron, glass, soap, fine and coarse earthenware, and copperas; and it exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. In the town are several charitable asylums; and it may be observed, generally, that within the last 25 years the improvements which have taken place in Newcastle are perfectly astonishing, both as regards the new streets and public buildings, and the noble institutions and benevolent establishments which have been created. Lon. 1.14 W., lat. 54.57 N. Pop. 49,860.

New England, the name usually given to the N.E. portion of the U. States, which includes Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Newenham, Cape, a lofty promontory, on the W. coast of North America, forming the north point of Bristol Bay. Lon. 162.24 W., lat. 58.42 N.

Newent, a town in Gloucestershire, seated on a branch of the Severn.

New Forest, in Hampshire, lying between Southampton Water and the river Avon. It

was afforested by William I. His son, William II., when hunting in this forest, was shot by an arrow that accidentally glanced against a tree; and the site is now pointed out by a triangular stone.

Newfoundland, an island on the east coast of N. America, lying between 47° and 52° N. lat. It has numerous bays and harbours; and is a mountainous woody country, and very cold, being covered with snow five months in the year. The inhabitants of the interior are a savage race called Ired Indians, from their skins being daubed or stained with that colour. A few Micmac and other Indians are scattered along the coasts. In the fishing season for cod, which begins in May and ends in September, many of its bays and harbours are resorted to by at least 10,000 people; for here they cure and pack the fish, which are sent not only to England, but to the Mediterranean and the West Indies, in immense quantities. The salmon and seal fisheries are also very productive. There is great plenty of game, but very little corn, poultry, and cattle. St. John's is the principal settlement.

Newhaven, a town in Sussex, near the mouth of the Ouse, with a small harbour.—A city and sea-port of Connecticut, U. States, capital of a county, and the semi-capital of the state. Newhaven contains Yale College, one of the most distinguished literary institutions of America; and it has a considerable foreign and coasting trade. Lon. 72.53 W., lat. 41.16 N. Pop. 14,390.

Newington, a parish in Surrey, contiguous to London, and forming a part of the metropolitan suburbs. Pop. 54,606.

New Mark, the former name of that part of Brandenburg which lies east of the Oder.

Newmarket, a town in Suffolk; the most celebrated place in England for horse-races; and here Charles II. built a house for the sake of this diversion.—A town in Cork county, Ireland.—A town of Virginia, in Amherst county, U. S.

Newmills, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Newnham, a town in Gloucestershire, seated on the Severn.

New Orleans. [See Orleans, New.]

Newport, the chief town in the Isle of Wight. There is a large lace manufactory in the neighbourhood, but the town depends mainly on its being a market-town in the centre of the island, which is an active agricultural and grazing district. Lon. 1.16 W., lat. 50.42 N. Pop. 3858.—A dis. bor. in Cornwall, near Launceston.—A market-town in Shropshire.—A town in Monmouthshire, on the Usk; extensively engaged in the iron and tin trade, and in the export of coals. Pop. 10,815.—A town in Pembrokeshire, on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Neferu.—A town of Ireland, in Mayo county.—A town in Tipperary county, Ireland.—A sea-port town of the state of Rhode Island, U. S. Lon. 71.15 W., lat. 41.25 N.—A town of Delaware, in Newcastle county.—A town in Charles county, Maryland.—A town of the state of Georgia.—A town of Kentucky, cap. of Campbell county.—A town of Tennessee, chief of Cock county.

Newport, or **Newport Pagnell**, a town in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse.

New River, an artificial river, rising at

Anwell, in Hertfordshire, and brought from thence to Islington, for the supply of the metropolises with water. It was finished in 1613 by Sir Hugh Middleton, a citizen of London, who expended his large fortune in the undertaking. This river, with all its windings, is 42 miles in length, and is under the management of a corporation called the New River Company.

New South Wales, New York, &c. [See Wales, New South; York, New, &c.]

Newry, a river of Ireland, which separates the cos. of Armagh and Down, and enters Carlingford Bay two miles below the town of Newry.—A borough of Ireland, in Down county, with a considerable linen manufacture, and a trade in shipping. It is a well-built thriving town, and its environs are very beautiful. Lon. 6.20 W., lat. 54.15 N. Pop. 11,972.

Newstead, a village of Nottinghamshire, near which is Newstead Abbey, rendered memorable as being the seat of the Byron family, and immortalized by the verse of the noble bard. In Hucknall churchyard, a few miles from it, are deposited the remains of his Lordship.

Newton Ardes, a town in Down co., Ireland, with an extensive diaper manufacture.

Newton Bushel, a town of Devonshire, with a manufacture of woollen cloths.

Newton-in-the-Willows, a town in Lancashire, near the point where the Manchester and Liverpool Railway unites with the Grand Junction and Union Railways; to which it is probably much indebted for an increasing prosperity.

Newton Linavady, a rapidly increasing town in Londonderry, Ireland, with a linen manufacture.

Newton Stewart, a town in Tyrone county, Ireland, on the river Mourne.—A town in Wigtownshire, Scotland, on the Cree, over which is a bridge into Kircudbrightshire. Here are manufactures of cotton and carpets, and several tan-works.

Newtown, in Ayrshire, Scotland, with a trade in coal and ship-building.—A thriving town in Montgomeryshire, with a number of flannel manufactories.—A decayed borough in the Isle of Wight.—A town of Pennsylvania, U. S., cap. of Bucks county.—Another, chief of Sussex county, New Jersey.—A town of New York, in Tioga county.—A town in Fairfield county, Connecticut.

New-Year Harbour, a grand harbour on the N. coast of Staten Land, S. America. Lon. 64.11 W., lat. 54.49 S.

Neyland, a town of Suffolk, on the Stour, with a manufacture of baize.

Neyva, a river and bay of St. Domingo.—A town of Colombia, chief of the province of the same name, situate on the Magdalena. This province produces chiefly cocoa, but there are also mines of gold.

Ngan-chan, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 105.32 E., lat. 26.12 N.

Ngan-king, a city of China, capital of the west part of Kiaug-nan. Lon. 116.45 E., lat. 30.37 N.

Ngan-lo, a city of China, of the first rank, which has a considerable trade. Lon. 112.3 E., lat. 31.14 N.

Niagara, a river of North America, which forms the communication between the lakes

Erie and Ontario, and flows from south to north about 34 miles. It has extensive cataracts and falls, some of which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world.—A town and fort of New York, in Ontario co. Lon. 79.4 W., lat. 43.16 N.

Nicaragua, a prov. of Mexico. It produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate.—In this prov. is a large lake of the same name.

Nicaria, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina, full of rocks.

Nicastro, a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Calabria Ultra II.

Nice, a city and sea-port of the Sardinian dominions in Italy, cap. of a prov. of the same name, and situated near the mouth of the Var. It has a strong citadel, built on the rock, and on the west it is fortified with a wall and a ditch. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. Most travellers agree that Nice enjoys a peculiarly genial climate, and it is accordingly resorted to by invalids, especially from England, during the winter months. Lon. 7.16 E., lat. 43.42 N. Pop. about 34,000.

—A city of Naxos.

Nieburg, a town of Persia, famous for a mine of turquoise in its neighbourhood.

Nicholas, St., one of the largest and most pleasant of the Cape Veril Islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. Lon. 14.19 W., lat. 16.32 N.—A town in Meurthe, France.

A sea-port and cape of St. Domingo. The cape, commonly called the Mole, is strongly fortified by nature and art, and commands the strait called the Windward Passage, Lon. 73.26 W., lat. 19.50 N.

Nicholas Island, a small island on the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79.40 W., lat. 33.50 N.

Nicobar Islands, a group in the Indian Ocean, on the east side of the Bay of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut and other tropical fruits grow spontaneously. The inhabitants are tall and well-proportioned, with dark copper-coloured skins.

Nicalaef, a town and river-port of European Russia, in the province of Cherson. Lon. 32.0 E., lat. 46.58 N. Pop. 8500.

Nicolas, St., a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders; a flourishing town, with manufactures of woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, hats, paper, soap, chocolate, &c., and the largest market for flax in Europe. Pop. 16,153.

Nicopoli, or *Glanish*, a town of Armenia; built by Pompey, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates.

Nicopolis, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria; famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and Christians in 1396. It has an imposing appearance, being situated on a range of hills above a bay of the river, and surrounded by strong ramparts mounted with cannon. Pop. about 10,000.

Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, seated in a noble plain, bounded by lofty mountains. Lon. 33.40 E., lat. 35.13 N. During the period that the island was subject to Venice many noble buildings were erected, most of which are now in ruins; but as the houses are interspersed with gardens containing olive, lemon, and pomegranate trees, a first view of the city is very pleasing. Pop.

17,500.—A town in Val di Demona, Sicily. Pop. 13,000.

Nidau, a town in Berne, Switzerland.

Niebla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Niemecz, a strong town of European Turkey, in Moldavia.

Niemen, a river rising in Lithuania.

Nienburg, a strong town of Hanover. Lon. 9.15 E., lat. 52.39 N.—A town of Upper Saxony, in Anhalt-Cothen.

Nienhans, two towns of Westphalia.

Nieuport, a town of West Flanders, at the mouth of the Yperlee.

Nièvre, a department of France, including the old province of Nivernois. It is watered by the Loire, Allier, Yonne, Nièvre, and other rivers; and its forests and mines of iron furnish its chief resources.

Niger, Joliba, or Quorra, a large river of Africa, which rises in the lofty mountains of Nigritia. It flows through the kingdoms of Bambara, Timbuctoo, Housa, Trocur, Cassina, and Ghana, to Wangara, where it is said to divide into several branches, and to lose itself in lakes and sandy deserts. It contains many hippopotami and crocodiles, and in the rainy season it inundates the adjacent lands. The course of the Niger was traversed by the enterprising Mungo Park, in 1795, as far as Boussa; but he was there killed, and his papers were lost. Other travellers have been unsuccessful, and some of them equally unfortunate. Lander, the servant of Captain Clapperton (who was murdered near Sacattoo), sailed from Boussa, with the stream, to the mouth of the river, previously called the Nun, in the Bight of Benin; and thus finally identified the Niger and the Quorra.

Nigritia, Negroland, or, as the Arabs call it, *Sudan*, a large country in the interior of Africa, through which the river Niger flows from west to east. Of this populous and extensive country, very little more than the bare names of some of the towns and kingdoms of which it is composed is known to Europeans. Bornou is the principal territory; but the inhabitants generally are among the most degraded in the scale of human beings; wars are continually waged among the different tribes; and a trade in slaves is carried on in all its horrors. The most humane attempts have of late been made by Englishmen to rescue this land from its wretched state of barbarism, but it has been unsuccessful, and presents no reasonable ground for hope in the future.

Nijar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Pop. 5792.

Nijir-Egyhaza, a large town of Hungary. Pop. 15,640.

Nijnii-Nougorod, a gov. in the central part of European Russia, on both sides the Volga; a considerable manufacturing as well as an agricultural district.

Nijnii, or *Nijgorod*, the cap. of the gov. above named, situated in the angle formed by the confluence of the Oka with the Volga. It stands partly on a steep hill, the summit of which is occupied by the Kremlin, or citadel, containing the gov. offices, two cathedrals, and other public buildings. Nijnii has various manufactures, but it owes its great importance entirely to its commerce; it is, in fact, the grand entrepôt for the internal trade of Russia. The furs of Siberia;

the teas of China; the metallic treasures of the Oural mountains; the silks, shawls, and other merchandise of Central Asia; and the produce of the S. parts of the empire, come thither, up the Kama, from Astrachan; while the manufactured goods of England, the wines of France, the cotton of America, &c. are there conveyed from Petersburgh and Archangel. The great fair held at the splendid bazaars erected on the left bank of the Oka, which is crossed by a bridge of pontoons, has no parallel in the world. It begins on the 1st of July, and continues five or six weeks; the concourse of strangers is immense; and dealers from every civilized country on the globe may there be recognized. Lon. 44.28 E., lat. 56.19 N. Pop. about 25,000; but during the fair it is frequently eight times that number.

Nikolsburg, a town of Moravia, circ. Brünn. It has manufactures of woollen and other stuffs, and some trade in wine and marble, produced in its vicinity. The castle and grounds of Prince Dietrichstein are very fine. Pop. about 8500.

Nile, a celebrated river of NE. Africa, formed by two great streams from Abyssinia, which unite in Nubia, 160 miles to the N. of Sennar. It then takes a serpentine course, forms some cataracts, and flows almost directly north till it arrives at Cairo, where it divides into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, form the island called Delta. This river increases annually, from the middle of June to the middle of September, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the inundations of the waters of the Nile, which are caused by the periodical rains that fall between the tropics. The whole length of the course of the Nile (from Donga) may be estimated at 2000 miles. According to ancient writers, the Nile poured its waters into the sea by seven mouths; but it has now only two, those of Rosetta and Damietta.

Nimeguen, a strong city of Holland, cap. of Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. Lon. 51.53 E., lat. 51.51 N. Pop. about 14,000.

Ning-hou, a city of China, of the first rank; noted for its manufacture of paper, made of a species of reed. Lon. 118.25 E., lat. 31.2 N.

Ning-po, an excellent sea-port of China, and a city of the first rank; famous for the manufacture of silk. Lon. 121.17 E., lat. 29.55 N.

Ninguta, a city of Eastern Tartary. Lon. 124.40 E., lat. 44.30 N.

Ninian, St., a town in Stirlingshire, with manufactures of leather, cotton cloth, &c.

Nio, an island of the Archipelago, to the south of Navia, anciently called Ios. Lon. 25.35 W., lat. 36.43 N.

Nion, a town in Vand, Switzerland.

Nions, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the Aigues.

Niort, a town of France, cap. of dep. Deux Sèvres, and an entrepôt for the wines and other produce of the Gironde. Lon. 0.19 W., lat. 46.20 N. Pop. 18,015.

Niphon, the largest and most northern island of Japan, containing 55 provinces.

Nisapoor, a city of Persia, in Khorassan. The most delicious fruits are here to be

found in the utmost abundance; and from the turquoise mines in its vicinity we derive the whole of that valuable gem. It is a city of high antiquity, but at present is quite unimportant. Lon. 36.8 E., lat. 58.55 N. Pop. 6000.

Nisida, a fertile island in the Gulf of Naples.

Nismes, or **Nimes**, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Gard, seated in a plain, abounding in wine and oil. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which an amphitheatre is the principal; there are likewise ruins of a temple of Diana, and a grand tower. But it does not altogether owe its interest to antiquities, having several large and handsome modern edifices. The chief manufactures to this city are silk stockings, shawls, and silk stuffs; but wine, brandy, and vinegar, essences, drugs, and colonial produce, are included in the trade of Nismes; and it is also the entrepôt for the raw silk produced in the S. of France. Lon. 4.19 E., lat. 43.50 N. Pop. 41,194.

Nissa, a strong town of European Turkey. Lon. 22.32 E., lat. 43.32 N.

Nith, a river of Scotland, which rises in Ayrshire, gives the name of Nithsdale to that part of Dumfriesshire through which it flows, and enters the Solway Frith below Dumfries.

Nitria, a desert of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

Nivelles, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant. Pop. 7514.

Nizapa, a town of Mexico, in Guaxaca, producing indigo, cochineal, and sugar. Lon. 97.15 W., lat. 16.42 N.

Noailles, a town in France, department Vienne.

Noanogur, a town of Hindostan, prov. Gujerat, dom. of the Gulowar.

Nobber, a town in Meath county, Ireland.

Noceira Dei Pageni, a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Principato Citra; a place of great antiquity, sacked and burned by Hannibal in the second Punic war. Pop. 7000.

Nogareet, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, with a celebrated pagoda.

Nogent-le-Rotrou, a town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire. Pop. 5820.

Nogent-sur-Seine, a town in Aude, France.

Noir, Cape, a promontory on the southwest coast of Terra del Fuego, at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan. Lon. 73.13 W., lat. 51.30 S.

Noirmoutiers, an island on the coast of France, S. of the mouth of the river Loire. Lon. 2.8 W., lat. 47.1 N. Pop. 7000.

Nola, a town of Naples, prov. Neapolitano; in ancient times one of the principal cities of Magna Græcia. Pop. 9000.

Non, Cape, a promontory of the kingdom of Suse, opposite the Canary Islands.

Nootka Sound, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of N. America.

Nora, a town of Sweden, in Westmania.

Norcia, a town of Italy, duchy of Spoleto.

Nord, Du, a dep. of France, including the old provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Cambresis. This dep. is among the best cultivated in France.

Nordburg, a town of Denmark, with a castle.

Norden, a town of Hanover, in East Friesland, with a good harbour.

Nordhausen, a flourishing commercial town of Prussian Saxony. Pop. 12,160.

Nordhoping, a sea-port in East Gothland. Lon. 16.10 E., lat. 58.35 N. Pop. 11,440.

Nordland, one of the four grand divisions of Sweden, containing six provinces.—A province of Norway which has a trade in cider-down, butter, cheese, and fish. The majority of its inhabitants are fishermen.

Nordlingen, a trading town of Bavaria, famous for its carpet manufacture. P. 6300.

Nordstrand, an island of Denmark, on the W. coast of South Jutland. Lon. 9.0 E., lat. 54.40 N.

Norc, The, a roadstead off Sheerness.

Norfolk, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad, containing 1,295,360 acres, divided into 32 hundreds and 724 parishes, and having one city and 32 market-towns. It is in general a flat country; and the products vary according to the soil and situation; but, on the whole, it is fertile, well cultivated, and produces great quantities of poultry and game. A century ago the greater portion of it was considered scarcely worth cultivation, but, owing to the judicious application of marl, the introduction of the drill husbandry, and an improved rotation of crops, it is now the best farmed county in England! Although the grazing husbandry of Norfolk is not equal to the arable, it greatly excels many counties in that respect also, and the stock of sheep is not far short of 600,000 head. It is from Norfolk and Suffolk that the immense numbers of turkeys are sent to the London markets. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woollen, and silks. The principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waverney, Yare, and Bure. Total pop. 412,664.—A sea-port of Virginia, U.S., capital of a county. It has a large harbour, and exports tobacco, flour, corn, staves, and lumber. Lon. 76.23 W., lat. 36.55 N. Pop. 10,929.

Norfolk Island, in the Pacific Ocean, lying E. of New South Wales, discovered by Cook in 1774, who found it uninhabited. It is very hilly, and covered by a thick forest, chiefly of fine trees. Lon. 168.12 E., lat. 29.4 S.

Normandy, an old province of France, bordering on the English Channel; forming the departments of Manche, Orne, Calvados, Eure, and Seine Inférieure. It is very fertile, and is well furnished with harbours.

Norristown, a co. town of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, in the U. States.

Nortel, or Nor Yelge, a sea-port town of Sweden, prov. Stockholm.

North Bothnia, or Pitea, the largest province of Swedish Lapland, containing many lakes and rivers which have their sources in the mountains on the frontiers of Norway. Pitea is the capital.

North Cape, an enormous rock at the end of the island Mageroe, on the coast of Norway. It is the most northern promontory of the continent of Europe. Lon. 25.57 E., lat. 71.12 N.

North Sea, or Northern Ocean, that part of the Atlantic Ocean lying to the W. of Britain and Norway. The German Ocean is also sometimes called the North Sea.

Northallerton, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire. It was in the immediate vicinity

of this place (Standard Hill) that the famous "battle of the Standard" was fought between the Scotch, under David I., and the English, under the Earls of Albemarle and Ferrers, who, after a sanguinary conflict, came off victorious, A.D. 1138.

Northampton, a borough and the capital of the county of Northamptonshire, is seated on the Nen, over which is a modern stone bridge. The principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes, which are sent up to London, and furnish the chief supply of the shops that deal in cheap, ready-made shoes; great quantities are also exported; leather-carrying, saddlery, and the manufacture of light iron and brass-work are likewise rather extensively carried on; but the stocking and lace trades have greatly declined. Pop. 21,242.—A town of Massachusetts, U.S., cap. of Hampshire county. Lon. 72.38 W., lat. 42.21 N.—A town of Pennsylvania.

Northamptonshire, a county of England, 60 miles long and 22 where broadest, containing 650,210 acres, divided into 20 hundreds and 304 parishes, and having one city and 11 market-towns. In the NE. part, near Peterborough, commences a feony tract, extending to the Lincolnshire Wash. With this single exception, Northamptonshire contains less waste ground, and more seats of the nobility and gentry, than any other county. It is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land: horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland; besides which it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon. Total pop. 199,238.

Northfleet, a village in Kent, on the Thames, near Gravesend. Great quantities of lime are made here, and numerous fossils have been discovered. Pop. 3621.

Northleach, a town in Gloucestershire, seated in the centre of the Cotswold Hills.

Northop, a town of Wales, in Flintshire.

Northumberland, the most northern co. of England. It is of a triangular form, 64 m. the greatest length, and 50 the greatest breadth, containing 1,197,410 acres, divided into six wards and 83 parishes, and having 10 market-towns. The east part is fruitful in most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the west is heathy and mountainous. The Cheviot hills afford excellent pasture for the peculiar and valuable breed of sheep called by their name; and it may be remarked, generally, that, with all its disadvantages, no county is more distinguished by the late improvements in agriculture than Northumberland. The south-east part abounds with coal-mines, and that which lies to the south-west has rich lead-mines. Pit coal forms the staple produce of the county, and is shipped in vast quantities from the Tyne for the supply of London, &c., and for exportation. Limestone and iron-ore also abound in various places. The chief rivers are the Tyne, Coquet, Aln, and Blyth. Total pop. 241,794.—A county in Pennsylvania, U.S.—A county, and a county-town in Virginia, U.S.

Northumberland Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, near the north-east coast of Terra Australis. Lon. 152 E., lat. 22 S.

Northumberland Strait, a channel or

strait on the S. part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the island of St. John and the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

North-west Territory, a large country belonging to the United States of America, so named from its situation. Its dimensions are very unequal; but its greatest breadth is 480 miles. The north-western part is the most elevated land between Hudson's Bay, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico. The country is chiefly possessed by the Chippawas, and other tribes of Indians.

Northwich, a town in Cheshire, on the Dan, with a cotton manufacture, and considerable salt-works, the mines here furnishing immense quantities of solid rock salt, which is afterwards refined, and the brine springs supplying still more.

Norton Sound, an inlet of the sea, on the west coast of North America, discovered by Cook in his last voyage.

Norway, a kingdom of Europe, part of the ancient Scandinavia, and at present united to the crown of Sweden; but though united, the constitution differs from that of Sweden in many important respects. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 40 to 280 miles; and it is divided into four governments and two provinces. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption; but it is rich in pasture, and feeds many cattle, sheep, and goats. The fisheries, particularly on the west coast, find employment and wealth for the natives, and supply the finest sailors for ships of war. There are extensive forests of oak, elm, fir, and pine; and the birch not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber, planks, horses, oxen, silver, cobalt, alum, copper, and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former of which are very large. The wild animals are the elk, bear, lynx, wolf, glutton, fox, and hare; but the most singular creature is the lemming, or Norwegian mouse, of a reddish colour, and about five inches long. These animals proceed in vast numbers from the ridge of Kolen towards the sea, devouring every product of the soil in their course, and at last seem to devour each other. The religion of Norway is Lutheranism; all sects of Christians are, however, tolerated; but Jews are excluded from settling in Norway, nor are they even suffered to remain there but a few hours at any time. The language is Danish, with a mixture of Swedish words.

Norwich, a city of England, and capital of Norfolk, seated on the Yare, which is navigable to Yarmouth. There are, besides the cathedral, 36 parish churches, and several chapels. It has a stately castle, on a hill, which is the shire-hall and the county gaol; also, a city and county hospital, a good market-house, a free-school, founded by Edward VI., and several charitable institutions. The ancient dukes of Norfolk had a palace here, which is still in existence as a workhouse. Norwich has manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds; in short, it has been celebrated for its manufactures from the time the Flemings first settled here (in the reign of Henry I.), and introduced the spinning and weaving of long woollen stuffs, called "worsted," from the name of the village in which the

business was first established. Lon. 1.20 E., lat. 52.40 N. Pop. 62,344.—A city of Connecticut, in New London county, Lon. 72.3 W., lat. 41.29 N.—A town of Vermont, in Windsor county.

Norwood, a village in Surrey, about 5½ miles S. of London, of which it has commanding views, from being situated on a wide and elevated common. A mineral spring here has given rise to the establishment of a pleasant place of public resort called the "Beulah Spa," where there are occasional fetes, &c., which are generally well attended.

Notburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. Lon. 31.9 E., lat. 59.56 N.

Noto, a city of Sicily, capital of Val di Noto, producing excellent wines, and abundance of all the necessaries of life. Lon. 15.14 E., lat. 36.53 N. Pop. 11,500.

Nottingham, a borough, and the capital of Nottinghamshire, is a handsome town. It is celebrated as being the great centre of the bobbinet and lace trades, and as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds; the malting business is likewise considerable, and in the neighbourhood are many coals. The town can boast of a spacious market-place, and several public buildings, as the exchange, county hall, &c., besides several good churches and charitable institutions. Pop. 53,091.—A town of Maryland, U. S.—Another in New Hampshire.

Nottinghamshire, a county of England, 48 miles long and 20 broad, containing 535,660 acres, divided into seven hundreds and 208 parishes, and having nine market-towns. This county produces a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, which, when burnt, makes a plaster exceedingly hard, and with this the inhabitants generally lay the floors of their upper rooms. The vale of the Trent is famous for its crops of oats, beans, &c.; the other commodities of the county are malt, hops, wool, licorice, woad, and plenty of coal. Its principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. The manufactures chiefly consist of frame-work knitting, glass, and earthenware. Total pop. 249,910.

Novara, a city of the Sardinian dominions, in the Milanese. Pop. 18,524.

Nova Scotia, a British province of North America, which formerly included the province of New Brunswick. It has several lakes, and a vast number of small rivers. Though situate in a favourable part of the temperate zone, the atmosphere, for a great part of the year, is clouded with a thick fog, and for four months it is intensely cold. A great part of the country lies in forest; and the soil in general is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital.

Nova Zembla, a large island in the Frozen Ocean, separated from the continent of Russia by the Strait of Waigatz. The country is represented as extremely desolate, producing no tree, nor any vegetable but moss and some few arctic plants. The animals seen here are white bears, white foxes, elks, reindeer, and rabbits. Lon. 52 to 78 E., lat. 70 to 76 N.

Novellara, a town of Italy, duchy of Modena.

Novgorod, a gov. of Russia in Europe, between the 57th and 61st degrees of N. lat.

and the 30th and 42d of E. long. It is divided into ten districts: Novgorod, Tikhvine, and Valdai are among its chief towns. A large part of the gov. is covered with forests, and timber is consequently an important product.—The cap. of the above gov., and formerly the most important city of the empire, but now containing a pop. under 9,000. Lon. 31.16 E., lat. 58.31 N.

Novgorod, Nishnei, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. Lon. 44.18 E., lat. 56.16 N.

Novi, a town of N. Italy, div. Genoa, with a strong castle on a mountain. Near this town an obstinate conflict took place, in 1799, between the Austro-Russian army, under Suwarrow, and the French, under Joubert, who were defeated, with the loss of their commander.

Novi-Bazar, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Bosnia. Pop. about 8000.

Noutra, a town of Poland, near which are mines of gold and silver.

Noya, a town of Spain, in Galicia. The chief trade is in ship-building.

Noyers, a town of France, dep. Yonne.

Noyon, a town of France, dep. Oise, which gave birth to Calvin, in 1509.

Nubia, a country of Africa, 600 miles long, and 456 broad. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The Nubians are mostly well-made and strong; their women are finely formed, and are modest and chaste. The natives of Dar el Mahass are black, and less handsome than the Nubians. The common people, both male and female, go entirely naked. The Berbers, who inhabit the most northern parts, are a comely race, of a dark red brown. They trade chiefly in slaves. The productions of the country are, gold, elephants' teeth, civet, dates, and sandal-wood. It was formerly divided into three kingdoms, but some few years since the pasha of Egypt reduced the whole under his dominion.

Nuddca, a district of British India, presid. Bengal. Also the capital of the same.

Nuez, a town of Leon, Spain.

Nughz, a city of Afghanistan, in Cabul. Lon. 69.28 E., lat. 33.17 N.

Nuitz, a town in Cote d'Or, France, famous for excellent wines.

Nun, or *Vled de Nun*, a desert province in the south part of the kingdom of Suse, inhabited by tribes of Arabs. It has a river of the same name, which enters the Atlantic on the north side of Cape Non.

Nundlydroog, a strong fortress in Mysore, on a hill 1700 ft. in height, inaccessible except on one side. It was taken by the British in 1791, after an obstinate defence of three weeks.

Nowcaton, a town in Warwickshire, on the Auker, with a manufacture of ribands. Pop. 7165.

Nuremberg, a city of Franconia, formerly a free Imperial city, but now subject to Bavaria. It is surrounded by turretted walls and massive towers, and these are inclosed by a ditch, 100 ft. wide and 50 ft. deep, lined throughout with masonry. "The stranger arrived within its walls might fancy himself carried back to a distant century, as he treads its irregular streets, and examines its quaint gable-faced houses." Several of

the churches are highly deserving of notice, as are also its public fountains. Many useful mechanical inventions owe their origin to the ingenious workmen of Nuremberg in by-gone ages; and it had also a very extensive commerce, being a principal entrepôt for the produce of both the N. and S. of Europe. Though greatly declined since that period, it still ranks as one of the principal commercial cities of Bavaria. It is celebrated for the progress which the reformation made in it, and it can boast of being the birth-place of several distinguished men, among whom was the famous painter, Albert Durer, born here in 1471. Lon. 11.4 E., lat. 49.27 N. Pop. about 36,000.

Nurlingen, a town of Wirtemberg, in which is a celebrated hospital.

Nyborg, a sea-port of Denmark, on the isle of Funen. Lon. 10.40 E., lat. 55.30 N.

Nyhoping, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a good harbour. Lon. 8.36 E., lat. 56.52 N.—A town of Denmark, capital of the Isle of Falster. Lon. 11.58 E., lat. 54.50 N.—A town of Sweden, capital of Sudermania. Lon. 17.27 E., lat. 58.35 N.

Nyland, a province of Russian Finland, to the west of Carelia. It is a fertile pleasant country, and better cultivated than the neighbouring provinces. The chief trade is in corn, cattle, planks, linen, and dried fish.

Nyskol, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, with a strong castle.

Nystadt, a town in Finland Proper, with a commodious harbour, and a considerable trade in all kinds of wooden vessels. Lon. 21.31 E., lat. 61.10 N.

OAKA, a town of Hindostan, in Gnjerat. *Oakhom*, the chief town of Rutlandshire. It stands in the centre of a fertile district, called the Vale of Catmose. Lon. 0.46 W., lat. 52.42 W. Pop. 2726.

Oakhampton, a borough in Devonshire, on the river Oak, having a manufacture of serges.

Oban, a town of Scotland, in Argyleshire.

Oberland, a district of Bern, Switzerland.

Obollah, a strong town of Irak, Persia.

Obshaka, a gulf or bay of Siberia, in the Frozen Ocean.

Obi, the largest river of Siberia, and of the Russian empire. It is navigable almost to its source, and is a smooth stream, abounding in fish.

Obydos, a town of Portuguese Guyana, noted for abundance of excellent cocoa.

Ocana, a town of Spain, in New Castile.

Ocoa, a sea-port of St. Domingo, on a river and bay of its name. Lon. 70.56 W., lat. 18.15 N.

Oczakow, or *Otchakof*, a strong sea-port and fort of Russia, in the province of Kherson. Lon. 31.33 E., lat. 46.38 N.

Odensee, a town of Denmark, cap. of the Isle of Funen. Lon. 10.17 E., lat. 55.30 N.

Oder, a large and important river of Germany, which has its source in the mountains of Moravia, and, after an extensive course, enters the Baltic Sea by three channels.

Odernheim, two towns in Germany.

Odessa, a city and sea-port of Russia, in the province of Kherson. Corn is the chief article of export. The rise of this emporium has been quite extraordinary. In 1792 its foundations were laid by order of the

Empress Catherine; in 1817 a ukase conferred, for a period of 30 years, the important privilege of being a free port, and her commerce has since rapidly increased; all the products brought down the Dniester, the Bug, and the Dnieper, being hence exported. Lon. 30.24 E., lat. 46.28 N. Pop. 70,000.

Odeypoor, two towns, one in Gundwana, the other in Ajmeer, Hindostan.

Odiham, a town in Hampshire, on the Basingstoke Canal. Pop. 2617.

Oedenburg, a royal free town of Hungary, cap. co. of its own name. Pop. 12,500.

Oeland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic. Lon. 16.50 E., lat. 56.48 N.

Oels, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau. It contains a large ducal castle, and has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics. Pop. 3500.

Oesel, an island in the Baltic, forming the north side of the Gulf of Riga, and belonging to Russia.

Oettingen, a town of Suabia, capital of a county, with a well-endowed college.

Oeyras, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Piarrhy. Lon. 42.50 W., lat. 6.50 S.

Offa's Dike, an entrenchment extending through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire, from the Wye to the Dec. It was made by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend his country from the incursions of the Welsh.

Offenbach, a town of Hesse Darmstadt. It has several manufactures, and, next to Mayence, the largest general trade of any town in the Grand Duchy. Pop. 7600.

Offenburg, a town of Baden.

Ofida, a town of Italy, south of Loretto.

Ogdensburg, a town of New York, capital of St. Lawrence county. Lon. 75.25 W., lat. 44.38 N.

Ogechee, a river of the state of Georgia.

Oheterou, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 150.47 W., lat. 22.27 S.

Ohio, a large river of the United States, which has its source in the Alleghany Mountains, in Pennsylvania, and is called the Alleghany during its SSW. course to Pittsburg, where it receives the Monongahela, and then takes the name of Ohio. After a course of 1180 miles from Pittsburg, in the course of which it receives many large and small rivers, it enters the Mississippi in lat. 36.58 N.—One of the United States of N. America, deriving its name from the magnificent river above described, which forms the whole of its SE. and S. boundary. It is nearly square, the length and breadth being each about 200 miles; it is divided into 73 counties; and it is affirmed to be as healthy as it is productive. The mineral productions are iron, lead, and coal, and rich salt springs. It is crossed near the middle by a chain of hills, where the waters run northward to Lake Erie, and southward to the Ohio. The plains and valleys are allowed to be pre-eminently fertile; there are many rich and extensive prairies, and there are also extensive swamps and marshes. Originally the country was almost covered with forests of large and valuable trees, and in the N. parts of the state these still remain uncleared. A larger quantity of wheat is raised in this state than in any other of the Union, and tobacco is also cultivated with success. Pigs,

fat cattle, sheep, wool, and timber are among its chief products, all to a very great extent; and in manufacturing industry it takes a decided lead among the W. states. The greater portion of its foreign trade centres in New Orleans; and the number of excellent canals in Ohio renders it in internal communication a rival to New York. Columbus is the capital, but Cincinnati is by far its most important town. To show the extraordinary progress that Ohio has made, it is only necessary to state, that in 1790 the population amounted to only about 3000, whereas in half a century from that time (1840) it was 1,519,467—an increase unequalled elsewhere, and almost incredible.

Ohlau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a fine castle.

Oich, Loch, a lake in Inverness, Scotland.

Oise, a department of France, including part of the old province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the dep. of Ardennes.

Ohja, a river of Russia, which joins the Volga, at Nisnei Novgorod.

Ohhotsk, a sea-port town of Asiatic Russia, in Irkoutsk. Lon. 143.42 E., lat. 59.20 N.

Oland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea. Kalmar is the principal town.

Oldcastle, a town in Meath, Ireland.

Oldenburg, a grand duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It was formerly a county, united with Delmenhorst. The inhabitants are of the Lutheran religion.

—Its capital is a fortified town of the same name, with a citadel, in which a governor resides. Lon. 8.13 E., lat. 53.7 N.—A town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein.

Oldham, a town in Lancashire, seated on a branch of the Medlock and near the Irk. Although in the middle of last century Oldham consisted of only a few thatched cottages, such has been the effect of enterprising industry in the various branches of the cotton manufacture, that there are now many well-built streets, with various places of worship, and other public buildings, besides upwards of 200 factories, set in motion by steam-power, and employing from 15,000 to 18,000 hands. Hat-making is also carried on to a great extent, and the coal mines afford employment to a great number of men. Pop. 42,595.

Olite, a town of France, dep. Pyrenes; celebrated for its warm sulphureous springs.

Oleron, an island of France, opposite the mouth of the Charente. It produces wine and corn, and has some profitable salt-works. This island was formerly in the possession of the English; and here Richard I. compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe as the basis of their marine constitutions.—A town in Lower Charente, France, with a castle. Lon. 1.15 W., lat. 45.48 N.—Another in Lower Pyrenes; with an active trade in Spanish wool, sheepskins, timber, &c., and manufactures of woollen cloths, hosiery, and leather. Pop. 6050.

Olinda, a city in Pernambuco, Brazil.

Olite, a town of Spain, in Navarre.

Oliva, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia. Pop. 5587.—A town of Prussia, prov. West Prussen, on a bay of the Gulf of Dantzic.

Olivenza, a town of Spain, prov. Estremadura, close to the frontiers of Portugal, to which country it belonged till 1601, when it was ceded to its present owners.

Ollerton, a market-town in Nottinghamsh.

Ollioules, a town of France, dep. Var.

Olmedo, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Olmutz, a town of Austria, formerly the capital of Moravia, with a university and a strong castle. Lon. 17.15 E., lat. 49.33 N.

Olney, a town in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, with a manufacture of bonelace. It, however, derives its principal celebrity from its having been for many years the residence of the poet Cowper.

Olonetz, a government of European Russia, in which are mines of copper and iron. The chief rivers are the Onega, Svir, and Vaga; the soil is stony, and the face of the country is covered with swamps and forests. Lon. 34.20 E., lat. 61.26 N.

Olonetz Mountains, in the north-west part of Russia, which extend 500 miles in a northern direction, from the north-west part of the Lake Ladoga.

Olot, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. In the neighbourhood are several extinct volcanos, the crater of one of them (St. Margarita) being 445 ft. deep, and about a mile in circumference. Pop. 13,845.

Olympus, a celebrated mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens; and from that circumstance placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter.

Omagh, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone county, situate on the Mourne. Lon. 7.46 W., lat. 54.32 S.

Oman, a province of Arabia Felix, possessed by a number of petty sovereigns. The chief products are dates and various other kinds of fruit, several valuable gums, brimstone, coffee, and rufinos, a root that dyes red.

Omo, a town of Egypt, on the Nile.

Ombrose, a town in the Siennese, Tuscany.

Omequa, a town of Italy, in Milan.

Omer, St., a fortified town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. The cathedral of Notre Dame contains several colossal statues and other ornaments, the tomb of St. Omer, &c. The ramparts are planted with elms, and form pleasant promenades. Lon. 2.15 E., lat. 50.44 N. Pop. 19,000.

Omerpoor, a town of Hindostan, in Berar.

Omoa, a town of Mexico, in Honduras. Lon. 88.47 W., lat. 15.40 N.

Omsk, a town and fortress of Russia. Lon. 74.54 E., lat. 54.14 N.

Onate, a town of Spain, in Biscay. During the late civil war in the Basque provinces it suffered greatly. Pop. 12,000.

Oneote, a village in Staffordshire, noted for rich copper mines.

Onehoua, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It produces plenty of yams, and a sweet root called tee. Lon. 161.0 W., lat. 21.50 N.

Onega, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz; 130 m. long, by about 35 m. broad.—A town in Archangel, Russia. Lon. 37.24 E., lat. 63.35 N.

Onglia, a province of the Sardinian States, abounding in olive-oil, fruit, and wine.

Oneida, a narrow lake and town of New York, in the county of the same name.

Ongar, a market-town in Essex.

Onondago, a town and a salt lake of New York, in the county of the same name.

Onore, a sea-port of Hindostan, in Canara, on an inlet of the sea that spreads into a lake, and includes a number of islands. Lon. 74.32 E., lat. 14.16 N.

Oonrust, a small island near the coast of Java, at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia.

Ontario, a lake of North America, situate between 75° and 79° W. lon., and 43° and 47° N. lat. It abounds with fish, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds. The islands are all at the east end, the chief of which are Wolf, Amherst, Gage, and Howe.

Onuentie, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia. It is well-built, and is a place of considerable trade in woollen and linen fabrics, &c. Pop. 12,000.

Ooch, a town of N. W. Hindostan, prov. Mooltan. It is a place of great antiquity, and is celebrated in the surrounding country for the tombs of two saints of Bokhara and Bagdad. Pop. about 20,000.

Oojen, a celebrated city of Hindostan, in Malwah, capital of the dominions of the Sindia Mahratta family. Lon. 75.48 E., lat. 23.11 N.

Oonalaska, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago. Fish, birds, roots, berries, and even sea-weed, compose the food of the natives, who are a very peaceable race, and who employ themselves in making mats and baskets. Lon. 166.30 W., lat. 53.40 N.

Oonemak, the largest island of the Northern Archipelago. Here the Russians have their chief establishments for the deposit of all the furs collected in the other islands. Lon. 165.30 W., lat. 54.30 N.

Ooseat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum. It was built chiefly by the late pasha, Oglou. Lon. 35.17 E., lat. 39.42 N. Pop. 16,000.

Oosterhout, a town of Holland, prov. N. Brabant. Pop. 6350.

Oporto, or **Porto**, an important city and sea-port of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho. It is by nature almost impregnable; and is noted for its wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. The other chief exports are oranges, lemons, &c., and linen-cloth to Brazil. Oporto suffered greatly during the Peninsular war, having, in 1805, been taken and sacked by the French, who retained possession of it till 1809, when the British compelled them to retreat. It afterwards, in 1811-2, was the scene of a long-protracted conflict between Don Pedro and his brother Miguel. Lon. 8.37 W., lat. 41.10 N. Pop. incl. Villanova and Gaya, about 80,000.

Oppeln, a city of Prussia, on the Oder.

Oppido, two towns of Naples.

Oppurg, a town of Saxony, with a castle.

Oran, a city and sea-port of Algiers, in the province of Mascara. Lon. 6.24 W., lat. 35.54 N.

Orange, a city of France, in the department of Vaucluse. It is the ancient Arausio, and was an important place in the time of the Romans. Lon. 4.49 E., lat. 44.9 N.

Orangeburg, a town of South Carolina, U. S., capital of Orange county. Lon. 80.42 W., lat. 33.23 N.

Orange town, a town of New York, U. S. —Another in Maine, Washington county.

Oranienburg, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, anciently called Bretzow.—A town of Russia, in the gov. of Rezan.

Oranmore, a town of Ireland, in Galway.

Orbe, a town in Vaud, Switzerland, with a bold single-arched bridge over the Orbe.—A town of Bavaria, celebrated for salt-works.

Orbitello, a sea-port of Italy, with a good harbour, protected by several forts. Lon. 11.6 E., lat. 42.28 N.

Orcha, a town of Russia, on the Dnieper, gov. Mohilev. Lon. 31.26 E., lat. 54.29 N.

Orchies, a town in Nord, France.

Orchilla, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, north of the coast of Caraccas. Lon. 65.20 E., lat. 12.0 N.

Orchimont, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Brandenburg.

Ordunna, a city of Spain, in Biscay. Lon. 2.50 W., lat. 42.55 N.

Orero, the capital of Neriela, Sweden. Lon. 15.12 E., lat. 59.18 N.

Orgrand, a sea-port in Upland, Sweden. Lon. 18.15 E., lat. 60.20 N.

Orel, or *Orlof*, a government of Russia. Lon. 35.20 E., lat. 53.0 N.—*Orel*, the capital of the above gov., is situated on both banks of the Oca and Orlyk, which there unite. Lon. 36.17 E., lat. 56.32 N. Pop. 15,000.

Orellana, a town in Estremadura, Spain.

Orenbourg, an extensive gov. of Russia, partly in Asia, but mostly in Europe, the river Oural having both its source and termination in it. Soil and climate very various, and the forests immensely large. Horses, cattle, and sheep form the chief wealth of the inhabitants.—The principal city of the above gov. and the residence of the military governor. Pop. about 18,000.

Orense, a city of Spain, in Galicia, in which are some tepid and hot springs. Lon. 7.48 W., lat. 42.21 N.

Orfa, or *Uzka*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek. It is a great thoroughfare from Syria into Persia, and has a canal to the Euphrates. Lon. 38.16 E., lat. 37.5 N.

Orford, a town of New Hampshire, U. S., on the Connecticut.—A disl. bor. in Suffolk, on the Ore.

Orford Ness, a cape of England, on the south-east coast of Sussex, where a lighthouse is erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1.6 E., lat. 52.4 N.

Oria, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, romantically situated upon three hills, in the middle of the plains. Pop. 5000.

Orient, *L'*, a strongly fortified sea-port town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on Louis Bay, at the mouth of the Scorff. It is bordered by fine quays, on which are some extensive buildings and establishments connected with the government dockyard, more ships of war being now built here than at any other port in France. The principal exports are salt and wine. Lon. 3.20 W., lat. 47.44 N. Pop. about 20,000.

Orikuela, a city of Spain, in Valencia. It is situated at the foot of a ridge of rocks, near the head of a valley remarkable for its fertility, where the pomegranate mingles with the mulberry, orange, and fig-tree, and where also the palm, rising in rich clusters, adds its beauty to the enchanting scene. Yet,

with all these natural advantages, the inhabitants are represented as being remarkable for their demoralization, idleness, and poverty. Pop. 25,550.

Orinoco, a large river of S. America, in Columbia, which issues from the small lake Ipava, in Guyana, and, after a singularly circuitous course of nearly 1400 miles, enters the Atlantic by an extended delta of mouths. In September it overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjacent plains. It abounds in various kinds of fish; and amphibious animals, particularly caymans, or round-mouthed crocodiles, are in such abundance that they are objects of perpetual dread to the natives, who are a miserable and ferocious race.

Orissa, a province of the Deccan of Hindostan, now included in the British presid. of Bengal and Madras. The interior part consists of rugged hills, uninhabited jungles, and deep water courses, surrounded by pathless deserts, forests, or valleys; other parts are possessed by tributary hill chiefs, who mostly pay a fixed rent, and are under British protection.

Oristano, a fortified sea-port of Sardinia, with a good harbour. Lon. 8.51 E., lat. 39.53 N. Pop. 6000.

Orizoba, a town of Mexico, in Vera Cruz. It has manufactures of cloth, and the vicinity produces abundance of tobacco. Pop. 9600.

Orkneys, or *Orkney Islands*, the ancient Orcaades, a cluster of islands to the north of Scotland, from which they are separated by the Pentland Frith. They lie between 57.35 and 49.16 N. lat., and are upwards of 30 in number; the principal, which is called Pomona, is sometimes dignified with the appellation of Mainland. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are rapid and dangerous; and near the small Isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, very dangerous to mariners, especially in a calm. The sea-coast swarms with seals and otters, and is frequented by whales, cod, ling, haddocks, and herrings; and on the shores are found oysters, muscles, cockles, &c. The islands are visited by eagles, falcons, wild geese, ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, &c. The heath on the mountainous shelters grouse, plovers, snipes, &c.; and there are great numbers of small sheep and beeves. The coasts afford numerous bays and harbours for the fisheries; and the chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oil, feathers, and skins of various kinds, and kelp. The inhabitants have the general character of being frugal, sagacious, circumspect, religious, and hospitable; but being of Scandinavian and not Celtic origin, neither the Gaelic dress nor language has ever prevailed amongst them. Of old, Norse was the prevalent language, but all of them now speak English. The Islands of Orkney and Shetland constitute one of the counties of Scotland; and they are most probably the *Thule* of the ancients.

Orleanois, an old province of France, now forming the department of Loiret.

Orleans, a city of France, capital of the department of Loiret. It is seated on the Loire, and has a canal thence to the Loing, near Montargis. In 1428, it stood a memorable siege against the English, which was

raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. It is now one of the largest and most pleasant cities in France; but its trade is less flourishing at present than it was before the Revolution. Near the city is a forest, containing 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Lon. 1.51 E., lat. 47.54 N. Pop. about 42,000.—An island and town of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec.

Orleans, New, the capital of a district of the same name, in the United States, and of the state of Louisiana. It is fortified on the sides exposed to the land, and is a city of very considerable importance, both as to commerce and population. It is, in fact, the grand emporium of all the vast tracts traversed by the Mississippi, the Missouri, and their tributary streams; its export trade consequently includes a variety of produce, as corn, flour, pork, sugar, &c.; but cotton is the principal article, of which about 6000 bales are annually sent away to England, France, &c. Lon. 90.9 W., lat. 29.58 N. Pop. 102,190.

Ormskirk, a market town in Lancashire. Pop. 4891.

Ormuz, a celebrated island, in a strait of the same name, at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia. It seems to be a mass of rocks and shells thrown up by a violent convulsion of nature. It was at one time the centre of the trade of the Persian Gulf; but its wealth and importance have long since greatly declined. Lon. 56.25 E., lat. 27.15 N.

Orne, a department of France, including the south-east part of the old province of Normandy and the territory of Perche.

Oronsay, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides.

Orontes, a river of Syria, which rises in the mountains to the north of Damascus, and enters the Mediterranean, near Seleucia, after a course of 240 miles.

Orpesa, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 6.5 E., lat. 40.8 N.

Orotava, a town on the W. side of the island of Teneriffe. Lon. 16.24 W., lat. 28.23 N.

Orskai, a town of Russia, gov. Orenbourg. The hill on which this place stands is composed of beds of jasper, some green, others grey, red, or mottled.

Orsova, a town and fort of Hungary. Lon. 22.10 E., lat. 41.45 N.

Orta, two towns of Italy; one in the duchy of Milan, the other in the Papal States.

Ortgal, a cape and castle of Spain, on the north coast of Galicia. Lon. 7.39 W., lat. 43.46 N.

Ortenburg, a town and citadel of Bavaria.—A town of Germany, in Carinthia.

Orthez, or **Othes**, a town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées. In February, 1814, the Anglo-Spanish army, under the Duke of Wellington, here defeated the French, commanded by Marshal Soult.

Orten, a market-town in Westmoreland.

Ortona, a sea-port town of Naples, on the Adriatic; anciently the principal port and naval arsenal of the Freutani. Pop. 6000.

Orvieto, a fortified town of Italy.

Oruro, a city of Charcas, capital of a district, which abounds in cattle, sheep, and

camels, and has many gold and silver mines. Lon. 63.30 W., lat. 18.10 S.

Orwell, a river in Suffolk, which flows south-east by Ipswich, and, uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich.

Osaca, a city of Japan, in the island of Nipon, intersected by canals. Lon. 136.5 E., lat. 35.5 N.

Osim, a town of the Papal States. P. 7000.

Osmá, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, a bishop's see, with a university. Lon. 2.52 W., lat. 41.50 N.

Osnaburg, or **Osnabruck**, a province of Hanover, in the circle of Westphalia, producing much corn and flax, and plenty of turf, coal, and marble.—The capital is a fortified town of the same name, which has a castle and a university. It is celebrated for a treaty of peace concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the Protestant religion. Lon. 7.54 E., lat. 52.18 N.

Ossi, or **Osseli**, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia.

Ossinihoia, a colony of N. America, on the banks of the Red River, south of Lake Winnipeck, founded by Lord Selkirk.

Ossory, the western division of Queen's county, in Ireland.

Ossuna, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Lon. 5.8 W., lat. 37.22 N. Pop. 16,000.

Ostachkof, a town of Russia, gov. Tver. Lon. 34.90 E., lat. 56.40 N. Pop. 7000.

Ostarrich, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Ostend, a fortified sea-port of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders. It is seated among a number of canals, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide; and its commerce is very considerable. It is also a favourite watering-place of the Belgians, and is occasionally resorted to by the royal family. Lon. 2.56 E., lat. 51.14 N.

Oster, a town of Russia, gov. Tchernigof.

Osterby, a town of Sweden, in Uppland.

Osterode, a town of Hanover. Pop. 4600.

—Another, in West Prussia.

Ostersund, a town of Sweden, capital of Jämtland. It has a trade in iron ware, steel, leather, and leathern jackets. Lon. 16.10 E., lat. 63.10 N.

Ostia, a town and sea-port of the Papal States, which, though now so decayed as scarcely to claim our notice, was in ancient times a flourishing emporium, and for a long period the sea-port of Rome; but, owing to the gradual accumulation of mud and other deposits brought down by the river Tiber, the harbour was ultimately so choked up as to be inaccessible to ships of considerable burden, and the port of Ostia was consequently ruined.

Ostiglia, a town of Italy, on the Po.

Ostrog, a town of Russia, gov. Volhinia. The word *ostrog* is applied to places or forts inclosed with strong palisades.

Ostrogeish, or **Rybna**, a town of Russia, gov. Voronóje. Lon. 39.3 E., lat. 51.40 N. Pop. 12,000.

Ostuni, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Otranto.

Oswald, **St.**, a village in Northumberland, on the Picts' wall, near Hexham. Here Oswald defeated Cedwall, a British usurper,

who was killed on the first onset; and here he set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Oswego, a river, town, and fort of N. York. *Oswestry*, a market-town in Shropshire. It is an ancient place, but had much decayed till of late years: it has now, however, a considerable trade and some manufactures. Pop. 8843.

Otaha, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Otaheite, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1767, by Captain Wallis, who called it George the Third's Island. It consists of two peninsulas, connected by a low neck of land, two miles over, and is about 30 leagues in circuit. Great part of it is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, &c. The birds most common are paroquets, kingfishers, large cuckoos, several sorts of pigeons or doves, and a bluish heron. The only quadrupeds found on the island were hogs, dogs, and rats. The people have mild features and a pleasing countenance; they are of a pale mahogany brown, but marked with black stains, made by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees; and they are gentle, good natured, and hospitable.

Olley, a manufacturing and market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 3445.

Oloque, an island in the Bay of Panama. Lon. 80.10 W., lat. 8.10 N.

Otranto, or *Terra d'Otranto*, a mountainous province of Naples.—A sea-port town of Naples, in the above prov., which, under Napoleon, gave the title of duke to Fouché.

Osseo, a lake of New York, in the county of its name.

Ottajano, a town of Naples, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 6000.

Ottendorf, a town in Bremen, Hanover.

Ottery, *St. Mary*, a town in Devonshire, with manufactures of flannel, serges, &c. Pop. 4194.

Otumba, a city of Mexico, once a large place, but now wretched and deserted.

Ouby, one of the Molucca Islands. Lon. 126.50 E., lat. 1.30 S.

Oude, a large and fertile province and kingdom of Hindostan Proper, under the protection of the British.—A town of Hindostan, in the above province and kingdom, of which it was the former capital.

Oudenard, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders.

Ofsa, a considerable city of Siberia, cap. of a government of Orenburg. Lon. 56.18 E., lat. 54.42 N.

Oundic, a town in Northamptonshire, on the Nen, over which are two bridges.

Oural Mountains, &c. [See *Ural*.]

Ourfa, a fortified city of Asia Minor, pach. Diarbeker. It is well built, and contains numerous handsome mosques, and other public edifices. Pop. 30,000.

Ourique, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, celebrated for a victory obtained by Alphonso, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these kings are the arms of Portugal.

Ouse, a river in Yorkshire, formed of the

Ure and Swale. The Ouse is augmented by the Nidd and other streams in its course to York, where it becomes navigable for coasting vessels; proceeding thence by Cawood, Selby, and Howden, it receives the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, and then meets the Trent on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united streams form the Humber.—

A river of Sussex, formed of two branches, one of which rises in St. Leonard Forest, the other in the Forest of Worth, and unite above Lewes. It flows by that town to Newhaven, and enters the English Channel.

Ouse, Great, a river that rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley, and flows to Buckingham, Stoney Stratford, Newport, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neot, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, Downham, and Lynn, below which it enters a bay in the German Ocean.

Ouse, Little, a river in the S. part of Norfolk, which, dividing that co. from Suffolk, becomes navigable at Thetford, and joins the Great Ouse, on the border of Cambridgesh.

Overflackee, an island of Holland, in the province of South Holland.

Overysche, a town of Belgium.

Overyssel, a province of Holland, divided into three districts, called Drent, Salland, and Twent.

Ovidopol, a town and fort of Russia, in the gov. of Catharinenslaf, supposed to be the burial-place of the poet Ovid.

Oviedo, a city of Spain, cap. of the prov. of Asturias, with a university. Lon. 5.53 W., lat. 43.20 N. Pop. 10,500.

Ochyehe, the largest and most eastern of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific Ocean. [See *Sandwich Islands*.] Here Captain Cook, in 1779, fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute.

Ovrom, North, and South, two towns of Yorkshire, W. R., with woollen manufactures.

Oxford, the capital of Oxfordshire, seated on the Thames, at the influx of the Cherwell. It stands on a plain, in the midst of meadows thickly planted with trees, and has an imposing appearance from whatever side it may be viewed. The High Street is one of the finest in England, not only for its width and regular arrangement, but for the beauty and magnificence of the churches and collegiate edifices lining it on both sides. The great glory of Oxford, indeed, consists in its colleges and collegiate halls, which far surpass those of Cambridge in number, as well as in extent and beauty. They are chiefly built in hollow squares; and the quadrangles of Christ Church, All Souls, Magdalen, New, and Brasenose Colleges are very large and imposing. The chapels, halls, libraries, and gardens of these establishments are likewise extremely beautiful. There are 20 colleges and five halls: among the former, the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 872; and to Christ Church College, begun by Cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII., belongs the Cathedral. There are also 13 parish churches, several dissenting places of worship, the Bodleian and Radcliffe libraries, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing Office, a new and commodious sessions-house, and various

other public buildings. This city was distinguished for its attachment to the unfortunate Charles I., who here held his court during the whole civil war; and without the town are many ruins of the fortifications erected in that war. Lon. 1.15 W., lat. 51.46 N. Pop. 23,634.—A town in Talbot county, Maryland, U. S.—A town in Butler county, Ohio.

Oxfordshire, a county of England, containing 483,840 acres, divided into 11 hundreds and 219 parishes, and having one city and 12 market-towns. The south-east part is hilly and woody, having a continuation of the Chiltern Hills running through it; the north-west is also elevated and stony; and the middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams, running from N. to S., and terminating in the Thames. Of these, the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Charwell, and Thame. Total pop. 161,643.

Oxus, a great river of Central Asia, 1200 miles in length, which falls into Lake Aral.

PACASMAYU, a great river of Peru.

Pachuca, a town in Mexico, famous for the rich silver mines in its vicinity. Lon. 100.14 W., lat. 20.42 N.

Pacific Ocean, a vast expanse of water, extending between Asia and America, and upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth. At the first discovery of this ocean by the Spaniards it was called the South Sea, and the part extending south of the isthmus is yet sometimes so called. When Magellan entered this ocean, through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and 20 days in a uniform direction to the north-west, without discovering land, but he had the consolation of enjoying such uninterrupted fine weather, with fair winds, that he gave this ocean the name of Pacific. On one side of the equator it is called the North Pacific Ocean, and, on the other, the South Pacific Ocean; both being remarkable for the numerous groups of small coralline and volcanic islands with which they are studded, and which constitute that portion of the world to which the name of *Polynesia* is now given.

Paddington, a village in Middlesex, near London. It has a canal, which passes hence west to the Grand Junction Canal, six miles above Brentford; and another, called the Regent's Canal, passes hence east along the north side of the metropolis, to the Thames, at Limehouse. Pop. 25,173.

Paderborn, a town of Prussian Westphalia. It was erected into a bishopric by Charlemagne, who made it his headquarters during his wars with the Saxons. Pop. about 8000.

Padham, a town and chapelry in Lancashire, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture.

Padstow, a town in Cornwall, on the mouth of the Camel, with a convenient harbour (the only one between the Land's End and Hartland Point), and some coasting trade.

Padua, a fortified city of Austrian Italy, in which is one of the richest cathedrals in the country. The university of Padua enjoyed an extraordinary degree of reputation from the 13th to the 16th century. Dante,

Petrarch, and Tasso are numbered among its pupils; and in medical science it was long unrivalled. Lon. 11.53 E., lat. 45.14 N. Pop. about 45,000.

Paduano, one of the most fertile provs. of Austrian Italy.

Pagahm, a decayed city of Birmah. Lon. 91.34 E., lat. 21.10 N.

Pahang, a sea-port on the eastern coast of Malacca, capital of a kingdom; famous for a great number of elephants, and for plenty of pepper. Lon. 103.30 E., lat. 3.55 N.

Painbeurf, a sea-port of France, in the dep. of Lower Loire. Lon. 1.59 W., lat. 47.17 N. Pop. 3850.

Painswick, a town in Gloucestershire, in which the manufacture of broad cloth and kerseymeres is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 3730.

Paisley, a large town in Renfrewshire, Scotland. It has considerable manufactures of silk and linen gauze, lawn, muslin, cambric, thread, &c., but one of its staple branches is that of shawls, in the variety and beauty of which Paisley may be said to be without a rival. There are also extensive soap, candle, and cotton works; altogether, it is deemed the first manufacturing town in Scotland. Lon. 4.26 W., lat. 55.52 N. Pop. 47,695.

Palais, a town of France, capital of the Island of Belleisle, with a strong citadel. Lon. 3.9 W., lat. 47.19 N.

Palais, St., a town and district of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Palamcottah, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, which gives name to a district.

Palamos, a sea-port in Catalonia, Spain. Lon. 3.4 E., lat. 41.50 N.

Palamou, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar, capital of a hilly and woody territory. Lon. 81.26 E., lat. 23.52 N.

Palur, a river in Hindostan, which rises in Mysore, and enters the sea near Sadras.

Palatinate, Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, a former province of Germany, on the west side of the Rhine, adjoining France. The north, since 1814, belongs to Hesse Darmstadt, and the south to Bavaria.

Palatinate, Upper, the former name of a prov. of Germany bordering on Bohemia, and which now belongs to Bavaria.

Palawan, an island of the E. Archipelago, between Borneo and the N. Philippines. Length 275 m., average breadth 32 m. It produces cowries, wax, ebony, tortoise-shell, &c.

Palembang, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the south-east part of Sumatra. The inhabitants are principally Malays; and it is the emporium of the inland commerce of the island. Lon. 104.51 E., lat. 2.56 S.

Palencia, a city of Spain, in Leon. The chief manufactures are woollen coverlets, flannels, and serges. Pop. 10,813.

Palermo, the capital of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a university. It stands on a bay of the same name, near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains is one of the richest plains in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruitful trees, and watered by fountains and rivulets. Palermo has about 100 churches,

many of them rich and magnificent; also 70 convents, with superb chapels to each. The cathedral is a large Gothic structure, supported within by 80 columns of oriental granite, and divided into a great number of chapels, some of which are extremely rich. There are several handsome squares and streets; and the palaces belonging to the princes are admired for their situation and elegance. Lon. 13.34 E., lat. 33.12 N. Pop. about 150,000.

Palestine, a country in the south-west part of Syria, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited the sea-coast. In the Scriptures it is styled the Land of Canaan, and the Promised Land; and it must ever be interesting to Christians from the associations with which its history is connected. It is in general fertile, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, honey, and oil.

Palestrina, one of the largest islands called the Lagunes, near Venice.—An episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is the ancient Praeneste, noted for a temple dedicated to Fortune, the ruins of which may yet be seen. Lon. 13.5 E., lat. 41.52 N.

Pathanpoor, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Gujerat, chief of a district. Lon. 72.20 E., lat. 24.11 N. Pop. 30,000.

Patigant, a town and district of Hindostan, in Malabar. Lon. 76.38 E., lat. 10.45 N.

Palk Strait, at the north end of Ceylon, in the Bay of Bengal, which separates that island from the coast of Tanjore.

Palliser Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; the largest about 15 miles long and 10 broad. Lon. 146.30 W., lat. 15.58 S.

Palma, one of the Canary Islands, to the north of Ferro. It has a town of the same name, much frequented for its excellent wine and safe harbour. Lon. 17.50 W., lat. 28.37 N.—A strong city, capital of the Island of Majorca; in which, besides the cathedral, are several splendid palaces, a university, and many churches and convents.

—A town of Andalusia, Spain.—A town of Portugal, in Estremadura.—A town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, near which is a rich sulphur-mine.—A town of Colombia, with manufactures of cotton, linen, and sugar, and very fine copper mines.

Palma, or *Palma Nuova*, a strong frontier town of Italy.

Palma di Solo, a sea-port of Sardinia. Lon. 8.56 E., lat. 39.5 N.

Palmas, a river of Mexico, formed by the junction of the Nassus and Saucedá, in New Biseay.—One of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 127.0 E., lat. 5.33 N.

Palmas, Cape, a promontory on the Ivory Coast of Guinea, which affords a spacious and secure harbour, where provisions may be abundantly obtained. Lon. 5.34 W., lat. 4.26 N.

Palme, or *Palmi*, a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Calabria Ultra I. In 1783 it was partially destroyed by an earthquake, but has been since restored. Pop. 7,000.

Palmecla, a town in Estremadura, Spain.

Palmerston Isle, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1774. It abounds with cocoa-nuts, the wharra tree &c., but has no inhabitants. Lon. 162.57 W., lat. 18.0 S.

Palmiros, a celebrated point of land at

the head of the Bay of Bengal, which all vessels bound to Calcutta endeavour to make. Lon. 87.5 E., lat. 20.44 N.

Palmyra, or *Tadmor*, once a magnificent city of Syria, the Tadmor of King Solomon; the stupendous ruins of which are seen in an oasis in the midst of a sandy desert, bounded on three sides by high mountains. So completely deserted is this celebrated city, that its present inhabitants consist of about forty families, living in mud cottages, erected within the spacious court of a once splendid temple. Zenobia, Syria's beautiful and warlike queen, after being defeated in two great battles with the Roman army, was carried to Rome to grace the triumph of Aurelian. Lon. 39.2 E., lat. 34.35 N.

Paloonsha, a town and fort of Hindostan, situate in a rich valley.

Palos, a town of Spain, in Andalusia; celebrated for being the place whence Columbus sailed on his first adventurous voyage. Lon. 6.52 W., lat. 37.10 N.

Palos, Cape, a promontory of Spain. Lon. 0.40 W., lat. 37.37 N.

Palpah, a town of Hindostan, on the borders of Oude. Lon. 82.53 E., lat. 28.10 N.

Palte, a singular lake of Thibet, lying to the south-west of Lassa. It is represented as a moat of about six miles in breadth, surrounding an oval island 30 miles long.

Pamierys, a town in Arrigee, France. Lon. 1.35 E., lat. 43.6 N. Pop. 6,000.

Panlico Sound, a kind of inland sea on the coast of North Carolina, separated from the Atlantic by a beach of sand hardly a mile wide.

Pampas, great plains of South America, in Buenos Ayres, extending to the Andes, and abounding in cattle.—Extensive plains nearly 8,000 miles in length, running north and south through Peru.

Pampeluna, or *Pamplona*, a city of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a strong citadel and a university. The squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandize. At the close of the Peninsular war the vicinity of this town witnessed some obstinate conflicts between the French and English armies (July 27 and 28, 1813); and on the 31st of October, the French being compelled to repass the Pyrenees, Pampeluna surrendered. Lon. 1.42 W., lat. 42.47 N.

Pamplona, a prov. of Colombia, abounding in corn, cochineal, olives, cotton, indigo, amber, and rich copper mines.

Panagia, a town of European Turkey, in Romania.

Panagur, a town of Hindostan, celebrated for numerous Hindoo temples, and a magnificent tank in its vicinity.

Panama, the north-west province of Colombia, lying on the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and particularly distinguished by the name of the Isthmus of Panama. This isthmus, which unites the continents of North and South America, has a chain of mountains stretching through its whole extent, which renders it a barrier of solidity sufficient to resist the impulse of two opposite oceans. The natives go naked, and in many places build their houses upon trees, to be elevated from the damp soil, and the reptiles engendered in the putrid waters.—The capital is a city and sea-port of the

same name, the commerce of which is considerable, and among the islands in the bay is a pearl fishery. Lon. 79.18 W., lat. 9.0 N. Pop. about 11,000.

Panaria, one of the Lipari Islands.

Panay, one of the Philippine Islands. The chief commodity for exportation is rice. **Pangasena**, one of the Molucca Islands, in the East Indies.

Pangbourn, a town in Berkshire, situate on the Thames, near Reading.

Pango, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 14.45 E., lat. 4.20 S.

Paniany, a commercial town and seaport of British India, presid. Madras, which, previous to its being captured by Tippoo Saib, was a place of very considerable trade. It contains numerous mosques. Lon. 75.58 E., lat. 10.45 N.

Paniput, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi.

Pannoh, a town of Hindostan, in Allahabad, celebrated for the rich diamond mines in its vicinity.

Pannauich, a village in Aberdeenshire, noted for mineral waters.

Panofka, a German colony of Russia, in the government of Saratof.

Panormo, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu. Lon. 20.2 E., lat. 40 N.

Pantularia, an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis. Lon. 12.31 E., lat. 36.53 N.

Panuco, a town of Mexico, N. Amerlen, on a river of the same name. Lon. 97.56 W., lat. 22.18 N.

Paom, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, to the south of Mallicolo. Lon. 168.29 W., lat. 16.30 S.

Pao-ting, a city of China, the most considerable in Pe-tcheli, next to Peking. Lon. 115.25 E., lat. 38.34 N.

Papa, a town of Hungary, with a castle belonging to the Esterhazy family. P. 13,232.

Papal States, or *States of the Church*, [See *Ecclesiastical State*.]

Papantla, a town of Mexico, near which is a pyramidal edifice of great antiquity.

Papenburg, a town of Hanover, prov. East Friesland. It stands on a canal, communicating with the Ems, and has several yards for ship-building.

Pappenheim, a town of Bavaria, prov. Rezat.

Papudo, a port of Chili, S. America. It exports hides, tallow, &c. Lon. 71.10 W., lat. 32.36 S.

Pava, a province of Brazil, at the NW. extremity of that empire. The country is generally flat, covered with valuable woods and a soil of great fertility.

Para, or *Bitem*, a city of Brazil, cap. of the above prov. It has a strong citadel and a castle, and is adorned with beautiful edifices. The chief exports are cocoa, coffee, rice, cotton, sarsaparilla, hides, gum, molasses, and timber. Lon. 48.33 W., lat. 1.39 S. Pop. 20,000.

Paracatu, a town of Brazil, rich in mines and cattle. Lon. 46.20 W., lat. 3.50 S.

Paracels, or *Pracels*, a multitude of small islands and rocks in the China Sea, lying off the coast of Cochin China, and extending 300 miles in length by 60 in breadth.

Paraclete, a hamlet in the dep. of Aube,

France, where are the ruins of an abbey founded by Peter Abelard in 1131, of which Heoise was abbess 32 years.

Parogoa, or *Palawan*, the most westernly of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 118.45 E., lat. 11.0 N.

Parogang, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Bootan, capital of a district.

Paraguay, a large river, formed by the union of seven small lakes in Brazil, near the middle of the province of Matto Grosso, and flowing for a course of about 1600 miles, till it joins the Uraquay, and with it forms the head of the great river Plata.—An indep. state of S. America, lying east of the river Paraguay, of which Assumption is the capital. This fertile country was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526, and has, peculiar to itself, the valuable herb called maté, whose leaves furnish the celebrated Paraguay tea, an infusion of which is drunk in most of the provinces of South America. From various exchanges and hostilities between the Spaniards and Portuguese, this country became united to Brazil at the commencement of the 19th century, and is included in the provinces of Parana, Uraquay, and the south-west part of Rio Grande do Sul.

Parahibo, a prov. of Brazil, which produces sugar, tobacco, cotton, dying-woods, and drugs. The country is well watered by rivers, of which the Parahiba is the chief.

Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, in Guyana, and chief of the Dutch colonies in S. America. Lon. 55.15 W., lat. 5.53 N.

Parana, a large river which has its source in the mountains on the west border of the province of Rio Janeiro in Brazil, where it flows west, and becomes a considerable stream.—A province of Brazil, divided by the river Parana into two unequal parts, northern and southern. The soil is rich, adapted to the productions of the torrid and temperate zones, and feeds abundance of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules.

Parga, a fortified sea-port in Albania, with two harbours, formed by a small island, and defended by a strong fortress. Lon. 20.50 E., lat. 29.26 N.

Paria, a district of Cumana, S. America, in the south-east part of that province, including the delta of Orinoco. On the north of this district is a large bay, called the Gulf of Paria, which forms one of the finest harbours in the world. The north entrance into the gulf is called Boca del Draco [Dragon's Mouth], on account of the adverse currents and tempestuous waves encountered here, when the island and continent were discovered by Columbus in 1498.—A town of Charcas, which has some silver mines, and cheeses that are in high esteem. Pop. 100,000.

Paridrong, or *Phari*, a strong town of Thibet, garrisoned by the Chinese.

Parilla, or *Santa*, a town of Peru. Lon. 78.30 W., lat. 9.0 S.

Parina, a lake in the interior of Guyana.

Paris, the metropolis of France, is situate on the river Seine, and, including the suburbs, is about fifteen miles in circumference; the houses are built of freestone, many of them seven stories high, and often contain a different family on every floor. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, but only

three occupy the whole breadth of the Seine, which is not half so large as the Thames at London; also a great number of public fountains, and some triumphal arches. Of the squares, the finest is the Place de Louis XV., which was the scene of the execution of Louis XVI., his consort, and his sister; and the Place Vendôme, in which stands a magnificent bronze column, erected by Napoleon from the cannon taken in a campaign against Austria. Beside the cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the largest in Europe, Paris has many fine churches and abbeys. The university consists of four faculties: divinity, the civil and canon law, physic, and the sciences. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, and the Luxembourg. In the Louvre is the central museum of the arts, in which were deposited the rarest collection of paintings and statues in the world; but the principal of them have been reclaimed by conquest, and were taken away in 1815. The garden of the Tuileries, in front of the palace and on the banks of the Seine, is the finest public walk in Paris. The interior courts of the Palais Royal have been embellished with many beautiful buildings, shops, coffee-houses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair; and the Luxembourg is famous for its gallery of paintings. Paris is legally divided into 12 arrondissements, each comprising certain quarters. It is divided, however, as Mr. H. Lytton Bulwer observes, "into quarters as well by its manners as its laws, and these different districts differ as widely one from the other in the ideas, habits, and appearance of their inhabitants, as in the height and size of their buildings, or the width and cleanliness of their streets. The Chaussée d'Antin breathes the atmosphere of the Bourse, and the Palais Royal is the district of bankers, stockbrokers, generals of the empire, and rich tradespeople; and it is the quarter fullest of life, most animated, most rife with the spirit of progress, change, luxury, and elegance. How different is the quartier St. Germain," &c. &c. Paris, besides being the political capital of France, is one of the chief seats of its industry and commerce; not that it enters into successful rivalry with such places as Manchester, Birmingham, or Glasgow; the articles produced being chiefly those of virtue, jewellery, and the fine arts, or such as more immediately minister to the luxurious wants of a great capital; but these are very considerable indeed. The retail trade of Paris is on a very extensive scale; and its exports have of late years greatly increased. The public libraries, museums, picture-galleries, and literary institutions are both numerous and excellent; the colleges and other educational institutions are conducted on the most liberal scale; and as for theatricals, Paris may properly be regarded as the dramatic capital of Europe. The hospitals and charitable institutions are numerous, and supported by the government. In the environs of the city are excellent freestone and abundance of gypsum; and its principal manufactures are tapestry, mirrors, and carpets. Without the Barrière d'Enfer is the entrance to the Catacombs, which consist of many caverns and excavations that extend

several miles in every direction. The principal cavern contains upwards of 2,500,000 skulls, with a proportionable number of the other bones; these are ranged along the various avenues, and so closely packed as to form solid walls; the outer surface consisting of the ends of thigh-bones, with skulls so intermixed as to form crosses, squares, waving lines, &c. After much opposition, a favourite project of Louis Philippe's has been carried into effect, and Paris has been surrounded on all sides with a continuous chain of fortifications, which may be used either to resist an invading enemy, or to overawe the inhabitants in case of internal tumult. Lon. 2.22 E., lat. 48.50 N. Pop. about 920,000.—A town of Kentucky, chief of Bourbon county, U. S.

Parma, a duchy of Italy, under which name are included the duchies of Parma Proper, Piacenza, and Guastalla. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, hemp, and pasture; and there are some considerable mines of copper and silver. This duchy anciently formed part of Cisalpine Gaul: Charlemagne gave it to the Holy See; it afterwards fell successively under the dukes of Milan, the popes, the Farnese family, and the Spaniards. In 1801 Parma was ceded to the French; and in 1814 it was assigned to the Empress Maria Louisa.—The capital is a fortified city of its name, which has a magnificent cathedral, a university, and several handsome churches, adorned with paintings by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. The inhabitants trade in silk and silk stockings. Lon. 10.30 E., lat. 44.50 N. Pop. 36,000.

Parnahiba, a trading town of Brazil. Lon. 42.10 W., lat. 2.50 S.

Parnassus, a mountain of Independent Greece, prov. E-Hellas; famous in Grecian poetry and mythology as the favourite resort of Apollo and the Muses. The south side, to a considerable height, is covered with rich vineyards; and several villages, monasteries, and ruins are spread among the cultivated parts. The summit is a plain, with a crater containing a pool of water frozen over. This mountain gives source to several streams, particularly the Cachaes Torrent and the Castalian Spring.

Paro, or *Porrogong*, a town of Bootan, Hindostan, with a strong castle; famous for the manufacture of idols, and the forging of swords, daggers, and arrows.

Paros, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades. This island was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines; and has been so famous for its white marble, that the best sculptors would make use of no other. The famous "Arundelian Chronicle," at Oxford, was brought from this place. This is a chronological account, cut in marble, of the principal events in the history of Greece during the period of 1318 years, from the time of Cærops to 204 B. C.

Paros, or *Parechia*, is the capital of the above island. Lon. 25.44 E., lat. 37.8 N.

Parrot, a town of Mexico, in Durango. *Parrot*, a river that rises in the south part of Somersetshire, receives the Ivel and Thone, and enters the Bristol Channel at Bridgewater Bay.

Parsonstown, or *Birr*, a town in King's

county, Ireland. Near it are large barracks. Pop. 7000.

Parthenay, a town of France, in the department of Deux-Sevres, with a considerable trade in cattle and corn.

Partoneraig, a ferry-town in Fifeshire, near the mouth of the Frith of Tay.

Parys, a mountain of Wales, on the north-west coast of the Isle of Anglesea, famous for a copper mine, wrought like a stone quarry, open to the surface. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain.

Pasco, or *Cerro di Pasco*, the principal mining town of Peru. There are several hundred well-known mines, or pits, from which silver has been and still could be extracted in large quantities, provided a perfect drainage could be effected.

Pas-de-Calais, a department of France, formerly comprised in the old provinces of Artois and Picardy. The soil is fertile, and watered by numerous small rivers.

Pasa, a town of Persia, in Farsistan.

Passage, a sea-port of Spain, in Biscay, with a castle, and the best harbour on the Bay of Biscay for large ships.—A town of Jamaica, with a fort, at the mouth of the Cobre.

Passaro Cape, anciently called Pachinum, the south-east point of Sicily. Lon. 15.17 E., lat. 36.40 N.

Passau, a fortified city of Bavaria, capital of a principality of the same name. Lon. 13.32 E., lat. 48.34 N. Pop. 9000.

Passo del Norte, a town of Mexico. Lon. 104.44 W., lat. 32.14 N.

Pussy, a village in the department of Paris, with a considerable manufacture for speedily bleaching cotton and linen cloth.

Patagonia, a large country in the most southern part of South America. The natives are tall, stout, and well made; their average height being above six feet; but their hands and feet are remarkably small. Their colour is a kind of bronze; and they have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inward. The Abipones, who inhabit the north-east part, are an uncommon race of warlike Indians, being mounted on horses, and armed with lances and arrows. This country is now dependent on Buenos Ayres; but the only considerable settlement is on the Rio Negro.

Patana, a city and district of Mysore.

Patani, a town on the coast of Malaya. Lon. 100.50 E., lat. 7.5 N.

Patay, a town in Loiret, France, where the English were defeated, in 1429, by Joan of Arc.

Patruo, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the ruins of Hybla, so celebrated for its honey. It is 15 miles west of Catania.

Patgong, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, 38 miles north-north-west of Rungpoor.

Pathhead, a village in Fifeshire, famous for a manufacture of nails.

Patmos, or *Patino*, a small and unfertile island of the Grecian Archipelago; famous for being the place where St. John composed the book of Revelations. The monastery of St. John's, on a mountain close to the town of Patmos, built in the 12th century, is a fortress, and commands a noble and extensive view of the sea and surrounding islands. Lon. 26.24 E., lat. 37.24 N.

Patna, a large and populous city of Hin-

dostan, on the right bank of the Ganges. Chintzes, dimitics, and cloths resembling diaper and damask linen are made here; and a large quantity of saltpetre is annually sent to Calcutta. Lon. 85.15 E., lat. 25.37 N.

Patros, a sea-port of Greece, in the Morea. It is seated on the skirt of a mountain, near the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto; and has a trade in silk, leather, honey, wax, grain, and various fruits. Lon. 21.45 E., lat. 38.17 N.

Patrick, St., a town of the state of Georgia, in Camden county, U. States.

Patrimony of St. Peter, a province of the Ecclesiastical States; so called, because it was granted by the Emperor Constantine, to support a church he had built in honour of St. Peter, and for the use of the pope. The country is fertile in corn and fruit, and produces much alum.

Patrington, a town in East Yorkshire. Here the Roman road from the Picts' wall ended.

Patta, an island on the coast of Zanzibar, inhabited chiefly by Arabians, who trade in ivory and slaves. Lon. 43.0 E., lat. 1.56 S.

Patti, a sea-port of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on a gulf of the same name. Lon. 15.17 E., lat. 38.9 N.

Pattialah, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi; the most flourishing in the district of Sirhind, with a citadel, in which the rajah resides. Lon. 75.55 E., lat. 30.18 N.

Potuxent, a navigable river of Maryland.

Pau, an interesting city of the S. of France, capital of the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a castle, where Henry IV. was born, in 1553. It was the ancient residence of the kings of Navarre, and, before the revolution, the capital of Bearn. Pau was the birth-place of Bernadotte, the late king of Sweden. Lon. 0.22 W., lat. 43.15 N. Pop. 11,960.

Paul, St., a town in Pas-de-Calais; another in Upper Vienne; and another in Var, France.

Pau de Fenouilles, St., a town in Eastern Pyrenees, France.

Paul de Leon, St., a town in the department of Finisterre, France.

Paul Trois Chateaux, St., a town in the department of Drome, France.

Pauilo, St., a large province of Brazil; in which are mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and precious stones. The chief products are corn, rice, coffee, sugar, rum, and tobacco; and these, with a large quantity of hides and pork, cattle, horses, mules, poultry, wax, precious stones, and drugs, are exported.—The capital is a city of the same name; it has a cathedral and several other religious buildings, and three hospitals.

Pausilippo, a mountain near Naples, celebrated for a grotto, which is a passage cut through the mountains near a mile in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. On the top of this mountain is the tomb of Virgil; and the north and east sides are covered with villas and gardens.

Pavia, a city of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, with a celebrated university and citadel, a cathedral, and numerous churches and convents. From its numerous public edifices, Pavia was formerly designated the "City of a hundred Towers;" but they are now greatly diminished. Its university was founded by Charlemagne, but it owes its

present form and institutions to the empress Maria Theresa. The chief articles of commerce are corn, hemp, cheese, and wine. Lon. 9.15 E., lat. 45.13 N. Pop. 23,530.

Parlovsk, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voroneje. Under the auspices of Peter the Great it attained considerable eminence, but it has since severely suffered by floods, pestilence, and fire.

Pavosan, the capital of the Isle of St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea. Lon. 6.40 E. lat. 0.30 N.

Pawangar, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Bejapoor. Lon. 74.19 E., lat. 16.48 N.

Pawtuxet, a town of Rhode Island, U. S.

Pazo, one of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent wine and oil, and the climate is extremely mild and agreeable. Lon. 20.0 E., lat. 39.12 N.

Paymogo, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Pays de Vaud, a district of Switzerland, formerly under the dominion of the canton of Bern, and now constituting the new canton of Vaud.

Paz, La, a city of Bolivia, situated on the E. declivity of the Andes, at an elevation of 12,170 ft. above the sea. It ranks as a city of some wealth and importance, and is the centre of a considerable trade in Paraguay tea. Lon. 68.26 W., lat. 17.30 S. Pop. about 20,000.

Peak, a mountainous district in the north-west part of Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, iron, mill-stones, marble, alabaster, coal, and a coarse sort of crystals. The "Wonders of the Peak" have been celebrated both in prose and verse; and it is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns and other curiosities.

Pearl River, in the state of Mississippi, has its source near the centre of the country, and flows south above 200 miles, to Lake Borgne, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico.

Pechlarn, a town of Austria, on the right bank of the Danube.

Pecquencour, a town in Nord, France.

Pedapoor, a town of Hindostan, in the Circars, where much sugar is cultivated.

Pedernaira, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the mouth of the Alcoa.

Pedrasa, a town of Spain, in Old Castile.

Pedro, St., a sea-port of Brazil. Lon. 52.3 W., lat. 32.10 S.

Peelshire, a county of Scotland, 30 m. long and 12 broad; divided into 10 parishes. In this county there is not much arable land. The hills (among which are those of Tweedsmuir) abound with salubrious springs, and feed numbers of sheep and oxen. The principal rivers are the Tweed and Lyne; the former divides the county nearly into two equal parts, and hence it is sometimes called Tweedale. Total pop. 10,520.—*Peelbs*, the capital of the above co., is seated on the Tweed, over which is an elegant bridge. Its situation is somewhat romantic, the air is regarded as peculiarly salubrious, and it is much resorted to in summer as a favourite country residence.

Peckshill, a town of New York, U. S.

Peel, a town on the west coast of the Isle of Man, situate on a spacious bay. At the south extremity of the bay is Peel Isle, a rock of great magnitude and height; on the summit of which are a castle and a cathedral. Lon. 4.40 W., lat. 54.13 N.

Pegau, a town of Saxony, in Misula.—Another in Styria, near which are considerable lead-mines.

Pegnafel, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a palace and a strong castle. Lon. 4.0 W., lat. 41.33 N.

Pegnafirme, a town in Estremadura.

Pegnaffor, a town of Spain, in Asturias.—Another in Andalusia.

Pegnagarcia, a town in Beira, Portugal.

Pegnamacor, a fortified town of Portugal.

Pegnuitz, a town of Bavarian Franconia.

Pegnon de Velez, a sea-port and fortress of the kingdom of Fez, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. Lon. 4.16 W., lat. 35.12 N.

Pegon, formerly an independent kingdom of Asia, but now reduced to a dependent province on Birmah. It is very rich in corn, roots, pulse, and fruit; the other products are teak, elephants' teeth, honey, wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, tin, petroleum, fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which is made their money. There are numerous temples in this country, mostly of wood, varnished and gilt; they contain idols in a sitting posture, cross-legged, and with very large ears. The priests, called Talapoin, inculcate charity as the highest virtue.—A city of the same name is its capital; in which is a grand temple, 361 feet in height.

Peino, a town of Hanover, in Hildesheim.

Peipus, or *Tchudskoi*, a lake of Russia.

Peking, or *Pekin*, the capital of the empire of China. Its name signifies the Northern Court, to distinguish it from Nanking, the Southern Court, where the emperor formerly resided. This capital forms an oblong square, standing in a fertile plain, and is divided into two cities; one inhabited by Chinese, the other by Tartars. These two cities are nearly 14 miles in circuit; the walls are 28 feet high, 24 thick at the base, and 12 at the top; and there are spacious towers at 70 feet distance from each other. The gates are high and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; they are nine in number, three in the south wall, and two in each of the other sides. The middle gate, on the south side, opens into the Tartar, or imperial city, which is surrounded by a wall of large red polished bricks, 20 feet high, and contains the imperial palace and gardens, the public offices, lodgings for the ministers, the eunuchs, artificers, and tradesmen belonging to the court. The streets are amazingly thronged, and to an European it is a curious sight, for not one Chinese female is to be seen among them. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The temples and towers of Peking are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. Provisions of all kinds are plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from all parts by canals from the rivers. Lon. 116.27 E., lat. 39.54 N.

Pelagnisi, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about eight miles in circuit. Lon. 24.12 E., lat. 39.30 N.

Pelegrino, a mountain on the coast of Sicily, near Palermo.

Pelew Islands, or *Palaos*, a group of is-

lands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between 134° and 136° E. lon., and 6° and 8° N. lat. They are well covered with tall palm and other trees of various kinds and sizes. The natives are stout and well made, rather above the middle stature, and of a deep copper colour. Both sexes are tattooed, have their teeth blackened, and the cartilage between the nostrils bored. They display considerable ingenuity in making their ornaments, from tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, &c., and subsist chiefly on yams and cocoa-nuts: the milk of the latter is their general beverage.

Pemba, an island near the Zanzibar coast, tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 40.50 E., lat. 5.0 S.—A town of Congo, capital of a province. Lon. 14.40 E., lat. 6.45 S.

Pembina, a fort belonging to a colony planted by Lord Selkirk, in North America.

Pemblemer, a lake of Wales, in Merionethshire, abounding with a species of fish called guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and tasting like a trout. Its outlet, at the north end, is the source of the river Dee.

Pembridge, a town in Herefordshire, seated on the Arrow.

Pembroke, the chief town of Pembroke-shire, Wales; and the birth-place of Henry VII. There is a good dock-yard, occupying about 60 acres of land; a very fine jetty has also recently been completed, and as ships of any burden may come up to the dock, the importance of the place is likely to increase. Pop. 7412.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S., in Plymouth county, situate on North River.

Pembrokeshire, a county of Wales, 37 miles long and 28 broad, containing 358,000 acres, divided into seven hundreds and 142 parishes, and having one city and seven market-towns. A great part of the country is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadow and arable land. The north-east part alone is mountainous; which, however, yields good pasture for sheep and cattle.—Total pop. 68,044.

Penautier, a town in Aude, France.

Penennis, a castle in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, in Falmouth Bay.

Pendleton, a large village in Lancashire, near Manchester, employed in the manufacture of the various Manchester goods.

Peniche, a strong sea-port in Portugal, on a peninsula, with a good harbour and a citadel. Lon. 9.20 W., lat. 39.22 N.

Penig, a town and castle of Saxony.

Peniscola, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with an old castle and a strong fort.

Peniston, a market-town in Yorkshire, seated on the Don.

Penkridge, a market-town in Staffordshire, on the Penk, near Stafford.

Penmarnawer, a mountain of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, overhanging the sea. It is 1540 feet above the level of the sea; and on the summit are the ruins of extensive fortifications, constructed of unhewn stones, without mortar.

Penmar, a river of Hindostan, which rises in Mysore, in the hills near Nundydroog, and enters the Bay of Bengal by two mouths.

Pennsylvania, one of the largest and most important of the United States of America, 288 miles long and 156 broad. It is divided

into 51 counties; and is watered by the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Monongahela, Alleghany, and other navigable rivers. The climate is agreeable and temperate, though changeable and, near the sea-coast, severe. Agriculture is generally in a comparatively advanced state; but wheat is cultivated to a greater extent than in any other state of the Union. The chief products are corn, cattle, potash, iron, coal, wax, skins, and furs; and the principal manufactures are iron, copper, tin, leather, paper, gunpowder, hats, cotton, sugar, and tobacco. Pennsylvania has a very extensive system of internal communication by canals and railroads. Its population is very mixed, both as to nations and religious creeds. The state is divided into 19 judicial districts: Philadelphia is the chief city, but Harrisburg is the seat of the legislature; the other principal places are Lancaster, Pittsburg, and Reading. Total pop. 1,724,033.

Pennis Alphgant, a mountain in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Settle; the summit of which is 2270 feet above the sea.

Penobscot, a bay of Maine, at the mouth of the river Penobscot.

Penrice, a town in Glamorganshire, on the Bristol Channel. Here are the ruins of a Norman castle; and, three miles to the north, on a mountain, is a Druidical monument, called Arthur's Stone.

Penrith, a town of considerable antiquity in Cumberland, near the river Eamont. Here are the ruins of a castle; and in the church-yard is a singular monument, called the Giant's Tomb. Penrith often suffered in the border wars. Pop. 6429.

Perwyn, a borough in Cornwall, near Falmouth. Here are large warehouses for flour and grain, and several good breweries, which supply the shipping at Falmouth; and it has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. Pop. 3337.

Penzacola, a sea-port of Florida. Lon. 87.14 W., lat. 30.24 N.

Penford, a town in Somersetshire, on the Chew, with a manufacture of hats.

Penland Frith, a strait which divides the Orkney Islands from Caithness, in Scotland. It is very dangerous to those who are not acquainted with its tides and currents; especially in passing the Island of Stroma and the Pentland Skerries, a cluster of rocks at the east end of the Frith. Lon. 2.42 W., lat. 58.35 N.

Penza, a government of Russia in Europe, formerly one of the provinces of Kasan.—The capital of the above government. Lon. 45.38 E., lat. 53.20 N. Pop. 11,000.

Penzance, a market-town in Cornwall, on a creek of Mount Bay. It was burnt by the Spaniards in 1598, but soon rebuilt, and made one of the tin-coinage towns. Besides its local advantages, arising from soil, climate, and scenery, Penzance is the port from which the produce of the neighbouring mines and fisheries is exported in considerable quantities; and the town has every appearance of being fast increasing in extent and prosperity. Lon. 5.35 W., lat. 50.11 N. Pop. 8578.

Pequigny, a town of France, dep. Somme, memorable for an interview and treaty between Louis XI. of France and Edward IV. of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose.

Peraiada, a town of Hindostan, in Aurungabad, the capital of a fertile district, with a fort. Lon. 75.44 E., lat. 48.18 N.

Perak, a sea-port of Malaya. Lon. 100.0 E., lat. 4.23 N.

Peralta, a town of Spain, in Navarre, celebrated for its wine.

Perche, an old territory of France, in Orleanois, which now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

Pergamino, a town of Buenos Ayres, with a fortress. Lon. 60.43 W., lat. 33.53 N.

Pergamo, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, with a palace and a castle. It was here that parchment was invented. Lon. 27.27 E., lat. 39.5 N.

Periac, a town of France, in the department of Aude, celebrated for its salt-works.

Periapatan, a town in Mysore, the country around which produces abundance of teak and the best sandal-wood. Lon. 75.11 E., lat. 12.22 N.

Perigord, an old province of France, now forming the department of Dordogne.

Perigueux, a town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne; in which are the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. The old ramparts are now laid out in public walks, which give the town a prepossessing appearance from without, though its narrow streets render its interior gloomy. It has some manufactures, and a considerable trade in cattle, poultry, game, *patés-à-la-Perigord*, &c. Lon. 0.43 E., lat. 45.11 N. Pop. 9330.

Perm, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan, rich in mineral productions found in the Ural mountains, which run through and divide it into two unequal portions.—The chief town of the above gov., situated on the Kama. Lon. 56.26 E., lat. 58.1 N. Pop. 10,000.

Pernambuco, a province of Brazil, which lies between 7.30 and 13.20 S. latitude, and has 11 degrees of longitude, but is of a very irregular figure. The principal river is the St. Francisco, and there are many others of considerable size. It produces gold, excellent cotton, sugar, and Brazil wood; and its immense plains feed a great number of cattle.

—The capital is a city of its name, which has four forts, and is divided into three portions by the river Capibaribe. This city has a considerable trade, and exports much cotton to England. Lon. 35.0 W., lat. 8.14 S.

Pernau, a sea-port town of Russia, in Livonia. It has a considerable export trade, especially in corn, hemp and flax, linseed, &c. Lon. 24.30 E., lat. 58.39 N. Pop. 9000.

Peronne, a strong town of France, dep. Somme. Lon. 3.2 E., lat. 49.55 N. Pop. 4029.

Perote, a town of Mexico, in Vera Cruz, with a strong fortress. Twelve miles to the south-east is the Coñire of Perote, which is 13,414 feet above the level of the sea.

Perousa, a town and fort of Piedmont.

Perpignan, a strongly fortified town of France, capital of the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a good citadel and a university. Lon. 2.54 E., lat. 42.42 N. Pop. 16,733.

Perry, the name of several towns and counties in the United States of North America.

Persepolis, anciently the capital of the Persian empire, and, in the time of Cyrus,

superior to any other city of the East. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who, in a drunken revelry, (as some authors say, while others describe it as a retaliatory act for similar conduct on the part of the Persians,) set the palace on fire; and the city afterwards became desolate. "The history of Persepolis," says Mr. McCulloch, "is, for the most part, hidden in obscurity; but it seems to be an established fact that this city is identical with the *Istakhar* of Persian historians, the foundation of which is ascribed to Cyrus the Great, the *Jemshedd* of Oriental writers." A great quantity of colossal ruins still exist, as the remains of vast portals, columns, sphinxes, tombs, &c.

Perseus, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, which pachalic is chiefly supplied with fire-arms from its factories.

Pershore, a town in Worcestershire, on the Avon, with a manufacture of stockings. Pop. 4805.

Persia, a large country of Central Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have been independent governments. Persia may be considered as an elevated plateau, diversified by many clusters of hills, chains of rocky mountains, extensive plains, and barren deserts; and it may be thus described: in the north part it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and south-east parts, sandy and desert; in the south and west, level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The chief rivers are the Euphrates, Tigris, Kur, Kizilozzen, and Herauz. The soil produces not only pulse and corn, but affords oil in abundance, senna, rhubarb, and the finest drugs; and there are mines of silver, copper, lead, iron, and salt. Here are also dates, pistachio-nuts, and poppies that produce the finest opium; cotton, indigo, and tobacco are also raised; and no country can exceed this in the variety of its flowers and flavour of its fruits. But it also contains immense sandy wastes and salt deserts; nothing, indeed, can be more sterile and cheerless than the boundless expanse that presents itself to the eye, all hoary, as it were, with a saline efflorescence.

The camels, horses, mules, asses, oxen, and buffalos, are each among the best of their kind, and large flocks of sheep and goats are kept by the wandering tribes. The principal manufactures are satins, tabbies, taffetas, brocades, gold tissues, gold velvet, carpets, calicos, camlets, and fire-arms. The principal trade of Persia is with India, Turkey, Russia, Bokhara, Afghanistan, and of late years also direct with England. The Persians are generally Mohammedans, of the sect of Ali, and more tolerant in their principles than the Turks. They are rather inclined to corpulence, have black hair, a high forehead, aquiline nose, full cheeks, and a large chin. The men are strong, robust, and fond of martial exercises; they shave the head, but the beard is held sacred, and almost universally dyed black. The Persians are generally gay, polite, and hospitable; yet are reckoned treacherous and cruel. They are passionately fond of tobacco, which they smoke almost incessantly; but never drink wine before company, though in private they indulge to excess. Without presents no inferior can approach

HE THAT PUTS ON A PUBLIC GOWN, MUST PUT OFF THE PRIVATE PERSON.

HE THAT KNOWS NOT WHEN TO BE SILENT, KNOWS NOT WHEN TO SPEAK.

a superior; and the donation, being supposed to confer honour, is made in the most public manner possible. They do not recline on cushions, in the luxurious manner of the Turks, but sit in an erect posture on thick felt, called a *numud*. The females cover the head with a large black turban, over which a Cashmerian shawl is thrown; and their robes are rather shorter than those of the men, fastened in front by large gold buttons. The wives of the rich pass their time in visiting their friends, and amusing themselves; but the bath is the principal scene of their enjoyment and relaxation. Like the Moham-medans, the Persians are restricted to four legitimate wives, but they may have as many concubines as they please. The Persian language is celebrated for its strength, beauty, and melody; and they write it from the right to the left with great expedition.

Persion Gulf, an extensive arm of the Indian Ocean, between Persia and Arabia. Owing to the number of small islands, and the extent of its reefs, the navigation of this sea is in most parts difficult and tedious.

Perth Amboy, a city and sea-port of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, United States. Lon. 74.25 W., lat. 40.31 N.

Perthes, a town in the dep. of Seine et-Marne, and another in Upper Marne, France.

Perthshire, one of the largest and most important counties of Scotland, 76 miles long and 68 broad, divided into 68 parishes. The country exhibits scenes of rugged and striking magnificence, contrasted with the most beautiful marks of cultivation. The Grampian Mountains cross it from south-west to north-east, the highest of which is Benlawers. "Its lakes and rivers are also on a grand and varied scale; and its climate is as different as its surface, being severe in the more elevated, and mild and early in the lower districts. The contrast in the inhabitants is equally great; the Celt being found on the mountains and the Saxon on the plains, and each differing from the other in language, dress, and manners." The principal rivers are the Forth and Tay. Total pop. 138,151.

Perth, the capital of the above county, is delightfully situated in the midst of a fruitful and finely variegated country, and was once the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland. In this borough the reformed religion was first publicly avowed, after John Knox had preached a sermon against idolatry. Perth has extensive manufactures of linen and cotton goods, particularly ginghams for umbrellas, imitation India shawls, and handkerchiefs; there are also several tanneries, breweries, corn and flax mills; and the salmon-fishery is a great source of trade. Lon. 3.26 W., lat. 56.23 N. Pop. 20,167.

Perthi, a town of the Island of Sardinia.

Pertuis, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, near the Durance.

Peru, a republic of S. America, formerly the richest and most extensive kingdom in that country, and long celebrated for its gold and silver mines, from which immense wealth has been drawn. Its extreme length is about 1500 miles, the breadth varying from 40 to 600. It is remarkable for the lofty and magnificent Andes and Cor-

dilleras, parts of which are covered with all but interminable forests, while other parts are clothed with short fine grass, and the valleys, which are very extensive, enjoy all the advantages of the best climates of the temperate zone. Peru, however, is more subject, perhaps, than any other country, to the tremendous visitation of earthquakes. The lama is peculiar to this country, and in form bears some resemblance to a camel, but in size is little larger than a sheep; its wool furnishes the Peruvians with clothing, and its flesh with food. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, the native Americans, and a mixture arising from both, called Mestizos. The native Americans, who live among the forests, go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called *rocu*; and they have no beard nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. When the Spaniards first landed in Peru, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were looked up to by their subjects with awe and veneration; and the inhabitants were distinguished for their mild and polished manners. But the avarice of their European conquerors led to scenes of blood and desolation, and the Peruvians became the victims of the most unheard-of cruelties.

Perugia, a city of the Papal States, Italy, capital of Perugia, with a strong citadel, a university, and several academies. Lon. 12.23 E., lat. 43.6 N. Pop. 30,000.—The ancient Trasimenus, a lake of Italy, which includes three islands, on one of which is a church. On its N. border was fought a battle between Hannibal and Flaminius, in which the consul and 15,000 Romans were slain.

Perugia, a fertile province of Italy, in the Papal States.

Pesaro, a fortified sea-port of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino. The environs abound in olives, vines, and excellent figs. Lon. 13.2 E., lat. 43.52 N. Pop. 15,000.

Pescara, a strong town of Naples.

Peschia, a town of Tuscany, celebrated for its fine oil.

Peschiera, a strong town of Austrian Italy, seated on the river Mincio.

Pesenus, a town in Herault, France.

Peshawar, a city of Afghanistan, in Cabul, and the occasional residence of its sovereign, whose palace stands on a hill. Lon. 70.56 E., lat. 34.26 N.

Pesth, a city of Hungary, cap. of a county, containing many fine edifices, among which are a royal palace, a national museum, and a rich university. Pesth has several manufactures of silk, woollen, leather, hats, oil, tobacco, &c., but its great dependence is on that of meerschaum pipe-bowls. It is a thriving town, and its growth of late years has been most rapid. Lon. 19.13 E., lat. 47.28 N. Pop. about 110,000.

Petcheli, the principal prov. in China. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have many others under their jurisdiction. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice, but it abounds with all other grain, and the greater part of the fruit-trees common in Europe.

Peter and Paul, St., or *Pitropaulskoi*, a sea-port in Kamtschatka. It consists of log-houses and a few conical huts; and its

harbour is deemed one of the best on the globe. Lon. 158.48 E., lat. 53.1 N.

Peterborough, a city in Northamptonshire, on the Nen. It has a cathedral, which was formerly a monastery; a spacious market-place, a manufacture of stockings, and a trade in corn, coal, and timber. Lon. 0.4 W., lat. 52.30 N. Pop. 6107.

Peterhead, a sea-port in Aberdeenshire, situate on a peninsula, which forms the most eastern point of Scotland. It has two harbours, defended by piers; a considerable trade in the fishery, and to the Baltic; and manufactures of thread, woollen cloth, and cotton. Lon. 1.17 W., lat. 57.27 N. Pop. 5799.

Petersburg, or *St. Petersburg*, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in a gov. of the same name, with a university. It is seated on the Neva, near the Gulf of Finland, and built partly on some islands formed by the river, and partly upon the continent. It owes its existence to the power and genius of Peter the Great, who first began the city by the erection of a citadel with six bastions, in 1703, and in less than nine years the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets are straight, and generally broad and long; some have a gravel walk along the middle, shaded by poplars, and canals pass through many of them, by which the inhabitants are supplied with water. The river Neva, by which the city is intersected, is deep, clear, and rapid; and the main stream is broader than the Thames at London. In several parts wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings; but the mansions of the nobility are vast piles of building, furnished in the most elegant style; and the public edifices are of magnificence agreeing with the mighty concerns of this vast empire. Among the ornaments of Petersburg is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a gigantic rough block of granite, brought to the spot at a great expense. There is also a splendid column erected in honour of the emperor Alexander, 150 ft. in height; the pedestal is of granite and bronze; the shaft of the column consists of a single piece of red granite, 84 ft. in length, and 14 ft. in diameter. Within the walls of the citadel is the church of St. Peter, in which are deposited the remains of several of the sovereigns, but the principal church is that of the Holy Virgin of Kasan, named after the province of Kasan, the first in the empire that embraced Christianity. There are upwards of 40 other churches, appropriated to the national religion and those of different sects, which are tolerated without any restrictions. Petersburg has a considerable trade in exporting the products of the empire, and also a communication by canals and rivers with many of the southern provinces as far as Astracan, on the borders of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 30.19 E., lat. 59.56 N. Pop. about 480,000.

Petersburg, a town of New Hampshire, U. S.—Another in Pennsylvania.—Another in Virginia, with a great trade in tobacco and flour. Pop. 11,136.—Another in the state of Georgia, America.

Petersdorf, a town in Saxe, Prussia.

Petersfield, a town in Hampshire, seated on the Loddon.

Petersham, a town of Worcester co., U. S., in Massachusetts.—A small parish in Surrey, joining Kew and Richmond.

Petershausen, a town of Suabia, with a Benedictine abbey and a fort.

Peterwardein, a town of Selavonia, one of the strongest frontier places that Austria has against the Turks. Pop. exclusive of the garrison, about 5000.

Petheron, South, a town in Somersetshire, with a manufacture of dowlas.—

Petheron North, a town in Somersetshire.

Petoune, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Kirin. It has scarcely any inhabitants but Tartar soldiers, and Chinese condemned to exile. Lon. 125.55 E., lat. 45.10 N.

Petrella, a town of Naples, in Molise.—A town of European Turkey, in Albania.

Petroria, a city of Chili, which has rich gold mines in the vicinity. Lon. 72.1 W., lat. 31.30 S.

Petschora, a river of Russia, which flows through the governments of Peru and of Archangel into the Arctic Ocean.

Pettau, a town of Stiria, on the Drave.

Pettipoor, a town of Hindostan, in the Circars, where much sugar and jagery is made.

Pettycur, a harbour in Fifeshire, the usual landing-place of passengers from Leith.

Petworth, a market-town in Sussex, near the Arun, in which is a noble mansion belonging to the Earl of Egremont. Pop. 3364.

Pevensey, a village in Sussex, situate on a rivulet that enters a bay of the English Channel, called Pevensey Harbour. Here is an ancient castle, which is said to be the largest and most entire remain of Roman building to be seen in Britain. William of Normandy landed at this place, when he invaded England, in 1065.

Peyrac, a town of France, dep. Lot.

Peylahn, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, cap. of a hilly and woody district.

Pezenas, a town in Herault, France, with a great trade in wine, brandy, and dried fruits; and manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, and silk stockings; but it is principally celebrated for the great fair held there in September. Pop. 7300.

Pfullendorf, a town of the grand duchy of Baden.

Pfullingen, a town of Wirtemberg.

Phatsburg, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meurthe.

Pharos, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Alexandria. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower, called Pharos, and at the top were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31.11 E., lat. 30.24 N.

Pharza, or *Pherasalas*, anciently Pharsalia, a town in Thessaly, famous for the victory gained by Julius Cæsar over Pompey.

Philadelphia, the cap. of Pennsylvania, founded by William Penn, in 1683, and formerly the metropolis of the United States of America, situate in the county of its name, on the Delaware, which is here a mile broad. There are nearly 100 places of public worship for Christians of various denominations, and two synagogues; also, many literary and humane societies, with other useful institutions. The city has numerous manu-

factures, and a considerable inland and foreign trade. Lon. 75.9 W., lat. 39.57 N. Pop. about 250,000.—A city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, in an extensive plain. Pop. 11,000.

Philadelphía, New, a town of Ohio, U.S., capital of Tuscarawas county.

Philip, St., a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with a castle, celebrated for its saffron.—A town of Caraccas, in the prov. of Venezuela. It was swallowed up, with 1200 persons, by the great earthquake in 1810.—A town of Mexico.

Philip Islands, two islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter, in 1791. They are covered with shrubs, have a few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lon. 140.3 E., lat. 8.6 S.

Philipperville, a fortified town of Belgium, anciently called Corbigny.

Philippi, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. On the plain near this place Cassius and Brutus were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, 42 years before Christ.

Philippine, a fortified town of Holland, in the province of Zealand.

Philippine Islands, a large group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521, and afterwards taken possession of by the Spaniards, in the reign of Philip II. They are said to be 1100 in number, but some hundreds of them are very small; and they are all nominally subject to the Spanish government at Manila. This extensive group presents many volcanic appearances, and is subject to earthquakes, hurricanes, thunder, and rains. The air is hot and moist, and the soil fertile in corn, rice, bread-fruit, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. Cotton, tobacco, the sugar-cane, and cocoa-nut trees are objects of particular culture; and gold, copper, iron, and lead are found. Here are many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe; and many noxious and venomous creatures. The natives are affable, hospitable, and honest, cultivate the land with abundant skill, and subsist chiefly on rice, cocoa-nuts, and salted fish.

Philippioli, a city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, chiefly inhabited by Greeks. Lon. 25.12 E., lat. 42.33 N.

Philips Norton, a market-town in Somersetshire, near Bath.

Philipsburg, a town and fortress of the grand duchy of Baden, seated on the Rhine.—A town in Suffolk county, New Jersey, U. S.—Another in Dutchess co. New York.

Philipsstad, a town of Sweden, in Werneland, abounding in famous iron mines.

Philtown, a borough of Ireland, capital of King's county.

Piacenza, or *Placenza*, a fortified town of Italy, cap. of a duchy, included in that of Parma, with a good citadel, and a celebrated university. There are many churches and convents; the squares, streets, and fountains are beautiful. The principal manufactures are woollen stuffs and silk twist. Lon. 9.38 E., lat. 45.5 N. Pop. 30,000.

Piazza, a town of Sicily, near its centre, built upon an isolated eminence. Pop. about 13,000.

Pic du Midi, one of the highest of the

Pyrenees on the side of France; it is 9500 feet above the level of the sea.

Picardy, an old province of France, now forming the dep. of Somme, the north of Aisne, and the west part of Pas de Calais.

Pickering, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, with the remains of a castle, in which Richard II. was confined after his deposition, and prior to his final removal to Pontefract.

Pico, one of the Azores. This island produces several thousand pipes of wine annually, which are sent to Fayal for exportation. It has a volcanic mountain, called *Pico*, about 9000 ft. above the sea; and its summit is generally capped with snow. Lon. 28.26 W., lat. 38.29 N.

Picton, a small island between that of St. John and the continent of Nova Scotia. Lon. 62.13 W., lat. 45.46 N.

Picts' Wall, a barrier erected by the Romans, to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts, of which some small remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith in Cumberland, and passed across the island by Carlisle and Newcastle to Tynemouth.

Pidaura, a town of the Morea (the ancient Epidaurus), on the coast of the Gulf of Engia. Lon. 23.22 E., 37.40 N.

Piedmont, a prov. of Italy, composing the principal portion of the continental dominion of the kingdom of Sardinia. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as populous as any part of Italy. This country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces, also, corn, rice, wine, fruit, hemp, flax, and cattle. Turin is the capital.

Pierre d'Eglise, a town of France, dep. La Manche. Pop. 2280.

Pierre d'Oleron, a town of France, dep. Charente Inferieure. Pop. 3000.

Pierre, St., a town of Martinico. Lon. 61.29 W., lat. 14.44 N.

Pierre le Montier, St., a town of France, in the department of Nièvre.

Pietro, St., an island in the Mediterranean Sea, near the south-west coast of Sardinia.

Pilkington, a town in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures. Pop. 11,166.

Pillau, a sea-port of Prussia, on the Baltic. Lon. 20.20 E., lat. 54.38 N. Pop. 3600.

Pilnitz, a town of Saxony, with a palace.

Pilsen, a fortified town of Bohemia, cap. of a circle. It is one of the best built towns in the kingdom; has a fine Gothic church, a gymnasium, military schools, and other institutions; with manufactures of Morocco leather, woollen goods, iron wares, &c.; and has a large annual fair, which is attended by traders from every part of Bohemia. It is particularly rich in sheep, and noted for excellent cheese. Pop. 8390.

Pinchinca, a lofty mountain and volcano of the Andes, in Colombia, near Quito.

Pinerolo, a town of the Sardinian dom. in Piedmont, and formerly a place of great strength. Pop. 13,500.

Pines, Isle of, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the south end of New Caledonia. Lon. 167.38 E., lat. 22.38 S.

Ping-king, or Ping-yuen, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou. Lon. 142.28 E., lat. 26.38 N.

Ping-liang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 106.25 E., lat. 35.35 N.

Pinhel, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, capital of a district.

Pinos, an island of the West Indies, on the south side of Cuba, from which it is separated by a channel 20 miles wide. Lon. 82.33 W., lat. 22.2 N.

Piombino, a small principality of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, to which is annexed the chief part of the Island of Elba.—A town and sea-port of Italy, cap. of the above princip. It has a good harbour, defended by a citadel. Lon. 16.23 E., lat. 42.57 N.

Pirmasens, a town of Bavaria.

Pirna, a town of Saxony, in Misnia.

Pisa, a city of Tuscany, capital of Pisano, with a famous university, and three forts. It has a cathedral, and a number of handsome churches, &c.; but, compared with what it was in the days of its prosperity, with its patrician towers, its profusion of marble, and its grave magnificence, it is only the "mere shell of a great city." Among other curious buildings is the celebrated *Campanile*, or Leaning Tower, which is 180 feet in height, with outside galleries projecting seven feet, and the topmost story overhanging the base on one side 15 feet. The manufactures consist of steel, jewellery, embroidery, damasks, velvet, taffeta, and calico. Pisa was the birth-place of the celebrated Galileo, in 1564. Lon. 10.23 E., lat. 43.43 N. Pop. 21,000.

Pisania, a town of Africa, on the right bank of the Gambia. Lon. 14.17 W., lat. 14.22 N.

Pisano, a well-cultivated province of Tuscany, abounding in corn, oil, and wine.

Piscataqua, a river of New Hampshire, U. States, which separates that province from Maine. Lon. 70.41 W., lat. 43.4 N.

Pistaja, a city of Tuscany, with a citadel. Here are several fine churches, magnificent palaces, and handsome streets; but, like many other Italian towns, it is dull, monotonous, and silent. Lon. 11.29 E., lat. 43.55 N.

Pitcairn's Island, a small solitary island in the Pacific Ocean, seen by Cook in 1773, and noted for being colonized by ten mutineers from the *Bounty*, Captain Bligh, in 1789, from which time, till 1814, they (or rather their descendants) remained here unknown. Lon. 133.10 W., lat. 23.10 S.

Piteo, a sea-port of Sweden, in West Bothnia, with a fortress. The chief commerce is the exportation of tar. Lon. 20.58 E., lat. 65.15 N.

Pittenweem, a borough in Fifeshire.

Pittsburg, a city of Pennsylvania, U. S., famous for its extensive iron-works. It is admirably situated for manufactures and commerce, by means of its connection with New Orleans and the various ports on the Mississippi, through canals, railways, &c. It may be justly called the Birmingham of the United States; being the workshop and principal emporium of the iron trade for that country. Pop. about 50,000.—Another town in North Carolina.

Pittsfield, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Pittstown, a town of New Jersey, and another in New York, U. S.

Pizzighitone, a fortified town of Austrian

Italy, with a strong castle, in which Francis I. of France was kept prisoner.

Pizzo, a town of Naples, on the Gulf of St. Eufemia. Here, in 1615, Murat landed some time after his dethronement; but, failing in his measures, he was taken by the inhabitants, and shot.

Placentia, a sea-port of Newfoundland, with a capacious harbour, defended by a fort. Lon. 53.43 W., lat. 47.15 N.

Plancy, a town of France, dep. Aube.

Plasencia, a fortified city of Spain, in Estremadura, standing on a fertile plain surrounded on the N. and E. by high mountains. Pop. 6787.

Plassey, a village of Hindostan, on the Hooghly river. It was here, on the 23d of June, 1757, that Lord Clive (then Colonel Clive), with a force incredibly small, obtained a most splendid victory over Suraja Dowlah, soubahdar of Bengal. Clive's army consisted of only 3100 men; Suraja Dowlah had 50,000 foot, 18,000 horse, and a large train of artillery! These troops, however, had no confidence in their general, but quickly abandoned the field of battle; and the result of this contest not only put us in possession of Bengal, but gave that preponderance to the British power in India which time and a combination of favourable circumstances have served to strengthen and confirm.

Plato, a town of Colombia, S. America.

Plata, La, or *Chuquisaca*, a city of the United Provinces of La Plata, capital of Chareas. Lon. 65.44 W., lat. 19.16 S.

Plata, La (*United Provinces of*), or *Argentine Republic*, a confederation of states in South America, containing Buenos Ayres and twelve other provinces, extending between the 22d and 41st degrees of S. lat. and the 51th and 72d of W. lon. This country was first discovered in 1517, and settled by the Spaniards in 1553. It was long dependent on Peru; but, in 1778, was erected into a viceroyalty. In 1806 the English made an unsuccessful attempt to establish themselves in Buenos Ayres; in 1810 the revolutionary movements began; and in 1816 the united provinces threw off their dependence on Spain, and the federal capital was transferred to Buenos Ayres. Since that time La Plata has been several times involved in disputes with Brazil, France, and Bolivia, so that its prosperity has been retarded; but the natural resources are great, and there is every prospect of its becoming a flourishing country. The greater part of La Plata is a level plain; vegetation is very rapid; cattle, horses, and mules are reared in prodigious numbers; and the vegetable products include both those of Southern Europe and the tropical climes.

Plata, or *Rio de la Plata*, a great river of South America, formed by the union of the rivers Paraguay and Uruguay. It was first discovered, in 1515, by a Spanish navigator, who was slain by the natives in endeavouring to make a descent in the country. In 1526 it was visited by Sebastian Cabot, then in the Spanish service, who landed and built a fort; and, having procured much silver from the natives, he supposed that mines existed in the country; and accordingly gave the name of Rio de la Plata

[River of Silver] to the great stream he had sailed up. The Plata forms the S. boundary of Brazil, and enters the Atlantic between the capes of St. Anthony and St. Mary.

Platte, a river of the Missouri territory, U. S., which has its source near that of the Arkansas, and flows above 1200 miles east to the Missouri. Its stream is rapid and shallow, and contains a great number of small islands.

Plattsburg, a town of New York, chief of Clinton county, with a fort. Lon. 73.50 W., lat. 44.40 N.

Plau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle.

Plauze, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg.

Plauen, a town of Saxony, with a castle, and considerable cotton manufactures, on the Elster. Pop. 9500.

Plauhy, a fertile prov. of Brazil, which produces tobacco, cotton, and cattle.

Plave, a river of Italy, which rises on the frontiers of Brixen, and flows into the Gulf of Venice.

Plesse, a town of Prussia, in Silesia.

Plettenberg Bay, on the south coast of Africa, surrounded by mountains covered with immense forests, in which are elephants, buffalos, tigers, wolves, and wild boars. Lon. 23.30 E., lat. 31.10 S.

Ploen, a town of Denmark, with a castle.

Plotzko, a province of Polish Russia, producing hemp, flax, wax, honey, and timber.—The cap. of the said province.

Ptudeniz, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol.

Plymouth, a bor. and sea-port in Devonshire, seated at the mouth of the Plym, and, next to Portsmouth, the most considerable naval port in England for men-of-war. Here are three harbours, Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamoaze. These unite in a capacious bay, called the Sound; and their entrances are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas Island, by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill which overlooks the town, and by several batteries and block-houses on different points of the harbour. Plymouth is well supplied with fresh water, and carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade. Lon. 4.7 W., lat. 50.21 N. Pop. 36,527.—A sea-port of Massachusetts, U. S., capital of a county. It is the oldest settlement in New England; and the principal business of the place is the cod fishery. Lon. 70.45 W., lat. 41.58 N.—A town of New Hampshire.—A town of N. Carolina, cap. of Washington county.

Plymouth Dock. [See *Devonport*.]

Plympton, a disf. bor. in Devonshire, near the Plym. It had once a castle, now in ruins, and is one of the stannary towns for tin.

Plynlimmon, a vast mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The loftiest summit is 2463 feet above the level of the sea. The Severn, the Wye, and three other rivers have their source in the Plynlimmon.

Po, the principal river of Italy, which has its source at Mount Viso, in Piedmont, and, after an extensive course, enters the Gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it formerly did great damage by inundations; to prevent which, strong dikes have been raised, so that the level of its water is sometimes several feet above the country.

Pocklington, a town in the E. R. of Yorkshire.

Podolia, a former province in the south-east part of Poland, wrested from that country by Russia in 1793. The face of the country is generally flat, the soil stony but fertile, and the climate mild enough for the vine and mulberry to flourish in the open air. Corn is produced in abundance, and large quantities of cattle are reared. The manufactures are very inconsiderable.

Podolsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, between two hills.

Podor, a fortress on the river Senegal. Lon. 14.20 W., lat. 17.1 N.

Poggy, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the west side of Sumatra.

Poitiers, or *Poicters*, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Vienne. Here, in 1356, Edward the Black Prince gained a victory over the French, taking prisoners King John and his son Philip, whom he carried to England. The principal manufactures are stockings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs. Lon. 0.21 E., lat. 46.35 N. Pop. 22,000.

Poitou, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, and Vienne.

Pol, St., a town in Pas de Calais, France, noted for mineral waters.

Pola, a decayed sea-port town of the Austrian empire, gov. Trieste, at the bottom of the bay of Istria, having an excellent harbour. In ancient times it was a splendid place, which is attested by the noble amphitheatre and other existing magnificent remains of its former grandeur.

Poland, formerly an independent and extensive country of Europe; but the existing kingdom, or rather province, of Poland, now united to the Russian empire, is of comparatively limited dimensions. After many ineffectual struggles to maintain the independence of Poland, as a nation, against the aggrandising views of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, who had severally planned its conquest from the year 1772, it was at length, in 1798, divided among its enemies: Austria had a part of Little Poland, and the greater part of Red Russia and Podolia, which is now called the kingdom of Galicia; Prussia had Great Poland, Polish Prussia, a small part of Lithuania, and Podlachia; and Russia had Samogitia, the remainder of Lithuania, Volhinia, and Podolia. Still Poland remained a prey to all sorts of disorders, and in 1794 the Poles rose in rebellion under Kosciuszko, who, after displaying prodigies of valour, was defeated and taken prisoner; and a dismemberment of the remaining territories thereupon took place. The present kingdom of Poland originated in the grand duchy of Warsaw, established by Napoleon in 1807. It was assigned to Russia by the Congress of Vienna, and obtained from the emperor Alexander a representative constitution. In 1830, however, the Poles revolted against the emperor, wishing to separate, and re-establish their former independence; but in this they eventually failed, and the arrangements made at the congress of Vienna were again confirmed. The towns of Poland are for the most part built with wood; and the villages consist of mean cottages or huts. The Poles are a remarkably fine race of people,

and are said to resemble the western Asiatics rather than the Europeans, being probably of Tartar origin. The inhabitants of both sexes are in their morals at nearly the lowest point of debasement; for licentiousness and sensuality prevail to a degree unknown in any other part of Europe. The country is so fertile in corn that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities; nay, for a lengthened period Poland has been the granary of a great part of Europe; and it has also extensive pastures. Peat, ochre, chalk, belemnites, agate, chaldedony, cornelians, onyxes, jasper, rock crystals, amethysts, garnets, topazes, sapphires, and even rubies and diamonds, are found; also talc, spar, lapis calimmaris, coal, iron, lead, and quicksilver. Here is much leather, fur, hemp, flax, saltpetre, alum, manna, honey, and wax; and there are mines of salt, of a great depth, out of which is dug rock salt. Horses are numerous, very strong, swift, and beautiful; and horned cattle are bred in great numbers. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Vistula, Dwina, Niemen, Dniester, Bog, and Bug. Warsaw is the capital.

Pol de Leon, St., a town of France, in the dep. of Finisterre. Pop. 6450.

Polesia, a name commonly given to the palatinate of Brzesc, in Lithuania.

Polesina, a former province of Italy, in the duchy of Venice.

Policandro, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades. Lon. 25.31 E., lat. 36.32 N.

Poligny, a town of France, in the dep. of Jura, amid forests and mountains.

Pollockshaws, a town in Renfrewshire. It has numerous print-fields and breach-fields.

Polotsk, a government of Russia, formed of part of the palatinate of Lithuania. The products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish abundance of timber for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c.

Poltzin, a town of Pomerania, near which are medicinal springs and baths.

Polynesia, the name applied by modern geographers to the circuit that includes those numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean extending eastward from the Philippine Islands and New Guinea to the coast of America. The whole of Polynesia may be considered as a series of submarine mountain ranges, and in many of them are distinct traces of volcanic action: it is, indeed, supposed that they are nothing more than the crests of submarine volcanoes, having the rims and bottoms of their craters overgrown with coral. They afford an extremely diversified vegetation; and among the many plants covering their surface are some of high utility for human support, especially the bread-fruit tree, the cocconut, the banana, plantain, and sugar-cane. The habits of the natives are gross and sensual; in some of the islands cannibalism still exists, and the practice of tattooing the body prevails more or less in all of them.

Pombal, a town in Estremadura, Portugal.

Pomegne, a small island in the Mediterranean, at the entrance into the harbour of Marselles, defended by a tower.

Pomerania, a large prov. of the Prussian States, in Upper Saxony. The soil is very

fertile, and abounds in pasture and corn, of which last a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours.

Pomerelia, a district of Prussia, extending west from the river Vistula to the duchy of Pomerania, of which it was formerly a part.

Pomfrit, a town of Connecticut, U. S.—Another, of New York.

Pomfret. [See *Pontefract*.]

Pomona, or *Mainland*, the principal of the Orkney Islands. [See *Orkneys*.]

Pompeii, an ancient city of Naples, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79. Though not buried so deep under ashes and lava as Herculaneum, which was overwhelmed at the same time, it remained hidden till 1750, when it was discovered by some peasants digging in a vineyard near the river Sarno; since when, temples, theatres, shops, and houses, with paintings, statues, arms, utensils, &c. have been found. Speaking of the buildings, &c. which have been discovered in this subterranean city, Mr. Maclaren observes, that "the impression it gives of the actual presence of a Roman town, in all the circumstantial reality of its existence 2000 years ago, is so vivid and intense, that it requires but a small effort of imagination to place yourself among the multitudes which once thronged its streets and theatres, and occupied its now voiceless chambers."

Pondicherry, a noted town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic; and is the principal French settlement on the Asiatic continent. Lon. 95.54 E., lat. 11.57 N.

Ponferrodo, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Pong-hou, or *Piscodars*, a cluster of islands in the China Sea. They are only sandbanks, or rocks; and not a shrub is to be seen upon them. Lon. 121.25 E., lat. 25.30 N.

Pons, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a mineral spring.

Pons, St., a town of France, dep. Hérault.

Pont Audemer, a town in Eure, France.

Pont-a-Mousson, a town of France, dep. Meurthe. Pop. 7050.

Pont de l'Arche, a town of France, dep. Eure, on the Seine.

Pont de Beauvoisin, a town of Savoy.

Pont de Camare, a town of France, dep. Aveyron; noted for mineral waters.

Pont de Ce, a town of France, dep. Mayenne-et-Loire.

Pont de Vaux, a town in Ain, France.

Pont de Vesle, a town in Ain, France, with manufactures of stuffs and tapestry.

Pont Gibaut, a town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme.

Pont l'Evêque, a town in Calvados, France.

Pont St. Esprit, a town of France, dep. Gard.

Pont St. Mayence, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise.

Pont sur Seine, a town of France, dep. Aube, with a castle.

Pont sur Yonne, a town of France, dep. Yonne, on the Yonne.

Ponta Delgado, a city, and the cap. of St. Michael, one of the Azores. Lon. 25.36 W., lat. 37.45 N. Pop. 22,000.

Pontarlier, a town of France, dep. Doubs, with a strong castle.

HE THAT WOULD KNOW WHAT SHALL BE, MUST CONSIDER WHAT HATH BEEN.

HE THAT WAITS FOR DEAD MEN'S SHOES MAY GO A LONG TIME BAREFOOT.

Pontchartrain, a lake in the state of Mississippi. It receives several rivers, and communicates east with the Gulf of Mexico, and west with the river Mississippi, through the lake Maurepas and river Ibberville.

Ponte Vedra, a town in Galicia, Spain.
Pontecorvo, a town of S. Italy, belonging to the Papal States. Marshal Bernadotte received from Napoleon the title of Prince of Pontecorvo, and enjoyed it till he became king of Sweden.

Pontefract, a borough in the W. R. of Yorkshire, situate in a very rich soil, noted for gardens, nurseries, and plantations of licorice. The castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history; particularly the murder of Richard II. in 1399.

Ponteland, a village in Northumberland, near Newcastle. It was a Roman station, called Pons Alii.

Pontiano, a Dutch settlement, on the W. coast of Borneo, now subject to the British. Lon. 109.30 E., lat. 6.1 S.

Pontine Marshes (The), a vast marshy tract in the S. of the Campagna di Roma, but much improved by Pope Pius VI.

Pontivy, a town in Morbihan, France, with a linen manufacture.

Poitouise, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, with a castle. Lon. 2.6 E., lat. 49.3 N. Pop. 5000.

Pontorson, a town in Manche, France.

Pontypool, a town in Monmouthshire, between two hills, on the Avon. Here are iron and tin works (the surrounding district having important iron and tin mines), and a manufacture of japanned ware. P. 2665.

Ponza, a small island at the entrance of the Gulf of Gaeta, in Naples; containing a town, harbour, and considerable salt-works. Lon. 13.16 E., lat. 42.53 N.

Poole, a borough, sea-port, and the largest town in Dorsetshire. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. The principal branch of trade is the Newfoundland fishery; but it has a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade in corn and coal; but more particularly with "The Potteries," in Staffordshire, where it sends Purbeck clay in exchange for coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried to the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Lon. 1.59 W., lat. 50.43 N. P. 6093.

Pooloroon, or **Polevon**, one of the Banda Islands, 100 miles south-east of Amboyna. Lon. 130.0 E., lat. 4.20 S.

Poolowoy, one of the Banda Islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge. Lon. 130.1 E., lat. 4.17 S.

Poonoh, a city of Hindostan, in Aurangabad, formerly capital of the Western Mahrattas, and now of a district of British India, presid. Bombay. Lon. 74.2 E., lat. 18.30 N. Pop. 110,000.

Poonar, a town of Hindostan, in Berar, capital of a hilly and woody district. Lon. 78.13 E., lat. 20.9 N.

Poorunder, a town and port of Hindostan, on the west coast of the Gujerat peninsula. It is an emporium for Gujerat and Malwah, with Persia, Arabia, and Bombay; and their chief exports are cotton, thread,

wheat, oil, and bajeree. Lon. 69.45 E., lat. 21.39 N.

Poorunder, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Bejapoor, seated on a mountain.

Popa Madre, a town of Colombia, in the province of Cartagena, S. America.

Popayan, a province and valley in the south-west part of Colombia, through which a chain of lofty mountains runs from north to south, in which are mines of silver. The air is mild; the interior of the country is extremely fertile, and abounds in cattle, provisions of every kind, delicate fruits, sugar-canes, tobacco, and cotton.—A city of Colombia, S. America, formerly the entrepôt of the trade between Bogota and Quito, but since the revolution much of it has been diverted to other channels. In 1827 a considerable portion of the city was destroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 76.31 W., lat. 2.28 N. Pop. 25,000.

Popocatepet, the most elevated mountain of Mexico. It is a volcano, and continually burning. This mountain is 17,875 feet above the level of the sea; and is frequently called the Volcano of Puebla.

Pora, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the west coast of Sumatra.

Porchester, a village in Hampshire, near Portsmouth. It has an ancient castle, which serves for the reception of prisoners of war and ordnance stores.

Porco, a town of Charcas, S. America, near a mountain of the same name, rich in silver.

Pore, a town of Colombia, in Llanos.

Porlock, a market-town in Somersetshire, with a trade in corn and lime.

Porseton, a commercial town of Slam. Lon. 100.2 E., lat. 17.18 N.

Port-au-Prince (now called **Port Republicain**), a city and sea-port of the republic of Hayti, on the W. coast of the Island. The harbour is excellent, and it has a considerable trade, particularly in sugar. It was nearly burnt, in 1791, by the revolting Negroes, and was taken by the English and Royalists in 1794. It is now the seat of government, the residence of the principal foreign consuls in Hayti, and the grand entrepôt of the commerce of the island. Lon. 72.10 W., lat. 18.40 N. Pop. about 20,000.

Port Dalrymple, a fine bay and harbour of Van Diemen's Land, at the mouth of the Tamar, in Bass Strait.

Port Dauphin, a settlement on the south-east coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47.0 E., lat. 25.0 S.

Port Desire, a harbour on the east coast of Patagonia. Lon. 67.55 W., lat. 47.46 S.

Port Egmont, one of the finest harbours in the world, on the north-west coast of Falkland Islands, discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765. The whole navy of England might ride here in perfect security from all winds; and every thing for the refreshment of ships is to be obtained in abundance. Lon. 55.0 W., lat. 51.27 S.

Port Français, a harbour on the west coast of N. America, discovered by Perouse in 1786. Lon. 137.30 W., lat. 58.37 N.

Port Glasgow, a sea-port in Renfrewshire, near the mouth of the Clyde. The harbour is excellent; and there are extensive warehouses on the quay, belonging to the Glasgow merchants, as well as to the inhabitants

HE COMMANDS ENOUGH THAT OBEYS A WISE MAN.

HE WHO SERVES A BAD MAN SOWS IN THE MARKET.

of Port Glasgow. Contiguous to the town, and near the shore, stands the castle of Newark, a strongly fortified edifice. P. 6943.

Port Jackson, a noble bay and harbour on the east coast of New South Wales, 13 miles north of Botany Bay.

Port Lincoln, a fine bay and harbour on the south coast of New South Wales, which contains several coves, and includes a number of islands. Lon. 135.45 E., lat. 34.48 S.

Port Louis, a sea-port of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a citadel and a good harbour. Lon. 3.18 W., lat. 47.40 N.

Port Macquarie, a capacious harbour on the east coast of N. S. Wales, at the mouth of Hastings River. Lon. 152.54 E., lat. 31.25 S.

Port Mahon, a sea-port, with an excellent harbour, in the island of Minorca. Lon. 4.18 E., lat. 39.51 N. Pop. 7600.

Port Mulgrave, a harbour on the west coast of North America, formed by small islands on the east side of Beering's Bay, near the entrance. Lon. 139.25 W., lat. 59.18 N.

Port Pair, a sea-port on the north coast of St. Domingo, with a good harbour. Lon. 72.52 W., lat. 19.54 N.

Port Patrick, a sea-port of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. The harbour is good, and has a noble quay, with a reflecting lighthouse. The chief trade consists in the importation of bees and horses from Ireland; and it is a place of resort for sea-bathing. Lon. 5.3 W., lat. 54.48 N. Pop. 2043.

Port Penn, a town of Delaware, U. S., in Newcastle county, with a secure harbour.

Port Penryn, a town in Caernarvonshire.

Port Royal, a sea-port of Jamaica, once a considerable town, abounding in riches and trade; but visited at various times with the direst calamities, having been destroyed by earthquake, inundation, hurricane, and fire. The harbour is deep, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind. Lon. 76.45 W., lat. 18.0 N.—A town of Virginia, U. S.—An island on the coast of South Carolina.

Port St. Pierre, the capital of the Island of Guernsey, situated on the eastern coast.

Port St. Julian, a harbour on the east coast of Patagonia, where ships usually touch that are bound for the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 68.41 W., lat. 49.10 S.

Port St. Mary, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fort, called St. Catherine.

Port Tobacco, a town of Maryland, U. S., chief of Charles county, situate on a creek of its name, which enters the Potomac. In the vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery.

Port Vendre, a town in Eastern Pyrenes, France, with a small harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by two forts.

Port William, a town of Kentucky, U. S.

Portadown, a town of Ireland, in Armagh county, with a linen manufacture.

Portalegre, a city of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a manufacture of woollen cloth.—A town of Brazil, capital of the province of Rio Grande de Sol. Lon. 51.40 W., lat. 29.40 S.

Portarlington, a borough of Ireland, partly in King's but chiefly in Queen's county. Pop. 2866.

Portici, a village near the city of Naples, on part of the site of ancient Herculaneum, near Mount Vesuvius. It has a royal palace, in which is a museum, enriched with numerous remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Portland, a peninsula near Weymouth, Dorset, connected with the mainland by a ridge of pebbles, called the Chesil Bank, and noted for its quarries of freestone. Portland Isle is surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, at the north-west end, where stands Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. Lon. 22.7 W., lat. 50.31 N. Pop. 2852.—The capital of Maine, U. S., in Cumberland county, with a capacious harbour. Lon. 70.10 W., lat. 44.47 N. Pop. 15,218.

Portland Islands, a small cluster in the Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood.

Portland Point, the most southern part of the Island of Jamaica. Lon. 77.5 W., lat. 17.41 N.

Portlock Harbour, on the north-west coast of America, with a narrow entrance. Lon. 136.42 W., lat. 57.43 N.

Porto, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter.

Porto-bello, a sea-port and town of Colombia, on the north coast of the province of Panama. It was discovered by Columbus in 1502. Formerly it was the general rendezvous of the galleons from Old Spain, with merchandise for the Spanish Main, Peru, &c.; but for a century past the importance of Porto-bello as a commercial entrepôt has greatly declined, the commerce with Peru and W. America having been since carried on direct by vessels that sailed round Cape Horn. Lon. 79.28 W., lat. 9.33 N.—A sea-port town of Scotland, co. Mid Lothian, on the Frith of Forth, 2 miles E. of Edinburgh.

Porto Cabello, a strong sea-port of the province of Caraccas. Lon. 68.12 W., lat. 10.20 N.

Porto Forino, a sea-port of the kingdom of Tunis, to the west of the ruins of Carthage. Lon. 10.16 E., lat. 37.12 N.

Porto Ferrajo, a sea-port on the north side of the Isle of Elba. Lon. 10.22 E., lat. 42.45 N.

Porto Fino, a small sea-port of the duchy of Genoa, with a fort.

Porto Galete, a town in Biscay, Spain.

Porto Hercote, a small sea-port of Italy.

Porto Longone, a sea-port at the east end of the Isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible.

Lon. 10.20 E., lat. 42.50 N.

Porto Novo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura.

Porto de Plata, a sea-port, and the principal shore-settlement on the north side of St. Domingo. The vicinity abounds in mines of gold, silver, and copper. Lon. 70.45 W., lat. 19.45 N.

Porto Proya, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape-Verd Islands. Lon. 24.29 W., lat. 14.54 N.

Porto del Principe, a sea-port on the north coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. Lon. 78.15 W., lat. 21.52 N.

Porto Real, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the harbour of Cadiz. It is seven miles east of Cadiz.

Porto Rico, an island of the West Indies, belonging to the Spaniards. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, maize, and rice; and there is a vast abundance of cattle. Porto Rico, however, is singularly destitute of wild animals and birds; neither are there any snakes or noxious reptiles; but rats of an enormous size infest the country, and commit dreadful ravages on the sugar-canes.

Porto Rico (San Juan de), the principal city and sea-port of the above island, has an excellent harbour, and the town is considered one of the best and healthiest in the West Indies. Lon. 66.13 W., lat. 18.20 N. Pop. 30,000.

Porto Santo, an island in the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras. It produces little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of wild rabbits. The most valuable productions are dragon's blood, honey, and wax. Lon. 16.25 W., lat. 32.58 N.

Porto Seguro, a large province of Brazil. Lon. 40.20 W., lat. 16.30 S.

Porto Vecchio, a sea-port of Corsica. Lon. 9.10 E., lat. 41.40 N.

Porto Venero, a sea-port of Genoa. Lon. 9.38 E., lat. 44.5 N.

Portree, a town of Scotland, on the east side of Skye, one of the Hebrides. The inhabitants trade chiefly in cattle, sheep, and kelp. Lon. 6.16 W., lat. 57.33 N.

Portsea, an island between Portsmouth harbour and Langstone harbour, in Hampshire; separated from the mainland on the N. by a creek, over which are two bridges, one for the entrance and the other for the departure of passengers. It is now become a very populous and trading place, deriving great advantages from the number of hands employed in the dock-yard, who all reside here or in the immediate neighbourhood. The town of Portsea has, in fact, entirely grown up since the beginning of last century, on a tract formerly called Portsmouth Common, and now greatly surpasses Portsmouth in extent and population.

Portsmouth, including its suburb of Portsea, a parliamentary borough, and a celebrated sea-port town in Hampshire, being the principal naval arsenal of Great Britain, and the grand station for the fleet. Its coasts are well defended, at numerous points, by strong military works, including, together with the fortifications of Portsmouth itself, Fort Cumberland, Southsea Castle, &c. Its capacious harbour is made by a bay running up between the Island of Portsea, on which the town is situate, and the opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. The importance of Portsmouth, indeed, depends wholly on the excellence of its harbour, and on its convenient situation as a place for the outfit and rendezvous of the fleets in the Channel. Within the harbour there is water sufficient to float the largest men-of-war at any time of the tide. The anchoring ground is so good and free from obstructions, that ships lie as securely in it as if they were in dock. Its spacious docks, arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c., are all kept in the most perfect order; and the machinery, worked by steam, for the making of blocks, forging anchors, &c., is, perhaps, the most perfect and curious thing

of the kind in the world. To the south of it is the noted road of Spithead, where the men-of-war anchor when prepared for actual service. Lon. 6.6 W., lat. 50.47 N. Pop. 9354; or, incl. Portsea, 53,027.—The largest town and only sea-port of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, U. S. The harbour is one of the best on the continent, well defended by nature and art both against storms and an enemy. Lon. 70.42 W., lat. 43.5 N. Pop. 7867.—A town of Virginia, in Norfolk county.—A town of Ohio, capital of Sciota county. Lon. 83.8 W., lat. 38.22 N.

Portsoy, a town in Banffshire, with manufactures of fine linen and sewing thread. Near it is found a vein of serpentine, called Portsoy marble; a species of asbestos, of a greenish colour, which has been wrought into incombustible cloth; and a brilliant kind of granite, of a flesh colour, nowhere else met with in Europe.

Portugal, a kingdom situate at the most western point of Europe, and divided into the provinces of Estremadura, Beira, Entre Douro e Minho, Tras-os-Montes, Alentejo, and Algarve. Corn is not plentiful, for little attention is paid to husbandry; and maize, imported from Africa, is used by the peasants instead of wheat; but there is abundance of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins; and it is famous for excellent wines. The foreign trade consists in sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods for dyeing, and many excellent drugs. There are mines of iron, copper, tin, and lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are the Tagus, Douro, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. The Portuguese are indolent, and spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign luxuries. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, but the public morals appear to have benefited very little from it. Lisbon is the capital.

Portumna, a town of Ireland, in Galway county, with a noble castle.

Posen, a province of the Prussian monarchy, comprising the portion of Poland assigned to Prussia by the treaty of Vienna in 1815. It is divided into two regencies, and these again into six circles.—The cap. of the above prov. at the confluence of the Prozna with the Warta. Since the peace of 1815 its fortifications have been vastly improved, and it is now one of the bulwarks of the kingdom on the side of Russia. Lon. 16.53 E., lat. 52.29 N. Pop. 32,456.

Posneck, a town of Upper Saxony.

Potawatomes, a tribe of cannibal Indians, living south of Lake Michigan, in N. America.

Potenza, a town of Naples, in Basilicata.

Potomac, a river of the United States, which rises in the north-west part of Virginia.

Potosi, a city of Bolivia, S. America, the capital of a district; in which are the best silver mines in South America. Lon. 67.25 W., lat. 19.47 S.

Potosi, San Luis, a province of Mexico, at the west extremity of the Gulf of Mexico.

—The cap. of the above prov., near the source of the river Tampico. The town is well built, and presents a fine appearance; and it is the natural depot of the trade of Tampico with the northern and western Mexican States.

HE WHO HUNTS TWO HARES, LEAVES ONE AND LOSES THE OTHER.

ARTIFICE IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS, AND DISSIMULATION GENERALLY DISADVANTAGEOUS.

WANTON KITTENS MAY MAKE SOBER OLD CATS.

Potsdam, a town of the Prussian states, prov. Brandenburg. It is a favourite royal residence, and the most elegant and singular town in Europe. Lon. 13.7 E., lat. 52.25 N. Pop. 25,560.

Potton, a market-town in Bedfordshire.

Pouillon, a town of France, dep. Landes.

Pouilly-sur-Loire, a town of France, dep. Nièvre, noted for its white wines.

Poultton, a market-town in Lancashire, near the mouth of the Wye.

Pontiel, a town of Russia, gov. Coursk. Lon. 34.40 E., lat. 51.52 N. Pop. 8000.

Prades, a town of France, in Eastern Pyrenees.—A town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Prague, a fortified city, capital of Bohemia. It is 15 miles in circuit, built upon seven hills, and contains numerous churches and palaces. Few cities have so grand and imposing an appearance: it is surrounded on all sides by rocks and eminences, upon the slopes of which the buildings rise tier after tier, as they recede from the water's edge. Owing to the number of its palaces, churches, public buildings, and other splendid remains of its ancient grandeur, Prague is more imposing than Vienna, and far preferable as a residence: the situation is salubrious; provisions are good and cheap; and an excellent red wine resembling Burgundy is produced in the neighbourhood. The university of Prague, founded by Charles IV. in 1348, is remarkable as the first great public school established in Germany, and, until the fifteenth century, was infinitely more important and extensive than any other. Prague can boast of several manufactures, and is the grand centre of an extensive and rapidly increasing transit trade between the principal German cities. Lon. 14.25 E., lat. 50.6 N. Pop. about 112,000.

Pravie, a town of Lower Canada.

Prato, a town of Tuscany, famous for the manufacture of straw hats and bounnets. It has also manufactories of woollen stuffs, caps, &c. Pop. 10,850.

Pruts de Molo, a fortified town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

Pransnitz, a town and castle of Silesia.

Precep, or **Perekop**, a town and fortress of Russia, in the province of Taurida. Lon. 33.34 E., lat. 46.8 N.

Pregel, a river of East Prussia, which issues from the Lake Angerburg, and enters the eastern extremity of the Frisch Haff.

Prenzlau, a thriving and well-built town of the Prussian states, in Brandenburg. It contains various churches, schools, and hospitals; and has manufactures of linen, woollens, tobacco, &c. After a conflict in the suburbs of this place, in 1806, 20,000 Prussians, who had escaped from the battle of Jena, surrendered to the French.

Presburg, a royal free town, and capital of Upper Hungary, on the Danube. The manufactures are chiefly oil, snuff, and woollen goods.

Prescot, a market-town in Lancashire, celebrated for its manufacture of watch-movements, pinion wire, small files, and coarse earthenware. Around it are many coal mines. Pop. 5451.

Presidii, **Stado Delhi**, a small territory of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany.

Presteign, a corporate town in Radnor-

shire, near the source of the Lug. Lon. 2.38 W., lat. 52.13 N.

Presto, a sea-port of Denmark, in Zealand, with a good harbour. Lon. 12.6 E., lat. 55.9 N.

Preston, a borough in Lancashire, near the Ribble; the chief manufactures are the various branches of cotton and muslin. From its central position, its vicinity to an important coal district, and its extensive means of communication by canals and railways, united to the industrious activity of its inhabitants, it has of late years rapidly increased in wealth and population, and is now one of the great seats of the cotton manufacture. It has also numerous iron foundries and other establishments for making machinery, &c. Preston is noted for the defeat of the rebels in 1745. Lon. 2.53 W., lat. 53.46 N. Pop. 50,332.

Prestonpans, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, with a safe harbour. It was here, in 1745, that the royal army, under Sir John Cope, was totally defeated and dispersed by the Highlanders commanded by the Pretender.

Preuilly, a town of France, in the department of Indre-et-Loire.

Preuschmark, a town of Prussia, in Oberland, defended by a castle.

Preveso, a fortified town of European Turkey, with a castle and a palace. Lon. 21.5 E., lat. 39.14 N.

Priaman, a town on the west coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 98.0 E., lat. 1.0 S.

Priakenau, a town of Silesia.

Prince Edward's Island, or **St. John**, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. America.

Prince Frederick, a town of Maryland, chief of Calvert county, U. S.

Prince of Wales's Cope, the most western extremity of America hitherto known, discovered by Cook, in 1778. Lon. 168.5 W., lat. 65.46 N.

Prince of Wales's Island, or **Penang**, an island and British settlement two miles from the west coast of Malacca; now the centre of the whole trade of the Strait of Malacca and adjacent islands. Lon. 100.21 E., lat. 5.25 N.

Prince William Henry's Island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141.6 W., lat. 19.0 S.—Another, discovered by Lieut. Ball, in 1790. Lon. 149.30 E., lat. 1.32 S.

Prince William's Sound, a gulf on the north-west coast of America, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1778. Lon. 147.21 W., lat. 59.33 N.

Prince's Island, in the Gulf of Guinea. It is elevated and fertile, and has beeves, goats, and hogs, in abundance. Lon. 7.40 E., lat. 1.40 N.—Another in the Indian Ocean, at the west entrance of the Strait of Sundry. Lon. 104.30 E., lat. 6.30 S.

Prince's Islands, four small ones in the Sea of Marmora, near the Strait of Constantinople. Lon. 28.56 E., lat. 40.51 N.

Princess Ann, a town of Maryland, U. S.

Princeton, a town of New Jersey, U. S.—Another in North Carolina.

Principato, a province of Naples, divided into Ultra and Citra; fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; it also has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs.

Pristina, a town of European Turkey.

Privas, a town of France, capital of the department of Ardeche. Lon. 4.36 E., lat. 41.45 N.

Procida, an island in the gulf of Naples, very fertile and populous. Lon. 14.0 E., lat. 40.46 N.

Prodano, an island in the Mediterranean. Lon. 21.24 E., lat. 37.15 N.

Prame, a city of the Birman empire. Lon. 95.0 W., lat. 18.50 N.

Prospect, a town of Maine, U. S.

Prosperous, a village in Kildare county, Ireland, which has a considerable manufacture of cotton.

Provence, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Basses-Alpes, Bouches-du-Rhone, and Var.

Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, and the best of those planted by the English. Lon. 77.20 W., lat. 25.6 N.—An island in the Atlantic. Lon. 80.44 W., lat. 13.25 N.

—A river rising in the state of Massachusetts.—The largest town of the state of Rhode Island, U. S., chief of a county of its name, and noted for its extensive cotton manufactures. Lon. 71.26 W., lat. 41.51 N. Pop. 23,171.

Provincetown, a town of Massachusetts.

Provins, a town in Seine-et-Marne, France, celebrated for its mineral waters and conserves of roses and violets.

Prussia, an important European kingdom, the principal part of which lies along the south shore of the Baltic, but many portions of the inland frontier almost entirely surround certain small independent states; and exclusive of this principal portion, there is an extensive Prussian territory on both sides of the Rhine, which is separated from the rest of the monarchy by Hesse Cassel, part of Hanover, Brunswick, &c. Formidable as Prussia undoubtedly is, the disjointed state of the dominions detracts materially from her power; Russia, Austria, and France being alike able to bear upon them from different quarters to which they respectively have easy access. The Prussian monarchy is divided into 8 provinces, and these again into 25 regencies, which are farther subdivided into 335 circles. The names of the provinces are Prussia, Posen, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, Saxony, Westphalia, and the Rhine. The general surface of the country is that of vast plains, much of which until lately was covered with immense forests. Besides the Rhine, the Vistula, the Elbe, and the Oder, Prussia is watered by the Pregel, Niemen, Ems, Moselle, Spree, &c. There are also numerous lakes, and several large lagoons, communicating with the sea by narrow mouths. The country produces a great deal of timber, flax, hemp, tobacco, and corn; iron, silver, copper, lead, and coal are among its mineral products, and much amber is found on the sea-coast. The domestic animals are numerous; and, besides the common game, there are elks, wild asses, and bisons in the forests; the last are of a monstrous size, and their hides are sold to foreigners at a great price. The inhabitants are industrious, robust, and good soldiers; they are a mixture of different nations, comprehended under the denominations of Prussians, Poles, and Lith-

anians. The obligation of military service is universal, every man being obliged to enter the army of the line, or the *landwehr*, between the ages of 20 and 32, and to serve in the one or the other for three years: in case of invasion the *landsturm*, or levy *en masse*, is called out. The Lutheran religion is the most prevalent, but all religious sects enjoy liberty of conscience. The chief manufactures are glass, iron, copper, brass, gunpowder, porcelain, jewellery, watches, paper, cloth, linen, and stockings. An immense quantity of beer and spirits is produced and consumed in Prussia, the consumption being four times as much per individual as is drank in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland!

Prussia (Proper), an extensive province of the Prussian dominions; formerly divided into the provinces of East or Ducal Prussia, and West Prussia. The principal towns are Konigsberg, Dantzic, Elbing, Tilsit, Marienwerder, &c.

Pruth, a river that rises in Poland, and cutsers the Danube, above Reni.

Psara, an island of the Archipelago, lying off the north-west point of that of Scio. Lon. 25.45 E., lat. 38.42 N.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, a government of Russia in Europe, chiefly between the 28th and 32d degrees E. lon., and the 56th and 58th N. lat. It is but thinly inhabited; the forests are extensive, and abound with game; a good deal of hemp and flax is raised; and more corn is raised than is required for home consumption.—The cap. of the above gov., which has a considerable trade in the export of the products of the country.

Puchacay, the most southern province in Chili. It produces gold dust in abundance, and is noted for its large strawberries.

Puckely, a territory of Hindostan, forming the north-west part of Lahore.

Puebla, a town of Spain, in Galicia.

Puebla, La, or *Puebla de los Angeles*, a city of Mexico, capital of Tlascalala. This would seem (says Mr. McCulloch) to be a perfect hothead of priests; when Bullock visited Mexico, Puebla had no fewer than 69 churches, 9 monasteries, 13 nunneries, and 23 colleges. He says of the churches that they were the most sumptuous he had ever seen. "Those of Milan, Genoa, and Rome are built in better taste; but in the expensive interior decorations, the quantity and value of the ornaments of the altar, and the richness of the vestments, they are far surpassed by the churches of Puebla and Mexico." The articles of traffic are cloth, fruit, soap, cotton manufactures, fine earthenware, and all kinds of iron and steel work. Lon. 98.3 W., lat. 19.0 N. Pop. 50,000.

Puebla Nuevo, a town of Mexico. Lon. 83.0 W., lat. 8.34 N.

Puebla de Sanabria, a town of Spain.

Puente, a town of Spain, in Navarre.

Puerta-Real, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situated on the bay of Cadiz. Pop. 12,000.

Puglia, the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples.

Pulhely, a town in Caernarvonshire.

Pultona, or *Polluca*, a gov. of European Russia, on the E. side of the Dnieper. It is one of the best cultivated districts in the

empire, producing vast quantities of corn, and affording excellent pasturage for cattle. Hitherto manufactures have not made any great progress.—The cap. of the above gov., on the Vorskla; famous for a battle, in 1709, between Peter the Great and Charles XII. of Sweden, in which the latter was totally defeated. Lon. 34.25 E., lat. 49.26 N. Pop. 9500.

Pultusk, a town of Poland, on the Narew. *Puna*, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 81.6 W., lat. 3.17 S.—A town of Charcas, in the diocese of Paz.—A sea-port of Quito, capital of a district that is rich in salt, wax, timber, and cattle.

Punderpoor, a town of Hindostan, in Bejapoor, regularly built and very populous. Lon. 75.26 E., lat. 17.42 N.

Punganoor, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Balagaut. Lon. 78.32 E., lat. 13.21 N.

Punjab, *The*, a country in the north-west part of Hindostan Proper, which includes the whole province of Lahore, and a great part of Mooltan.

Punjoor, a town of Ballogistan.

Purbeck, *Isle of*, a rough and heathy tract in Dorsetshire, to the south of Poole Bay, insulated by the sea and rivers. It is famous for its stone quarries, the principal of which lie at the eastern extremity, near Swanage, whence the stone is exported.

Purfleet, a village in Essex, on the Thames. It has extensive lime-works, and a large magazine of gunpowder.

Purification, a town of Mexico. Lon. 104.30 W., lat. 19.25 N.

Purneah, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, capital of a flat and fertile district. Lon. 87.23 E., lat. 25.47 N.

Purysburg, a town of South Carolina.

Putney, a village in Surrey, on the Thames, near London. It is the birthplace of Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and of Nicholas West, bishop of Ely, his contemporary.

Puy, *Le*, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Loire.

Puy en Anjou, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne-et-Loire.

Puy de Dome, a department of France, containing part of the old province of Auvergne.

Puy Moisson, a town in Lower Alps, France.

Puycerda, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. Lon. 1.50 E., lat. 42.36 N.

Puzzoli, or *Pozzuolo*, the ancient Puteoli, a celebrated but now inconsiderable city of Italy, on the Bay of Naples.

Pyrenees, a lofty chain of mountains that divide France from Spain, and the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They extend from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and yield great quantities of timber for ship-building, and abundance of pitch and tar.

Pyrenees Orientales, or *Eastern*, a dep. of France, containing the old province of Roussillon. It produces corn, excellent wine, olives, and oranges; also, leather of a superior quality.

Pyrenees Basses, or *Lower*, a department of France, containing the old provinces of Lower Navarre and Bearn.

Pyrenees Hautes, or *Upper*, a department of France, containing the old province of Bigorre. The valleys produce rye, millet,

Spanish corn, and flax; and the mountains yield lead, iron, copper, slate, marble, and jasper.

Pyrmont, a town of Westphalia, belonging to the prov. of Waldeck. Lon. 9.20 E., lat. 51.57 N.

Pyrstein, a town of Bavaria.

QUACKENBRUCK, a town of Hanover.

Quadra and Vancouver Islands, on the north-west coast of N. America, so named by Captain Vancouver, who coasted it in 1792.

Quang-ping, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 114.30 E., lat. 36.47 N.

Quang-si, a province of China, in which a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon insects are found.

Quang-long, a prov. of China, abounding in gold, silver, silks, pearls, tin, quick-silver, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, sugar, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; besides fruit of all kinds.

Quatre Bras, a village of Belgium, near Ligny, where a severe action took place between the English and French two days before the battle of Waterloo.

Quebec, a strongly fortified city and the capital of Lower Canada, situate on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. It may, in fact, be called the Gibraltar of America. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns; the former erected on the summit of a limestone rock, called Cape Diamond, and the latter round the base of the eminence, on the border of the river. This city has several dock-yards; and vessels of every description, from 50 to 1000 tons, are constructed of materials found in the country. Lon. 71.10 W., lat. 46.47 N. Pop. about 30,000.

Queda, a city and sea-port on the west coast of Malacca, cap. of a kingdom. Lon. 100.27 E., lat. 6.0 N.

Quedlinburg, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. of Magdeburg, with a castle. Pop. 12,940.

Queen Ann, a town of Maryland.

Queen Charlotte Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, explored by Captain Carteret in 1767. The principal one is named St. Egmout, and is the same which the Spaniards call St. Cruz. The natives are vigorous and active; and their weapons are bows and arrows pointed with flint. Lon. 126.6 E., lat. 10.42 S.

Queen Charlotte Sound, at the N. extremity of the Island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait. Lon. 164.26 E., lat. 10.42 S.

Queen's County, a co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles long and 29 broad, divided into 51 parishes. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but is now considerably reclaimed, and much improved in cultivation. Total pop. 153,930.

Queenborough, a bor. in Kent, in the Isle of Sheppy. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing, and oysters are here in great plenty. Lon. 0.49 E., lat. 51.23 N.—A town of South Carolina.

Queensferry (South), a borough of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, on the Frith of Forth. It is a poor inconsiderable place; and *North Queensferry*, on the opposite side of the Frith, is still more so.

Queenston, a town of Upper Canada.

LOVE LABOUR: IF YOU NEED IT NOT FOR FOOD, YOU MAY FOR PHYSIC.

MANY SIFT NIGHT AND DAY, AND YET GET NOTHING BUT BRAN.

Quei-ling, a city of China. Lon. 109.51 E., lat. 25.12 N.

Quentin, St., a strong town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a considerable manufacture of cotton goods, lawns, and cambrics. The commerce of the town with the adjacent parts of France, Belgium, and Germany is much facilitated by good roads and by the canal of St. Quentin, which connects the inland navigation of France with that of the Netherlands, by forming a communication between the Oise, the Somme, and the Scheldt. The town is memorable for a signal victory by the Spaniards over the French in 1557.

Quercy, an old province of France, now forming the department of Lot.

Queretaro, a populous city of Mexico. It is a well-built city, with three large squares, and the streets have side pavements, laid with flags of porphyry. Lon. 100.11 W., lat. 20.37 N. Pop. about 40,000.

Querfurt, a town of Prussian Saxony.

Querimba, a cluster of small but fertile islands on the coast of Mosambique. Lon. 41.30 E., lat. 11.40 S.

Querquini, or **Keikeni**, a group of islands near the east coast of Tunis. Lon. 10.50 E., lat. 35.34 N.

Quesnoy, Le, a fortified town in the department of Nord, France, with an old castle.

Quiberon, a town in Morbihan, France.

Quiraro, or **Quibo**, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 82.30 W., lat. 7.25 N.

Quilimancy, a sea-port of Caffraria. Lon. 37.50 E., lat. 18.8 S.

Quillebois, a town in Eure, France.

Quillota, a city of Chili, famous for hemp and honey. Lon. 71.18 W., lat. 32.56 S.

Quiloua, a sea-port of Zanzibar, capital of a kingdom, with a small citadel. Lon. 39.38 E., lat. 8.30 S.

Quimper, or **Quimper-Corentin**, a city of France, capital of the department of Finisterre. Lon. 4.6 W., lat. 47.58 N. Pop. about 10,000.

Quin, a village of Ireland, in Clare county.

Quincy, a town of Massachusetts.

Quizey, a town in Doubs, France.

Quirpon, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, near the N. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55.22 W., lat. 51.40 N.

Quito, a country of South America, lying between two chains of the Andes, on a plain elevated 9370 feet above the level of the sea. The lands are generally well cultivated, abound in every kind of vegetable production, and feed a great number of cattle of all kinds. Some of the mountains are volcanoes, and their vicinity is constantly exposed to danger from eruptions and earthquakes. Hats, cotton stuffs, and coarse woollen cloths are made here in great abundance.

Quizama, a province in the south part of the kingdom of Angola, full of mountains and badly cultivated, but producing plenty of honey, wax, and salt.

Quoja, an inland country of Guinea, lying east of Sierra Leone.

RAAB, a royal free town and fort of Hungary, capital of a county. Lon. 17.43 E., lat. 47.39 N.

Raaza, one of the Hebrides of Scotland,

between the mainland of Ross-shire and the Isle of Skye. Lon. 6.0 W., lat. 57.32 N.

Rabat, a city and sea-port of the kingdom of Fez, with a strong castle. Lon. 6.37 W., lat. 34.4 N.

Rarca, a town of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 39.4 E., lat. 36.5 N.

Raconigi, a town of the Sardinian dominions, prov. Saluzzo, celebrated for silk weaving and spinning. It has a noble castle and park. Pop. 10,102.

Radeburg, a town of Saxony, with a castle. It is celebrated for earthenware.

Radnor, New, a borough in Radnorshire, nominally the county town, though a small place; but it has an extensive jurisdiction. Lon. 2.45 W., lat. 52.10 N. Pop. 2462.

Radnorshire, an inland county of Wales, 30 miles long and 25 broad, containing 291,200 acres, divided into six hundreds and 49 parishes, and having four market-towns. Its principal rivers are the Wye and Teme. Total pop. 25,356.

Ragland, a village in Monmouthshire, famous for its castle, in which Charles I. passed much of his life in a magnificent style; and it was the last in Cromwell's line that surrendered to General Fairfax.

Ragnu, a town of East Prussia.

Ragusa, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. It has considerable cloth and silk manufactures, and possesses a good trade in corn, oil, wine, and other products of the surrounding country. Pop. 21,466.

Ragusa, a city and sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia; cap. of a circle of its own name. It has a considerable trade with the Turks, particularly in hides and tallow. Ragusa long continued to be a republic, under the successive protection of the Greeks, Venetians, and Turks, until 1806, when it was taken by Napoleon, who erected it into a dukedom, and conferred the title on Marshal Marmont. At the conclusion of the war it was given to Austria. Lon. 18.12 E., lat. 42.55 N. Pop. 3050.—A barren territory of Dalmatia, on the coast of the Gulf of Venice.

Raidroog, a town of Hindostan, in Balagaut, chief of a fertile district. Lon. 76.56 E., lat. 14.40 N.

Rain, or **Old Rain**, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near the river Ury.

Rain Lake, a lake of North America, sometimes called a river, which forms the water communication between Lake of the Woods and Lake Superior, and a boundary between the United States and Upper Canada.

Rainford, a village in Lancashire, noted for its manufacture of tobacco-pipes.

Rajahmundry, a town of Hindostan, cap. of a district of the same name, in presid. Madras.

Rajmahal, a town of Hindostan, on the Ganges, presid. Bengal, of which, in the time of Aurungzebe, it was the capital. Pop. 30,000.

Rajeshaye, a district of British India, prov. Bengal, the whole surface of which is so low that from July to November it is nearly submerged by the inundations.

Rajpepla, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat.

Rajpooor, a town of Hindostan, in Concan.

Rajpootana, the largest province of Hindostan, its length from N. to S. being 350

miles, and its breadth averaging 200 m. It is wholly subsidiary to the British.

Rissen, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Malwah, chief of a hilly district. Lon. 77.52 E., lat. 23.21 N.

Rakelsburg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a great trade in wine and iron. Lon. 15.58 E., lat. 46.45 N.

Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, named after the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, under whose direction the first settlement in North America was made, at Roanoke Island. Lon. 78.52 W., lat. 35.40 N.

Ramada, a town of Colombia. Lon. 72.10 W., lat. 11.10 N.

Ramagiri, a town in Mysore, Hindostan.

Ramanad, a town in the Carnatic, Hindostan, with a trade in piece goods, cotton, &c.

Rambert, St., a town in Ain, and another in Loire, France.

Rambervillier, a town of France, in Vosges.

Rambia, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Rambouillet, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise.

Rame Head, a promontory on the south coast of Cornwall, the western entrance into Plymouth Sound. Lon. 4.12 W., lat. 50.19 N.

Romghur, the largest district of Bengal, though from the numerous hordes of banditti and refractory persons who harbour there, it is of little value to the British Indian government.—A town in Bahar, and another in Orissa, Hindostan.

Romillies, a village of Belgium, memorable for a great victory obtained by the Duke of Marlborough over the French, commanded by Marshal Villeroi, on May 23, 1706.

Ramisseram, an island in the Gulf of Manara, at the west end of Adam's Bridge. Lon. 79.26 E., lat. 9.17 N.

Ramla, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the ancient Arimathea, of which the greater part is now in a ruinous state.

Ramlehens, a sea-port of Holland, in the Isle of Walcheren.

Rammelsberg, a lofty and extensive mountain of Germany, in the Hartz Forest.

Rampoor, a large town of Hindostan, in Delhi.

Ramsbury, a village in Wiltshire, near Marlborough, noted for fine beer.

Ramsey, an island on the coast of Wales, separated from Pembrokeshire by a narrow channel, called Ramsey Sound.—A town of the Isle of Man, on the north-east coast. Lon. 4.26 W., lat. 54.18 N.—A market-town in Huntingdonshire, situated within the great level of the fens; and in its vicinity are several large shallow lakes, or meres.

Ramsgate, a sea-port town and watering-place of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, near the Downs. The harbour is nearly circular, protected by a castle, and has a magnificent stone pier and harbour, wet and dry docks, storehouses, and a lighthouse. Ramsgate is a member of the cinque-port of Sandwich, and much frequented as a bathing-place. Lon. 1.24 E., lat. 51.20 N. Pop. 10,909.

Ronai, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It produces very few plants and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. Lon. 105.51 W., lat. 20.48 N.

Rancagua, or **Triana**, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Rancagua. Lon. 70.42 W., lat. 34.19 S.

Randulstown, a borough of Ireland, in Antrim county, with a trade in linen.

Randers, a town in North Jutland.

Rangoon, a sea-port town of Birmanah, and almost the only entrepôt for the foreign trade of the Birman empire. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1814, and taken by the British in 1825. Lon. 96.10 E., lat. 26.48 N. Pop. about 20,000.

Rannoch, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the north part of Perthshire.

Rapallo, a town of the duchy of Genoa.

Raphoe, a town in Donegal co., Ireland.

Rappahannoc, a river of Virginia, which takes its rise in the mountains called the Blue Ridge, and flows into Chesapeake Bay.

Rapperschweil, a town of Switzerland.

Roritan, a river of New Jersey, N. Amer.

Roscia, the eastern division of Slavonia.

Raseborg, a sea-port of Finland. Lon. 23.18 E., lat. 60.16 N.

Rosen (Market), a town in Lincolnshire. Pop. 2022.

Raspenburg, a town of Upper Saxony, near which are some medicinal springs.

Rastadt, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, with a noble castle. Pop. 5650.

Roslof, a town of Russia, capital of a province, in the government of Voronez. Lon. 42.37 E., lat. 47.2 N.

Rathcoole, a town of Ireland, in Dublin co.

Rathcormick, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county, near the river Bride.

Rothoweny, a town in Queen's co., Ireland.

Rathdrum, a town of Ireland, in Wicklow county, with a trade in flannels.

Rathfryland, a town in Down county, Ireland.

Rathkeole, a town of Ireland, in Limerick county, on the river Deel.

Ratibor, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality, with a castle.

Ratisbon, a strong city of Bavaria, on the Danube, capital of the principality of Ratisbon. It has a great trade in salt, for which it is a depôt, and sends large quantities of corn and wood to Vienna. Ratisbon was the capital of the dukes of Bavaria, till their duchy was overturned by Charlemagne. It was afterwards a free imperial city, governed by a count of the empire. In 1809 there were several battles between the French under Napoleon, and the Austrians, generally to the disadvantage of the latter. Lon. 12.6 E., lat. 48.58 N.

Ratoath, a borough of Ireland, in Meath county, now a poor place.

Ratofzell, a strong town of Suabia.

Rattenberg, a fortified town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with a citadel.

Ratzeburg, a fortified town of Denmark, noted for excellent beer.

Raumo, a town of Finland Proper.

Raudnitz, a town and castle of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe.

Rarengloss, a sea-port in Cumberland, on an inlet of the Irish Sea. Lon. 3.30 W., lat. 54.22 N.

Ravenna, a city of the Papal States, Italy, capital of a legation of the same name, with several colleges, numerous religious houses, and a ruinous citadel. Having been the cap. of Italy during the last years of the W. empire, it presents many interesting specimens of the architecture of that period, and is chiefly deserving of notice on that account.

Lon. 12.5 E., lat. 44.25 N. Pop. about 16,000.

Rarensburg, a town of Ohio, cap. of Portage county.

Ravensburg, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia.—Another in Wirtemberg.

Ravestein, a town of Holland.

Ravey, or **Ravee**, a river of Hindostan, rising in Lahore, one of the five Punjab branches of the Indus.

Rauca, a town of Portugal, with a castle.

Raynham, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Re, an island of France, separated from Lower Charente by the Strait of Breton.

Reading, a borough and the capital of Berkshire. It is a thriving and increasing town, close to the junction of the Kennet with the Thames, and on the line of the Great Bath Road and of the Great Western Railway, 38 m. from London. The principal manufactures are canvas, blankets, ribands, and pins; and great quantities of malt, flour, and timber are sent hence to London. Lon. 0.52 W., lat. 51.28 N. Pop. 18,937.—A town of Pennsylvania, famous for the manufacture of hats. Lon. 76.10 W., lat. 40.22 N.

Reatejo, a fortified sea-port of Mexico. Lon. 87.44 W., lat. 12.42 N.

Reculver, a village in Kent, at the mouth of a small branch of the Stour. It is the Regalium of the Romans, and a part of the walls of the fort still remains.

Red Lake, a lake of the United States, in the North-west territory, lying south of the Lake of the Woods.

Red River, a large river which rises near the rocky mountains on the west border of New Mexico, and flows in a very meandering course to the Mississippi.

Red Sea, a sea that extends 1400 miles from north to south, between Africa and the country of Arabia, and is 230 miles broad in the widest part. This sea is separated from the Mediterranean Sea on the north, by the Isthmus of Suez; and it communicates on the south, by the Strait of Babelmandel, with the Indian Ocean. The coral reefs of this sea are more numerous and extensive than in any other body of water of equal extent. "Within the last few years the navigation and commerce of this sea has greatly increased; and steamers have been regularly established between Suez and India, by means of which, and of the steamers from Alexandria to Marseilles, Bonibay is now brought within 60 days' distance of England."

Redbridge, a village in Hampshire, at the mouth of the Test, near Southampton.

Redear, a village in the N. R. of Yorkshire, on the sea-coast, near Guisborough.

Redon, a town of France, in the department of Ile-et-Vilaine.

Redruth, a town in Cornwall, seated in the heart of a mining country, to which it wholly owes its importance. Pop. 9305.

Redstone, a town of Pennsylvania.

Reis, or **Rhense**, a town of the Prussian states of the Rhine.

Reetz, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg.

Reggio, a city and sea-port of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the strait of Messina. It is finely situated in the midst of orange groves, and its climate is said to be the best in all the Neapolitan dominions. Lon. 16.0 E., lat. 38.4 N. Pop. 8000.—A city of Italy, capital of a duchy, included in that of Modena, with a strong citadel. It has some

handsome churches, numerous convents, a museum of antiquities, and other public buildings; with manufactures of silk and linen fabrics, horn and ivory articles, &c. Pop. about 18,000.

Regis, St., a town of Lower Canada. Lon. 74.10 W., lat. 45.0 N.

Regnano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near the Tiber.

Reher, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi.

Reichenau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with a castle.

Reichenbach, a town of Silesia.—Another in Voigtland, Saxony.

Reichenberg, a town and castle of Germany, near the Rhine.—A town of Bohemia, and, next to Prague, the largest and most flourishing in that kingdom. P. 11,500.

Reichenfels, a town of Carinthia.

Reichenhall, a town of Bavaria, with a rich salt spring.

Reigate, a bor. and neat market-town in Surrey, with a number of gentlemen's seats in its immediate vicinity. Pop. 4584.

Reiner, a town of Prussian Silesia.

Reisenberg, a town in Oberland, Prussia.

Renbang, a town and fort on the north coast of Java, with a safe harbour. Lon. 111.19 E., lat. 6.42 S.

Remberviller, a town in Vosges, France.

Remiremont, a town in Vosges, France.

Remo, St., a town of the duchy of Genoa.

Remi, or **Remy, (St.)** a town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone. Near it are some remarkable Roman antiquities.

Renai, or **Ronse**, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders. It has manufactures of cotton, woollen, and linen stuffs, hats, chocolate, &c. Pop. 13,320.

Renchen, a town of the duchy of Baden.

Rendsberg, a fortified town of Denmark.

Renfrewshire, a county of Scotland, 28 miles long, and 12 broad. In the N. part, toward the borders of the Clyde, the soil is fertile, but the S. is mountainous and rather barren. Besides the Clyde, it is watered by the Gryfe and the White and Black Cart. The largest town is Paisley [which see], but the borough of **Renfrew** is the county-town, the principal trade of which is thread: there are also soap and candle works, and some employment in the silk and muslin manufacture. Total pop. 154,755.

Reni, a town of European Turkey.

Rennes, a city of France, capital of the department of Ile-et-Vilaine. Lon. 1.42 W., lat. 48.7 N. Pop. 30,000.

Repaile, a town of Savoy, in Chablais.

Repcham, a market-town in Norfolk.

Reppen, a town of Brandenburg.

Repton, or **Repington**, a par. and village in Derbyshire, on the Trent.

Requena, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, and a manufacture of silks. Lon. 1.9 W., lat. 39.44 N. Pop. 10,900.

Resht, a city of Persia, capital of Ghilan. Lon. 49.50 E., lat. 37.20 N.

Resolution Island, in the Atlantic Ocean, the north side of the entrance into Hudson's Strait. Lon. 65.0 W., lat. 61.40 N.

Resolution Isle, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, 160 leagues east of Otaheite. Lon. 141.15 W., lat. 17.23 S.

Retford (East and West), a borough in Nottinghamshire, on the Idle. It having been proved that gross bribery had been

practised at the election for East Retford in 1806, it was determined on to disfranchise that place, and incorporate it with the hundred of Bassetlaw. Pop. 2686.

Rethel, a town of France, dep. Ardennes, noted for its woollen manufactures, forges, breweries, and tanneries. Pop. 6770.

Rethem, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Zell, seated on the Aller.

Retimo, a sea-port of Candia, famous for its silk, wool, honey, wax, ladanum, and oil. Lon. 24.38 E., lat. 35.20 N.

Revel, a government of European Russia. —A sea-port town of Russia, capital of the gov. of Revel. This town is one of the stations for the Russian fleet, and has a harbour defended by several batteries. It has a considerable export trade in corn, spirits, hemp, flax, timber, and other produce from the Baltic. It is also much resorted to as a watering-place. Lon. 24.11 E., lat. 59.26 N. Pop. 13,000.

Revello, a town of Piedmont, near the Po.

Revero, a town of Italy, on the Po.

Revilla, a town of Mexico, in New Leon.

Reus, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. The town stands on a plain gently sloping towards the coast, and contains several manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, bats, soap, &c., with bleaching-grounds, dye-houses, tanneries, spirit-distilleries, &c. Pop. 24,600.

Reuss, a territory of Central Germany, forming two independent principalities, each of which has a separate vote in the diet of the German confederation. The rearing of cattle and sheep is the chief employment of the inhabitants, and the woods are one of the chief sources of national wealth. —**Reuss**, a river of Switzerland, which rises near mount St. Gothard.

Reutlingen, a town of Wirtemberg. It has manufactures of leather, lace, &c.

Rewah, a town of Hindostan, in Allahabad. Lon. 81.19 E., lat. 24.34 N.

Rewary, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi.

Reyes, a city of Colombia, in the prov. of St. Martha, seated in a fertile valley. Lon. 73.30 W., lat. 10.6 N.

Rhamonic, or **Rachmanie**, a town and fort of Egypt, on the W. branch of the Nile.

Rhayader, a corporate town in Radnorshire, situate on the Wye.

Rheims, a city of France, in the dep. of Marne. The Kings of France have been successively crowned here, probably because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral (which is one of the largest and most magnificent in Europe), in the year 496. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. This city has manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs, and produces excellent wine. Lon. 4.2 E., lat. 49.15 N. Pop. 38,360.

Rhein, a town of Prussia, in Natangen.

Rheinau, a town of Switzerland.

Rheinberg, a town of Germany.

Rheineck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a castle. —A town of Switzerland, on the Rhine, which has a great trade in timber.

Rheinfelden, a town of Suabia, the best of the four Forest-Towns.

Rheinfels, a fortress of Prussia, and one of the most important places on the Rhine. It is situated on a stupendous craggy rock.

Rheingau, a fertile vale of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau.

Rheinthal, a district of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, and now included in the canton of St. Gall.

Rhine, one of the largest rivers on the continent of Europe. It rises in Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, and is formed of three streams: the Further Rhine, from the head of the valley of Disentis; the Middle Rhine, from the valley of Medelo, an appendage of St. Gothard; and the Hither, or Upper Rhine, from the Mount Avicula. The first two torrents united are called the Lower Rhine, which receives the Upper Rhine at Richenan; and the height is here about 6180 feet above the sea. It was the ancient boundary of Gaul and Germany, and is still the natural barrier of modern Germany and France. In its course towards the Zuyder Zee it branches into four streams, and that which retains the name of the Rhine flows towards Leyden, and enters the sea by a sluice at the village of Catwyck. The scenery of the Rhine is justly admired by travellers, particularly between Mayence and Coblenz. "The Rhine," says Mr. Leitch Ritchie, "here pursues a meandering course, pent between lofty and craggy mountains, and resembles rather a succession of lakes than a river. These mountains, however, are after all only mountains in miniature. They have often, indeed, the steepness, rudeness, and overhanging ridges of the mountains bordering the Rhone; but as compared to them in size, they are as molehills. The groves on the hill sides are few and far between; but there is no grove without a church spire rising in the midst and overtopping the trees. Frequently a daring and fantastic cliff, crowned by an ancient castle, frowns over the river, or rises majestically from the brow of the steep; but the woods, unlike those of the Rhone, look like plantations, and the vines obtrude an unceasing idea of the artificial." In a commercial point of view the Rhine is perhaps the most important river in Europe, owing to the numerous states to which it affords a water conveyance, and the great facilities given to its free navigation.

Rhine, Lower, a frontier dep. of France, containing the north part of the old prov. of Alsace. —Formerly a circle of Germany, which extended on both sides the Rhine, from the circle of Suabia, on the S., to that of Westphalia, on the N. It included the territories of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the palatinate of the Rhine, and the county of Lower Isemburg.

Rhine, Upper, a frontier dep. of France, containing the south part of the old prov. of Alsace, and the insulated principality of Montbeliard, belonging to Germany. —A former circle of Germany, which extended across the Rhine from Lorraine in France on the south, to the circle of Lower Saxony on the north. It included the landgravate of Hesse, Wetteravia, the counties of Katzenellenbogen and Waldeck, the free town of Frankfort, and the territories of Fulda, Spire, Worms, Deux Ponts, and Montbeliard.

Rhine (Province of), a province of the Prussian dominions, containing the S. portion of the Frusso-Rhenish states, and lying between 6° and 9° E. lon., and 49° and 52° N. lat. The principal towns are Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Coblenz, Dusseldorf, Treves, Bonn, &c. Wine is the most important product; its other chief raw productions are corn, flax, hemp, timber, tobacco, &c. Among the principal manufactures are woollen and cotton cloths, silks, iron, and hardware, &c.

Rhode Island, one of the United States of America, divided into the counties of Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, and Kent. This state is intersected in all directions by rivers; the chief of them are the Providence and Taunton, which flow into Narraganset Bay. Iron-ore and limestone are found in great plenty here, which is principally a country for cattle, sheep, cheese, and butter. Total pop. 108,830.—An island of North America, in the state of its name.

Rhodes, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, at the entrance of the Gulf of Macri, about 45 m. long, by 18 m. in its broadest part. The climate is truly delightful, and every pleasant fruit and fragrant flower abounds there. The Saracens became possessors of it in 665; and, in 1309, it was taken from them by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who afterwards took the name of knights of Rhodes. They retained it till 1522, when it was taken by the Turks, after an obstinate resistance; and the small number of knights that remained were afterwards removed to Malta.—The cap. harbour stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, but which was thrown down by an earthquake 56 years after its erection. Lon. 28.14 E., lat. 36.26 N.

Rhodesz, a town of France, dep. Aveyron. The cathedral is rich in arabesques, and remarkable for a fine tower, which may be seen at a distance of nearly 50 miles. Lon. 2.34 E., lat. 44.21 N. Pop. 9158.

Rhone, a large river of Europe rising in the Pennine Alps, at Mount St. Gothard, Switzerland. It passes through one of the most beautiful and picturesque regions in the world — one continued vineyard, skirted and sheltered by mountains from 500 to 2000 ft. in height, presenting every variety of form and aspect. After flowing west and north through the whole of Valais, it enters the Lake of Geneva, and then running S. separates the cañon of Geneva and the duchy of Savoy from France. Penetrating France, it flows west to Lyons, then south by Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaune, Parascou, and Arles, and enters the Mediterranean in four months.—A department of France, so named from the river Rhone, which flows on its E. side. It includes the old provinces of Beaujolais and Lyonnais. Wine is the chief source of its agricultural wealth; but it is also rich in minerals, and has some important silk manufactures, &c.

Rhone (Bouches-du), a dep. of France, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the influx of the Rhone; containing the south-west part of the old province of Provence.

Rhyenberg, or Rhinsberg, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg.

Riazon, a fertile government of European Russia, between long. 38° and 41° E., and 53° and 56° N.—The capital of the above gov., on the Troubege, a tributary of the Oka. Lon. 39.15 E., lat. 54.37 N. Pop. about 9000.

Ribadavia, a town of Spain, in Galicia.

Ribas, a town of Spain, in New Castile.

Ribble, a river that rises in the W. R. of Yorkshire, above Settle, crosses Lancashire by Clitheroe and Preston, and enters the Irish Sea.

Ribeauville, a town of France, dep. Haut Rhin. Pop. 6560.

Ribeira Grande, the capital of St. Jago, the largest of the Cape-Verd Islands. Lon. 23.24 W., lat. 14.50 N.

Ribemont, a town in Aisne, France.

Riberac, a town in Dordogne, France.

Ribueic, a town of Prussia, in Silesia.

Ribnitz, a town of Lower Saxony.

Richelieu, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, founded by Cardinal Richelieu.

Richmond, a picturesque and pleasant town in Surrey, with a bridge over the Thames. It was anciently called Sheen; but Henry VII. named it Richmond, on account of his having been Earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. Here was a palace, in which Edward III., Henry VII., and Queen Elizabeth expired. Richmond is still distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, in which is an observatory; and its extensive royal park. There is no place in the vicinity of London that has more genuine attractions. The upper part of the town commands many noble and extensive views of the Thames and its rich valley, with Windsor Castle seen in the distance; and the country abounds with elegant mansions and finely wooded lawns. Pop. 7760.—A bor. in the N. R. of Yorkshire, on the Swale, the cap. of a district called Richmondshire, which abounds in lead mines, and was formerly a county of itself. Richmond is picturesquely situated, and contains the remains of an ancient castle. It has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. Lon. 1.35 W., lat. 54.28 N. Pop. 3992.—The capital of Virginia, U. S., in Henrico co. The chief exports are tobacco, corn, lumber, tar, pitch, and turpentine. Lon. 77.55 W., lat. 37.35 N. Pop. 20,153.—A town of Kentucky, capital of Madison county.

Richmansworth, a town in Hertfordshire, seated on the Gade. Moor Park, a seat of the Marquis of Westminster, in the vicinity, was once the residence of Cardinal Wolsey. Pop. 5026.

Ridgefield, a town of Connecticut, U. S.

Ridlingen, a town of Wirtemberg.

Rieberg, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, with a castle.

Riesengebirge, that part of the Sudetic mountains separating Bohemia and Moravia from Silesia.

Rieti, a town of Italy, in Spoleto.

Rieux, a town in Upper Garonne, France.

Riez, a town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes. It is seated in a plain abounding with wine and fruits.

Riga, a fortified town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia, on the Dwina, and, next to Petersburg, the most commercial

place in the empire. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, pitch, leather, hides, and tallow. There is a floating wooden bridge over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad; in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is replaced. Lon. 21.2 E., lat. 55.56 N. Pop. about 60,000.

Rimini, a town of the Papal States, Italy, containing many remains of antiquity.

Ringhøping, a sea-port town of Denmark. Lon. 8.15 E., lat. 56.8 N.

Ringsted, a town of the Isle of Zealand.

Ringwood, a town in Hampshire, on the Avon. Pop. 3700.

Rinteln, a strong town of Hesse Cassel, capital of the county of Schauenburg.

Rio de Contas, a town of Brazil, in the province of Bahia, which has mines of gold.

Rio de Formosa, a river of Benin, and the principal estuary (of which there are many) which enters the Gulf of Guinea.

Rio de la Plata. [See *Plata*.]

Rio Grande, a river that rises in the south part of Senegambia, and flows north-north-west and west to the Atlantic.

Rio Grande do Norte, a province of Brazil, forming the north-east extremity.

Rio Grande do Sul, a province of Brazil, and the most southern one.

Rio Grande de St. Pedro, a river of the above province.

Rio Janeiro, a river of Brazil, which enters the Atlantic Ocean at St. Sebastian, the capital of Brazil.—A province of Brazil, so named from the above river, and lying near the tropic of Capricorn. The country is picturesquely mountainous; and produces cotton, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, pepper, indigo, rice, and tobacco, with abundance of fruit and garden-stuff, but no bread-corn. It has numerous mines of gold; and precious stones are found in great quantities.—The capital, or chief city and sea-port of Brazil, and the largest and most important commercial city of S. America. The harbour of Rio is one of the finest that can be conceived; the water in the bay is at all times sufficient to float the largest ships of war, and in extent it is quite unparalleled.

Rio de Miranda, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, and enters the Bay of Biscay.

Rio Negro, a large river, the course of which is 1200 miles, rising in the east part of Popayan, flowing east into Portuguese Guyana, and south-east through that province to the Amazon, below the town of Rio Negro.

Rio del Norte, a river that rises in the mountainous district on the north border of San Luis Potosi, and runs south through the whole of that country into Mexico, where it flows east and south-east till it enters the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 25.30 N.

Rio Pardo, a town of Brazil, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, with a fort.

Riom, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme. It has a large trade in agricultural produce, and some manufactures. P. 11,050.

Rions, a town in Gironde, France.

Ripen, a fortified town of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of a diocese, with a castle, two colleges, and a public library. Lon. 8.49 E., lat. 55.23 N.

Ripon, a borough in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Ure. In the neighbourhood

is the celebrated Studley Park, including the venerable remains of Fountain Abbey. It is a kind of emporium for wool, attended by the clothiers of Leeds, Halifax, &c.; and has an excellent corn market. Lon. 1.23 W., lat. 54.11 N. Pop. 6002.

Risborough, a bor. in Buckinghamshire. *Rive-de-Gier*, a town of France, dep. Loire. It is a good commercial town, and has extensive manufactures of glass wares, &c. Pop. 9150.

Rivoli, a town of Piedmont, near Turin, with a magnificent castle.

Rivolo, a town of Italy, on the Lake Garda. *Roa*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile.

Roanne, a town in Loire, France. It has some manufactures of muslin, calico, and woollen fabrics; and is a depot for the manufactures of Lyons and other towns in the SE. of France. Lon. 5.58 E., lat. 46.4 N. Pop. 9334.

Roanoke, a river of North Carolina, formed by the junction of the Staunton and Dan, the first of which rises in Virginia.—An island of North Carolina, on the south side of Albemarle Sound, famous for being the spot where Sir Walter Raleigh made the first British settlement in America. Lon. 75.56 W., lat. 35.56 N.

Robin-Hood Bay, on the coast of Yorkshire, between Scarborough and Whitby.

Roca, Cape, or the *Rock of Lisbon*, is the most western point of Portugal and of Europe. On the summit is a remarkable monastery, said to be 3000 feet above the sea. Lon. 9.35 W., lat. 38.42 N.

Rocella, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near which is a coral fishery.

Rochdale, a large town in Lancashire, on the Roch. It has great traffic in slate, stone, and coal; and is a principal seat of the woollen and cotton manufactures, especially the former. Pop. 67,889.

Roché, a fortified town of Switzerland.

Roché, or *Roche en Ardenne*, a town of Belgium, prov. Liege.

Roche Bernard, a town of France, dep. Morbihan.

Roche Guyon, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise.

Roche Posay, a town in Vienne, France.

Roche sur Yon, a town in Vendee, France.

Rochechouart, a town of France, dep. Upper Vienne, with a castle.

Rochefort, a town of Belgium, prov. Namur, with a castle. Lon. 5.10 E., lat. 50.12 N.—A sea-port in Lower Charente, France, with a famous harbour, arsenal, and magazine. Lon. 0.58 W., lat. 45.50 N. Pop. about 17,000.—A town in Jura, another in Mayenne-et-Loir, and another in Morbihan, France.

Rochefoucault, a town in Charente, France. *Rochepaule*, or *Yellowstone*, a large river of Louisiana, U.S.

Rochelle, La, a fortified sea-port of Lower Charente, with a harbour surrounded by a prodigious mole 4482 feet in extent. Lon. 1.10 W., lat. 46.9 N. Pop. about 15,000.

Rochemaure, a town in Ardeche, France.

Rochester, a city in Kent, on the Medway. Its castle, now in ruins, once rendered it of great importance. It has two free schools, one called the King's, and the other the City School; and other charities. Lon. 0.36 E., lat. 51.23 N. Pop. 11,743.—A

town of New York, built at the great falls of the Genesee. Pop. 20,191.

Rochford, a market-town in Essex.

Rochlitz, a town of Saxony.

Rockingham, a town in Northamptonshire, on the Welland.—A town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Richmond county.—A town of Virginia.

Rocky Mount, a town of Virginia, U. S., chief of Franklin county.

Rocky Mountains, a great ridge in the western part of North America, extending nearly the whole length of the country, from New Biscay to the icy Sea, which seems to consist of several ranges, rising successively above each other, till the most distant mingle with the clouds.

Rocroy, a town in Ardennes, France.

Rodby, a sea-port of Denmark. Lon. 11.45 E., lat. 54.45 N.

Rodenburg, a town and castle of Hesse.

Rodez, a town of France, capital of the department of Aveyron.

Roding, a river in Essex, which rises near Dunmow, runs south to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the county. It then flows, between Epping and Hainault forests, to Barking, below which it joins the Thames.

Rodos, a sea-port of European Turkey. Lon. 27.37 E., lat. 41.1 N.

Rodriguez, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying 100 leagues east of Mauritius. Lon. 63.0 E., lat. 19.30 S.

Roer, a river of Germany, which flows by Duren, Juliers, and Wassenberg, and joins the Meuse at Ruremonde.

Rogerwick, or *Port Baltic*, a sea-port of Russia, in the province of Revel. Lon. 23.20 E., lat. 59.10 N.

Rohan, a town in Morbihan, France.

Rohitend, or *Rohilla*, a territory of Hindostan Proper.

Rohelle, a river of Western Africa, in Sierra Leone, which joins the ocean below Free Town.

Rolle, a town in Vaud, Switzerland.

Rolpoh, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal. Lon. 82.5 E., lat. 29.22 N.

Romagna, a province of Italy, belonging to the Papal States; fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruit, and having also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works.

Romainsattel, a town of Switzerland.

Romoni, a town of European Turkey.

Romania, or *Rumelia*, a province of Turkey in Europe, formerly called Thrace, and the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum.

Romans, a town in Drome, France, on the Isère. Pop. 11,345.

Rome, a city of Italy, formerly the most renowned, and emphatically styled the "Mistress of the World," situate in the Campagna di Roma, forming the capital of the Ecclesiastical State, and being the residence of the Pope. It is built on seven hills and the intermediate valleys, along the banks of the Tiber, over which it has four bridges. Some of the principal streets are of considerable length and perfectly straight, in which are splendid palaces and houses belonging to the nobility; there are also many piazzas, which are adorned with noble fountains or obelisks. But the generality of the streets

are mean-looking, and the houses have a shabby dilapidated appearance; in short, the stranger's attention is continually divided between what is grand and what is filthy. The church of St. Peter, which was finished in 1621, is entirely covered, both within and without, with marble. The length is 730 feet, the breadth 520, and the height, from the pavement to the top of the cross that crowns the cupola, 450. The Pantheon, erected above 120 years before the Christian era, to the honour of all the gods, is the most perfect of the Roman temples that now remain; but the Colosseum is the most stupendous monument of antiquity. The Pope has three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's Church: the library of this palace is deemed the largest and richest in the world. Besides the university, which consists of several colleges, there are numerous academies, literary societies, &c. &c. [See *Ecclesiastical State*.] Lon. 12.29 E., lat. 41.54 N. Pop. 155,000.—A town of New York, in Oneida county. Lon. 75.27 W., lat. 43.12 N.

Romford, a market-town in Essex. Pop. 5317.

Romkolo, a town of Syria, with the remains of an ancient and strong castle.

Romney, a town of Virginia, U. States. Lon. 79.5 W., lat. 39.20 N.

Romney, New, a market-town in Kent, seated on a hill in Romney Marsh. It is one of the five cinque-ports, and once contained five churches and a priory; but since the sea has retired, it is much reduced.—*Old Romney*, now a small place, is a mile to the west. Lon. 0.56 E., lat. 50.59 N.

Romney Marsh, a grazing tract in the most southern part of Kent, between Hythe, Dungeness, and Rye Haven. It is 20 miles long, and eight broad, containing about 50,000 acres of firm land, and some of the richest pasture in England.

Romorantin, a town of France, in the department of Loire-et-Cher, with a castle. The town was taken by Edward the Black Prince in 1356, at which siege it appears that cannon was first used.

Romsey, a town in Hampshire, near Southampton, with a manufacture of shalloons, and paper-mills. Pop. 5347.

Roncesvalles, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate in a valley, to which it gives name.

Ronciglione, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a fortified castle.

Rondo, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadaro. The neighbourhood is extremely picturesque, and produces an abundance of wine, oil, corn, and fruit. It is also a town of considerable commerce, particularly that which is contraband; and as a place of residence it bears a very high character, the society being of the first class, without that moral taint which so strikingly distinguishes the fashionable inhabitants of Madrid and other large cities. Pop. 18,678.

Ronne, a sea-port of Denmark. Lon. 14.55 E., lat. 55.10 N.

Ronneburg, a town and castle in the principality of Altenburg.

Rooderpoor, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi.

Royne, St., a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Roquefort, a town in Landes, France.

Roquemour, a town in Gard, France.

Roquetas, a town of Spain, in Granada.

Rosa, Mount, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, near Piedmont, forming a circle of gigantic peaks, and rising 15,600 feet above the sea.

Rosario, a town of Mexico, in Culiacan, near which are the rich mines of Copala.—A town of the prov. of Buenos Ayres.

Rosbach, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, with a castle on a mountain.

Roscommon, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, watered by the Shannon, 56 miles long and from 10 to 35 broad, divided into 56 parishes. It is a tolerably level country, producing excellent corn and pasture, yet there are some lofty hills and extensive bogs. Total pop. 253,589.—Its cap. is a borough of the same name.

Roscrea, a town in Tipperary co., Ireland.

Rosenberg, a town of Silesia, with a small castle.—A town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin.

Rosenheim, a town of Bavaria.—A German colony of Russia, in the government of Saratof, on the banks of the Wolga.

Roses, a sea-port of Spain, in Catalonia, with a fort and a citadel. Lon. 3.7 E., lat. 42.17 N.

Rosetta, a sea-port town of Egypt, and one of the pleasantest in the country, though of late years greatly fallen off in commerce and population. Lon. 30.23 E., lat. 31.23 N. Pop. about 5000.

Rosières-ou-Salines, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe.

Rostin, a village of Scotland, near Edinburgh, on the river North Esk. Here are the remains of a castle, on an almost insulated rock; and a beautiful chapel, one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

Ross, a market-town of Herefordshire, on the Wye. It owes most of its improvements and charitable institutions to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Ross, whose benevolent character is interestingly delineated by the pen of Pope. Pop. 2523.—A town of Ireland, in Cork county. Lon. 8.58 W., lat. 51.32 N.

Ross, New, a borough of Ireland, in Wexford county, on the Barrow; it has an extensive trade. Pop. 7543. The town of Old Ross is four miles to the east. Lon. 6.45 W., lat. 52.20 E.

Rossano, a strong town of Naples. Lon. 16.38 E., lat. 39.48 N.

Rossbach, a village of Prussian Saxony, memorable as being the scene of a splendid victory gained by Frederic the Great over the French and Imperialists, Nov. 5, 1757.

Rosse, a county of Scotland, 80 miles long and 70 broad; divided into 30 parishes. It wholly encloses the county of Cromarty, except the east extremity; and though in the middle it is mountainous and dreary, the eastern part is variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers, teeming with game, waterfowl, and fish. Total pop. of Ross and Cromarty, 78,980.

Rosswain, a town of Saxony, with a good trade in wool, flannel, and cloth.

Rostock, a commercial city and sea-port town of N. Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg. Lon. 12.20 E., lat. 54.10 N. Pop. 13,000.

Rostrevor, a town of Ireland, in Down county, with considerable salt works.

Rota, a town and castle in Andalusia, Spain.—One of the Ladrone Islands.

Rotas, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Bahar, chief of a district. Lon. 83.50 E., lat. 24.38 N.

Rotenburg, a town of Switzerland, in Lucerne.—A town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenberg, with a castle.—A town in Verden, Hanover.—A town of Germany.

—A town in Hesse, Germany, with a palace.—A town of Brandenburg.

Roth, a town and castle of Bavaria.

Rothbury, a market-town in Northumberland, seated on the Coquet.

Rothenburg, a town of Bavaria, in the province of Rezat.

Rother, a river that rises in Sussex, and forms the boundary between that co. and Kent.

Rotherham, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Don. It is famous for considerable iron works in the vicinity.

Rotherhithe, a parish in Surrey, adjoining the borough of Southwark, and noted for its docks and shipping warehouses. The Thames Tunnel crosses the river at this place. Pop. 13,917.

Rothsay, a borough of Scotland, in the Isle of Bute, and capital of Buteshire. It has a considerable trade in the herring fishery, and several cotton works. Lon. 4.53 W., lat. 55.48 N. Pop. 5789.

Rotterdam, a city of Holland, and, next to Amsterdam, the most considerable place for trade, population, and the beauty of its buildings. The celebrated Erasmus was a native of Rotterdam. Lon. 4.29 E., lat. 51.56 N. Pop. 80,000.—One of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 174.30 W., lat. 20.16 S.

Rottingen, a town of Bavaria.

Roubaie, a well-built town of France, dep. du Nord, famous for its manufactures of Thibets, waistcoat-pieces, and cotton goods. Pop. 11,350.

Rouen, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, and the principal seat of the cotton manufactures, which are much esteemed. In short, so eminent is Rouen for its cotton manufactures, that it has acquired the title of the French Manchester, and a certain description of women's cotton dresses are known in France by the name of *rouenneries*. Broad silks, velvets, hardware, chemical compounds, and confectionery, for which Rouen is every where celebrated, are the other principal products. Formerly its linen fabrics were in high repute. In the market-place is the statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the English for alleged sorcery, in 1430. Rouen is the birth-place of the two Cornailles and of Foutenelle. Lon. 1.2 E., lat. 49.26 N. Pop. nearly 100,000.

Rouergue, an old province of France, now forming the department of Aveyron.

Roulers, a town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders. It has several manufactures. Pop. 9,982.

Roum, or *Rumiyah*, a country of Asiatic Turkey, extending from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, between Caramania on the west, and Diarbekir and Armenia on the east.

WORTH IS EVER AT HOME, AND CARRIES ITS OWN WELCOME ALONG WITH IT.

A SMATTERER IN EVERY THING IS GENERALLY GOOD FOR NOTHING.

Rousillon, an old province of France, now the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

Roveredo, a town of the Austrian states, in the Tyrol, seated near the Adige. In the vicinity are numerous silk mills. Pop. 7300.

Rovigno, a sea-port of Austrian Italy, on the Adriatic, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine marble in the immediate neighbourhood. Pop. 9800.

Rovigo, a large town of Austrian Italy, prov. Venice. It was to this town that the French general Savary was indebted for his dukedom, under favour of Napoleon.

Roxburghshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale. It is of an irregular figure, and the greatest extent, in every direction, is 30 miles, divided into 31 parishes. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough appearance of mosses, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow valleys, well watered, and fertile in corn. Total pop. 46,003.

Roxbury, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Royston, a market-town in Hertfordshire. Under the market-place is a kind of subterranean crypt, dug out of the solid chalk, supposed to be of Saxon construction.

Ruabon, a town in Denbighshire, Wales. Pop. 11,292.

Ruoton, or **Ratton**, an island in the Bay of Honduras, 25 miles from the coast. Lon. 86.50 W., lat. 16.20 N.

Rubicon, an ancient river of Italy.

Rubiera, a town of Italy, near Modena.

Rudesheim, a town of Nassau, on the Rhine, celebrated for its wine.

Rudkioping, a fortified sea-port of Denmark, and the only town in the Island of Langeland. Lon. 11.0 E., lat. 55.1 N.

Rudolstadt, a town of the principality of Schwartzburg, on the Saale. Pop. 4500.

Ruffach, a town in Upper Rhine, France.

Ruffec, a town in Charente, France.

Rugby, a town in Warwickshire, on the Avon, with a celebrated school, founded in 1657, by Lawrence Sheriffe, citizen of London, a native of the neighbourhood. This school has 14 exhibitions, established by the founder, and three exhibitors are elected every year. There are likewise six scholarships, of the annual value of 25*l.* each, supported by subscription. Pop. 4008.

Rudgely, a town in Staffordshire, with manufactures of felts and hats. Pop. 3774.

Rugen, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, opposite Stralsund. It belongs to Prussia.

Rugenwald, a sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, with a castle. Here is a good salmon fishery, and a great trade in lichen. Lon. 16.17 E., lat. 54.25 N.

Rum, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides. It is hilly and rocky; but feeds a considerable number of small sheep, whose flesh and wool are valuable. Lon. 6.25 W., lat. 57.4 N.

Runney, or **Rhyney**, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and, separating the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, enters the Bristol Channel.

Rungpoor, a town in Bengal, producing much rice, silk, opium, and tobacco; the capital of a district of the same name, on the N. side of the Ganges. Lon. 89.5 E., lat. 25.47 N.

Ruppin, a town of the Prussian dominions, province Brandenburg, capital of a circle. Pop. 7925.

Ruremonde, or **Roermond**, a strong town of Belgium, in Limburg.

Rusceh, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, defended by a castle.

Rush, a town of Ireland, in Dublin co., with a harbour for small craft on the Irish Sea. The ling cured here, of which much is exported, is esteemed for its superior flavour.

Russer, a port of Norway, in the prov. of Christiansand. Lon. 9.23 E., lat. 58.42 N.

Russelsheim, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Main.

Russey, a town of France, dep. Doubs.

Russia, a most extensive empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe, besides a very large tract in the NW. part of America, the Aleutian islands, Nova Zembla, &c. This empire forms a square, whose sides are upwards of 2000 miles each: it includes, in fact, nearly one-seventh part of the land on the terrestrial globe; but not a third of the country is sufficiently peopled, or properly cultivated. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, and Oby, which, owing to the flatness of the country, afford great facilities to internal navigation. The lakes are numerous, and, like the rivers, are upon a most gigantic scale. So vast is the extent of the Russian empire, and so various its climate, that when spring commences in one part, another is experiencing all the rigours of winter. Medicinal and saline springs are not uncommon; and there are mines of fine silver, copper, iron, and other minerals. There are manufactures of leather, linen, woollen-stuffs, velvet, and silk; brass, iron, steel, and tin are also wrought. The home commodities are sables, black furs, the skins of foxes, ermines, lynxes, lynxes, bears, panthers, wolves, martens, white hares, &c.; iron, talc, tallow, wax, honey, corn, potash, tar, linseed and train oil, castor, isinglass, hemp, flax, thread, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, timber, &c. To these commodities may be added almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. The established religion of the government is that of the Greek church; but a considerable number of Russians profess the Mohammedan religion, and a greater number are still Pagans. The language is an improved version of the Slavonian; and the letters of the alphabet have a great resemblance to the Greek characters. The Russians, in general, are robust, well-shaped, and of pretty good complexion. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion; and all wear a covering of fur six months of the year. Persons of both sexes wear a cross on their breasts, which is put on when they are baptized, and never laid aside while they live. The sovereign of Russia is absolute and despotic in the fullest sense of those terms. The first who bore the title of czar was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. The title of emperor was first assumed by Peter I., who, by his actions, justly acquired the surname of Great, and finished his glorious course in the year 1725. From this period Russia has progressively advanced in arts, arms, and civiliza-

tion; and since Napoleon vainly attempted to subjugate this colossal power, and Alexander became his conqueror, a vast accession of influence and consideration has been given to Russia, which under the present emperor have been maintained and extended. Petersburg is the metropolis of the empire.

Rustchuk, a strong city of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria. During the present century it has been twice attacked and greatly injured by the Russians. Lon. 25.41 E., lat. 44.3 N. Pop. about 30,000.

Rutchester, a village in Northumberland, near Hexham; the Vindobala of the Romans. Severus's wall runs on the middle of the east rampart, and Adrian's vallum passes at a little distance to the south of it.

Rutherfordton, a town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Rutherford county.

Rutherglen, a borough in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Ruthin, or **Ruthyn**, a corporate town of Wales, in Denbighshire. Lon. 3.30 W., lat. 53.5 N. Pop. 3271.

Rutland, a town of Vermont, U. S., chief of a county.—Another in Massachusetts.

Rutlandshire, the smallest county of England, 15 miles long and 11 broad, containing 95,360 acres, divided into five hundreds, and 52 parishes. The soil varies much; but, in general, is fertile, particularly the rich vale of Catmose, which runs from the west side to the centre of the county. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Gwash, or Wash. Total pop. 21,302.

Ruttunpoor, a town of Hindostan, in Gundwana, capital of a large district of the same name. Lon. 82.25 E., lat. 22.21 N.

Ruvenwelle, a town of Ceylon.

Ryacoita, a town of Hindostan, with a fort, and a high fortified rock, considered as the key to the Mysore dominions.

Ryan, **Loch**, a bay of Scotland, in the north-west part of Wigtonshire.

Rydal-Water, a lake in Westmoreland, a little to the west of Ambleside.

Ryde, a town and watering-place on the N.E. side of the Isle of Wight, facing Portsmouth, from which place, as the town is built on a tolerably steep acclivity, it has a very handsome appearance. During summer, steam-boats pass to and from Ryde, Portsmouth, Cowes, and Southampton at all hours of the day, and the influx of visitors has of late years greatly increased.

Rydrugg, a town and fortress of Hindostan, capital of a fertile district.

Rye, a borough in Sussex, and one of the original cinque-ports. Its exports are corn, malt, hops, and other products of the country; and hence are sent considerable supplies of fish to the London markets. Lon. 0.44 E., lat. 50.57 N. Pop. 4031.—A town of New York.

Ryepoor, a strong town of Hindostan, in Gundwana. Lon. 82.13 E., lat. 21.15 N.

Rymenant, a town of Belgium, prov. South Brabant.

Ryswick, a town of Holland, prov. S. Holland, near the Hague.

SAADA, or **Saade**, a strong town of Arabia, in Yemen. Lon. 41.55 E., lat. 17.50 N.

Saale, a river of Germany, which rises in the north-east part of Franconia, flows north

through Upper Saxony, and enters the Elbe above Magdeburg.

Saalfeld, a town of Saxe Coburg, on the Saale, with a castle on a mountain.—A town of East Prussia.

Saardam, a town of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland. Here Peter the Great resided, and, in the disguise of a common artisan, worked as a shipwright.

Saatz, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, which yields hops of the best quality.

Saba, a fertile island of the West Indies, inhabited by a few Dutch families. Lon. 63.17 W., lat. 17.39 N.

Sabanja, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated on the side of a beautiful lake. All the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet here. Lon. 29.40 E., lat. 40.30 N.

Sabara, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, capital of a district. It is a flourishing place, surrounded by mountains.

Sabatz, or **Sabacz**, a town and fortress of European Turkey, in Servia.

Sabia, a kingdom on the coast of Caffaria. The country is fertile and populous, is crossed by a river of the same name, and has mines of gold and many elephants.

Sabie, a sea-port of Denmark. Lon. 10.18 E., lat. 57.29 N.

Sabina, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, abounding in oil and wine.

Sabine, a river of Louisiana, which rises in about lat. 33 N., and flows south-south-east 300 miles to the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 29.50.

Sabionetta, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, with a citadel.

Sable, a town of France, dep. Sarthe. Pop. 3000.

Sable, Cape, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65.33 W., lat. 43.30 N.

Sables d'Olonne, a town of France, in the department of La Vendée.

Sablstan, a mountainous prov. of Persia.

Sacni, a city and sea-port of Japan, in the Island of Nippon, with several castles, &c. Lon. 136.5 E., lat. 34.58 N.

Saccaloo, a town of the interior of Africa, on the Niger.

Sachsen, a province of Prussia, embracing various portions of the smaller German states.

Sachsenhausen, a town of Germany, making part of Frankfort on the Main.—Another near Waldeck.

Sackett's Harbour, a town of New York, in Jefferson county; the chief naval depot of the United States on Lake Ontario. Lon. 76.2 W., lat. 43.52 N.

Sacramento, St., a town of Brazil.

Sadotoa, a kingdom of Nigritia, extending along the right bank of the Falene.—The cap. of the above, in the neighbourhood of which are some gold mines. Lon. 9.22 W., lat. 13.33 N.

Saddleback, a mountain in Cumberland, near Keswick, so called from its form. It is 2,787 feet above the level of the sea. On one side is an immense cavity, once the crater of a volcano, at the bottom of which is a lake about 20 acres in dimension.

Saddleworth, a chapelry in Yorkshire, contiguous to Rochdale, in Lancashire, and partaking of its woollen manufacture. Pop. 16,829.

Saffi, or *Azaffi*, a city and sea-port of Morocco, prov. Abda. It was formerly an emporium of the European trade with Morocco, but on the rise of Mogadore its commerce declined. In the environs are many Mohammedan sanctuaries. Lon. 8.58 W., lat. 32.28 N. Pop. about 12,000.

Saffron-Walden, a town in Essex, in which the malting trade is extensively carried on. Pop. 5,111.

Sagg Harbour, a sea-port of New York.

Saghatien, or *Amour*, a river of Chinese Tartary, extending about 1800 miles.

Saghatien, or *Sachutin*, a large island in the sea of Okotsk. The centre is mountainous, and well wooded with pine, willow, oak, and birch; but the shores are level, and well adapted to agriculture. The natives, called Ainos, are a mild and intelligent race, and resemble the Tartars in form.

Saghatien Ula Hotun, a city of Eastern Tartary, in Teiticar, a province covered with woods, in which are a great number of sables. Lon. 127.25 E., lat. 50.6 N.

Sagor, an island in Bengal, lying on the east side of the mouth of the Hooghly. It is almost covered with jungle, and contains many tigers.

Sagres, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarve, with a harbour and a fort. Lon. 9.0 W., lat. 37.2 N.

Saguenay, a river of Lower Canada, which issues from Lake St. John, and flows east above 100 miles to Tadousac, where it enters the St. Lawrence.

Sahogunn, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Sahara, or the *Desert*, a vast country of Africa, 2000 miles in length and 900 in breadth. This dreary waste is, in general, of an even surface, without a tree, shrub, or any other landmark. Some parts consist of solid rocks; others of what is called soil, baked nearly as hard as marble by the intense heat of the sun; and many parts are covered with sand, which is whirled about by every wind, and sometimes formed into immense heaps, from one to four hundred feet in height. The northern and eastern quarters are here and there interspersed with spots of astonishing fertility; these are called oases, or islands, which are crowded with inhabitants, and governed by petty princes. The natives, consisting of various tribes, are wild and ignorant, and profess the Mohammedan religion, unless where they approach the country of the Negroes.

Saharnmpoor, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi, capital of a fertile district. Lon. 77.26 E., lat. 29.56 N.

Said, a name sometimes given to Upper Egypt, commencing at Siout and extending south to the borders of Nubia. It is the largest and the least fertile part of Egypt.

Saida, or *Syda*, a town in Palestine, on the coast of the Mediterranean, the remains of the ancient Sidon, with a fort and a castle. It is a trading town, and the chief emporium of Danascus and the interior country. Lon. 36.5 E., lat. 33.23 N.

Sai-gan, a city and river-port of the empire of Anam, of which it is the capital and the chief emporium. Among the inhabitants there are many Chinese. Lon. 107.5 E., lat. 10.47 N. Pop. about 180,000.

Saintes, three of the Caribbee Islands, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. Lon.

61.45 W., lat. 15.52 N.—A town of France, capital of the department of Charente-Inférieure, with a great trade in wine and brandy. Lon. 0.38 W., lat. 45.45 N. Pop. 7323.

Saintfield, a town in Down county, Ireland. *Sainville*, an old prov. of France, now forming, with a small territory of Aunis, the department of Charente-Inférieure.

Sat, one of the Cape-Verd Islands, lying to the east of St. Nicholas. Its chief production is salt. Lon. 22.56 W., lat. 16.38 N.

Sala, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a famous silver and lead mine.

Salamanca, a city of Spain, in Leon, with a famous university, consisting formerly of 24 colleges. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the university of Salamanca was attended by from 10,000 to 15,000 students, but it has not now a tithe of that number. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain; and there are several magnificent churches and convents, adorned with images and pictures. The "battle of Salamanca," fought on the 22d of July, 1812, between the Anglo-Portuguese army, under the Duke of Wellington, and the French, commanded by Marshal Marmont, was most severely contested, and ended in a victory on the part of the British, which stands foremost among their brilliant achievements in the Peninsular war. Lon. 5.43 W., lat. 41.24 N. Pop., exclusive of the clergy and university, about 14,000.—A town of Mexico, in Mechoacan.

Salanche, a town of Savoy, with a considerable trade in cattle, cheese, iron tools, &c. *Saldanha Bay*, on the south-west coast of Africa. Lon. 18.0 E., lat. 32.54 S.

Salem, a province of Southern Hindostan, presid. Madras; with a cap. of same name.—A city and sea-port of Massachusetts, capital of Essex county, U. S., with an extensive foreign trade. Pop. 15,082.—A town of New Jersey.—A town of North Carolina, capital of Surrey county.—Another in New York, chief of Washington county.

Salerini, a town of Sicily, finely seated on a hill, but the inhabitants are represented as sordid, superstitious, and indolent. Pop. 12,162.

Salerno, a fortified town of Naples, with a castle and a university. Lon. 14.53 E., lat. 40.35 N. Pop. 16,000.

Salers, a town of France, dep. Cantal.

Salford, a town of Lancashire, on the Mersey, opposite Manchester [which see]. Pop. 53,200.

Salies, a town in Lower Pyrenees, France.

Salignac, a town in Upper Vienné, France.

Salinas, a town of Spain, in Biscay.

Salines, a sea-port on the south coast of Cyprus, on a bay of its name, and the chief place of commerce in the island. Lon. 33.43 E., lat. 34.57 N.

Salini, one of the Lipari Islands.

Saltus, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with famous salt-works. Pop. 6185.

Salisbury, or *Neo Sarum*, a city, the capital of Wiltshire. It stands in a chalky soil, almost surrounded by the Avon, Willy, Nadder, and Bourn; and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street. Here is a fine cathedral, the

spire of which is the loftiest in the kingdom. Salisbury has manufactures of flannels, linseys, hardware, and cutlery. Lon. 1.47 W., lat. 51.4 N. Pop. 10,086.

Salisbury, a town of North Carolina, U.S., capital of Rowan county. Lon. 80.34 W., lat. 35.38 N.—A town of Massachusetts.—Another in Maryland, with a considerable lumber trade.

Salisbury, or *Duck Creech*, one of the largest wheat-markets in Delaware, U. S.

Salisbury Plain, an open tract in England, which formerly extended from the city of Salisbury 25 miles east and 25 west. In this plain are traces of many Roman and British antiquities, the most remarkable of which is Stonehenge.

Salm, a town in the duchy of Luxemburg, with an ancient castle on a mountain.—Another in Meurthe, France, with a castle.

Salobrena, a town in Granada, with a great trade in sugar and fish.

Salon, a town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone. It is divided into an old and a new town, separated from each other by a planted boulevard, contains many good houses, and has a brisk trade. Pop. 4500.

Salona, a town of Dalmatia.—Another of European Turkey.

Salonica, the ancient Thessalonica, a city of European Turkey, capital of Macedonia. It is a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greeks and Jews. It was to the inhabitants of this city that St. Paul addressed two of his epistles; he also visited it; hence, from its connection with the early history of Christianity, it is highly interesting. Lon. 22.56 E., lat. 40.43 N. Pop. about 60,000.

Salop. [See *Shropshire*.]

Salses, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

Salsette, an island of Hindostan, to the north of that of Bombay. It is fertile in rice, fruit, and sugar-canes; and is remarkable for several Buddhist excavations, called cave-temples, which are found in various places on the island.

Salta, a city of Tucuman, of great resort on account of the large quantities of corn, wine, salt, mules, horses, and other commodities, which are sent hence into Peru. Lon. 63.50 W., lat. 24.17 S.

Saltash, a decayed borough in Cornwall, near the mouth of the Tamar, with a trade in malt.

Saltcoats, a sea-port town in Ayrshire, Scotland. Its name is derived from the salt-works established there for producing salt by the evaporation of sea-water; but its chief trade is in shipping coal.

Saltfleet, a market-town in Lincolnshire.

Salt Lake, in Onondago co., New York.

Satuzzo, a city of the Sardinian dom. It has a handsome cathedral, several convents, and a royal college. Its chief manufactures are of silk and leather, and it has some trade in wine, corn, and cattle. Pop. 14,426.

Salvador, St., one of the Bahama Islands.

—The capital of the kingdom of Congo.—A town in Guatemala, Mexico, capital of a fertile district. Lon. 14.20 E., lat. 5.40 S.

Salvador, St., or *Bahia*, a large and populous city of Brazil, capital of the province of Bahia, with several forts. The chief commodities are cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee,

gums, wood, hides, tallow, and molasses. Lon. 38.33 W., lat. 12.56 S.

Salvages, small uninhabited islands, lying between the Canaries and Madeira. Lon. 15.54 W., lat. 30.0 N.

Salvaterra, a strong town of Portugal.

Salza, a town of Prussia, in the province of Sachsen, famous for its salt-works.

Salzburg, a duchy of Austria, to which power it was ceded in 1805. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron.—The capital is a fortified city of the same name, having a strong castle on a mountain, a university, and two noble palaces. The romantic beauty of the neighbourhood is very striking. Lon. 13.1 E., lat. 47.48 N. Pop. about 12,000.

Samana, a sea-port of St. Domingo, on the north side of a fine bay of its name. Lon. 69.20 W., lat. 19.10 N.—One of the Lucayo or Bahama Islands.

Samandraki, or *Samondrachi*, an island of the Archipelago. Lon. 25.17 E., lat. 40.34 N.

Samar, or *Tenday*, one of the Philippine Islands, south-east of that of Luconia.

Samarang, a fortified town on the north coast of Java, and the most considerable settlement, next to Batavia, in the island. Lon. 110.26 E., lat. 6.57 S.

Samarcand, a city of independent Tartary, in Bokhara, with a castle and a university.

It was the birth-place and seat of Tamerlane the Great; and there were once upwards of 200 mosques in Samarcand, but most of them are now mere ruins; and instead of its being a magnificent-looking place, it has every appearance of decay. Lon. 68.50 E., lat. 39.37 N. Pop. about 10,000.

Samballas, a name given to a multitude of small islands extending along the N. shore of the Isthmus of Panama, to a very considerable distance.

Sambas, the capital of a kingdom of Asia, on the west coast of Borneo. Lon. 109.30 E., lat. 1.2 N.

Sambor, a town of Austrian Poland, on the Niester. Pop. about 10,000.

Sambre, a river of Belgium, which rises in Picardy, and joins the Meuse at Namur.

Samogitia, a former province of Poland. It is full of forests and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce abundance of honey.

Samos, an island of the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, on the coast of Natolia, and to the east of the Isle of Nicaria. In ancient times the isle of Samos bore a conspicuous place in history. She was one of the most powerful of the states belonging to the Ionian confederacy; and was able, by means of her naval power, to maintain her independence after Cræsus and Cyrus had reduced the continental states of Ionia; but it experienced the mutations and reverses common to the governments of most Greek states. It was for a time the head quarters of Antony and Cleopatra, who held their court here in all the pomp of Asiatic splendour. It afterwards became subject to the Greek emperors; and, at length, in the 16th century, it was doomed to groan under the brutalizing sway of its present masters, the Turks. Among the many illustrious individuals of Samian birth, the island may justly boast of that prince of philosophers,

the immortal Pythagoras. Although its cultivation is greatly neglected, it produces excellent crops of wheat and other grain, fruits in abundance, wine, silk, cotton, &c. Lon. 26.40 E., lat. 37.16 N.

Sarmoyedes, once a powerful nation of Tartary, but now dispersed.

Samsor, a fertile island of Denmark, on the east coast of North Jutland. Lon. 10.33 E., lat. 56.2 N.

Samsaun, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a bay of the Black Sea. Lon. 36.8 E., lat. 41.15 N.

Sana, a city and the capital of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a hill at each extremity of the city. There are many handsome mosques, and the baths are numerous and good. The principal trade of Sana is in coffee, the city being in the heart of the coffee country of Yemen. Lon. 45.10 E., lat. 15.24 N. Pop. 40,000.—A town of Peru, capital of a district, fertile in fruit and corn. Lon. 79.36 W., lat. 6.52 S.

Sancerre, a town in Cher, France. Its wines are much esteemed.

Sancian, an island of China, on the coast of Quang-tong, famous for being the burying-place of Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill.

Sanda, one of the Orkney Islands. Lon. 2.15 W., lat. 59.21 N.

Santa, a small island on the west coast of Scotland, near the Mull of Cantyre.

Sandbach, a market-town of Cheshire, on the Wedlock. Pop. 4587.

Sandgate, a village in Kent, near Hithe, with a castle built by Henry VIII. Here are many bathing-machines, and capital warm-baths, with good accommodations for visitors.

Sandhamn, a sea-port in Upland, Sweden.

Sandhurst, a village in Berkshire, near Wokingham. At this place is a royal military college.

Sando, an island of Japan, on the north coast of Niphon. Lon. 139.30 E., lat. 38.35 N.

Sandomir, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate.

Sandown, a village in Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight. It stands on a bay of its name, and has a fort erected by Henry VIII.

Sandusky, a navigable river of the state of Ohio, U.S.—There is also a town and fort of this name in the same state.

Sandwich, a market-town in Kent. It is one of the cinque-poris, and walled round; but the walls are much decayed, and only one of the gates is standing. Near it is the interesting ruin of Richborough Castle, the Rutupae of the Romans. Lon. 1.20 E., lat. 51.16 N. Pop. 2913.—A town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, U.S.

Sandwich Island, in the Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of New Ireland. Lon. 149.17 E., lat. 2.53 S.—Another in the same ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 168.43 E., lat. 17.11 S.

Sandwich Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1778. They are 11 in number, extending from 18.51 to 22.15 N. lat. and from 159.54 to 169.24 W. lon. The inhabitants, in their persons, language, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Islands. They are of a mild and affectionate

disposition, and very hospitable to strangers. They are very industrious; and their natural capacity seems in no respect below the common standard of mankind. They live together in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses, built closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. Their weapons are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings; and for armour they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war or signal enterprise, but on the death of every considerable chief.

Sandwich Land, a desolate country in the Southern Ocean, to the south-east of the Island of Georgia. Lon. 27.45 W., lat. 59.54 S.

Sandy, a village in Bedfordshire, on the Ivel, near Biggleswade. It is of great antiquity, and on a hill are earth-works of large dimensions, called Casar's Camp.

Sandy Desert, an extensive tract of country in Hindostan, which, although in general it consists of an arid unproductive sand, contains many cultivated spots.

Sandy Hook, a small island on the coast of New Jersey, near Long Island, U.S. Lon. 74.2 W., lat. 40.30 N.

Sandy Point, a sea-port of St. Christopher, on the north-west side of the island. Lon. 63.28 W., lat. 17.20 N.

Sangarra, a country of Western Africa, east of Soolima, inhabited by a tall, warlike, industrious race.

Sangerhausen, a town of Prussian Saxony.

Sauquhar, a borough in Dumfriesshire, on the Nith, with a ruined castle on an eminence. It has a trade in coal, but the inhabitants are mainly dependent on the weaving of cotton, and on the embroidery, &c. of muslin for the Glasgow manufacturers.

Sausanding, a large trading town of Africa, in Bambaarra.

Santa Cruz, a sea-port town of Morocco. Lon. 9.36 W., lat. 30.26 N.

Santa Fe de Bogota, a city of South America, the capital of Colombia, with a university. Lon. 74.8 W., lat. 4.6 N.

Santander, or *St. Andra*, a city and sea-port of Spain, in Asturias. The harbour is large, well sheltered, and commodious; corn, fruit, and cattle are in great plenty in the vicinity, and the coast swarms with salmon and other fish. Lon. 3.47 W., lat. 43.27 N. Pop. 18,716.

Santarem, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. Pop. 8000.—Another in Brazil, on the Topajos, at its conflux with the Amazon. It is the depot for a quantity of cocoa produced in the neighbourhood.

Santee, a river of S. Carolina, formed by the junction of the Congaree and Wateree.

Santillana, a town of Spain, capital of Asturias de Santillana. Lon. 3.58 W., lat. 41.23 N.

Santoria, a town of Spain, in Asturias.

Santorin, or *Santorini*, the ancient Thera, the richest and most populous island of the Archipelago. Pop. 12,000.

Santes, a sea port town of Brazil, in the province of St. Paolo, in a bay of its name. Lon. 46.24 W., lat. 23.59 S.

Saona, an island near the east end of that of St. Domingo. Lon. 68.35 W., lat. 18.14 N.

Saone Haute, a department of France, including the north part of the old province of

Franche Comte. In minerals this dep. is one of the richest in France; and its iron works give employment to many hands. The vineyards are also a source of wealth.

Saone-et-Loire, a department of France, including the south part of the old province of Burgundy. The iron and glass works, potteries, &c. in this dep. are important; and some of the vineyards produce wine that ranks in the first class of Burgundy; but in general it consists of an inferior kind known as *Vins de Mâcon*.

Saorgio, a town of Piedmont, Italy.

Sapienza, three small islands and a cape, in the Mediterranean, near the south coast of the Morea. Lon. 21.32 E., lat. 36.50 N.

Saracens, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia, and against whom the crusades were so long directed. There are now no people known by this name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

Saragossa, or *Zaragosa*, a handsome city of Spain, capital of Aragon, with a university. It is said to have been built by the Phœnicians; and the Romans sent a colony hither in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of *Cæsarea Augusta*, which by corruption has been changed into *Saragossa*. This city has few manufactures, and but little trade. It is seated in a large plain, which produces all kinds of fruit in great abundance. Though the ancient glories of *Saragossa* have passed away, it will long be memorable in modern history, on account of the noble resistance made by its inhabitants, under Palafox, in 1808-9, to the French, commanded successively by Marshal Mortier and Lasnes, when, after a loss of 6000 men killed in battle, and of above 30,000 men, women, and children carried off by hunger, pestilence, &c., it surrendered to its too formidable enemies. Lon. 0.48 W., lat. 41.45 N. Pop. 43,440.

Sarangpoo, a town of Hindostan, in Malwah, chief of a hilly but fertile district. Lon. 76.30 E., lat. 23.36 N.

Saransk, a town of European Russia, gov. Penza, on the Saranga. Pop. 6750.

Sarapoul, a town of Russia, gov. Viatka.

Saratof, an extensive government of Russia, divided into 12 districts. Most of the agricultural products are grown here, and the climate is in some situations mild enough for the culture of the melon, grape, and mulberry. The rearing of live stock is conducted on a large scale, as is that of bees and silkworms. The most important manufactures are woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, ironware, leather, and earthenware. —The capital of the above gov., on the Volga. It is a place of considerable trade, and the manufactures are neither few nor unimportant. Lon. 46 E., lat. 51.31 N. Pop. about 35,000.

Saratoga Springs, the principal watering-place of the U. States, in the state of New York, co. Saratoga. *Saratoga* is a large handsome village, with the necessary accommodations for visitors. It was in this vicinity that General Burgoyne's army surrendered to General Gates, Oct. 17, 1777.

Saravean, a large province of Ballogistan, so very rugged and mountainous, that there is scarcely a level place exceeding a few miles in circuit.

Sarburg, a town of Prussia, prov. Nieder Rhein. —A town in Meurthe, France.

Sardinia (*Kingdom of*), a state of S. Europe, comprising the territory of Piedmont, Genoa, Nice, and the duchy of Savoy, with the island of Sardinia. The most valuable portion of this kingdom is the fertile plain of Piedmont: the most remarkable for the grandeur and beauty of the scenery is Savoy. The government is a monarchy.

Sardinia, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio, and having 44 small islands belonging to it. Next to Sicily it is the largest island in the Mediterranean. The chief part of the country is waste, but, where cultivated, it is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. Here are also mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and quantities of cheese and salt are made.

Sarepta, a town of European Russia, on the Sarpa.

Sargans, a town of Switzerland, in which are mineral springs, and the richest iron mine in the country. Lon. 9.25 E., lat. 47.4 N.

Sargel, a sea-port of Algiers, with a castle. Lon. 2.15 E., lat. 36.30 N.

Sarguemines, a town of France, dep. Moselle. It has several kinds of manufactures, and is the entrepôt for the *papier-mâché* snuff-boxes made in the surrounding villages.

Sari, a city of Persia, capital of Mazanderan, and the residence of a Persian prince. Lon. 52.42 E., lat. 36.38 N.

Sark, a small island in the English Channel, lying six miles east from the island of Guernsey, on which it depends. —A river of Scotland, which rises in the south-east part of Dumfriesshire, and flows into the head of the Solway Frith. It is for some miles the boundary between Scotland and England, and its mouth forms a good harbour at the village of Sarkfort.

Sarlat, a town in Dordogne, France.

Sarlouis, a strong town of France, dep. Moselle.

Sarven, a town of Switzerland. It has manufactures of ropes, hats, &c. Pop. 6000.

Sarno, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra.

Saros, a strong castle of Hungary, in the county of the same name.

Sarp, or *Sarpen*, a town of Norway, in Christiansand. Near it is a great cataract, which may be heard at the distance of 20 miles.

Sarre, a river that rises in France, near Salm, flows N. by Sarburg, Sarbruck, Sarlouis, and Sarburg in Germany, and joins the Moselle a little above Trèves.

Sarreal, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that it is used for windows.

Sarsina, a town of Italy, in Romagna.

Sart, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia; the ancient Sardis, capital of Lydia.

Sarthe, a dep. of France, including the east part of the old province of Maine. —

A river belonging to the above dep., which rises near Mortagne in the dep. of Orne, and runs to the vicinity of Angers, near which it receives the Loir, and unites with the Mayenne to form the Maine, after an entire course of nearly 160 miles.

Sarum, *Old*, a disl. bor. in Wiltshire,

near Salisbury, which is now reduced to a single house. It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is now to be seen except the ruins and traces of the walls.

Sarzana, a town of Genoa, on the frontier of Tuscany. It is defended by a fortress on a mountain.

Sas van Ghent, a town and fortress of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand.

Sassafraz, a town of Maryland, U. S.

Sassari, a city of Sardinia, with a castle and a university. Lon. 8.45 E., lat. 40.48 N.

Sasseram, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar. Here is a great reservoir of water, and in the centre of it rises the magnificent mausoleum of Shere Khan, the Afghan.

Sasso Ferrato, a town of the Papal States.

Sassuolo, a town in the Modenese, Italy, with a noble but neglected palace of the house of Este.

Satalia, or *Adalia*, a strong city of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 30.46 E., lat. 36.52 N.

Sattaroh, a town and fort of Hindostan. Lon. 74.12 E., lat. 17.42 N.

Säter, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, near which is a rich iron mine.

Satinangatum, a town and fort of Hindostan.

Saubermtuty, a river of Hindostan:

Sauger, a town of Hindostan, in Malwah, containing many hill-forts and strongholds.

Sauks, an Indian tribe of North America, dwelling, along with the Fox Indians, between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan. They are brave, warlike, and generous.

Sautieu, a town in Côte d'Or, France.

Sault, a town of France, department Vaucluse.

Saumur, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne-et-Loire, with an ancient castle, and a famous bridge over the Loire. Pop. 11,576.

Sautgur, a town of Hindostan, in Barramahal, among the eastern Ghauts.

Sauze, a town of France, dep. Gard.

Sauveterre, a town in Lower Pyrenees.

—Another in Aveiron.—And another in Gironde, France.

Sava, a trading town of Persia, in Irak.

Savage Isle, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1774. It received this name from the rude and inhospitable behaviour of the inhabitants, who were stout well-made men, and naked except round the waist. It is of a round form, and appeared to be covered with trees, shrubs, &c. Lon. 169.30 W., lat. 19.2 S.

Savannah, a river of the United States, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates Georgia from S. Carolina. Lon. 80.40 W., lat. 31.57 N.—A sea-port of the state of Georgia, chief of Chatham co. Lon. 80.57 W., lat. 31.57 N.

Save, a river that rises in Germany, on the north-west confines of Carniola, runs east through that country, separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and joins the Danube near Belgrade.

Savendraog, a strong fort of Hindostan.

Saverdun, a town of Arriege, France.

Saverne, a town in Lower Rhine, France.

Sarona, a strong town of the Sardinian states, div. Genoa, with two castles. Pop. 16,000.

Savaniers, a town of France, dep. Indre-

et-Loire, near which are caverns famous for their petrifications.

Savoy, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; but the valleys are fertile in corn and wine. The lakes are full of fish; and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. The Savoyards, from the nature of their country, are generally very poor; and great numbers seek a livelihood in France, England, and other countries, as showmen, ballad-singers, &c. In 1814 it was restored by France to the king of Sardinia.

Sax, a town of Spain, in Murcia.—Another in Zurich, Switzerland, with a castle.

Saxenburg, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, near which are three forts. Lon. 13.12 E., lat. 46.44 N.

Saxmundham, a market-town in Suffolk.

Saxony (Kingdom of), a secondary state of Central Europe, and of Eastern Germany; in length about 140 miles, and at its greatest breadth 90 miles. It is divided into the circles of Dresden, Leipsic, Zwickau, and Budissin. The climate is mild, the land well cultivated, and considerable quantities of fruit are grown. Its breeds of sheep are among the finest in Europe, and, notwithstanding our rapidly increasing importations of wool from Australia, the greater portion of the wool we import comes from Saxony. Vast herds of cattle are also bred here, and the quantity of butter that is made is immense. In mineral riches few parts can equal it; mining is, consequently, one of the principal occupations of the inhabitants. Silver, iron, lead, bismuth, arsenic, antimony, and manganese are the principal metals; serpentine marble and fine building stone are abundant, as are also various gems; and the neighbourhood of Meissen yields the fine porcelain clay of which the Dresden china is made. The weaving of cotton and linen is an important branch of their manufacturing industry, and great advances have of late been made in yarn and woollen fabrics. Saxony is an hereditary and limited monarchy. In 1830 hereditary jurisdictions were generally abolished, and a successful inroad made on the feudal system, which until that time was maintained in the rural districts with little modification. Saxony was only an electorate till 1806, when Napoleon erected it into a kingdom; and, as the king remained a firm ally of the French emperor, the latter made extensive additions to his dominions. Not until after the battle of Leipsic did he abandon his old and powerful benefactor; and it was only owing to the opposition which the emperor of Austria gave to the plan of dismembering Saxony, that it now exists as a separate state, as it was, some of its most valuable provinces were assigned to Prussia. In person and manners the Saxons are described as bearing a great similarity to the English agricultural population.

Saxony, a prov. of the Prussian states, consisting of the Saxon states formerly belonging to Prussia, together with the territories taken from the kingdom of Saxony by the allied powers in 1815. It is divided into three regencies, and these again into

41 circles. Principal towns, Magdeburg, Halle, Erfurth, Merseburg, Naumburg, &c. The vine flourishes in some parts, and, the breed of sheep being carefully attended to, wool is become an important staple product. Manufactures are much encouraged.

Sayroch, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. Lon. 132.28 E., lat. 34.0 N.

Sayru, a town and castle of Westphalia.
Saypan, one of the Ladron Islands, and the most fertile of them all. Lon. 146.40 E., lat. 15.22 N.

Sea-Fell, a mountain in Cumberland, and one of the highest in England, being 3166 feet above the level of the sea. The rivers Mite and Esk flow from it, and contribute to form the harbour of Ravenslass.

Scutanava, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 27.31 E., lat. 37.54 N.

Scarborough, a sea-port and borough in the N. R. of Yorkshire, seated in the recess of a beautiful bay, and on a high rock that has such craggy sides as to be almost inaccessible. The harbour is one of the best in the kingdom, with a commodious quay, several ship-yards, and a strong battery. Great improvements have of late years been made in Scarborough, and its attractions as a watering-place are materially increased. Lon. 0.10 W., lat. 54.18 N. Pop. 10,060.—A town and fort on the south-east side of the Island of Tobago, of which it is the capital. Lon. 60.30 W., lat. 11.6 N.

Scardono, a town of European Turkey.

Scarpanto, an island in the Mediterranean, lying south-west of Rhodes. It is mountainous and rocky, abounds in cattle and game, and has quarries of marble. Lon. 27.40 E., lat. 35.45 N.

Scarpe, a river of France, which rises near Aubigne, in Pas de Calais, passes by Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, and enters the Scheldt, at Mortagne.

Schaffhausen, the most northern canton of Switzerland, abounding in vineyards, but affording little corn.—The cap. of the above canton, on the Rhine; it is a principal depot for the goods between Switzerland and Germany. Pop. 7500. The celebrated "Falls of Schaffhausen," a most picturesque cataract on the Rhine, are about a league from the town.

Schumahi, the capital of Schirvan, Asia. It has manufactures of silk and cotton. Lon. 48.30 E., lat. 40.20 N.

Schwandau, a town of Saxony, frequented for its medicinal springs.

Scharding, a town of Bavaria.
Scharnitz, a fortified town of Austria, on the borders of Bavaria, in the Tyrol.

Schaumburg Lippe, a principality, and one of the minor states of Germany. It is mountainous and woody, but contains much fertile land, quarries of limestone and freestone, and mines of alum, coal, copper, and iron.

Scheibenburg, a town of Saxony, near which are mines of silver and iron.

Scheldt, a river that rises in Aisne, France, passes by Cambrai, Bouchain, Valenciennes, and Coude; then enters Belgium, and flows by Tournay, Oudenard, Ghent, Dendermond, Antwerp, and Fort Lillo, below which it divides into two branches. One of these, called the Eastern Scheldt, flows by

Bergen-op-Zoom; the other, the Western Scheldt, proceeds to Flushing; and both, forming most of the islands that constitute the province of Zealand, enter the German Ocean.

Schlestadt, a fortified town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin. It is supposed to have been the ancient *Elsebus*, destroyed by Attila. Pop. 9540.

Schelling, an island of Holland, lying at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee. Lon. 5.0 E., lat. 53.20 N.

Schemnitz, a town of Hungary, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals, and for hot-baths. Lon. 18.59 E., lat. 48.27 N.

Schenck, an important fortress of Holland, prov. Guelderland.

Schenectady, a city of the United States, New York. It contains several excellent schools, the chief of which is Union College; it has also a flourishing and increasing trade. Pop. about 7000.

Scheningen, a town of the duchy of Brunswick.

Schennis, a town of Switzerland, canton St. Gall. Here is a convent of noble canonesses, who are allowed to leave the convent to marry.

Schiedam, a town of S. Holland, famous for numerous distilleries of Dutch gin, or Hollands.

Schirvan, a province of Asia, subject to Russia. The soil produces abundance of rice, wheat, and barley, and feeds numerous cattle. This country has also silk, cotton, and timber in great plenty.

Schlackenwald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with an excellent tin-mine.

Schlawe, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania.

Schluisingen, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Sachsen.

Schmidberg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia. The vicinity abounds in iron ore, and almost all the inhabitants are smiths.—A town of Saxony, noted for excellent beer.

Schonen, or *Sconia*, a prov. of Sweden, in Gothland, almost surrounded by the Sound and the Baltic. It produces all the necessaries of life in abundance, and is deemed the storehouse and granary of Sweden.

Schongau, a town of Bavaria, surrounded by a plain wall and some towers.

Schonoven, a town of Holland, celebrated for its gardens and salmon-fishery.

Schorudorf, a town of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle.

Schouten's Island, in the Pacific Ocean, near the north-east coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135.50 E., lat. 0.50 S.

Schowen, an island of Holland, forming the north part of Zealand.

Schrattenthal, a town and castle of Austria, on the frontiers of Moravia.

Schuylkill, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S.

Schwabach, a town of Bavaria. Pop. 7600.

Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, a principality of central Germany, surrounded by the territories of Cobourg, Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar. Chief towns, Rudolstadt and Frankenhausen. Pop. 66,000.

Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, a principality of central Germany, chiefly inclosed by territories belonging to Prussia. Chief towns, Sondershausen and Arnstadt.

THOUGH BACHELORS MAY GRIN, MARRIED MEN CAN LAUGH TILL THEIR HEARTS ACHE.

HE WHO FEELS LOVE IN HIS BREAST, FEELS A SPUR IN HIS LIMBS.

Schwartzenburg, a town of Switzerland.—A town of Saxony, with wire and lace manufactures.

Schwatz, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, with a silver and copper mine.

Schwedt, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, with a magnificent castle.

Schweidnitz, a strong town of Prussian Silesia, cap. of a principality, with a castle. All kinds of leather are manufactured here; also woollens, cottons, and linens. Lon. 16.32 E., lat. 50.44 N.

Schweitz, a canton of Switzerland, which, being for the most part rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine. The Roman Catholic religion is here exclusively established.—The cap. of the canton.

Schwehm, a town of Prussian Westphalia, near which are medicinal springs.

Schwerin, the capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Lon. 11.33 E., lat. 53.56 N.

Schwinburg, a town of Denmark, with the best harbour in the isle of Funen. Lon. 10.40 E., lat. 55.10 N.

Sciaca, a town and sea-port of Sicily; one of the principal ports on the S. coast of the island for the exportation of corn. Near the town are some celebrated hot springs; and the famous steam-baths, or sudorific grottoes, the construction of which was ascribed, in antiquity, to Dædalus, are situated on a mountain about three miles distant. Pop. about 13,000.

Sciati, an island of the Archipelago. Lon. 23.40 E., lat. 39.24 N.

Sciglio, a town of Naples, on the side of a rocky promontory, called Scylla, or Cape Sciglio.

Scilly Islands, a cluster of 38 isles and numerous rocks at the entrance of the English and St. George's Channels, lying almost 10 leagues west of the Land's End, in Cornwall. The rocks of Scilly have been fatal to many ships entering the English Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when three men-of-war perished, with Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and all their crews. These islands are generally supposed to be the *Cassiterides*, or tin islands of the ancients, though there is now no trace of tin, nor of mines of any sort. Sea-fowl are found in great numbers, and also partridges. Pop. 2582.—There is also a group of isles or shoals, called by the same name, in the Pacific Ocean: they were discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767, and are described as very dangerous to navigators.

Scio, or *Chia*, a delightful island of the Archipelago, belonging to the Turks, near the coast of Natolia. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of mastic; it has also some trade in silk, cotton, and figs.—The cap. of this island is a seaport of the same name, and is the best-built town in the Archipelago. It has an excellent harbour, which has two light-houses.

Sciota, a river of the state of Ohio, which rises near the source of the Sandusky, and flows to Portsmouth, where it enters the Ohio.

Scipio, a town of the state of New York.

Sciro, or *Sciros*, an island of the Archipelago, to the west of Metlin. Lon. 24.38 E., lat. 38.54 N.

Scituate, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.

—Another in Rhode Island, U. S.

Sclavonia, or *Slavonia*, a territory belonging to Austria (and usually regarded as forming part of Hungary); lying between the rivers Drave and Danube on the north, and the Save on the south. It is a fertile level country, and in ancient times was of vast extent. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rasclans. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Slavonia is the mother of four others—Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

Scone, or *Scoon*, a village of Scotland, near Perth. Here is a noted palace, on the site of a more ancient one, where the kings of Scotland used to be crowned, on a celebrated stone, which is now removed to London.

Scopia, or *Uskiub*, a town of Turkey, in Macedonia, celebrated for the manufacture of Morocco leather. Lon. 21.15 E., lat. 42.40 N.

Scotland, the northern portion of the Island of Great Britain, and forming one of the three great divisions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is bounded on the north by the North Sea, east by the German Ocean, south by England and the Irish Sea, and west by the Atlantic Ocean. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its west coast, called the Hebrides, or Western Islands, and those to the north-east, called the Orkney and Shetland Islands. From north to south it extends 270 miles, and the greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30; and no part is distant above 40 miles from the coast. It contains 29,167 square miles, or 18,666,880 acres, divided into 33 counties. Scotland is separated into two districts, the Highlands and the Lowlands: the former is applied to the mountainous part to the north and north-west of the Grampian Hills, and the latter to the more level district on the east and south-east. The coasts of Scotland are bold and rocky; and they are generally much indented by arms of the sea, termed friths and lochs, which extend far inland, and are of considerable importance in a commercial point of view. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northern Dee, Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee; many of which team with the finest salmon, trout, and other fish. The lochs, or freshwater lakes, are numerous, and some of them extensive. The climate is very various. The northern extremity is severely cold; but, from its insular situation, the frosts are far from being so intense as in parts of the continent no farther to the north. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep; they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. In agriculture, as in manufactures, Scotland has of late years made a rapid progress,

and the condition of the Inhabitants has improved immensely during the present century. The established religion is the Presbyterian.

Scrievelsby, a parish near Horncastle, Lincolnshire, the lord of the manor of which performs the office of champion of England at the king's coronation.

Scourie, a town of Scotland, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. Lon. 4.52 W., lat. 58.24 N.

Scutari, a celebrated town of Asiatic Turkey, on the other side of the channel of Constantinople, to which city it is properly, in fact, a suburb. It is built on the declivity of several hills, and, with its handsome mosques, palace, &c., has a very picturesque appearance from the opposite shores.

—A town of E. Turkey, in Albania.

Srylla, a rock near the entrance of the Strait of Messina, 200 feet high, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated whirlpool called Charybdis.

Seaford, a town of Sussex, and one of the Cinque Ports. Its fort is kept up, but its trade and harbour are inconsiderable.

Seara, a large province of Brazil. Its extensive coast is in general flat and sandy; and the interior has hills covered with woods, which contain the best pines in all Brazil. It also produces honey and cotton, and abounds in cattle.

Seaton, a town in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, with a considerable trade in salt and coal.

Sebastia, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the remains of the ancient city of Samaria.

Sebastian, St., a fortified frontier city and sea-port of Spain, in Biscay, with a strong castle on the summit of a mountain. The harbour is small, secured by two moles with a narrow entrance for the ships; and the town is surrounded by a double wall, and fortified toward the sea. As one of the keys of Spain, the possession of this place has always been of the greatest importance, and consequently the scene of desperate contests. In 1808 the French took it, and retained it till the 31st of August, 1813, when the late gallant Lord Lynedoch (then Sir Thomas Graham), at the head of a British army, carried it by assault, though not without enormous loss. Lon. 1.56 W., lat. 43.21 N.—A town of Mexico, in Chiampetlan. Lon. 105.56 W., lat. 24.20 N.—A town of the province of Caraccas, celebrated for excellent cocoa.

Sebastian, St., or *Rio Janeiro*, the capital of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro, with a citadel on a hill, and several forts. Regular land and sea breezes prevail here; and the summer, or rainy season, lasts from October till March or April; but the climate may be considered as salubrious. St. Sebastian became the residence of a viceroys in 1763, and it was the seat of the royal family of Portugal from 1806 to 1821. Lon. 43.20 W., lat. 22.54 S.

Sebastian, Cape St., a cape at the north-west extremity of Madagascar. Lon. 46.25 E., lat. 12.30 S.

Sebastopol. [See *Sevastopol.*]

Sebrutca, a strong sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia, with a fort and castle. Lon. 15.53 E., lat. 45.55 N.

Sebo, the largest river in the empire of

Morocco. It rises in a forest near the foot of Atlas, flows near the city of Fez, passes by that of Mequinez, and enters the ocean at Manora. It abounds with a rich species of salmon, called shebbel.

Sechelles, or *Mahe Islands*, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, only three of which are inhabited. Lat. 4° to 5° S.

Sechara, a town of Peru, inhabited by Indians, who are chiefly employed in fishing. Lon. 81.10 E., lat. 5.55 S.

Sedan, a strong town of France, dep. Ardennes. It is deemed one of the keys of the country; has a strong castle, arsenal, and foundry of cannon: it is also of importance as a place for the woollen manufacture. Lon. 4.57 E., lat. 49.42 N. Pop. 12,000.

Sedberg, a town in West Yorkshire, near the Rother; it has an amply endowed free-grammar school, and two cotton mills.

Seer, a sea-port of Arabia, in Oman. Lon. 54.38 E., lat. 25.10 N.

Seez, a town in Orne, France.

Segeberg, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, with a castle on a high mountain.

Szegedin, a strong and populous town of Hungary, with a castle. Lon. 20.22 E., lat. 46.15 N.

Sedgemoor, a wild tract in Somersetshire, between King's Weston and Bridgewater; famous for the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth, by the troops of James II., in 1685.

Segestan, or *Seistan*, a prov. of Persia, formerly one of the most flourishing provs. of the empire, but now in a deplorable condition.

Signi, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. Organs are said to have been invented here.

Sigo, a city of Nigritia, cap. of Bambara, consisting of four walled towns. Lon. 2.26 W., lat. 14.5 N.

Segorbe, a city of Spain, in Valencia. Here are many well-cultivated gardens and a famous fountain. The vicinity abounds in every kind of fruit, and in the adjacent mountains are quarries of fine marble. Lon. 0.25 W., lat. 39.52 N. Pop. 6800.

Segovia, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle. It is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 750 yards in length, supported by 161 arches of a prodigious height, in two stories. Here the best cloth in Spain is made. This town was taken in 1808 by the French, who occupied it till 1814. Lon. 4.12 W., lat. 41.3 N. Pop. 12,880.

Segovia, New, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua. Lon. 86.50 W., lat. 13.45 N.—A town in the Isle of Luconia, with a fort. Lon. 129.39 E., lat. 18.39 N.

Segura, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated among mountains.—A town of Portugal, Beira, with a fort on a mountain.—Another in Tlascala, Mexico.

Seiks, or *Seikhs*, a nation in the north-west part of Hindostan, possessing the whole province of Lahore, the principal part of Mooltan, and the west part of Delhi. The Seiks are a tribe sprung from Hindoos and Mohammedans. They are in general strong and well-made, accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life and hardest fare. They have the Hindoo cast of countenance, somewhat altered by a long beard; are as active as the Mahrattas, and much

more robust; and their courage is equal to that of any of the natives of India. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which it is supposed they could bring 200,000 into the field. They have no infantry in their own country, except for the defence of their towns and villages; but they generally serve as infantry in foreign armies. The Seiks, unlike the Hindoos, admit proselytes, abolish the distinctions of tribe or caste, and eat all kinds of flesh except that of cows.

Seine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Côte d'Or, flows by Châtillon, Troyes, Melun, Paris, Mantes, and Rouen, and enters the English Channel at Havre de Grace. The entire course of the Seine, in consequence of its numerous windings, is estimated at 500 miles, for nearly 350 of which it is navigable. At Paris it is from 300 to 500 feet wide; at its mouth the width is seven miles.—A small dep. of France, which includes Paris, and a district of about seven miles round that city.

Seine-Inferieure, or *Lower Seine*, a maritime dep. of France, including the north-east part of the old province of Normandy. Agriculture is more advanced in this than in most other depts., and the labourers live with their masters, according to the good old practice, not yet quite forgotten, in England. It also ranks high in manufacturing industry.

Seine-et-Marne, a department of France, including the south-east part of the old province of the Isle of France. It is one of the finest agricultural depts. of France, and exports large quantities of wheat and oats. Cattle, sheep, wool, wax, and honey are also important articles of commerce. The manufactures are principally of linen and cotton fabrics, hardware, leather, and paper.

Seine-et-Oise, a dep. of France, including the south-west part of the old province of the Isle of France, with the circular dep. of the Seine, which it wholly surrounds. Wine and cider are produced in tolerable abundance; and figs, cherries, strawberries, and other fruits and vegetables furnish a supply for the Paris markets.

Selby, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. It is the birth-place of Henry I., whose father, William I., built an abbey here; and the conventual church is now the parish church. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is one of the completest timber bridges in the kingdom. Pop. 5376.

Selenginsk, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Irkoutsk, with a fort. Lon. 107.28 E., lat. 51.16 N.

Selsh, or *Selshuk*, the ancient Seleucia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. Lon. 33.58 E., lat. 36.24 N.

Selkirkshire, a hilly county of Scotland, 28 miles long and 18 where broadest. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala. Its capital is the borough of *Selkirk*, in which are manufactures of stockings, hulk, and leather. Total pop. 7989.

Seltzer, or *Lower Seltzer*, a town of Nassau, in Germany, celebrated for a spring of mineral water.

Scmendria, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, with a citadel.

Semlin, a frontier town of the Austrian empire, in Slavonia, on the Danube. It is

a place of considerable trade as an entrepôt between Austria and Turkey. Pop. about 9200.

Sempach, a small town of Switzerland, on the lake of Lucerne; famous for a victory gained by the Swiss over the Austrians in 1386.

Senmur-en-Auzois, a town of France, in the dep. of Côte d'Or, with a castle.

Senmur-en-Briennois, a town of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire.

Seneca, a lake, river, and town of New York, in Onondago county, U.S.

Seneffe, a village of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, near which a most obstinate battle was fought, in 1704, between the French, under the famous Prince of Condé, and the Confederates, commanded by the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III.

Senegal, a large river of W. Africa, that rises in the southern part of Senegambia, in lon. 11.15 W., lat. 11.25 N., 36 miles south by east of the source of the Gambia. It is infested with crocodiles; and its mouth, nearly two miles wide, is incommoded by a shifting bar, which renders the passage difficult and dangerous.—The name given to some small French colonial establishments on the W. coast of Africa, comprising several islands, and small portions of the African continent, between the Senegal and Gambia rivers. The climate is extremely hot and unhealthy; and the wet season is particularly unfavourable to Europeans. The vegetable products are varied and abundant; including palms, mimosas, gum trees of numerous kinds, Senegal ebony and other valuable timber; with cotton, indigo, coffee, cassia, millet, maize, &c. Among the wild animals are the lion, elephant, hippopotamus, wild boar, buffalo, great numbers of deer, and birds and reptiles in immense variety.

Senegambie, a country on the western coast of Africa, so called from two great rivers, the Senegal and Gambia, which here enter the ocean. It contains several petty kingdoms, and numerous forests that yield abundance of gum.

Senes, a town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes.

Sentis, a town of France, dep. Oise.

Senaa, a city of Persia, in Irak, standing in a luxuriant vale, rich in fruits, tobacco, and grain. Lon. 47.5 E., lat. 35.12 N.

Senaur, a populous city of Nubia, capital of a kingdom. Lon. 33.30 E., lat. 13.31 N.

Seus, a town in the department of Yonne, France. Here are manufactures of velvet, cotton, leather, and glue; and a good trade in agricultural produce. Lon. 3.17 E., lat. 48.12 N. Pop. 9200.

Sephoury, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the ancient Sephor or Sapphura, which was fortified by Herod.

Sera, or *Sira*, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, with a stone fort.

Serampore, one of the Danish settlements in Hindostan, prov. Bengal. It contains a large college for the instruction of native youths, an extensive missionary printing establishment, &c. Pop. about 15,000.

Serni, a town of European Turkey, capital of Bosnia. Lon. 19.15 E., lat. 44.14 N.

Serrippe, a province of Brazil, of a triangular form. The surface is uneven, but it has scarcely a hill of any considerable height.

Sereca, a town of Spain, in Estremadura.
Seres, a large town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, having numerous mosques, churches, public baths, and fountains; large quantities of cotton are grown in its vicinity, and exported; and there are several linen and cotton manufactories in the town. Seres is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, and commanded by a citadel.

Serfa, or *Servante*, an island of the kingdom of Greece, full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and leadstone. Lon. 25.10 E., lat. 37.19 N.

Serinagur, a town of Hindostan, capital of the province of Gurwal. Lon. 78.44 E., lat. 30.11 N.

Seringapatam, or *Patana*, a fortified city of Hindostan, which under Hyder Ali and Tippoo was the capital of the southern district of Mysore. It is situate on a small island, defended by a prodigiously strong fort, which, in 1799, was stormed by the British and the Nizam's forces, and carried by assault, in which Tippoo Saib was killed. Seringapatam has since been in the possession of the British. Lon. 76.45 E., lat. 12.25 N.

Seran, *St.*, a town and sea-port of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Rancee. Many English families, attracted by the moderate price of provisions and the beauty of the neighbourhood, reside here.

Servia, a province, on the Danube, nominally belonging to European Turkey, but in a great measure independent of the Porte. The climate is remarkably variable; the heats of summer and the cold of winter being both excessive, but the autumn is temperate and agreeable. Most kinds of grain are raised, especially maize; the vine is pretty generally grown; and hemp, flax, cotton, and tobacco are also cultivated. With regard to animals, hogs are by far the most valuable and favourite stock, and constitute the principal export from Servia. The forests contain an abundance of good timber; and there are mines of copper, iron, lead, coal, and quicksilver.

Servitza, a town of Turkey, in Macedonia, and a great mart of trade.

Sesto, a town of Italy, in the Milanese.

Sestos, a strong castle of European Turkey.

Sestre, *Grand*, or Great Paris, a town of Guinea, on the Grain Coast. Lon. 7.0 W., lat. 4.50 N.

Se-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108.25 E., lat. 27.10 N.

Se-tchuen, a province of China. It produces a great quantity of silk, and is rich in iron, tin, lead, amber, sugar-canes, lapis lazuli, musk, rhubarb, &c.

Seltge, or *Sultge*, a river of Hindostan, the most easterly of the Punjab branches of the Indus.

Seltge (or *Suttledge*) and *Jumna*, a country of Northern Hindostan, so named from the two rivers that flow on its west and east borders. The surface, in general, is very hilly, intersected by woody dells. This country was long possessed by numerous petty chiefs, and occupied by intestine warfare; but it was ceded by a treaty, in 1816, to the British.

Sette, a town of Guinea, which has a great trade in logwood. Lon. 10.20 E., lat. 2.0 S.

Settia, a town of the island of Candia. Lon. 26.2 E., lat. 35.3 N.

Settle, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Ribble; it has several cotton-mills.

Sevastopol, or *Ahtiar*, a town and sea-port of European Russia, and the first maritime town of the Crimea. It has one of the most secure harbours in the world, while for size it might contain all the Russian fleets. It stands on part of the site of the ancient city of Chersonesus. Lon. 33.22 E., lat. 44.25 N.

Sevenoaks, a market-town in Kent. Here is a free-school, first erected by Sir William Sevenoaks, Lord Mayor of London, in 1418, who is said to have been a foundling, charitably educated by a person of this town. Queen Elizabeth having augmented its revenues, it was called Queen Elizabeth's School; and the whole was rebuilt in 1727. Near the town is Knolle, the magnificent seat of the Dukes of Dorset. It is a fine old castellated edifice, of large dimensions, nobly furnished, and has various pictures by celebrated masters, and other valuable works of art. It has belonged to the Sackville family, with little intermission, since the time of Elizabeth, but is at present occupied by the Countess Amherst.

Severin, a town of European Turkey.

Severina, *St.*, a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on a craggy rock.

Severino, *St.*, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona.

Severn, a river of England, (second only to the Thames in magnitude,) that has its rise in the mountain Pinninmon, in Wales. Flowing first across Montgomeryshire, it enters Shropshire above the Brythen Hills; then passes into Worcestershire, and runs through its whole length into Gloucestershire. In its course it waters Llanydlos, Newton, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, and Newnham, where it begins to widen considerably; and, entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel.—A river of Maryland, U.S., which waters Annapolis, and enters Chesapeake bay by a broad estuary.

Severndroog, or *Sovendroog*, a strong hill fortress of Hindostan, in the Mysore territory. It was stormed and taken by Lord Cornwallis in 1791.

Severus' Wall, in the west of Scotland, a work of the Roman emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. Some parts yet remain, and it is now frequently called Graham's Dike.

Sevier, a town of the United States, in Tennessee.

Sevigny, a town in Ardennes, France.

Seville, a city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir. It is of a round form, and fortified by strong walls flanked with high towers. The cathedral is by some supposed to be the largest church in the world next to St. Peter's at Rome; the churches and convents are opulent and beautiful; and there are several palaces, a university, and 120 hospitals, richly endowed. The principal manufactures are silk, tobacco, and snuff. It is one of the most commercial towns in Spain, and the country around is extremely fertile in corn, wine, oil, &c., various fruits, more especially oranges. A recent traveller observes, "The aspect of Seville differs greatly from that of Madrid. Even in the upper ranks there is something

HE WHO SWEARS, PLAINLY TELLS US HIS BARE WORD IS NOT TO BE TAKEN.

WITHOUT DISCRETION, LEARNING IS PEDANTRY, AND VIRTUE LOOKS LIKE WEAKNESS.

in the ladies of an Eastern appearance; they are most frequently veiled, their cheeks seem tinged with a hue of Moorish blood, and, along with the fire of a Castilian eye, there is mingled a shade of Oriental softness." Lon. 5.59 W., lat. 37.14 N. Pop. 91,360.

Serres, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, long famous for its royal manufactory of porcelain or *Serres china*.

Serres (Deux), a department of France, including the middle part of the old province of Poitou.

Sewalic, a chain of mountains in Hindostan, separating the province of Gurwal from that of Delhi.

Sezanne, a town in Marne, France.

Shaftesbury, a borough in Dorsetshire. It stands on a hill, where water is so scarce, that the poor get a living by fetching it from a great distance. Pop. 3170.

Shahabad, a fertile district of British India, pres-id. Bengal; producing opium, tobacco, sugar, cotton, indigo, and hemp.

Shahjhanpore, a district of British India, prov. Delhi. Its cap. has the same name.

Shanty, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi.

Shannon, the largest river of Ireland, and in many respects superior to any in the United Kingdom. It issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then flows south-west to the city of Limerick, below which it forms a long estuary, and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Shanoor, a city of Hindostan, in Bejapoor, enclosed by a wall and ditch. Lon. 75.26 E., lat. 14.59 N.

Shapinsha, one of the Orkney Islands. The coasts are level and produce grass and corn, but the middle part is high, and fit only for sheep-pasture.

Sharpsburg, a town of Maryland, U. S.

Shaugur, a town of Hindostan, in Aurungabad, situated on the Godavery, 42 miles south-east of Aurungabad.

Shawneetown, a town of Illinois, U. S., on the Ohio river, with extensive salt-works.

Sheerness, a town in Kent, on the north-west point of the Island of Sheppey, at the mouth of the main branch of the Medway, with a considerable fort, and a dock-yard which has been greatly enlarged during the last 30 years. The town also has been recently much enlarged and improved. Pop. 8684.

Sheffield, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, long celebrated for its cutlery and various hardware manufactures, and where, also, are several foundries for iron, brass, and white metal. The carpet manufacture is very considerable, and numerous looms are employed in weaving hair-seating. Here are also lead works and cotton-mills, and the neighbourhood abounds with coal. It is seated at the conflux of the Sheaf with the Don, which is navigable within three miles of the town. Lon. 1.29 W., lat. 53.20 N. Pop. of township 68,18; of par. bor. and par. 110,891.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S., in Berkshire county.

Shefford, a market-town in Bedfordshire.

Shelburne, a town of Nova Scotia, at the head of a bay called Port Roseway. Lon. 65.0 W., lat. 43.46 N.

Shelbyville, two towns in the U. States; one in Kentucky, the other in Tennessee.

Shella, a town of Morocco, which none but Mohammedans are allowed to enter.

Shenandoah, a river of Virginia, U. S., which rises in Augusta county, flows north-east 200 miles, through a fertile valley, bounded by mountains, and enters the Potomac at Shepherdstown.

Shepherd's Isles, a cluster of islands, part of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, to the south of Malicollo. Lon. 168.42 E., lat. 16.58 S.

Shepherdstown, a town of Virginia, U. S., in Berkeley county, with a manufactory of small arms.

Sheppey, an island in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, which contains the towns of Queenborough and Sheerness, and several villages.

Shepton Mallet, a market-town in Somersetshire, with a manufactory of woollen cloth. Pop. 5265.

Sherborne, a town in Dorsetshire, with silk mills, and a linen manufactory. Lon. 2.41 W., lat. 50.54 N. Pop. 4758.

Sherbro, a fort of Guinea, at the mouth of Sherbro river, which separates the country of Sierra Leone from the Grain Coast. Lon. 11.0 W., lat. 7.0 N.

Sherburn, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Werk.

Sherb-el, the ancient Julia Cæsarea, a town of Algiers, in the prov. of Mascara. Lon. 1.48 E., lat. 36.26 N.

Shetland, or *Zeland*, the general name of about 40 islands, many of them very small, situated 100 miles NNE. of Caithness, in Scotland, lying between 59.56 and 61.15 N. lat. The climate, habits of the inhabitants, &c., are much the same as in the Orkneys.

Shi'am, a city of Arabia, capital of the province of Hadramaut. Lon. 49.40 E., lat. 15.25 N.

Shields, North, a sea-port of Northumberland, on the river Tyne, near its mouth. It has wide and airy streets in every direction, and, with South Shields, on the opposite side of the river, may be deemed the port of Newcastle. Lon. 1.4 W., lat. 54.58 N.

Shields, South, a market-town in the co. of Durham, on the river Tyne. Many trading vessels are built here; and it has very considerable salt-works, and several glass-works; but the main dependence of North and South Shields is on the coal trade of the river.

Shieldsborough, a town of Mississippi, chief of Hancock county, U. S.

Shifnoll, a market-town in Shropshire. Pop. 5244.

Shilelah, a village in Ireland, in Wicklow county. Here are the remains of a forest, once the most celebrated in Ireland for its oak, which was exported to various parts, and is still shown in the roof of Westminster Hall, and in some ancient buildings on the continent.

Shin, Loch, a lake in the south part of Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

Shipston, a town in a detached part of Worcestershire, surrounded by Warwicksh.

Shiraz, a city of Persia, capital of Fars, seated at the end of a spacious and fertile vale, bounded on all sides by mountains. Here are many fine mosques and noble edifices, good bazaars and caravansaries,

and manufactures of swords, fire arms, fine pottery, and glass-ware. Shiraz is celebrated for its wine; and the beauty and fertility of the neighbourhood has been highly eulogised by its native poet Hafiz. Lon. 52.44 E., lat. 29.34 N.

Shouta, *Isles of*, seven small islands on the coast of New Hampshire, U. S.

Shoomska, one of the Kurile islands, three leagues south of Cape Lopatka, in Kamtschatka. The inhabitants consist of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadles.

Shooters' Hill, a village in Kent, near London, situate on a lofty hill, which was formerly a place of resort for the exercise of archery.

Shoreham, a bor. in Sussex, commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from Old Shoreham, which lies near it, and is now of little account. A handsome suspension bridge, built by the Duke of Norfolk, here crosses the adur.

Shrewsbury, a borough and the capital of Shropshire, seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges. It was formerly the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth called Welsh webs, and for other Welsh commodities; but that branch of manufactures is now much fallen off. The market-house, infirmary, gaol, and other public buildings are very respectable; and, at the entrance of the town to London, there is a fine Doric column, surmounted by a statue, in honour of Lord Hill. There are nine churches, and many other places of worship for different sects; but nothing in Shrewsbury is so much entitled to commendation as its free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, and raised to high celebrity by the learning and talents of its master, Dr. Butler (late bishop of Lichfield and Coventry). Near this town, in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry of Monmouth, afterwards Henry V., and Henry Percy, nicknamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Lon. 2.41 W., lat. 52.43 N. Pop. 18,265.—A town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county.

Shropshire (Salop), a co. of England, 50 miles long and 40 broad, containing 858,240 acres, divided into 13 hundreds and 216 parishes, and having 17 market-towns. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the north and east parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the south and west, being mountainous, are less fertile, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Teme. Total pop. 239,018.

Shumla, a strong city of E. Turkey, in Bulgaria. It contains above 16,000 houses, and has a good interior trade. Lon. 25.40 E., lat. 43.32 N.

Shuhre Babie, a city of Persia, in Kirman, now much decayed.

Shuster, a city of Persia, prov. Khusistan. It was almost depopulated by the plague in 1832, but it is still supposed to contain a pop. of 15,000. Lon. 49° E., lat. 32° N.

Siam, a large kingdom of Asia, divided into Upper and Lower, and lying in India-beyond-the-Brahmaputra. It is a flat coun-

try, and in the rainy season is overflowed by the river. There are mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, tin, and copper; and plenty of pepper, rice, cotton, aloes, eagle-wood, and musk. The woods abound with elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers; beside which, there are crocodiles and large serpents. The Siamese, both men and women, go almost naked, having only a piece of calico or silk girded round their waists; but the better sort wear rich garments. The men are of an olive colour, with little beard; but the women are of a straw complexion. They have been said to excel in the fabrication of gold, in fireworks, and in miniature-painting; but in mechanical ingenuity, in fact, they are decidedly inferior to the natives of China and Cochiu-China. The religion and language of the Siamese resembles that of the Burmans; and their temples and priests are very numerous.—The capital is a city of the same name.

Siang-yang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 111.40 E., lat. 32.5 N.

Siaskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, near the Lake Ladoga.

Siberia, a country of Asia, comprehending the principal Asiatic part of the Russian empire. It extends 3500 miles from east to west, and 1200 from north to south, containing the half of Asia. The south part is fertile, producing all the necessaries of life; but the north and east parts are extremely cold, presenting vast marshy plains, covered with almost perpetual snow, and pervaded by enormous rivers, which, under masses of ice, pursue their course to the arctic ocean. The principal riches of Siberia consist in fine skins and furs, and mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, and copper. Several kinds of precious stones are found here, particularly topazes of a very fine lustre; it also affords magnets of an extraordinary size, and even whole mountains of loadstone. The inhabitants are of three sorts: the natives of the country, Tartars, and Russians. The Siberians dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts, and their riches consist in bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia. Through this vast tract the Russian caravans every year carry their merchandise to China.

Sichen, a town of Belgium, in S. Brabant. Near it is a celebrated monastery.

Sicily, the largest and most important island in the Mediterranean, separated from Calabria, in Italy, by a narrow channel, called the Strait of Messina, has the title of a kingdom, and is divided into three provinces, called Val di Mazara, Val di Noto, and Val di Demona. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under one and the same government, and the productions of the two countries are nearly the same. Sicily is famous for horses and mules; and the cattle are strong and compact, with particularly large horns. There are snakes of a great size in the forests; asps and scorpions, whose venom is very active; and harmless lizards, of a beautiful green colour. In this island is the celebrated volcano called Etna.

Sidaye, a strong town on the north coast of Java, with a harbour. Lon. 113.15 E., lat. 6.40 S.

Sidmouth, a market-town in Devonshire. It is seated between two steep ranges of hills; and from its sheltered situation, freedom from fogs, and the beauty of its surrounding scenery, it has long been a favourite watering-place. Pop. 3309.

Sidra, a spacious gulf of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Tripoli, anciently called Syrtis. Its shores are occupied by Arabs, who are scattered about in bodies of 200 or 300 each.

Siegen, a town and castle of Prussia. In the neighbourhood are iron-mines, foundries, &c.

Siensese, a province of Tuscany, lying south of Fiorentino, on the Mediterranean.

Sienna, or **Siena**, a city of Italy, in Tuscany, cap. of the Siensese, with a university and a citadel. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches. The Italian language is spoken here with the greatest purity. Lon. 11.11 E., lat. 43.24 N. Pop. about 20,000.

Sierra Leone, a colonial establishment of Great Britain, on the western part of Guinea. Its limits are from the Grain Coast on the south-east, to Cape Verga on the north-west. The wet season, from May to October, is ushered in and terminated by stormy weather: the extreme humidity of the climate, indeed, renders it at all times very unhealthy. The cultivated parts are rich in rice and millet; and, upon the whole, it is one of the most fruitful countries on the coast. The Negroes are in general of mild external manners, and noted for their hospitality.—There is a river in this country, called by the natives Mitoomba. Its source is uncertain, but its mouth, at Freetown, is nine miles wide.

Sierra Morena, mountains of Spain, which divide Andalusia from Estremadura and New Castile.

Sigmaringen, a town and castle in the small principality of Hohenzollern, on the Danube.

Signy l'Abbaye, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardenues.

Sigtuna, a town of Sweden, in Upland.

Siguenza, the ancient Saguntum, a city of Spain, in New Castile, with a university, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. Lon. 2.51 W., lat. 40.58 N.

Sikkim, a principality of Northern Hindostan. The surface in general is hilly and jungly, but much cultivation is carried on near the Teessa and its different branches.

Silberberg, a strong town of Silesia.

Silesia, an important province of the Prussian dominions: the principal rivers of which are the Oder, Bober, Neisse, Queis, and Oppa; and the chief towns, Breslau, Liegnitz, Glogau, Gortitz, Glatz, &c. A long chain of mountains bounds Silesia on the west; and the highest mountain, called Zotenberg, is in the principality of Schweidnitz. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, beside antimony, salt-petre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, agate, jasper, and even some gems. This country is divided into Upper and Lower Silesia, and the county of Glatz.

Silistria, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. Lon. 27.6 E., lat. 44.15 N.

Siliveria, a town of European Turkey, in Romania.

Silkeborg, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a castle.

Silla, a town of Nigritia, in Bambara.

Sillee, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal. Lon. 85.55 E., lat. 23.20 N.

Silvermines, a village of Ireland, in Tipperary county. Here are rich lead-mines, in which some virgin silver has been found.

Silves, a town of Portugal, in Algarve.

Simancas, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Simbirsk, a government of Russia in Europe, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan.—The capital of the above gov., on the Volga. Lon. 48.34 E., lat. 54.22 N. Pop. 13,000.

Simi, the ancient Syme, an island in the Mediterranean, between the island of Rhodes and the continent. Lon. 27.33 E., lat. 36.35 N.

Simoga, a town and fort of Hindostan.

Simon, St., an island of the United States, on the coast of Georgia.

Simpton, a mountain of Italy, in the Milanese, one of the highest of the Italian Alps, whose pointed summits are perpetually covered with snow. At this celebrated pass an admirable road was constructed by order of Napoleon, which is now the principal means of communication between Italy and Switzerland.

Sinai, a celebrated mountain of Arabia Petrea, in the peninsula, at the north end of the Red Sea, between the Gulf of Suez and Akaba. It consists of a ridge of eminences, in which are comprehended Mount Horeb and other remarkable places mentioned in sacred history, some of them perpendicular, and others of very difficult ascent. Lon. 34.5 E., lat. 28.38 N.

Sinde, a province of Hindostan, about 350 miles in length, extending along both banks of the Indus, from its mouth to the frontiers of Mooltan. In soil and climate, and the general appearance of the surface, it has been said to resemble Egypt; the country being an extended valley, confined on one side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a desert; and the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through this level valley, and enriching it by its annual inundations. But instead of populous towns and a country teeming with the produce of well-cultivated lands, as in Egypt, the despotic character of the *amiers* who govern Sinde, and the unsettled predatory habits of the people, are so inveterate, that, although the country is capable of being rendered highly productive, agriculture is in a most neglected state, and there are few towns of any consequence. The inhabitants are principally Mohammedans, but there are a considerable number of Hindoos.

Sinis, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo.

Sin-gan, a city of China, capital of Chiensi, and the largest and most beautiful in the empire, next to Peking. Lon. 108.44 E., lat. 34.16 N.

Singapore, an island belonging to Great Britain, at the south extremity of the Malaya peninsula. Also, a town situate on the S. side of the island. As an entrepôt for the commerce of the adjacent countries,

Singapore is an important settlement. Lon. 103.51 E., lat. 1.17 N.

Singhea, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar. *Sinagaglia*, a sea-port town of the Papal States, with a castle and two harbours. Sinagaglia is the seat of the greatest of the Italian fairs. Lon. 13.15 E., lat. 43.43 N. Pop. 7000.

Sinoub, or *Sinope*, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. Lon. 35.5 E., lat. 42.0 N. *Sion*, a mountain of Syria, on the south side of Jerusalem, of great celebrity in sacred history.—A town of Hindostan, at the north end of the island of Bombay.

Sion, or *Sitten*, a town of Switzerland, capital of Valais.

Sind, or *Osiot*, the present capital of Upper Egypt; in which are several mosques, the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. Lon. 31.24 E., lat. 27.25 N.

Siphanto, the ancient Siphnos, one of the best-cultivated islands of the Archipelago, to the west of Paros. Lon. 25.15 E., lat. 37.9 N.

Sir Charles Hardy's Island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Carteret, in 1767. It is low, level, and covered with wood. Lon. 154.20 E., lat. 4.41 S.

Sir Charles Saunders' Island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 151.4 W., lat. 17.28 S.

Siraf, a town of Persia, in Laristan. Lon. 52.25 E., lat. 35.20 N.

Siravan, a town of Persia, in Kusistan. Lon. 51.5 E., lat. 31.50 N.

Sirkind, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi, formerly a famous city, but now an extensive mass of ruins. Lon. 76.19 E., lat. 30.35 N.

Sirins, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 162.30 E., lat. 10.52 S.

Sisizan, a sea-port on the east coast of Luconia, one of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 123.45 E., lat. 14.20 N.

Sistow, or *Sistova*, a town of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, very picturesquely situated on the Danube.

Sittingbourne, a town in Kent, on the road from London to Canterbury. Pop. 2352.

Sivache, or *Putrid Sea*, a lagoon on the east side of the Crimea, from which very unhealthy exhalations arise in summer. It is the *Palus Putris* of the ancients.

Sivas, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, with a castle. Lon. 36.45 E., lat. 39.8 N.

Sivray, a town in Vienne, France.

Sineah, a country of Africa, on the confines of Egypt and Barca. It affords abundance of vegetable productions, with corn and oil; and is well supplied with water from small streams.—The capital, of the same name, contains the ruins of the celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon; and in the neighbourhood are many catacombs, which were the burying-places of the ancient inhabitants. Lon. 27.10 E., lat. 29.12 N.

Skogen, or *Shaw*, a cape that is the northern extremity of Denmark; and from which there extends into the sea a long sandbank, called Skagen Rack. Lon. 10.35 E., lat. 57.44 N.

Skara, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. Lon. 14.0 E., lat. 58.16 N.

Sheen, a town of Norway, in Aggerhuys, noted for its mines of iron and copper.

Shene, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near a small lake of the same name.

Skenesborough, or *Whitehall*, a town of New York, in Washington county, U. S.

Shibbereen, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, with linen manufactures, several large flour-mills, &c.

Shiddaw, a mountain in Cumberland, near Keswick, 3036 feet above the sea.

Shipton, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. The river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal pass this town, and near it are some cotton-works. Pop. 4042.

Shipness, a town in Argyleshire, with a castle of great size and antiquity.

Shy, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides. It abounds with limestone, marble, &c.; but the basaltic columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave in this island afforded an asylum, in 1746, to the disappointed Pretender and his faithful guide, for two nights. Lon. 6.12 E., lat. 57.12 N.

Slane, a town of Ireland, in Meath county, with a castle and extensive flour-mills.

Slave Coast, a maritime tract of Guinea, between the Gold Coast and Benio, comprehending the kingdoms of Whidah and Ardra.

Slave Lake, in the north-west part of North America. It receives many streams on the north and south shores, and is full of islands.

Sleaford, a market-town in Lincolnshire, on the Sea, which is navigable hence to the Witham. Pop. 3184.

Sleswick, a duchy of Denmark, in the south part of Jutland, separated on the south from Holstein by the river Eyder.—A seaport town of Denmark, cap. of the above duchy. Lon. 9.34 E., lat. 54.31 N. Pop. 11,000.

Sligo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles long and 22 broad; divided into 39 parishes. The soil is in general fertile, but rather boggy toward the coast. The chief rivers are the Sligo and Moy, and it has many small lakes. The linen manufacture flourishes in this district. Total pop. 181,000.—Its cap. is a borough and sea-port of the same name, which, as the entrepôt of an extensive country, has a considerable trade. Near it is also a place called the Giant's Grave, where many large stones are placed in a similar manner to those of Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain. Pop. 12,272.

Slitthamn, a sea-port of Sweden, in the Island of Gutland. Lon. 18.36 E., lat. 57.28 N.

Sloten, a fortified town in Friesland. *Stroy*, a town of Holland, in the province of Zealand. Lon. 3.25 E., lat. 51.19 N.

Smoland, the most southern province of Sweden, chiefly consisting of barren rocks, forests, marshes, and heaths, and having mines of iron and copper.

Smalkalden, a town of Germany, belonging to Hesse Cassel. Lon. 10.47 E., lat. 50.45 N.

Swarden, a market-town in Kent.

Smethwick, a village in Staffordshire, near Birmingham. Here is a great manufacture of gun-barrels, and an iron-foundry, belonging to the Soho works.

Smithfield, a town of Virginia, U. S., in Isle of Wight county.—A town of North Carolina, capital of Johnson county.

Smithland, a town of Kentucky, U. S., chief of Livingston county.

Smithtown, a town of the state of New York, U. S., in Suffolk county.

Smithville, a town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Brunswick county. Lon. 78.30 W., lat. 33.50 N.

Smolensko, a gov. of European Russia, between the 30th and 26th deg. of E. long., and the 53d and 57th of N. lat. The forests are very extensive, and furnish a considerable revenue; the mines produce iron and copper; and corn, hemp, flax, hops, and tobacco are cultivated, the soil being generally fertile.—The capital of the above gov., situated on both sides of the Dnieper. It was here that a decided resistance was made to the French army in 1812.

Smyrna, an ancient city and celebrated sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandise. The imports from England consist of woollen cloths, camlets, lead, tin, and hardware; these are exchanged for cotton, coffee, mohair, drugs, galls, raisins, figs, &c. Lon. 27.7 E., lat. 38.28 N. Pop. about 140,000.

Smyrna, New, a town of Florida.

Snioth, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, near the Aire.

Sneek, or **Snitz**, a fortified town of Friesland, on lake Szeek.

Snettsham, a market-town in Norfolk.

Snowdon, a mountain of Wales, in the centre of Caernarvonshire, and the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh hills. The height of this mountain, from the level of the sea to the highest peak, is 3571 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Paruassus was by the Greeks. From its summits may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland.

Snowhill, a town of Maryland. Lon. 75.26 W., lat. 38.8 N.

Soar, a river in Leicestershire, which rises from two sources in the south west part of the county, flows by Leicester and Mountsorrel, passes Loughborough, and then separates this county from Nottinghamshire to its entrance in the Trent.

Society Isles, seven Islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1769, and so called in honour of the Royal Society. The soil, productions, people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are nearly the same as at Otaheite.

Socorro, a town of S. America, in Colombia, cap. of a province. Pop. 12,000.

Socota, a town of Abyssinia, capital of the mountainous district of Lasta. Lon. 38.57 E., lat. 12.10 N.

Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying 49 leagues from Cape Gardafan, on the coast of Africa. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mohammedans, with a mixture of paganism.

Sodbury, or **Chipping Sodbury**, a market-town in Gloucestershire.

Sodor, a village in Icolmkill, one of the Hebrides of Scotland.

Sooet, a town of Prussian Westphalia.

Sofala, a kingdom on the coast of Caffra-

ria. The coast is low, the interior woody, and difficult of access. The chief exports are slaves, ivory, gold-dust, and rice.

Sogno, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name. Lon. 11.55 E., lat. 6.0 S.

Soham, a market-town in Cambridgeshire, seated on a fen of the same name, near Solham Mere, which takes up 1000 acres of land.

Soho, a village in Staffordshire, near Birmingham, famous for its immense iron-works. Here is also made every article common to the Birmingham trade.

Soignies, a town of Belgium.

Soissonnois, an old territory of France, in the Isle of France, which, with that of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne.

Soissons, a fortified town of France, dep. Aisne. Lon. 3.19 E., lat. 49.23 N.

Soldin, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, with cloth and woollen manufactures, and a trade in hops.

Solemaf, a lake of Independent Tartary, lying midway between the Caspian Sea and the Lake Aral.

Solfatavo, or **Lago di Bagni**, a lake of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus Abulus, on the banks of which stood the temple and oracle of Faunus.

Solfatara, a mountain of Naples, supposed to have a subterraneous communication with Mount Vesuvius.

Solithull, a town in Warwickshire. P. 3401.

Solimoes, a country of South America, occupied by numerous Indian tribes, speaking divers idioms. The soil is rich, and productive of plants and trees of great utility.

Solkomsr, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, famous for its salt-pits. Lon. 57.26 E., lat. 59.16 N.

Soller, a town of Majorca, in a celebrated vale of orange-trees.

Solms, a former principality of Germany, now part of Hesse Darmstadt.

Solo, or **Suaketa**, the native capital of Java, and the residence of the emperor. Lon. 110.53 E., lat. 7.14 S.

Solor, an island of the East Indies, to the south of Celebes and west of Flores. Lon. 123.53 E., lat. 9.0 S.

Solothurn, or **Soleure**, a canton of Switzerland, which stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chain of the Jura.—The capital of the above canton, on the Aar, near the foot of the Jura mountains.

Solsana, a city of Spain, in Catalonia.

Solva, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a harbour on St. Bride's Bay.

Solway Firth, an arm of the sea, between Cumberland, in England, and Dumfriesshire and Kircudbrightshire, in Scotland. A number of rivers pour into this firth on the Scottish side, the principal of which are the Dee, Orr, Nith, Annan, and Esk.

Solymania, or **Sherozoo**, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Lower Kurdistan. Lon. 45.17 E., lat. 35.28 N. Pop. about 11,000.

Sombrero, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

Sombrerete, a town of Mexico, in Zacatecas, the seat of the council of mines.

Sombrova, a cluster of uninhabited islands in the West Indies, belonging to the British. Lon. 63.37 W., lat. 18.31 N.

Somerset, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.

—Another in New Jersey.—Another in Pennsylvania.

Somersetshire, a county of England, 65 miles long and 45 broad, containing 1,050,880 acres, divided into 42 hundreds and 475 parishes, and having two cities and 28 market-towns. The soil in the north-east quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty mineral tract called the Mendip Hills. On the west side are the Quantock Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the north-west corner is the sterile region of Exmoor. The southern part is high, but well-cultivated; and throughout the county vales of the greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Thone, Brew, and Avon. Bath and Wells are the two cities, but Hchester is the county-town. Total pop. 435,982.

Somerton, a market-town in Somersetshire, formerly a considerable place, whence the county took its name. Between this town and Bridgewater is a rich tract, called Sedgemoor, memorable for the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth, in 1685.

Somme, a department of France, including the west part of the old province of Picardy.

—The river which gives name to the above dep. It rises in Fonsomme in Aisne, and runs generally NW. to the English Channel, which it enters a little below St. Valery, nearly opposite Hastings.

Sommerdyck, a town of Holland, in the province of Holland, chief of the Island of Overflackee.

Sommerfeld, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, with manufactures of fine cloth.

Sommiers, a town in Gard, France.

Sommarostra, a town of Spain, on the coast of Biscay, with a famous iron mine.

Sonderborg, a sea-port of Denmark, with an ancient castle, in which Christian II. was confined 13 years. Lon. 9.49 E., lat. 54.57 N.

Sone, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the high table-land of Gundwana, near to that of the Nerbudda.

Sonekut, a small town and mud fort of Hindostan, in Gundwana, the seat of a rajah. Lon. 82.33 E., lat. 23.33 N.

Song-kiang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 120.45 E., lat. 31.0 N.

Sonneberg, a town and castle of Austria, in the Tyrol.—A town in the principality of Saxe Meiningen, with a great trade in looking-glasses, nails, whetstones, &c.

Sonora, a province of Mexico. It is a hilly and arid country, but famed for excellent horses and cattle. The north part is called Pimeria, and inhabited by the Pimas nation of Indians.

Sooloo, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying south-west of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is governed by a kind of sultan, whose dominions extend over a great number of small islands between Mindanao and Borneo, called the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 121.15 E., lat. 5.57 N.

Soonda, a town of Hindostan, in Canara. Lon. 74.58 E., lat. 14.43 N.

Soonerpong, a town in Bengal, famous for a manufacture of fine cloth.

Sophia, or **Triaditza**, a city of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria. Though extremely mean in appearance, and badly situated, it is considered as the capital of Bulgaria, and

has manufactures of woollen and silk stuffs, leather, tobacco, &c.

Sophienberg, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a royal palace.

Sora, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the frontiers of the Campagna di Roma. Pop. about 10,000.

Sorau, a town of Lusatia, with manufactures of cloth, and a trade in yarn and linen.

Sorel, or **Chambly**, a river of Lower Canada, which issues from Lake Champlain, and flows north to the St. Lawrence, which it enters at the town of Sorel.

Soria (the ancient *Numantia*), a city of Spain, in Old Castile, cap. of a prov. of its own name, and situated near the source of the Douro.

Sorrento, a city and sea-port of Naples, in Principato Citra; the birth-place of Tasso.

Sos, a town of Spain, in Aragon.

Sospello, a town of the Sardinian States, with a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs.

Sonillac, a town of France, dep. Lot.

Sound, **The**, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Categat into the Baltic.

Sourabaya, a large town on the north-east coast of Java, capital of a district. Lon. 112.55 E., lat. 7.14.30 S.

Soure, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura.

Souri, a town of Persia, in Laristan. Lon. 55.30 E., lat. 26.18 N.

Sou-tcheou, a celebrated and populous city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 120.0 E., lat. 31.22 N.

South Sea. [See *Pacific Ocean*.]

Southam, a market-town in Warwickshire.

Southampton, a borough, and a town and county of itself, in Hampshire; it stands between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea, called Southampton Water. It possesses a considerable trade, and has a particular connection with Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. It is also worthy of observation, that, owing to the South-western railway, the terminus of which is at Southampton, the town has greatly increased in size and commercial importance; docks on an extensive scale have been constructed, a new pier has been built, and a considerable accession of foreign trade has taken place; in short, Southampton has become the principal station of the steamers for Havre, Dieppe, &c., and other French ports, as well as for the Mediterranean; and a great influx of trade and population has been the necessary result. Three miles hence, to the south-east, are the picturesque remains of Netley Abbey. Lon. 1.24 W., lat. 50.54 N. Pop. 27,744.

—A town of New York, U. S., in Suffolk co.

Southend, a village in Essex, near Rochford. It is the nearest place to the metropolis for sea-bathing, and has good accommodation for genteel company.—A village in Argyleshire, Scotland.

Southfleet, a village in Kent, near Gravesend. Some stone coffin, urns, &c. were dug up here not many years since, which evince it to have been a Roman station.

Southwark, a borough in Surrey, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London. Southwark was long independent of London, but Edward III.

granted it to the city; it was then called the village of Southwark, and afterwards named the bailiwick. In the reign of Edward VI. it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge-Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whatever ward he may belong. [See London.] Pop. 98,098.

Southwell, a market-town in Nottinghamshire. It is an ancient place, enjoying peculiar privileges, and has a fine collegiate church. Pop. 3487.

Southwold, a market-town in Suffolk, with a manufacture of salt, and a trade in corn, beer, and herrings. Pop. 2106.

Souigny, a town in Allier, France.

Socano, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese.

Sora, a river in Staffordshire, which rises in the west part of the county, flows by Eccleshall to Stafford, below which it receives the Peak, and soon afterward joins the Trent.

Sowerby, a town in the W.R. of York, with extensive cotton and woollen manufactures.

Spa, a town and watering-place of Belgium, in the province of Liege. It was at one time a place of great resort, and became so distinguished for its mineral waters, that the word "spa" was given to all mineral springs and fashionable bathing places, whether on the continent or in our own country. The tide of fashion has now, however, set in other directions.

Spain, an extensive kingdom of Europe, occupying the largest portion of its SW. peninsula, being 650 miles long and 500 broad; and containing the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Aragon, Estremadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, salt, saltpetre, barilla, hemp, and sugar-canes, with the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy; and its wines are in high esteem. Spain abounds in minerals and metals: cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstone, turquoise-stones, quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, sulphur, gypsum, calamine, crystal, marbles of several kinds, porphyry, the finest jasper, and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts are found here. The principal rivers are the Donro, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, Ebro, and Minho. The Spaniards in general are tall, their complexions swarthy, and their countenances expressive. In pride and listless indolence, it is commonly said, they pass their lives. Warm in their attachments, but bitter in their anger; firm in bodily suffering, yet cruel and vindictive in their revenge, there are still no people on the earth so attractive in the friendly intercourse of society; while the inexpressible beauty of the women, and the air of romance which they throw over every action, render their company as agreeable as it confessedly is dangerous. The bull-fight is the national game of Spain, and their passionate love of this spectacle almost exceeds belief. The established religion is Catholic. Madrid is the capital. In 1808 Napoleon attempted, by treachery and force, to subjugate this country; this led to the

Peninsular war, in which the British took so large a share, and which was carried on until 1813, when the allied forces crossed the Bidassoa, and entered France. In the following year Ferdinand was restored, and soon annulled the constitution that the cortes had sanctioned. He died in 1834, and was succeeded by the young queen Donna Maria.

Spalatro, a strong city and sea-port of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice. It contains the ruins of a magnificent palace built by Diocletian, who died here. Lon. 16.33 E., lat. 43.34 N. Pop. 7500.

Spalding, a market-town in Lincolnshire, seated on the Welland. It has a good trade in wool, corn, and coal; and much hemp and flax are grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 7778.

Spandau, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, with a fine fortress.

Spangenberg, a town and castle of Hesse.

Spanish Town, the cap. of the island of Jamaica, but it is not otherwise important than as the official residence of the governor, and the seat of the judicial tribunals, &c. Pop. about 5000.

Spartel Cape, a promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar. Lon. 5.56 W., lat. 35.50 N.

Spartimento Cape, a low point that forms the south-east extremity of Italy. Lon. 16.40 E., lat. 37.50 N.

Spit-town, a sea-port of Barbadoes. Lon. 59.55 W., lat. 13.15 N.

Spey, a rapid river of Scotland, which issues from a small lake in the centre of Invernesshire, and divides Elginshire from Banffshire for more than 20 miles, and enters the German Ocean at Garmonth.

Spezzia, or **Speltia**, a town of Sardinia, div. Genoa, with a good harbour. Lon. 9.37 E., lat. 44.10 N. Pop. 9796.

Spiegelberg, a town and castle of Hanover.

Spigno, a town of Piedmont, in Montserrat, with a castle.

Spitshy, a market-town in Lincolnshire.

Spinalonga, a sea-port of the island of Candia, with a good harbour and a citadel. Lon. 25.48 E., lat. 35.20 N.

Spire, a late bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine. It is a mountainous country, covered with forests, but produces corn, wine, chestnuts, and almonds.

Spires, or **Spyre**, a city of W. Germany, cap. of the Bavarian province of the Rhine. Lon. 8.29 E., lat. 49.19 N. Pop. 8700.

Spirita Santo, a mountainous and woody province of Brazil, but producing gold, iron, crystals, amethysts, excellent timber, and abundance of cotton.—A town of Cuba, near the middle of the island.

Spithead, a famous roadstead in the English Channel between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

Spitzbergen (formerly called E. Greenland), the most northern country of Europe, consisting of a group of dreary islands, lying between 9 and 24 E. lon., and 76.30 and 80.30 N. lat., having Greenland to the west, and Nova Zembla to the E. In 1607 it was visited by Hudson, the celebrated English navigator, and soon after was resorted to annually by the English for taking whales. Lon. 16.5 E., lat. 76.39 N.

Spoleto, a city of the Papal States, for-

JUST PRAISE IS ONLY A DEBT, BUT FLATTERY IS A PRESENT.

BEAUTY AND WIT WILL DIE, BUT VIRTUE REMAINS FOR EVER.

merly capital of the duchy which bore its name. Pop. 6000.

Sporades, the name formerly given to those Islands in the Archipelago, scattered along the shores of Europe and of Asia, and not grouped round *Jelos*, like the Cyclades.

Spotland, a town in Lancashire, considerable for its trade and manufactures.

Spree, a river that rises in Bohemia, passes through Lusatia into Brandenburg, flows by Berlin, and joins the Havel opposite Spandau.

Springfield, a town of Massachusetts, U. States, cap. of Hampden co. Lon. 79.35 W., lat. 42.10 N.—A town of Ohio capital of Clark co.—Another, in Tennessee, cap. of Robertson co.—Another, in Kentucky, capital of Washington county.

Spurn Head, a promontory on the southeast coast of Yorkshire, at the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 0.15 E., lat. 53.38 N.

Stabla, a town of Belgium, prov. Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey.

Stade, a town of Hanover, in the prov. of Bremen, with a fortress. Lon. 9.28 E., lat. 53.36 N.

Stadlberg, a town of Prussian Westphalia.

Stadthagen, a strong town of Westphalia, chief of the county of Schauenberg Lippe.

Staffa, a famous island of Scotland, on the west side of that of Mull. Here is a magnificent basaltic cavern, called Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet in length; the entrance is a natural arch, 53 feet wide and 117 high, from which the cavern is lighted, so that the farthest extremity may be seen; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. On the N. side of the island is another cavern, called the Cormorant's Cave, which exhibits the same appearances, but on a less scale.

Staffordshire, a co. of England, 55 miles long, and 42 broad, containing 734,720 acres, divided into five hundreds and 139 parishes, and having a city and 19 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Peak, and Manyfold. The soil in the southern part is good and rich. The middle is level, and plain. The northern part, called the Moorland, is hilly and full of heaths, but contains rich mines of copper, lead, and coal. There are also good stone quarries, plenty of alabaster, and limestone. This county is famous for potteries, and for the iron trade in all its varieties. Total pop. 510,504.—*Stafford*, the capital of the above county, is a parl. borough, seated on the river Sow. It has a fine square market-place, and manufactures of leather and shoes. The Manchester and Birmingham railway passes close to the town. Pop. 9245.—A town of Connecticut, U. S., famous for its iron manufactures.

Stagno, a sea port of Austrian Dalmatia. Lon. 17.50 E., lat. 43.12 N.

Staines, a market-town in Middlesex, on the Thames, over which is an iron bridge.

Stabbridge, a town in Dorsetshire.

Staley, a village in Lancashire, noted for weavers, dyers, and pressers of woollen cloth.

Stamford, a borough in Lincolnshire, on the Welland. It has a good trade in coal, malt, and freestone. Lon. 0.31 W., lat.

52.42 N. Pop. 6385.—A town of Connecticut, U. S., in Fairfield county.

Stampulia, an island in the Archipelago.

Stancha, or *Cos*, a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia. It is the birthplace of Hippocrates and Apelles; abounds with cypress and turpentine trees, and a variety of fruits, particularly grapes and melons.

Standon, a market-town in Hertfordshire, seated on the river Rib.

Stanhope, a town in the co. of Durham, chiefly inhabited by miners. Pop. 7063.

Stanley, a market-town in Gloucestershire.

Stansfield, a town in the West R. of Yorkshire, considerable for its manufactures.

Stantz, a town of Switzerland, capital of Unterwalden. In 1798 the French defeated the Swiss here, burnt the town, and put the inhabitants to the sword.

Starbrach, a sea-port of Guyana. Lon. 58.0 W., lat. 6.30 N.

Starenberg, a town and castle of Bavaria.

Stargard, a town of the Prussian States, prov. Pomerania. Pop. 8500.

Start Point, a promontory on the coast of Devonshire. Lon. 3.48 W., lat. 50.13 N.

Stasfurt, a town of Prussian Saxony, with some good salt-works.

Staten Island, in New York, U. S., which forms the county of Richmond.

Staten Land, a barren craggy island near the SE. point of Terra del Fuogo. The passage between them is the Strait of Le Maire. It is of a square form; and the eastern point, now generally passed by vessels going round Cape Horn, is called Cape St. John. Lon. 63.47 W., lat. 54.50 S.

Statesburg, a town of S. Carolina, U. S., chief of Clermont county.

Statesville, a town of N. Carolina, U. S., chief of Iredell county.

Stauffenberg, a town and castle of Hesse Darmstadt.

Stawnton, a town of Virginia, U. S., chief of Augusta co. Lon. 79.35 W., lat. 38.15 N.

Stavanger, a sea-port town of Norway. Lon. 5.55 E., lat. 58.58 N.

Stavoren, a town of Holland, prov. Friesland, seated on the Zuyder Zee; formerly a considerable city, but now much decayed. Lon. 5.13 E., lat. 52.54 N.

Stavropol, a town of Russia, in the prov. of Caucasus, with a fort.

Steenbergen, a town of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant.

Stega, a sea-port of Denmark, on the N. coast of the Isle of Mona. Lon. 12.15 E., lat. 55.4 N.

Stegsburg, a sea-port of Sweden, in East Gothland, seated on the Baltic. Lon. 16.40 E., lat. 58.16 N.

Stein, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.—A town of Austria, on the north side of the Danube.—A town and castle of Austria, in the kingdom of Illyria.

Stein am Anger, a town of Hungary, the Sabania of the Romans: it contains many antiquities.

Steinfurt, a town of Prussian Westphalia.

Steinheim, a town of Hesse Darmstadt, with a castle.

Steinhude, a town of Schauenburg Lippe, Germany.

Steinhurst, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, with a castle.

HE THAT PREPARES A PIT FOR ANOTHER, MUST NOT SHUT HIS OWN EYES.

GENEROSITY, THOUGH TOO OFTEN ILL REQUITED, GENERALLY REWARDS ITSELF.

Stenay, a town of France, dep. Meuse.
Stendal, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Sachsen. It has several manufactures. Lon. 11.58 E., lat. 52.35 N.

Stephen, Fort, a town of Alabama, U. S., capital of Washington county.

Stepney, a large and populous village of Middlesex, a suburb to the metropolis.

Sternburg, a town and castle of Moravia.

Sterzingen, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, celebrated for its sword-blades.

Stettin, a fortified town and river-port of Prussia, capital of Pomerania, on the Oder.

It has numerous manufactures, and carries on a considerable trade to all parts of Europe. Lon. 14.44 E., lat. 53.30 N. Pop. 32,000.

Stettin, New, a town of Pomerania, with a castle on the frontiers of Prussia.

Stevenage, a town in Hertfordshire.

Stevenston, a town in Ayrshire, famous for the coal strata in its vicinity.

Stevenswert, a fortress of Holland, in Guelderland, seated on the Meuse.

Stewart Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honour of Admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163.18 E., lat. 8.26 S.

Stewarton, a town in Ayrshire, near Irvine, with a manufacture of bonnets.—A town in Tyrone, Ireland.

Steyning, a dis. bor. in Sussex. In its church were buried St. Cuthman, and Ethelwolf, king of Wessex, father of Alfred.

Steyr, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in articles of iron and steel.

Steyreg, a town and castle of Austria.

Stichhausen, a town and castle of Hanover.

Stilton, a town in Huntingdonshire, celebrated for a rich kind of cheese, first publicly sold here at the Bell Inn, but principally made at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire.

Stinchar, a river of Scotland, in the south part of Ayrshire, which has a rapid course of 26 miles, and enters the ocean below Balaantrae.

Stiria, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, divided into Upper and Lower. Though a mountainous country, clothed with oak, beech, and pine, every kind of grain is well cultivated, and the white wine is very pleasant.

Stirlingshire, a small maritime county of Scotland, divided into 22 parishes. Here are various remains of Roman antiquities, and it is crossed by the wall of Antoninus, which is here generally known by the name of Graham's Dyke. This county abounds in coal, ironstone, and limestone. The principal rivers are the Forth, Carron, and Avon; and the Great Canal crosses it from the mouth of the Carron. Total pop. 82,179.

Stirling, a borough, is the cap., seated by the river Forth, on the side of a hill that terminates abruptly in a steep basaltic rock, on which is an ancient castle, once a strong place, and the scene of frequent and bloody contentions. In the town and neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, tartans, turban shawls, shalloons, &c.; the cotton trade is very flourishing; and it has a good salmon fishery. Pop. (including the suburb of St. Ninians), 19,745.

Stockbridge, a dis. bor. in Hampshire.

Stockholm, a city, and the capital of Sweden, with a castle, a magnificent palace, and several other handsome public buildings. It

occupies, beside two peninsulas, seven rocky islands between the Lake Maeler and a bay of the Baltic. The water that divides the inhabitants of the different quarters in summer, unites them in winter; for it becomes a plain, which is traversed by horses in sledges, and by vehicles of all sorts placed on skates, along the sides of ships fixed in the ice. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic, and the water of such a depth, that ships of the largest burthen can approach the quay. The Royal Academy of Sciences owes its institution to the celebrated Linné. The Royal Academy of Paintings and Sculpture has a fine collection of casts, from the antique statues at Rome, presented by King Adolphus Frederick; and the arsenal contains an immense number of trophies and standards; also, the hat and clothes worn by Charles XII. when he was killed. Stockholm has manufactures of iron, glass, china, silk, cotton, woollen, linen, &c. It is also the chief emporium of the kingdom, as well as the principal manufacturing town; and it exports large quantities of iron, timber, and deals. Lon. 18.1 E., lat. 59.21 N. Pop. 85,000.

Stockport, a manufacturing town in Cheshire. "The weaving of calico has spread itself over all the neighbouring villages; and calico-printing is carried on to a great extent, there being many large dye-houses in the vicinity. Fine woollen cloths, hats, &c. are also manufactured; and the construction of machinery is an important department." Pop. 28,431; but, including the whole comprised in the par. and mun. bor., the pop. in 1841 was 50,495.—A town of Pennsylvania, U. S., in Northampton co.

Stockton, or Stockton-on-Tees, a sea-port town of Durham, being, next to Newcastle and Sunderland, the principal port in the kingdom for the shipment of coal. Here are two docks for ship-building; manufactures of canvas, ropes, and sailcloth; and a trade in lead, corn, and butter. Pop. 9825.

Stoke, a village in Norfolk, near Downham, which has a ferry on the river Stoke.

—A village in Suffolk, near Neyland. It has a church on a hill, the tower of which is a mark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich.

Stoke, or Stoke Poges, a village of Buckinghamshire, near Windsor. Its church-yard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

Stoke-upon-Trent, a par. bor. and township in Staffordshire, a mile from Newcastle. It is situate on the river Trent, with the Grand Trunk or Trent and Mersey Canal running parallel, and passing through the town. Here are several wharfs and warehouses for shipping the earthenware, which is the great product of the district called the Potteries. "The towns and villages comprised in the Potteries, or in the par. bor. of Stoke-upon-Trent, are so near each other, that their limits are not easily defined, and to a stranger the entire district has the appearance of a large straggling town." Pop. 46,342; or, if we include the whole district, about 70,000.

Stokes, a town of N. Carolina, U. S.

Stokesley, a town in the N. R. of Yorksh.

Stolberg, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Sachsen, with a castle. Lon. 11.5 E., lat. 51.36 N.—A town of Saxony, in which great quantities of cloth are made.—A

town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, noted for brass manufactures.

Stolpe, a town of Pomerania, famous for the amber found in its vicinity. Lon. 16.48 E., lat. 54.27 N.

Stoue, a market-town in Staffordshire, on the Trent. Pop. 8319.

Stowhaven, a sea-port of Scotland, and the county-town of Kincardineshire. The inhabitants engage rather extensively in the herring and haddock fisheries, and carry on some trade in dried fish and oil. Lon. 1.53 W., lat. 56.58 N. Pop. 3012.

Stouenge, a celebrated Druidical monument, situated on Salisbury Plain. It consists of several huge stones, eight of which stand erect, and 12 are fallen to the ground; but which once evidently formed several concentric circles.

Stornoway, a sea-port of Scotland, on the east side of the Isle of Lewis. Lon. 6.18 W., lat. 58.18 N.

Stortford, or *Bishop's Stortford*, a market-town in Hertfordshire.

Stoughton, a town of Massachusetts, U. S. *Stour*, a river that forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, passing by Clare, Sudbury, Nayland, and Manningtree, and being joined by the Orwell from Ipswich, forms the harbour of Harwich.—A river that rises in the south part of Staffordshire, enters Worcestershire at Stourbridge, and flows by Kidderminster into the Severn, opposite Stourport.—Another, rising on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, passes by Stourminster, Blandford, and Wimborne, then enters Hampshire, and flows into the Avon, opposite Christchurch.—Another, in Kent, which rises in the Weald, flows by Wye and Canterbury, and divides into two streams; the smaller one, called the Sair, passes north to the sea at Reculver, and the main branch flows south-east by Sandwich into Hope Bay, forming the Isle of Thanet.

Stourbridge, a corporate town in Worcestershire, on the Stour, with manufactures of glass, iron, and earthenware. Pop. 7481.—A town in Massachusetts, U. S., famous for excellent butter and cheese.

Stourminster, a town in Dorsetshire, with a manufacture of white baize.

Stourport, a village in Worcestershire, near Kidderminster. It is a busy centre of inland navigation, seated opposite the place where the river Stour and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal enter the Severn, over which river it has a long stone bridge.

Stowmarket, a town in Suffolk, on the Orwell, with a manufacture of woollen stuffs. Pop. 3043.

Stow on the Wold, a market-town in Gloucestershire.

Stowe, a parish of Buckinghamshire, near Buckingham, celebrated for the princely seat and grounds of the Duke of Buckingham.

Stowey, a town in Somersetshire, which had once a castle, of which no vestiges remain, except the ditch.

Strabur, a borough of Ireland, in Tyrone county, situate on the Mourne.

Stradbally, a town in Queen's county, Ireland.

Stradella, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle, near the Po.

Stralsund, a fortified town and sea-port of Prussia, in Pomerania; the trade and

commerce of which are considerable. Lon. 13.16 E., lat. 54.20 N.

Strangford, a town in Down county, Ireland.

Strangford Lough, an inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the east coast of Ireland. It contains some good harbours, and 54 small islands, on which the burning of kelp employs a great number of hands.

Straruer, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, in Wigtonshire. Lon. 4.57 W., lat. 55.0 N. Pop. 3140.

Strasburg, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Rhine. The principal structures are built of a red stone, dug from the quarries which are along the Rhine. The citadel and fortifications have been so much augmented, that Strasburg is considered one of the strongest places in Europe. In the cathedral is a clock, which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Strasburg is a place of considerable commerce, and has manufactures of tobacco, porcelain, steel, lace, carpets, cloth, leather, &c. Lon. 7.45 E., lat. 48.35 N. Pop. 51,209.—A town of West Prussia, in the province of Culm, with a castle.—A town of Austria, in the kingdom of Illyria.—Another, in Virginia, United States.—Another, in Pennsylvania.

Stratford, a considerable village in Essex, near London. It is separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient one built of stone in England.—A village in Suffolk, on the Stour, over which is a bridge into Essex.—A town of Connecticut, U. S., in Fairfield county.

Stratford-on-Avon, a market-town in Warwickshire, memorable as the birth-place of Shakspeare, in 1564, who was also buried there in 1616. Pop. 5321.

Stratford, Fenny, a market-town in Buckinghamshire, on the Yssel, and the Roman Watling Street.

Stratford, Stony, a market-town in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse. The inhabitants are principally lace-makers.

Struthaven, a town in Lanarksh., Scotl.

Strathmore, a great valley of Scotland, which extends along the south foot of the Grampian Hills, traversing the kingdom from Dumbarton to Stonehaven, and is bounded on the south by the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw Hills. The whole valley is fertile, and interspersed with towns, villages, and elegant seats.

Strathy, a river in Sutherlandshire, which issues from Loch Strathy, and flows into a bay of the North Sea, to which it gives name. Lon. 3.43 W., lat. 58.43 N.

Stratton, a market-town in Cornwall.

Straubing, a town of Bavaria, with a castle.

Strousburg, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, with an old castle on a mountain.

Strelitz, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia.

Strelitz, New, a town and capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Lon. 13.18 E., lat. 53.21 N.

Strelna, a town of Russia, with an imperial palace, 11 miles from Petersburg.

Strichen, a town in Aberdeenshire.

Stroensholm, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, with an antique royal castle.

Strokestown, a town in the county of Roscommon, Ireland.

Stroma, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of Caithness, in the Pentland Frith. Near its north end is a dangerous whirlpool.

Stromboli, the most northern and eastern of the Lipari Islands, and an immense volcano. It rises in a conical form to the height of 3000 feet; and toward the east are three small craters ranged near each other nearly at two-thirds of its height. Of all the volcanoes recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that flames without ceasing; and for ages past it has been looked upon as the great light-house of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 15.40 E., lat. 38.40 N.

Stronness, a town of Scotland, on the south-west side of the Island of Pomona.

Stromoe, the largest of the Feroe Islands, in the Northern Ocean. It has a town called Thorslaven, which is the capital of the islands, and the common market. Lon. 7.0 W., lat. 62.10 N.

Stronstad, a town of Sweden, in W. Gottland, famous for shell-fish. Lon. 11.10 E., lat. 58.53 N.

Stronsay, one of the Orkney Islands.

Strontian, a town in Argyleshire, Scotland, noted for rich lead-mines, in which a new kind of mineral was discovered in 1790, and named *strontites*.

Stroud, a market-town in Gloucestershire, seated on a brook, the waters of which being peculiarly adapted to the dyeing of scarlet, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers. Pop. 660.—A town in Kent, separated from the city of Rochester by the river Medway.

Stuhlthausenburg, a town of Austria, in Hungary. It was for a lengthened period the residence of the sovereigns of Hungary. Pop., incl. the suburbs, about 20,000.

Stura, a river of Piedmont, which rises on the W. border, and flows by Com and Fossano to Cherasco, where it joins the Tanaro.

Stuttgart, the capital of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, surrounded by walls and ditches. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, ribands, &c., and around it are numerous vineyards and gardens. Pop., incl. some suburban villages, about 40,000.

Suabia, a territory of Germany, which includes the kingdom of Wirtemberg, the grand duchy of Baden, the principalities of Hohenzollern, Oettingen, Furstenberg, Mindelheim, Augsburg, and Constance; also Burgau, Brisgau, and some other territories.

Subauzeeka, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the south part of Bahar, whence it flows in a winding south-east course of about 250 miles to the Bay of Bengal.

Suca, a town of Harbary, in Tripoli.

Success Bay, a bay of Terra del Fuego, on the W. shore of the Strait of Le Maire. Lon. 65.27 W., lat. 55.1 S.

Suda, a strong fort of the Isle of Candia.

Sudbury, a town in Suffolk, on the Stour. It was one of the first seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III. to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. Its woollen trade has, however, been for many years discontinued, but has been replaced by that of silk. Lon. 0.50 W., lat. 52.11 N.

Suderfors, a town of Sweden, the only

place in the kingdom where anchors are forged.

Sudermania, the former name of a prov. of Sweden. It is the most populous part, abounds in corn, and has mines of divers metals.

Sudoree, the southernmost of the Feroe Islands, in the Northern Ocean. Near it is a whirlpool, occasioned by a crater 61 fathoms deep in the centre, which in storms is very dangerous.

Suen-hoo, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 114.39 E., lat. 40.38 N.

Suez, a town and sea-port of Egypt, with a castle, seated at the north-west extremity of the Red Sea, called the Gulf of Suez. Since the establishment of an overland route to India, Suez, which is but an inconsiderable town, has assumed a comparative degree of importance. Near it may still be seen the vestiges of the canal cut by Pharaoh Necho and Ptolemy Philadelphus, to unite the Red Sea with the Nile. Lon. 32.28 E., lat. 30.0 N.

Suffield, a town of Connecticut, U. S.

Suffolk, a county of England, 58 miles long and 28 broad, containing 967,680 acres, divided into 21 hundreds and 510 parishes, and having 29 market-towns. The soil is various, but the country in general is level. That near the shore is sandy and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas, turnips, carrots, and hemp. Copious beds of petrified shells, called shell-marl, are found in various parts between Woodbridge and Orford, and are used for improving light land. High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, in the inland part, yields good pasture, and feeds abundance of cattle. The chief produce is butter and cheese; and the principal rivers are the Stour, Waveny, Little Ouse, Lack, Ald, Deben, and Orwell. Total pop. 315,073.—A town of Virginia, U. S., chief of Nansemond county.

Suir, a river of Ireland, which rises in Tipperary, flows by Holy Cross, Cahir, Clonmel, Carrick, and Waterford, and meets the Barrow at the head of Waterford Haven.

Sully, or *Souli*, a town of European Turkey, in a district of the same name.

Sully, a town in Loiret, France.

Sultz, a town in Upper Rhine, France, in which is a medicinal spring.

Sulza, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a salt mine.

Sulzbach, a town and castle of the palatinate of Bavaria, in a duchy of its name.

Sulzburg, a town of Suabia, in Baden.

Sumatra, an island in the Indian Ocean, the most western of the Eastern Archipelago. It is 950 miles long, and from 150 to 200 broad. The equator divides it into almost equal parts; the one extremity being in 3.35 N., the other in 5.56 S. lat. A chain of mountains runs through its whole extent; and between the ridges there are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. The inhabitants consist of Malays, Acheense, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs; the latter are taken as a standard of description with respect to the persons, manners, &c. of the Sumatrans. They are rather below the middle stature, have strong black shining hair, but no beard; and their complexion is yellow. A man may purchase as many wives as he may wish to have; but their number seldom exceeds

eight. The original natives are pagans; but when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eastern islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term Malay being understood to mean Mooselmin. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, orang-outangs, and monkeys. Storks of a prodigious size, parrots, and many small birds of beautiful plumage are also natives here, and the island swarms with insects. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country. There are sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, &c.; also, most of the East-India fruits in great perfection. Indigo, saltpetre, sulphur, arsenic, brazil-wood, the bread-fruit tree, pepper, cassia, camphor, benzoin, coffee, cotton, cabbage-tree, and silk cotton-tree, are the produce of Sumatra; and the forests contain many valuable species of wood. Tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found; but the mines are not worked so as to render them productive. Gold dust is, however, an article of considerable traffic, and is brought by merchants from the interior to the sea-coast, where it is bartered for iron tools and other articles of European manufacture. Among the vegetable products the most important is pepper, the quantity supplied by this island being, in fact, more than all the rest in the world. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms, the chief of which are Acheen, Indrapore, Palenbang, and Jambie. The English have two factories on this island, Fort Marlborough and Bencool.

Bumbava, an island of the Indian Ocean, with a town of the same name and another called Buma, each the cap. of petty princes.

Bumhoonauth, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, noted for a famous temple.

Bumbut, a town of Hindostan, in Delhi.

Bummeikionn, a town of Birmah; the inhabitants of which are solely employed in the manufacture of saltpetre and gunpowder.

Bunart, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland, which extends 20 miles east into the county of Argyle, from the north end of the Sound of Mull.

Bunbury, a village on the Thames.—A sea-port of Georgia, U. S., in Liberty county, with a capacious harbour. Lon. 81.0 W., lat. 31.33 N.—A town of Pennsylvania.

Sunda Islands, in the south-east part of the Indian Ocean. The chief of them are Borneo, Sumatra, and Java; the two latter separated by a channel called the Straits of Sunda.

Sunderbunds, a tract of country in Hindostan, consisting of that part of the delta of the Ganges, in Bengal, which borders on the sea. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. Here a large quantity of excellent salt is made, and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an inexhaustible store of timber for fuel and boat-building.

Sunderburg, a town of Denmark, in the Island of Alsen, with a castle. Lon. 10.0 E., lat. 54.51 N.

Sunderland, a sea-port in the county of Durham, which, for the exportation of coal, is next in consequence to Newcastle and Stockton. Here are several small dock-

yards, manufactres of salt, glass, copperas, and earthenware, and a trade in lime, grindstones, and other articles. Its cast-iron bridge is worthy of notice: It consists of one arch, having a span of 237 feet, and rising 100 feet above the level of the water, thus enabling ships to pass under it. Pop. 17,022.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Sundi, a province of Congo, lying along the river Zaire. Lon. 17.55 E., lat. 45.0 S.

Sundswall, a sea-port of Sweden. Lon. 17.50 E., lat. 62.25 N.

Sunk Island, an island within the mouth of the Humber, separated from Yorkshire by a channel. It produces grain, wood, and black rabbits.

Superior, Lake, a lake of North America, so called from its being the largest on that continent, and supposed to be the greatest body of fresh water on the globe.

Sur, or *Sour*, a town of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean, where stood the famous city of Tyre, destroyed by Alexander the Great. It is now a small place, and the inhabitants carry on a trifling fishery, and export tobacco, dried figs, and charcoal.

Surabaya, an important sea-port on the north coast of Java, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 112.45 E., lat. 7.43 S.

Surat, an ancient city of Hindostan, in Gujerat, with a strong citadel. It is the emporium of the most precious productions of the kingdom. Here are Mohammedans, Gentoos, Jews, and Christians of various denominations. The country round Surat is fertile, except toward the sea, where it is sandy and barren. Before the English East-India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat. In 1800 a treaty was concluded with the Nabob of Surat, by which the management of the city and district was vested in the British, whose authority is now supreme. Lon. 73.7 E., lat. 21.12 N. Pop. about 160,000.

Surinam, a country of Guyana, extending along a river of the same name. It abounds with game, and produces fruit, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gum, and wood for dyeing. The woods are full of monkeys; and large serpents, venomous insects, and wild beasts harass the colonists.

Survingia, a sea-port of Japan, in the Island of Nippon, capital of a province, with a castle. Lon. 139.5 E., lat. 39.30 N.

Surrey, a county of England, 37 miles long, and 27 broad, containing 485,120 acres, divided into 14 hundreds and 140 parishes, and having 11 market towns, including Southwark. In the interior are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places long ridges of hills; though the borders of the county are fertile, and in the vicinity of the metropolis, particularly, its vegetable produce is very considerable. The principal rivers besides the Thames (which is the boundary on the north) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandie. Total pop. 582,678.

Susa, or *Sousa*, a sea-port of Tunis, the chief mart of the kingdom for olive oil and linen. Lon. 10.35 E., lat. 35.34 N.—A town of Piedmont, with a citadel, capital of a province of that name.

Suse, a kingdom of the empire of Morocco. It is a fine country, abounding in corn,

almonds, olives, and dates, which are the principal articles exported from the empire.

—A town of Morocco, which rises in the Atlas, flows through the kingdom of Suse, and enters the Atlantic 20 miles S. of St. Cruz.

Susquehanna, a river of the United States, which has its east source from the Lake Otsego.

Sussex, a co. of England, 70 miles long and 28 where broadest, containing 936,320 acres, divided into five rapes and 313 parishes, and having one city and 16 market-towns. The soil is various: that of the downs, and thence to the sea, is fertile in corn and grass; the middle abounds with meadows and arable ground; and the north side is shaded by extensive woods. The chief commodities are corn, malt, cattle, wool, and wood. Great quantities of hops are also raised, particularly in the eastern parts of the county; and for its breeds of cattle and sheep, Sussex is scarcely excelled. It is also famous for wheatears, which are taken in great numbers on the south-east downs. Sussex is not distinguished for any manufacture but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles at Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Total pop. 299,753.

Sutherlandshire, a northern county of Scotland, divided into 13 parishes. Some parts of this county, called forests, are trackless deserts, destitute of trees, or bleak mountains. In Sutherland are three great deer forests; and grouse, black-cock, ptarmigan, and Alpine hares afford excellent amusement for the sportsman. It has abundance of iron-stone, limestone, and slate; also, many veins of lead-ore. Total pop. 24,666.

Sutton, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Sutton Coldfield, a market-town in Warwickshire, seated in a barren elase. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of Birmingham goods. P. 4300.

Suzanne, St., a town in Mayenne, France, with a large pepper manufacture.

Swaffham, a market-town in Norfolk. Pop. 3358.

Swale, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, flows east by Richmond, and then south-east to its junction with the Ure, where the united stream forms the Ouse.

Swally, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat. Lon. 72.50 E., lat. 21.6 N.

Swatwell, a village in the county of Durham, on the Derwent. Here are iron-works, where the largest anchors and mooring-chains are made and exported.

Swainsborough, a town of N. Carolina, U. S.

Swansea, a sea-port and bor. of Wales, in Glamorganshire, near the mouth of the Tawe. Coal, iron, and limestone abound in the neighbourhood, of which great quantities are exported. It has a considerable trade to Bristol, great works for the smelting of copper, brass and tin works, and extensive potteries. Lon. 3.56 W., lat. 51.37 N. Pop. 16,787.—A town in Massachusetts, U. S.

Swarteberg, a town of Sweden.

Swartsluys, a town and fortress of East Holland, in Overysseel.

Swoborg, a strongly fortified town of Russia, in Finland, built on seven small islands in the Gulf of Finland, opposite Helsingfors. In different parts are numer-

ous cannon, and massive batteries of various heights; also, extensive dry-docks, and two basins for repairing ships of war and small vessels. The harbour is capable of containing sixty sail of the line; and the fort can accommodate 10,000 men within its walls. It surrendered to the Russians in 1808, and was ceded to them by the Swedes in 1809.

Sweden, a kingdom of Europe, extending 1000 miles from north to south, and 350 from east to west. It is divided into four general parts—Sweden Proper, Gottland, Nordland, and Lapland; and each of these is subdivided into provinces. This kingdom, though enclosed by mountains on the west and north, is in general a very flat country; and the soil is fat and sulphurous. It is abundantly watered by numerous lakes, rivers, and canals, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. In winter the cold is severe, and in summer the heat is considerable, the air being serene all that time. All the rocks are covered with flowers in the summer-time, and the gardens have plenty of fruit-trees, which are early in blossoming. The animals are horses, oxen, hogs, goats, sheep, elks, rein-deer, bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. It has many rich copper and iron mines, and vast forests of timber-trees. The chief exports are masts, boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, salt, pitch, and resin. The Swedes are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are praised for their hospitality, honesty, cleanliness, and industry; and have several public schools and colleges, where the arts and sciences are taught. The established religion is the Lutheran, but all other sects are tolerated.

Sweden Proper, one of the four grand divisions of Sweden, comprehending five provinces, and Stockholm, cap. of Sweden.

Swedesborough, a town of New Jersey, U. S.

Svenborg, a sea-port of Denmark, in Funen, with the best harbour in the island. Lon. 10.37 E., lat. 55.9 N.

Swilly, Lough, an inlet of the sea on the north coast of Ireland, in Donegal county.

Swindon, a market-town in Wiltshire. Pop. 2459.

Swinemunde, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, situated on the lagoon which receives the Oder previous to its falling into the sea. Lon. 11.15 E., lat. 53.55 N. Pop. 3700.

Swineshead, a town in Lincolnshire.

Swinna, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate near the middle of the Pentland Frith.

Swinton, a village in W. R. of Yorkshire.

Switzerland (anc. *Helvetia*), a country of Europe, 220 miles long and 130 broad, separated from the adjacent countries by the Alps. It is divided into 22 cantons, each canton having its distinct internal government; and the general government of the country is by a diet, composed of a member from each canton. Switzerland has four passages over the Alps into Italy. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel; and the most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Limmat. The chief riches of this country consist of ex-

cellent pastures, in which many cattle are bred, and the goats and chamois feed on the mountains and in the woods. Among the wild animals of Switzerland are the bear, wolf, lynx, wild boar, chamois, ibex, deer, game of all kinds, the marmot, ermine, &c.; and the vegetable products include nearly all that are to be found elsewhere in Continental Europe. The Swiss are strong and robust, for which reason they are preferred by several nations for the military service. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. Simplicity of manners, peculiar cleanliness, unaffected frankness, and love of freedom, are their most distinguishing characteristics. The inhabitants of some cantons are almost wholly Catholics, others are Calvinists, and some are nearly equal of both religions, living together in amity.

Swards, a bor. in Dublin county, Ireland.

Sydney, a town of Eastern Australia, the cap. of New South Wales, founded, in 1788, as a British settlement, and now the principal seat of the government. Here are several handsome buildings, and the town is rapidly improving; Sydney is, in fact, admirably adapted for the capital of a great trading colony; and Port Jackson is one of the finest natural basins in the world. Wool is the great article of export; and next to it are whale oil, whalebone, and timber. Lon. 151.23 E., lat. 33.48 S. Pop. about 30,000.

Syene, or *Asuan*, a town of Egypt, with a small fort on the right bank of the Nile. Lon. 32.58 E., lat. 24.8 N.

Sylhet, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, beyond the Brahmaputra. It is densely peopled, and produces rice, cotton, sugar, oranges, limes, &c., in great abundance; chunan, wax, aloe wood, and silk, are also among its chief productions; and it is famous for its elephants.—The chief town of the district bears its name, and is the residence of the principal authorities. Lon. 91.40 E., lat. 24.55 N.

Syllt, an island of Denmark, on the west coast of Jutland, famous for oysters. Lon. 8.26 E., lat. 54.57 N.

Sylves, a town of Portugal, in Algarve.

Symphoropol, the capital of the Crimea, in the Russian province of Taurida. Lon. 33.40 E., lat. 44.52 N.

Syra, or *Syros*, an island of the Archipelago. It produces wine, figs, cotton, barley, and wheat, and has abundance of poultry. Syra as a commercial entrepôt has of late years assumed considerable importance; it is also the principal seat of the Protestant missionaries to the Levant. Lon. 24.55 E., lat. 37.30 N.

Syracuse, a celebrated city and sea-port of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with an excellent harbour, defended by a castle. It contains many antiquities, and numerous quarries, caverns, catacombs, and other excavations. The temple of Minerva, erected 700 years B. C., is now the cathedral. Lon. 15.12 E., lat. 37.2 N.

Syria, a prov. of Turkey in Asia, divided into five pashalics or governments—Aleppo, Tripoli, Acre, Damascus, and Gaza; the latter, and a great part of the two former, are generally called Palestine. This prov. abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of

fruit, as well as all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff. The inhabitants trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Syria was possessed by a succession of foreign nations, before the time of Ptolemy, when it became a province of the Roman empire. Five centuries after, it was annexed to the empire of Constantinople. In this situation it continued till the seventh century, when the Arabian tribes, under the banners of Mohammed, laid it waste. After that period, torn by civil wars and numerous invaders, it fell, at length, into the hands of the Turks, who held it till the successes of Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt, brought it under his subjection. The principal rivers of Syria are the Euphrates, Jordan, and Orontes, and its most remarkable lake is that of Asphaltites, or Dead Sea.

Syriam, a sea-port of Birmah. Lon. 96.17 E., lat. 16.50 N.

Szaffud, a town of Syria, the ancient Japhet, with a strong castle.

Szali, a strong town of Syria, in Palestine. Vast quantities of grapes are grown here, which are dried, and sold at Jerusalem.

Szatmar, a strong town of Hungary.

Szegedin, a royal free town of Hungary, on the Theiss. It trades in corn, soda, soap, and tobacco. Pop. 32,200.

Szerord, a town of Hungary, capital of Toma co., producing excellent red wine.

Szigetvar, a strong town of Hungary, surrounded by the river Alna.

Szollos, a town of Hungary, capital of Ugutz county, near the Theiss.

TAAS, a city of Arabia, in Yemen. Lon. 41.10 E., lat. 13.45 S.

Taata, a town of Upper Egypt. Lon. 31.25 E., lat. 26.56 N.

Tabaco, or *Tabago*, an island in the Bay of Panama. It is woody, and abounds with fruit-trees. Lon. 79.24 W., lat. 8.48 S.

Tabarca, an island on the coast of Barbary, at the mouth of the Zaine. Lon. 8.58 E., lat. 37.10 N.

Tabas, a city of Persia, in Khorassan.

Tabasco, a town of Mexico. Lon. 93.36 W., lat. 18.34 N.

Taberg, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, noted for rich mines of iron.

Table Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167.7 E., lat. 15.38 S.

Table Mountain, in South Africa, rising behind Cape Town, 3316 feet above the sea, in a bay of the same name.

Tabor, a mountain of Syria, in Palestine, about midway between Nazareth and Tibérias. It is almost insulated, and overtops all the neighbouring summits. The Christians consider Tabor a holy place, in honour of the Transfiguration; but the Latins and Greeks are at variance as to the exact spot.—A town of Bohemia, in the province of Bechin.

Tabriz, or *Tauris*, a city of Persia, cap. of Aderbajan. The inhabitants have a trade in cotton, cloth, and silks; and on the streams in the vicinity of the city are thousands of poplars, of which the timber-work of the houses is constructed. Few cities have suffered so much from the ravages of war and earthquakes. Lon. 46.25 E., lat. 38.4 N.

Tucames, or *Atacames*, a sea-port of

Quilo, rich in wax, cocoa, and emeralds. Lon. 79.39 W., lat. 0.52 N.

Tacazze, a river that rises in Abyssinia, flows north and north-west into Nubia, and joins the Nile at Ilak.

Tadcaster, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire.

Tadousac, a town of Lower Canada. Lon. 69.16 W., lat. 48.2 N.

Tafalla, a town of Spain, in Navarre. Lon. 1.35 W., lat. 42.29 N.

Taff, or **Tave**, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, flows through Glamorganshire, by Merthyr Tudfyl, Llandaff, and Cardiff, and enters the Bristol Channel.

Taflet, a country of Barbary, on the east side of Mount Atlas.—The capital of the country. Lon. 4.20 E., lat. 30.40 N.

Taganrog, a town and fort of Russia. It is the entrepôt of the commerce of the vast countries traversed by the river Don, and has consequently a great export and import trade. It was at this place that the emperor Alexander died, Nov. 19. 1825. Lon. 42.6 E., lat. 47.10 N.

Taghmon, a borough in Wexford, Ireland.

Tagliamento, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the frontiers of Germany, and runs S. through Friuli and Trevisano, into the Gulf of Venice.

Tagoast, or **Tagavast**, a town of Sus, said to be the birthplace of St. Augustin.

Tahoorowa, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren. Lon. 176.15 W., lat. 20.33 N.

Tain, a borough of Scotland, capital of Ross-shire. Its manufactures consist only of the spinning of flax and the tanning of leather. Lon. 3.51 W., lat. 57.46 N.

Tajo, or **Tagus**, a river that has its source on the confines of Aragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, crosses Estremadura, by Alcantara, into Portugal, where it flows by Abrantes and Santarem, forms the harbour of Lisbon, and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Tai-ping, two first-rate cities of China.

Tai-tehcou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 121.2 E., lat. 28.55 N.

Tai-tong, a strong city of China. Lon. 113.0 E., lat. 40.5 N.

Tai-yuen, a large city of China. Lon. 111.56 E., lat. 37.54 N.

Talavera, or **Talavera de la Reyna**, a town of Spain, in New Castile; celebrated as the scene of one of the Duke of Wellington's great victories over the French. This obstinately contested battle took place on the 27th and 28th of July, 1809, between the British and Spanish forces under Sir Arthur Wellesley (D. of W.), and the French under Joseph Buonaparte, Jourdan, and Victor, who commanded the attack, and were finally vanquished.

Talco, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Maule, with a fort. Lon. 71.1 W., lat. 35.13 S.

Talla, a city of China, of the first rank. Lon. 100.6 E., lat. 24.54 N.

Tallagh, or **Tallow**, a bor. of Ireland, in Waterford county.

Tallano, a sea-port of Corsica. Lon. 9.18 E., lat. 51.20 N.

Tolmont, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a harbour.

Taman, a town of Russia, in Taurida. Lon. 36.24 E., lat. 45.5 N.

Taman, *Strait of*, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a channel that forms the communication between the Black Sea and the Sea of Asoph, and a separation between Europe and Asia. The Bay of Taman extends east from the strait.

Tamar, a river that rises in the N. part of Cornwall, on the borders of Devonshire, separates the two counties, and forms the harbour of Hamoaze, at Plymouth.

Tamara, the capital of the Island of Socotra, with a good harbour. Lon. 53.45 E., lat. 12.18 N.

Tamboff, a central gov. of European Russia, supplying a great deal of timber for ship and boat building; also, corn, cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, principally brought from the steppes of the Don, the Volga, and the Caucasus.—A town of Russia in Europe, capital of the government above described. Pop. 20,350.

Tame, a river that rises in Staffordshire, and, entering Warwickshire, flows first E., and then N., till it re-enters its native co. at Tamworth, below which it joins the Trent.

Tampico, a town of Mexico, in Pannuco.

Tamworth, a borough and market-town in Staffordshire, on the Tame. Tamworth castle is of great antiquity, although now much modernised; it was the favourite residence of the Mercian kings during the heptarchy; and was conferred, with the town, by William the Conqueror, on Robert de Marnion, Lord of Fontenay, in Normandy. Drayton Manor, the seat of Sir Robert Peel, is about one mile distant. To this distinguished parliamentary leader, who has represented the bor. of Tamworth for a long period, the town is indebted for a free school, and many other advantages. The manufacture of superfine narrow woollen cloths, and calico printing, which were the chief branches of industry at Tamworth, have of late years materially declined. Part of the town is in Warwickshire. Pop. 7716.

Tanaro, a river that rises in Piedmont, flows by Cherasco, Alba, Asti, and Alexandria, and joins the Po, below Valenza.

Tandelage, a town of Ireland, in Armagh co., with an extensive linen manufacture and a considerable trade.

Tangermunde, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, with a castle.

Tangier, a sea-port town of the empire of Morocco, kingdom of Fez. It is strong by its position, and the number of its batteries; its walls are flanked with round towers, and the rampart opposite the sea has two tiers of embankments with embrasures, mounted by guns; in short, the defences both by land and sea, when kept in a proper state, are very formidable. Tangier is distant 70 leagues from Fez and Mequinez, and 150 from Morocco, these being the three Imperial cities at which the Sultan alternately resides. In August, 1844, it was bombarded by the French fleet commanded by Prince Joinville, but the injury done to the town was inconsiderable. Lon. 5.54 W., lat. 35.48 N.

Tanjore, a fertile and valuable district of Hindostan, presid. Madras. The pop. is for the most part Hindoo, it never having been permanently conquered by the Mohammedans.

dans.—A large city, the cap. of the above district. Lon. 79.12 E., lat. 10.45 N. Pop. about 38,000.

Taukia, a town and fortress of Thibet. Lon. 87.22 E., lat. 28.21 N.

Tanna, a fertile island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides, on which is a volcano and some hot springs. The inhabitants are brave and hospitable; their arms are bows, slings, spears, and clubs. Lon. 169.41 E., lat. 19.32 S.—A town of Hindostan. Lon. 73.6 E., lat. 19.11 N.

Tannesserim, a district of the Birman empire, extending along the sea-coast.

Tao, the most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Taormina, a town of Sicily, prov. Messina, situated in the midst of picturesque scenery, and containing some splendid remains of antiquity, which attest its former wealth and magnificence. Pop. 4000.

Taouka, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, 65 leagues north-east of Otaheite. Lon. 145.9 W., lat. 14.30 S.

Tappahannoc, a town of Virginia, U. S., chief of Essex county.

Tappan, a town of New York, U. S., in Orange co. It was here that Major Andre was tried and suffered as a spy.

Tappanooly, a sea-port on the W. side of Sumatra, situate on a small island. The English East India Company have a factory here. Lon. 98.6 E., lat. 1.40 N.

Tar, or *Pamlico*, a river of North Carolina, which flows into Pamlico Sound.

Tara, a town of Russia, gov. Tobolsk.

Tara, Val di, a small prov. of Italy, near the frontier of Genoa.

Tarancon, a town in New Castile, Spain.

Taransa, one of the Western Islands of Scotland. Lon. 8.55 W., lat. 58.2 N.

Taranto (anc. *Tarentum*), a city and sea-port of Italy, k. of Naples, cap. of the prov. Otranto; anciently one of the wealthiest and most celebrated cities of Magna Græcia. Lon. 17.35 E., lat. 40.28 N. Pop. 18,000.

Tarapaca, a town of Peru, in Arequipa. Lon. 70.6 W., lat. 20.17 S.

Tarave, a town in Rhone, France.

Tarascon, a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, with a castle, and a trade in oil, brandy, starch, and silk stuffs.—Another, in the dep. of Arrige.

Taraz, a city of Western Tartary, capital of Turkestan. Lon. 66.30 E., lat. 44.20 N.

Tarazona, a city in Aragon, and a town in La Mancha, Spain.

Tarbert, a town in Argyshire, Scotland.

Tarbert, a town of Ireland, in Kerry.

Tarbes, a town of France, capital of the dep. of Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient castle and a college. Lon. 0.4 E., lat. 43.14 N.

Tarborough, a town of North Carolina, U. S., capital of Edgecomb county.

Tarem, a city of Persia, in Iaristan.

Tarifa, a fortified town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle. Lon. 5.35 W., lat. 36.5 N.

Tarku, a town of Asia, in Daghestan, cap. of a district. Lon. 47.5 E., lat. 45.50 N.

Tarna, a town of Peru, capital of a province, which has many mines of silver. Lon. 75.17 W., lat. 11.35 S.

Tarn, a department of France, the north-west part including part of the old province of Languedoc.

Tarnowitz, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, with a valuable iron-mine.

Taro, a river of Italy, which rises on the south-west border of the duchy of Parma, and flows north-east to the Po.—A town near the source of this river.

Tarporley, a market-town in Cheshire, with a manufacture of stockings, &c.

Tarragona, a city and sea-port of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university. It was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. The ordinary exports are corn, wine, and brandy; but its harbour is not much frequented. This city was taken in 1811, by the French, under Suchet, who massacred the inhabitants. Lon. 1.16 E., lat. 41.10 N. Pop. 11,000.

Tarrega, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Tarusus. [See *Terasso*.]

Tartary, a country of Asia, which reaches from the Eastern Ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from Corea, China, Thibet, Hindostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It may be considered under two grand divisions—Eastern and Western Tartary. The greatest part of the former either belongs to the Emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection; a considerable part of Western Tartary has been conquered by the Russians; and that part of it east from the Mountains of Imaus, or Belur, to the Caspian Sea, is called Independent Tartary, which has for ages been attached to Persia. These countries include the central part of Asia, and are inhabited by Tartars of different denominations and manners; some particulars concerning whom will be found under the heads of the various countries they inhabit.

Tartas, a town of France, dep. Landes.

Tarwis, a town of Austria, in Carinthia.

Tasco, a city of Mexico, with rich silver-mines. Lon. 99.29 W., lat. 18.35 N.

Tassacorta, a town of the Isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. Lon. 17.58 W., lat. 28.38 N.

Tassing, an island of Denmark, between Funen and Langeland. Lon. 10.47 E., lat. 55.7 N.

Tassissudon, a city of Hindostan, and the capital of Bootan. In the vicinity is a long line of sheds, where brazen gods and other ornaments are made, for their religious edifices. There is also a considerable manufacture of paper, from the bark of a tree named deah. Lon. 89.48 E., lat. 27.50 N.

Tatta, a city of Hindostan, capital of a large district in the southern part of Sindh. Pop. 15,000.—A town of the kingdom of Suse, which is a depot for camels between the cultivated country and the desert.

Tottershall, a town in Lincolnshire, on the Bane. It has a cross and the remains of a castle, built by Sir Ralph Cromwell, in 1433.

Toumoca, a town of Turkey, in Thessaly.

Taunogo, a fertile island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros, in 1606. Lon. 176.45 W., lat. 13.0 S.

Taunda, a town of Hindostan, in Oude.

Taunton, a borough in Somersetshire, situate in an extensive and fertile valley, called Taunton Dean, on the river Tone. It has manufactures of silk, crapes, sarsnets, serges, druggets, &c., and was one of the first towns in England in which the

woollen manufacture was established, but that branch of industrial activity has greatly declined. Taunton was the scene of many bloody executions, in the reign of James II., after the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor, near this town. Lon. 3.17 W., lat. 50.59 N. Pop. 12,066.—A town of Massachusetts, U.S., chief of Bristol county.

Taurcau, an isle of France, dep. Finisterre. **Tonrida**, a prov. belonging to Russia, consisting partly of the peninsula of the Crimea, and partly of a tract on the mainland.

Taurus, or **Kuron**, a chain of mountains in Asia, which begins near the shores of the Archipelago, and extends 1000 miles, to the sources of the Euphrates.

Tavai Poemammoo, the most southerly of the two islands which form New Zealand.

Tawastland, a province in the middle of Finland. The soil is good, but far from being well cultivated; and the chief traffic is in corn, flax, hemp, dried fish, cattle, leather, tallow, and lime.

Tavira, or **Tavita**, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle.

Taristock, a borough in Devonshire, on the Tavy. Here is a manufacture of serges; and in the vicinity was born the famous navigator, Sir Francis Drake. Pop. 6272.

Taroy, a sea-port on the W. coast of Siam, wrested from the Siamese by the Birmans. Lon. 98.20 E., lat. 14.45 N.

Tary, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Tavistock, and enters the harbour of Hanoaze above Plymouth.

Tau, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Chilmington and Barnstaple, and joins the Towridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel.

Tawy, a river of Wales, in Glamorgan-shire, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Bristol Channel at Swansea Bay.

Tay, a river of Scotland, which rises on the W. borders of Perthshire, flows through Loch Tay to Dunkeld, Perth, and Newburg, below which to the sea it may be deemed a continued harbour, and is called the Frith of Tay, having Fife-shire on one side, and Perth and Forfar on the other.

Tay, Loch, a lake in Perthshire, formed by several streams and the river Tay.

Tchong-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 117.35 E., lat. 24.32 N.

Tchaug-te, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 111.5 E., lat. 29.2 N.

Tchaa-king, a first-rate city of China.

Tchao-tcheou, a first-rate city of China.

Tche-kiang, a province of China, one of the most considerable in extent, riches, and population. It contains 11 cities of the first rank, 72 of the third, and 18 fortresses, which in Europe would be deemed large cities.

Tchernigof, a government of European Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. Climate dry and healthy, surface flat, extensive forests, and soil generally fertile; corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, and hops are raised; fine oxen and horses bred; numerous distilleries, and a large consumption of spirits. Manufactures not much attended to; but the export trade in cattle, tallow, hides, &c. considerable.

Tchesme, a town of Asiatic Turkey. Lon. 26.25 E., lat. 38.25 N.

Tching-kiang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 104.25 E., lat. 27.18 N.

Tching-kiang, two cities of China, of the first rank.

Tching-tcheou, a first-rate city of China, in which a kind of plain earthenware is prepared, which the Chinese prefer to the most elegant porcelain. Lon. 109.40 E., lat. 28.23 N.

Tching-ting, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 114.21 E., lat. 38.9 N.

Tching-tou, a city of China, capital of Se-tchen; formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire. Lon. 103.44 E., lat. 30.40 N.

Tchin-ngan, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 106.0 E., lat. 23.21 N.

Tchi-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 117.0 E., lat. 30.45 N.

Tchi-yuen, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 107.51 E., lat. 27.1 N.

Tchong-hung, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 106.20 E., lat. 29.42 N.

Tchong-kiang, a first-rate city of China.

Tchouktches, a rude and filthy tribe of Koriaks, in Siberia, inhabiting the small peninsula at the north-east extremity of that country.

Tchukotskoi, a cape of Siberia, on the E. extremity of Asia, and the SW. limit of Beering Strait. Lon. 172.30 W., lat. 64.15 N.

Tchu-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 120.33 E., lat. 28.36 N.

Teiticar, the largest of the three provinces of Eastern Tartary. It is a mountainous country, watered by the river Saghalien, which receives many others in its course.—The cap. of the province.

Teau, a village in Staffordshire, on the river Teau, near Cheadle; noted for its extensive bleach-works and tape manufactures.

Tebesta, or **Tinsa**, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, with a castle. Lon. 8.5 E., lat. 34.51 N.

Tecali, a town of Mexico, in Tlascalala.

Techlenburg, a town of Prussian Westphalia, capital of a fertile country.

Tecoantepec, a sea-port of Mexico, in Guaxaca, with a fortified abbey. Lon. 95.55 W., lat. 16.20 N.

Teerit, a town of Asiatic Turkey.

Tevulet, a town of Morocco, with an old castle, seated on the side of a mountain. Lon. 9.45 W., lat. 31.5 N.

Teddington, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames. The church is a perpetual curacy.

Tees, a river that rises on the confines of Cumberland, separates the counties of Durham and York, and enters the German Ocean, below Stockton.

Teesta, a river that rises in Thibet, crosses the east part of Nepal, and there divides into two streams, that flow to the Ganges.

Teflis, or **Tiflis**, a city belonging to Russia, the cap. of Georgia, with a citadel. Contrary to the general appearance of Oriental cities, Teflis presents a very bustling and animated scene; and the variety of costumes, representing different nations and tongues, is not the least noticeable feature of the place. Since it has been occupied by the Russians the commerce of Teflis has considerably increased, but almost the whole of its trade is in the hands of the Armenians. Georgia in general, and Teflis in particular,

has long been celebrated for the beauty of its women, who in form, feature, and complexion, are said to excel all others. Lon. 45.0 E., lat. 41.30 N.

Tefza, a strong town of Morocco. Lon. 5.55 W., lat. 32.0 N.

Tegaza, a town of Sahara, capital of a territory remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6.30 W., lat. 21.40 N.

Tegern, a town of Bavaria, with a celebrated abbey, seated on a lake.

Teheran, or *Tehran*, a city and the northern capital of Persia, in Irak. The ark, or citadel, is described as being most magnificent, containing, besides the royal residence and harem, quarters for the guards, many of the offices of state, grand saloons, several handsome baths, gardens, reservoirs, &c. Lon. 51.22 E., lat. 35.40 N.

Teign, a river in Devonshire, formed of two branches that rise in the north-east part of Dartmoor, and, flowing south-east, enters the English Channel at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth, a market-town and sea-port in Devonshire. At this place the Danes first landed, and committed several outrages. Some vessels are built at Teignmouth, a good deal of the Haytor granite is shipped, and it has a trade in carrying fine clay to Bristol, Staffordshire, and other places. Lon. 3.29 W., lat. 50.32 N.

Teinitz, a town of Bohemia, in the prov. of Pilsen, with a castle and convent.

Teisendorf, a town of Bavaria.

Teisse, or *Thiess*, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows west to Tokay, and then south by Tsongrad, Segedin, and Titul, below which it joins the Danube.

Tejuco, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, and in the centre of a diamond district, the richest in the country.

Telgen, a town of Sweden, in Upland.

Telget, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia. Here is a celebrated image of the Virgin, which is visited by a great number of pilgrims.

Tellichery, a town of Hindostan, presid. Madras, and the chief settlement of the English on the coast of Malabar. Lon. 75.33 E., lat. 11.45 N.

Temekhof, a town of Russia, gov. Tambow.

Temeswar, a royal, free, and populous town of Hungary, capital of Temes county. It has manufactures of silk and woollen stuff, paper, tobacco, oil, &c., and its inhabitants are said to be generally opulent. Lon. 21.21 E., lat. 45.43 N. Pop. 13,000.

Temiscamin, a lake of Canada, which, with its outlet, the river Ottawa, forms part of the boundary-line between Upper and Lower Canada.

Templemore, a town of Ireland, in Fipperry county.

Templin, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, which has a great trade in timber.

Tenasserim Provinces, a long and narrow strip of territory in India-beyond-the-Ganges, consisting principally of provinces taken by the British from the Birmeese in 1826. These provinces are subject to great changes of climate, yet upon the whole they are much more healthy than many parts of India; and since they have come under our rule the condition of the people has much improved. The land produces

rice, sugar, cotton, hemp, indigo, and pepper, besides fruits in great variety; and the forests abound with teak and other valuable timber. There are numbers of elephants, which the natives hunt, and carve many articles from their ivory; and they exchange their raw productions with the Chinese and other neighbouring nations for various manufactured goods.

Tenbury, or *Tembury*, a market-town in Worcestershire, on the Teme.

Tenby, a sea-port in Pembrokeshire. The principal trade is in coal, culm, and oysters; and it is a place of great resort for bathing. Lon. 4.40 W., lat. 51.44 N. Pop. 2912.

Tenda, a town of Piedmont, with a fortified castle on a rock.

Ten-cheoy, or *Tenchoo*, a city of China, of the first rank, with a good port and a strong garrison. Lon. 120.52 E., lat. 37.46 N.

Tenedos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia. It is inhabited almost wholly by Greeks, and its muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. Lon. 25.58 E., lat. 39.48 N.

Tenen, or *Kribi*, a town of Dalmatia.

Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, the most considerable for riches, trade, and population, and abounding in wine, fruit, cattle, and game. Part of this island is surrounded by mountains, and one in particular, called the Peak of Teneriffe, is 12,200 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent to the Peak from the port of Oratava, at the base of the mountain, is above 11 miles; and the summit is the crater of an extinguished volcano. A town of Colombia, in the province of St. Martha. Lon. 74.33 W., lat. 9.45 N.

Ten-ong, a first-rate city of China.

Tennessee, one of the United States of America, 420 miles long and 104 broad; divided into 48 counties. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, and Clinch, and it is well watered by other rivers. The Cumberland Mountains, a lofty ridge near 30 miles broad, cut this state into the east and west divisions, but the latter is much the largest. The climate is in general healthful, and the soil luxuriant. Some lead mines have been discovered, and iron ore abounds in several districts.—A river of the United States, formerly called the Cherokee River, and the largest of all those that flow into the Ohio.

Tenquendama (*Fall of*), a celebrated cataract in the republic of New Granada, Colombia, on the Bogota river. The vast volume of water is precipitated at two bounds down a perpendicular rock to the depth of 630 feet, and presents an appearance, together with the surrounding scenery, sublimely picturesque.

Tensift, a river of Morocco, which rises in the Atlas, and enters the ocean fifteen miles south of Safy.

Tenterden, a market-town in Kent, situated in a rich agricultural country, and surrounded by hop grounds, but having no manufactures. Pop. 3620.

Tentugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

Tepeaca, a town of Mexico, in Tascalala.

Tepec, a town of Mexico, in Guadalupe. Lon. 104.45 W., lat. 21.36 N.

Tequila, a town of Colombia, in Tunja.

Teramo, a city of the Neapolitan domi-

nions, situated in a neighbourhood abounding in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 10,250.

Teraso, or *Tersoo*, the ancient *Tarsus*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. In ancient times it was large, powerful, and renowned as a seat of learning. St. Paul was born in it, and it was here he acquired a knowledge of Greek literature before he went to study the law of Moses at Jerusalem. Lon. 31.53 E., lat. 36.56 N.

Terceira, one of the Azores, the next in size to St. Michael.

Terek, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasus. Lon. 47.30 E., lat. 43.22 N.—A river that rises in the Caucasus, and separates Russian Europe from Russian Asia.

Terlizzi, an inland town of Naples. Pop. 10,600.

Termini, a town on the north coast of Sicily, in Val di Mizarà, with a strong castle. It is finely situated on the declivity of a hill rising from the sea, and has long been renowned for its hot baths. Lon. 14.42 E., lat. 37.57 N. Pop. 19,000.

Ternoli, a town of Naples, in Capitanata.

Ternate, the most northern and important island of the Proper Moluccas. It is hilly, and has a number of woods that furnish much game; but it produces a great quantity of cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. The chief quadrupeds are goats, deer, and hogs; and the birds are of distinguished beauty, particularly the king-fisher. Lon. 127.32 E., lat. 0.50 N.

Terni, a town of Italy, in the Papal States, deleg. Spoleto; famous for a cataract called the Cascata del Marmore, which Lord Byron describes as "worth all the cascades and torrents of Switzerland put together." Terni is the birth-place of Tacitus the historian.

Ternova, two towns of European Turkey.

Terodant, the capital of the kingdom of Suse, and the residence of a governor. Lon. 8.35 W., lat. 29.58 N.

Terra Australis, the name formerly given by geographers to that portion of the world now known as *Australia*, being the largest territory on the globe that does not bear the name of a continent. It extends from 109° to 153° E. lon., and from 11° to 39° S. lat., being about three-fourths as large as Europe. When this great *south land* was first discovered is uncertain; but it is believed that the north-west parts were visited by Europeans nearly a century before any authentic accounts speak of its discovery. It is divided longitudinally, by the meridian line of 135 degrees, into New Holland and New South Wales; but, in its most extensive signification, it includes Bass Strait, Van Diemen's Land, and the numerous adjacent islands.

Terra del Espiritu Santo, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and, except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Lon. 167° E., lat. 15° S.

Terra Firma, a name formerly given to the whole north coast of South America; including the Isthmus or province of Panama, and all other provinces to the east of it as far as the Atlantic Ocean.

Terradel Fuego, a large island, separated

from the southern extremity of Africa by the Strait of Magellan. The soil is not favourable to the growth of plants, and no trees are to be seen. Quadrupeds in this country are few, if any; but aquatic fowls are numerous, and in the woody part there is a variety of birds. The natives are short in stature, not exceeding five feet six inches; their hair is black and lank, and besmeared with train-oil. Their natural colour seems to be an olive brown, but they paint themselves with various colours. They have no other clothing than a piece of seal-skin, hanging from their shoulders to the middle of the back. There is no appearance of any subordination among them; and their whole character is a strange compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity. The island received its name (*the land of fire*) from the fires which the natives lighted up along the coast, when they saw the first navigators.

Terracina, a town of the Papal States, Italy, in Campagna di Roma, at the S. extremity of the Pontine marshes; with a castle on a rock. Lon. 15.33 E., lat. 41.18 N. Pop. 6000.

Terranova, a sea-port town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, famous for the export of sulphur. Lon. 14.25 E., lat. 37.5 N. Pop. 9800.

Terracota, a town of Mexico, in Sonora.

Terridan, *Loch*, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, in Ross-shire, between Gairloch and Applecross.

Terristore, a strong town and fortress of Hindostan, in the Carnatic.

Tershis, or *Turshish*, a populous city of Persia, in Khorasan.

Teruel, a city of Spain, in Aragon. Near the town are some celebrated warm sulphur springs, and it has several fountains supplied with water by an ancient aqueduct. Its manufactures comprise woollen and linen fabrics, with dye-houses, fulling-mills, tanneries, &c. Lon. 3.42 E., lat. 51.36 N. Pop. 8000.

Tevere, or *Veere*, a fortified sea-port of Holland, in Zealand. Lon. 3.42 E., lat. 51.36 N.

Teschchen, a town of Austrian Silesia, cap. of a circle. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and wine; and make excellent gun-barrels. Lon. 18.32 E., lat. 49.43 N. Pop. 7000.

Teshoo Loombo, the capital of Thibet, Lon. 88.55 E., lat. 29.5 N.

Tessino, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol.

Tessin, a canton of Switzerland. It is very mountainous, but rich in pastures and small cattle. Wheat, rye, maize, and tobacco are cultivated; timber is in great plenty; and the silk is of superior quality. There are scarcely any manufactures; and the trade of Tessin consists chiefly in the conveyance of goods between Switzerland and Italy, the men leaving the labours of the field and the care of the cattle to the women. The people in many respects resemble their Italian neighbours, and their language is a dialect of the Italian.

Tese, or *Tese*, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Whitechurch, flows by Stockbridge and Romsey, and enters the head of the Bay of Southampton, at Redbridge.

Tetbury, a town in Gloucestershire, in which the businesses of wool-combing and wool-stapling are carried on. Pop. 2982.

Tetschen, or *Tetzen*, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, with a castle on a rock.

Tetuan, a town and sea-port of Morocco, in the kingdom of Fez, with a castle and a convenient harbour. The trade is very considerable; and the chief manufactures are silk, carpets, and mats. The environs abound in vineyards and gardens, which are well nurtured. Lon. 23.5 W., lat. 35.37 N.

Tenkera, a sea-port of Barbary, in Barka. Lon. 19.40 E., lat. 32.25 N.

Teupitz, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, with a castle in a lake.

Teveone, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Apennines, and, as it pursues its course towards Ti voli, rushes over a lofty precipice, and the noise of its fall resounds for an immense distance. Having gained the plain, it receives the waters of the Lake Solfatara, and then joins the Tiber, near Rome.

Teviot, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the south-west part of Roxburghshire, passes north-east through the county, and unites with the Tweed, a little above Kelso.

Tewkesbury, a borough in Gloucestershire, on the Avon. Here are the remains of a monastery, and its church now forms one of the noblest parish churches in the kingdom. Tewkesbury has manufactures of cotton stockings and nails, and a considerable trade in malt. Pop. 5862.

Texas, a new and independent republic of N. America, between the United States and Mexico; its separation from the latter taking place and its independence being secured in 1836. The general aspect of the country is that of a vast inclined plane, intersected by numerous rivers. The soil is in general rich; the mountain sides are clothed with a great variety of trees and shrubs; and few countries have so small a proportion of unproductive land. It is amply supplied with vegetable productions, and almost every fruit of temperate climates comes to perfection. Cotton is the great agricultural staple of the republic, and its cultivation is steadily on the advance. The kinds of grain chiefly cultivated are maize and wheat; and many of the prairies are covered with the finest oxen. Texas is an integral, not a federal government; in other respects the constitution generally resembles that of the U. States.

Texel, an island of Holland, separated from the continent of North Holland by a narrow channel of the same name, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, and defended by a strong fort on the mainland, called the Hebler. Lon. 4.59 E., lat. 53.10 N.

Tezcuco, a city of Mexico, formerly one of the most populous and celebrated, and still having some magnificent buildings.

Tezela, a town of Algiers, in Mascara.

Thaïnee, a town of the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 10.15 E., lat. 34.50 N.

Thame, a market-town in Oxfordshire. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, and was a place of some importance in the time of the Saxons. Pop. 3060.

Thame, or *Tame*, a river that rises near Tring, in Hertfordshire, crosses Buckinghamshire to the north of Aylesbury, enters Oxfordshire at the town of Thame, and is

thence navigable for barges to Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, where it joins the Thames.

Thames, the principal river in Britain, and, in a commercial point of view, the most important in the world. Its two sources, the Chorn and Isis, are in Gloucestershire, and form their junction near Cricklade, Wilts, where it receives several rivulets, which cause it to widen considerably in its course to Lechlade; and, being there joined by the Coln and Lech, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 50 tons. At Oxford it is joined by the Charwell; at Abingdon, by the Ock; and at Dorchester by the Thame. Passing by Wallingford to Reading, it there receives the Kennet; and thence proceeds by Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Kingston, and Brentford, in its course to London; during which it receives the Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Brent, and Wandie. From London the river proceeds by Greenwich, Woolwich, Grays Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, to the German Ocean, in which course it parts Essex from Kent, and receives the Lea, Roding, and Darent. A communication is effected between this river and the Severn, by a canal from Lechlade to Stroud; also, with the Trent and the Mersey, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; another canal extends from this, at Braunton, to the Thames at Brentford; and recently the Thames and Medway have been connected by a canal. The well-known lines of Denham, in his poem of *Cooper's Hill*, very accurately and happily describe this noble river:—

“ Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull; [full.]

Strong without rage; without o'erflowing,

—A river of Connecticut, U. S., formed of two principal branches, the Sicutucket and the Quinabang, which have their junction at Norwich. From this place the Thames is navigable 15 miles to Long Island Sound, which it enters below New London, forming the fine harbour of that town.

Thanet, an island comprising the E. angle of Kent, being separated from the mainland by the two branches of the Stour. It produces much corn, contains the towns of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

Thasos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Contessa. It abounds in all the necessaries of life. Lon. 24.32 E., lat. 40.59 N.

Thoxted, a market-town in Essex.

Theaki, one of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea. It is the ancient Ithaca, celebrated as the birth-place and kingdom of Ulysses. Lon. 20.40 E., lat. 38.25 N.

Thebaid, the part of Upper Egypt that extends from the plain of Thebes to the borders of Nubia.

Thebes, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, which stood on both sides the Nile, on a plain between Kous and Esne, and was celebrated for having 100 gates. The extent of its ruins, from each bank of the river to the sides of the enclosing mountains, and the immensity of its colossal fragments, whose dimensions almost exceed belief, still offer many astonishing objects.

Thebes, a famous city of ancient Greece, the cap. of Bœotia; and the modern town,

when seen from a distance, though shorn of its ancient glories, still assumes the appearance of a considerable city, though on a closer inspection it retains very few traces of its former magnificence. It is the cap. of a prov. of the same name. Lon. 25.45 E., lat. 38.22 N. Pop. about 5000.

Theiss, or *Tisza*, a large river of Hungary, which rises in a mountain on the confines of Galicia, whence it traverses Upper Hungary to the W., then flows S. through Lower Hungary, till it enters the Danube, to which it is the most important of its tributaries.

Thermia, an island of the Archipelago. Lon. 24.59 E., lat. 37.31 N.

Thermopyla, a famous defile or pass on the N.E. coast of Greece, about five miles in length, and where narrowest, in ancient times, about 60 paces across. It is now, as formerly, the only road by which Greece can be entered from the N.E.; and, as it may be defended by a comparatively small force, its occupation is of the utmost importance for the defence of the country. Lon. 29.32 E., lat. 38.52 N.

Thessaly, a province of European Turkey. It is fertile to exuberance, and produces oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, grapes of an uncommon sweetness, excellent figs and melons, almonds, olives, silk, cotton, corn, &c.

Thetford, a borough in Norfolk, on the Little Ouse, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, and becomes navigable. During the Heptarchy it was the capital of the East Anglian kingdom, and in the reign of Edward III. it is said to have had 24 principal streets, 5 market-places, 20 churches, 8 monasteries, and 6 hospitals. P. 3934.

Tibet, or *Tibet*, a very extensive country of Asia, 1500 miles in length, and about 500 broad; being mostly comprised within the Chinese empire, between lat. 22° and 31° N., and lon. 72° and 104° E. The surface exhibits only low rocky hills without any visible vegetation, and extensive arid plains, both of the most stern and stubborn aspect, promising as little as they produce. The country is politically divided into Wei and Tsang, or Hither and Farther Tibet, the former being that part bordering on China. The principal river is the Sanpoo; and it has several lakes, of which the largest is that of Terkiri, but the most remarkable is that of Palte. Here are many beasts of prey, and great abundance and variety of wild fowl and game; with numerous flocks of sheep and goats, and herds of cattle. The principal exports are gold, gold-dust, diamonds, pearls, lamb-skins, goats' hair, shawls, woollen cloths, rock-salt, musk, and tincal or crude borax. The Tibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to and adored by them, but is absolutely regarded as the Deity himself. Even the Emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the grand lama in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to that emperor. The religion of Tibet, though in many respects it differs from that of the Indian bramins, in others has a great affinity to it. The Tibetians preserve entire the mortal remains of their sovereign lamas only; every other corpse is either consumed

by fire, or exposed to be the promiscuous food of beasts and birds of prey. They highly respect the water of the Ganges, whose source is deemed to be in heaven; Sagor and Jagernaut they esteem places of peculiar sanctity; and they reverence the city of Benares, as the traditional source both of their learning and religion.

Tiel, or *Tiel*, a strong town of Holland, in Guelderland, on the Waal.

Thiengen, a town of Baden, Germany.

Thiers, a town in the dep. of Puy de Dome, France; with manufactures of paper, thread, cutlery, and woollen cloths. Pop. 6807.

Thionville, a strong town of France, in the dep. of Moselle. Pop. 4320.

Thirsk, a borough in the N. R. of Yorkshire, with manufactures of coarse linen and sacking. Pop. 3020.

Thomas, St., an island in the Gulf of Guinea, discovered, in 1640, by the Portuguese, to whom it belongs. It produces plenty of sugar-canes, rice, and millet; and on the same vine are blossoms and green and ripe grapes all the year round.—One of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. It belongs to the Danes. Porto Franco is the chief place. Lon. 65.4 W., lat. 18.22 N.—A city, and once the capital of Spanish Guyana, seated at the foot of a rock, on the right bank of the Orinoco. The chief exports are cattle, mules, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Lon. 63.55 W., lat. 8.7 N.—A town of Hindostan, on the coast of the Carnatic; noted for making the best coloured stuffs in India.

Thomastown, a bor. of Ireland, in Kilkenny county, with a castle.—A town of Maine, U. S., in Lincoln county, with a trade in lumber and lime.

Thorn, a strongly fortified city of West Prussia, with a celebrated Protestant academy. In the church of St. John is an epitaph of the famous Copernicus, who was born here. Lon. 18.42 E., lat. 53.6 N. Pop. 7668.—A market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, situate in a marshy soil near the river Don.

Thornbury, a market-town in Gloucestershire. Here are the fine remains of a castle, begun by the Duke of Buckingham, but stopped by his execution in 1522. Pop. 4706.

Thorney, a village in Cambridgeshire, near Peterborough.—A small island in a bay of the English Channel, near the coast of Sussex, with a village of the same name, at the mouth of the Levant.

Thornhill, a town in Dumfriesshire, with manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloth.

Thouars, a town of Deux-Sevres, France.

Thrapstan, a market-town in Northamptonshire, seated on the Nen.

Three-Hills Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Three Rivers, or *Trois Rivieres*, a town of Lower Canada, on the river St. Maurice, which, before its junction with the St. Lawrence, is divided by two islands into three channels. When Canada belonged to the French, it was the capital of the colony. Lon. 72.27 W., lat. 46.24 N.

Thuin, a town of Belgium, prov. Haynau.

TO SCOFF AT NATURAL DEFECTS, IS TO BEAT A CRIPPLE WITH HIS OWN CRUTCHES.

LIBERALITY MAKES FRIENDS OF ENEMIES; PRIDE MAKES ENEMIES OF FRIENDS.

Thun, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, with a castle.

Thur, a rapid river of Switzerland.

Thurgou, a canton of Switzerland, lying along the river Thur. It is extremely populous, and the most pleasant and fertile part of Switzerland, though somewhat mountainous toward the south.

Thuringia, a former province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It abounds in corn, fruit, and wood; and belongs to the King of Saxony and several petty sovereigns.

Thurles, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, divided nearly into two equal parts by the river Suir.

Thurso, a town of Scotland, in Caithness. Lon. 3.18 W., lat. 68.36 N. Pop. 2510.

Tiber, a celebrated river of Italy, which issues from the Tuscan Apennines, in Florentino, flows through the Ecclesiastical State by Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta di Castello, Orte, and Rome, 10 miles below which it enters the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto.

Tiberias, a town of Syria, in Palestine, on the west side of a lake of its name, called also the Sea of Galilee and the Lake of Gennesareth. About a mile to the south are the celebrated hot-baths of Emmaus; also some scattered remains and many foundations of the old city of Tiberias.

Tiburou, a cape and town of St. Domingo.

Ticino, a river that has its source in Switzerland, flows through the canton of Tessin and the Lake Maggiore, then passes to Pavia, in the Milanese, and joins the Po.

Tickell, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire.

Tideswell, a town in Derbyshire, on the south confines of the Peak. Here is a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains; the water gushing from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes: the well is three feet deep and broad, and the water rises and falls two feet. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak.

Tidore, an island, one of the Moluccas. Lon. 126.40 E., lat. 1.0 N.

Tigre, one of the two grand divisions of Abyssinia. It includes the north-east part of the empire, and is subdivided into several provinces, through which passes all the merchandise of the kingdom, destined to cross the Red Sea for Arabia.

Tigris, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which has its source in the mountain Tchilder, in Diarbek. It flows by Diarbekir, Gezira, Mosul, and Tecriit, in which course it separates Diarbek from Kurdistan; then enters Irak-Arabi, and passes by Bagdad to Corna, where it joins the Euphrates, 35 miles above Bassora.

Tilburg, a town of Holland, prov. N. Brabant. Pop. about 11,000.

Tilbury, East, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, east of Tilbury Fort. In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell.

Tilbury, West, a village in Essex, to the north of Tilbury Fort. When the Spanish armada was in the English Channel, in 1588, Queen Elizabeth had a camp here, and some traces of it are still visible.

Tilbury Fort, in Essex, on the Thames, opposite Gravesend. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; and its chief strength on the land side consists in being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain and a platform; on both which and the bastions are planted a great number of guns.

Tilliers, a town of France, dep. Eure.

Tilsit, a town of Prussia, in the Lithuanian department, with a castle. It 1807 it was taken by the French; soon after which two treaties of peace were signed, between France and Prussia, and France and Russia. This diplomatic ceremony was performed on a floating raft expressly contrived for the occasion, the three sovereigns being there in person. Lon. 22.8 E., lat. 55.8 N.

Timanee, a country of Western Africa, in Guinea, divided into four nominal districts, each governed by a chief, and containing many large towns.

Timboo, a city of Senegambia, capital of the country of Fouta. Lon. 10.58 W., lat. 9.50 N.

Timbuctoo, or *Tombuctoo*, a town of central Africa, on the S. border of the great desert of Sahara, whose burning and moving sands have so often overwhelmed the affrighted traveller. It is chiefly inhabited by negroes of the Kissour nation, but it is also the residence of a considerable number of Moors, by whom the trade of the place is carried on, Timbuctoo being a station for the caravans between N. Africa and the Soudan, or Nigritia, and also a depot for their produce. Those from the Barbary States bring dates, stuffs of European manufacture, fire-arms, gunpowder, hardware, glass-ware, tobacco, paper, and other articles; which they exchange for slaves, gold dust, ivory, ostrich feathers, palm oil, gums, &c.; but salt is the staple merchandise of the place, which is conveyed from a great distance in the desert to the town, on the backs of camels. It is said to have been the capital of a great Moorish monarchy, but the fact has lately been disputed.

Timon, or *Timoan*, an island on the east coast of the Malaya peninsula. Lon. 104.25 E., lat. 3.0 N.

Timor, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, to the west of the north-west point of Australia. It abounds in sandal-wood, wax, and honey; gold is also found, but in grains and large pieces. The interior is little known. Lon. 123.36 E., lat. 10.9 S.

Timor Lant, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Timor and New Guinea.

Tincholy, a town in Wicklow, Ireland.

Ting-tcheon, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 116.30 E., lat. 25.48 N.

Tinian, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrões. Here are no human inhabitants; but it has cattle, fowls, and plenty of wild hogs; also abundance of fruit, cotton, and indigo. In this island, as well as at Rota, are found stupendous remains of some extinct and gigantic race. Lon. 146.0 E., lat. 15.0 N.

Tinnevelly, a district of British India, presid. Madras. Rice and cotton are the chief productions of this district; and the primitive Hindoo manners and customs are nowhere seen in greater purity.

Tino, the ancient Tenos, an island of the Archipelago, to the south-east of Andros. It produces excellent wine, and abundance of silk. Lon. 25.10 E., lat. 37.34 N.

Tinto, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Seville, and has its name from the water being tinged of a yellow colour. Near its springs it has a petrifying quality; no fish will live in it, nor any plants grow on its banks.

Tiperah, a district of British India, presid. Bengal. It yields cotton, rice, and betel-nut of a very superior quality, and elephants of a very large size are found in the forests. Many coarse cotton goods are here made for exportation.

Tipperary, a co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Munster, 60 miles long and 40 broad; divided into 186 parishes. The south part is fertile, but the north is rather barren, and terminates in a row of 12 mountains, the highest in Ireland, called Phelent-dhe-Madina. The river Sure runs through it, from north to south. Total pop. 435,553.—A town in this county, formerly considerable, but now greatly reduced.

Tipton, a large village in Staffordshire, on the Birmingham canal, near Dudley; celebrated for rich iron-mines, the number of its iron-works, and various manufactures of iron.

Tirano, a town of Switzerland, cap. of a district in Valteine. The massacre of the Protestants of Valteine, in 1620, began in this town. Lon. 9.58 E., lat. 46.20 N.

Tirey, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying to the west of Mull.

Tirhoot, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar. It produces an abundance of indigo, sugar, opium, tobacco, ginger, rice, turmeric, &c., and supplies us with good cavalry horses.

Titchfield, a market-town of Hampshire, near Fareham. Pop. 4030.

Titeri, the middle or southern province of the kingdom of Algiers, in which is a lake of the same name, formed by the river Shellif, near its source. Here dwell the Cabyls, an independent tribe, who have never been subdued by the Algerines.

Titicaca, or *Chucuito* (Lake of), the largest lake of the S. American continent, partly in Bolivia and partly in Peru. Its height above the ocean is 12,795 feet! It contains many small mountainous islands, and is in some places 500 feet deep. The Indians navigate this lake on rafts, supported by inflated skins, and carry on a considerable trade with the towns on its banks.

Titlisberg, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, in the canton of Uri.

Tiverton, a town in Devonshire, on the Ex, long noted for woollen manufactures, particularly kerseys, but at the present time depending chiefly on its lace manufactures. Lon. 3.33 W., lat. 50.54 N. Pop. 10,040.

Tivoli, the ancient Tibur, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. Near it is the ruin of the magnificent villa built by the Emperor Adrian, a celebrated cascade, a temple of Vesta, and another of the sybil Albunea, a famous villa called the Villa Estense, and the remarkable Lake of Solfatara.

Tlascalala, a province of Mexico. On the W. side there is a chain of mountains for the

space of 55 miles, well cultivated; and the N. part is an immense plain, elevated more than 6000 feet above the level of the sea. It is so eminently fertile in maize, that hence it had the name of Tlascalala, the Land of Bread. This prov. contains the mountain Popocatepetl, the highest in New Spain.

Tobago, the most southern of the Caribbee Islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of produce to any island in these seas. In 1803 it was taken from the French by the British, and ceded to them in 1814.

Tabermory, a town of Scotland, in the Island of Mull, with a good harbour. Lon. 5.59 W., lat. 56.46 N.

Tobolsk, a government of the Russian empire, which comprehends the greatest part of Western Siberia.—The cap. is a city of the same name, divided into the upper and lower town. The inhabitants are Tartars, Kalmeucs, and Russians. All the Chinese caravans are obliged to pass through this town; and all the furs furnished by Siberia are brought here into a warehouse, and thence forwarded to the Siberian chancery, at Moscow. Tobolsk is one of the coldest towns in Siberia, the climate being so severe in the winter as sometimes to freeze mercury. Being on the great road from Russia to China, it is well supplied with European and Chinese goods; provisions are cheap and abundant; and shops, theatres, and places of public amusement are numerous. Lon. 68.25 E., lat. 58.12 N. Pop. 15,380.

Tocat, a town of Turkey, in Asia Minor; once famous for its copper foundries, Turkey leather, and dye-works, as it also was for being the centre of the commerce of Asia Minor. It is still a very considerable place, though its trade has greatly declined. Here are twelve mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks one. Lon. 36.30 E., lat. 40.7 N. Pop. about 40,000.

Toeerur, a kingdom of Africa, lying to the east of Housa, to which it is subject. Lon. 6.18 W., lat. 16.48 N.

Taggenburg, a district of Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Zurich and Appenzel, and now included in the canton of St. Gall.

Toissey, a town of France, dep. Ain, with a college.

Tokay, a town of Hungary, the chief of a district celebrated for a sweet luscious wine of the same name, and formerly in high repute. Lon. 21.35 E., lat. 48.8 N.

Tologa Bay, on the north-east coast of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 178.34 E., lat. 38.21 S.

Toledo, a city of Spain, in New Castle, with a royal castle and a famous university. It is most strikingly situated on a rocky hill, and surrounded by a wall, flanked with about 150 small towers, built by the Moors. The cathedral is the richest in Spain; the Segrario, or principal chapel, contains 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of gold and silver vessels, and other works. There are also a great number of superb structures, churches, and religious houses; and manufactures of arms (particularly sword-blades), silk, and wool. Lon. 3.20 W., lat. 39.50 N. Pop. about 15,000.

Tolen, a fortified town of Holland, in

Zealand, on an island of the same name. Lon. 4.20 E., lat. 51.30 N.

Tolentino, a town in Aneona, Italy.

Tolesburg, a sea-port of Russia, in Riga. Lon. 26.4 E., lat. 59.38 N.

Tolland, a town of Connecticut, U. S.

Tolmezo, a town of Italy, in Friuli.

Tolna, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name, which produces rich wine, and the finest tobacco in the kingdom.

Tolometa, a sea-port of Barbary, in Barca, anciently called Ptolemais. Lon. 20.40 E., lat. 32.52 N.

Toloso, a town of Spain, in Biscay, celebrated for its steel manufactures.

Tolu, a sea-port of Colombia, famous for its balsam, produced from a tree like a pine. Lon. 75.26 W., lat. 9.32 N.

Tomor, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura.

Tombeckbe, a river that issues from the mountains in the north-west part of the territory of Alabama, and flows south 200 miles to its junction with the river Alabama.

Tomsk, a town of Siberia, cap. of a prov., in the gov. of Tobolsk. The inhabitants carry on a brisk trade with the Calmucks and Ostiaks, in cattle, furs, &c., and the town is an emporium for distilled spirits and Chinese goods. Lon. 85.9 E., lat. 56.29 N.

Tondern, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, which has a considerable trade. Lon. 9.40 E., lat. 54.58 N.

Tonga Taboo, the largest of the Friendly Islands, from which the whole group is frequently called the Tonga Islands. The air is pure and wholesome; but the natives are said to be licentious in their manners, cruel, and treacherous. Lon. 174.46 W., lat. 21.9 S.

Tong-tsin, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108.37 E., lat. 27.40 N.

Tongho, a city of Birmah, cap. of a prov., noted for producing the best betel-nuts. Lon. 96.45 E., lat. 18.45 N.

Tong-tchang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 116.12 E., lat. 36.30 N.

Tong-tchuen, a fortified city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen. Lon. 101.30 E., lat. 25.56 N.

Tongusians, or *Tonguts*, a people who inhabit the eastern part of Siberia, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting sables.

Tonneins, a town in Lot and Garonne, France, with a manufacture of pins.

Tonnerre, a town of France, in the dep. of Yonne, famous for good wine.

Tonningen, a sea-port of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, seated on the Eyder. Lon. 9.10 E., lat. 54.30 N.

Tonquin, a kingdom of Asia, 450 miles in length, and 350 in breadth. Towards China is a large tract of desert, and a chain of mountains, through which there is only one passage, defended by a wall; yet it is one of the finest countries of the east for population, fertility, and trade. The ox and buffalo are used both in agriculture and for food. The chief commodities are gold, musk, silk, cotton, drugs of many sorts, woods for dyeing, lackered and earthen wares, salt, amiceed, &c. The Tonquinese are of middling stature, with a tawny complexion and coarse black hair. They dye their teeth black, and their lips of a bright red; and are dexterous, active, and ingenious, but have more aptitude for imitation

than invention. Silks and cottons are the manufactures in which their skill appears pre-eminent, and of these their principal garments are made; but children go naked till the age of seven. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. The Tonquinese in general are courteous to strangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. The language is very guttural, and has a great resemblance to the Chinese, and the characters are the same. This kingdom, about the year 1800, became subject to Cochín-China, and is ruled by a viceroy.

Toobonoi, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1777. It is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces various fruits and roots. Lon. 149.23 W., lat. 23.52 S.

Toolombah, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Mooltan, situate on the Pravey.

Toombuddra, a river of Hindostan, formed by the union of the Toom and Buddra, near Hooley Onore, in Mysore.

Topel, or *Topl*, a town of Bohemia.

Topetina, a town of Mexico.

Toplitz, a town of Bohemia, celebrated for its numerous hot-springs.

Topsham, a sea-port of Devonshire, near Exeter. Here is a spacious quay, belonging to the city of Exeter, of which this town is the port. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the shipping-business. Pop. 3733.

Tor, a sea-port of Arabia, with a good harbour on the Red Sea, defended by a castle. Lon. 33.40 E., lat. 28.15 N.

Torbay, a spacious bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, where the fleets of England have often found shelter. It is also celebrated in history as the place where William III. landed on the 5th of November, 1689, when, as Prince of Orange, he came over to this country to deliver it from the dangers of popery and arbitrary power.

Torcello, a town of Italy, on a small island of the same name, in the Gulf of Venice.

Torda, or *Torenburg*, a town of Transylvania, famous for its salt-works.

Tordesillas, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Torello, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Torgau, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe. Pop. 6500.

Torigny, a town in La Manche, France.

Tornes, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tornes, and Salamanca, and joins the Douro, below Mirande de Douro.

Torneo, a river of Sweden, which rises in the borders of Norway, forms several lakes, and flows south by east into the Gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea.—A town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, ceded to Russia, with Finland, in 1809.

Toro, a town of Spain, in Leon. Wine and brandy are made here in considerable quantities, and there are manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. Pop. about 10,000.

Toron, a town of Turkey, in Macedonia. Lon. 24.10 E., lat. 39.58 N.

Toronto (formerly *York*), the capital of Upper Canada, situated on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, with a harbour formed by a long peninsula that runs into the lake, and terminating in Gibraltar point, on which a

lighthouse is erected. It was taken and burnt by the Americans in 1813, but a handsome town has risen on its ruins, containing government, parliament, and court houses, a college, hospital, episcopal church, gaol, bank, &c. Pop. about 13,500.

Toropetz, a town of European Russia, gov. Pskof, on the Toropa. Pop. 7590.

Torquemada, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Torrejo, a town in New Castile, Spain.

Torremacha, a town in Estremadura, Spain.

Torres, a town of Spain, in Granada.

Torres Novas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle.

Torres Strait, a channel that separates New Guinea from Australia.

Torre del Greco, a large town of Italy, on the sea-coast, at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius.

Torridge, a river of Devonshire, which flows south-east to Hatherly, and then receiving the Oak from Oakhampton, turns short to the N., and, passing by Torrington and Bideford, enters the Bristol Channel at Barnstaple Bay.

Torrington, a market-town in Devonshire. It has two churches, a manufacture of stuffs, and some remains of a castle. The manufacture of gloves furnishes employment for many of the industrious classes both of the town and neighbourhood.

Tortola, the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies. It produces excellent rum. Lon. 64.50 W., lat. 18.28 N.

Tortona, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, Lon. 8.58 E., lat. 44.54 N.

Tortosa, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university and a citadel. It is situate in a country fertile in corn and fruit, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. Lon. 0.35 E., lat. 40.48 N. Pop. about 10,500.

Tortue, or *Tortuga*, an island of the West Indies, near the north coast of Hispaniola, so named from the great number of tortoises found on and near it.

Tortuga, or *Sal Tortuga*, an uninhabited island near the coast of Caraccas. At the east end is a large saline pond, in which salt begins to kera in April; and for some months afterwards ships come here to lade that article. Lon. 65.26 W., lat. 11.6 N.

Tosa, a sea-port of Spain, in Catalonia. Lon. 2.54 E., lat. 41.42 N.

Tost, a town of Silesia, in Oppeln.

Toster, or *Shuster*, a city of Persia, cap. of Kusistan, on the river Karoon. In scripture it is called Shushan, and the river is named Ulai. The inhabitants have manufactures of silks, stuffs, and rich cloths. Lon. 48.58 E., lat. 31.40 N.

Totness, a bor. in Devonshire. The town is finely situated, the main street gradually rising from the water till it reaches the site of the ancient castle, now a ruin. Pop. 3849.

Tottenham, a village in Middlesex, near London, enriched by many substantial mansions, and having three ranges of almshouses. Pop. 8584.

Tottington, a town in Lancashire, near Bury, noted for its trade and manufactures. Pop. 9929.

Toul, a fortified town of France, on the Moselle, in the department of Meurthe.

Toulon, a fortified city and sea-port of

France, cap. of the dep. of Var. It is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, and divided into the old and new quarter. The old and new harbours communicate with each other by means of a canal. The old haven has a noble quay, on which is the townhouse, and it is protected by two moles. The new haven contains an arsenal, a rope-walk, a park of artillery, dock-yards, basins, and every thing to be expected in the second port for men-of-war in this country. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the East Indies. In 1793 it capitulated, in the name of Louis XVII., to the British, who, not finding the place tenable, evacuated it the same year. Lon. 5.55 E., lat. 43.7 N. Pop. about 45,000.

Toulouse, a large city of France, capital of the department of Upper Garonne, with a university. It contains several handsome buildings, and might, from its situation, have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles lettres. Toulouse has manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, silks, gauzes, printed cottons, steel wares, paper, wax lights, musical strings, and vermicelli, with dyeing-houses, distilleries, a cannon foundry, &c. It has also a large trade in Spanish wool, as well as in the productions of the surrounding country; and near it is a manufacture of indigo, from the woad plant. Here, in 1814, Marshal Soult was defeated by Lord Wellington; both generals being then ignorant of the allied powers being in possession of Paris. Lon. 1.26 E., lat. 43.36 N. P. about 70,000.

Tour, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome.

Tour du Pin, a town in Isere, France.

Tour du Roussillon, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

Tour la Blanche, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne.

Tour la Ville, a town in La Manche, France, celebrated for its manufacture of glass.

Tourvaine an old province of France, now forming the department of Indre-et-Loire.

Tournon, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne.

Tournoy, a city of Belgium, prov. Haynau, with a strong castle. It has several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for carpets.—A town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrenees.

Tournon, a town in Ardeche, France.

Tournus, a town of France, in the department of Saone-et-Loire. Its trade is principally in corn, wine, and building stones. Pop. 4500.

Tours, a city of France, capital of the department of Indre-et-Loire. It is seated on the Loire, near the Cher; over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 13 elliptic arches, each 75 feet in diameter. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed, and it has considerable manufactures of all sorts of silk stuffs. Lon. 0.42 E., lat. 47.24 N.

Towcester, a town in Northamptonshire. It stands on the ancient Watling-street, and was probably a Roman station. Pop. 2749.

Towton, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Tadeaster; famous for the

WHEN FORTUNE COMES SMILING, SHE OFTEN DESIGNS THE MOST MISCHIEF.

JEALOUSY, LIKE THE FARRICIDE, DESTROYS THAT BY WHICH IT LIVES, AND IS BEGOTTEN.

battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, so fatal to the latter, on Palm-Sunday, 1461.

Towy, a river of Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, enters Caermarthenshire at its north-eastern extremity, and flows by Llanymyddyroy, Llandilowair, and Caermarthen, into the Bristol Channel.

Tra los Montes, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it had its name.

Trafalgar (Cape), a promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar. Cape Trafalgar will be ever famous in naval history for the last great victory obtained by Lord Nelson over the allied fleets of France and Spain, commanded by Admirals Villeneuve and Gravina; when 19 French and Spanish line of battle ships were captured; and the British hero fell while upholding the fame of his country's naval superiority, Oct. 21, 1805. Lon. 6.2 W., lat. 36.11 N.

Tralee, a borough of Ireland, capital of Kerry county, with a castle. Lon. 10.0 W., lat. 52.4 N. Pop. 11,363.

Tralleborg, a sea-port of Sweden. Lon. 12.58 E., lat. 55.20 N.

Tramore, a town of Ireland, in Waterford county, much frequented for sea-bathing.

Trarant, a town in Haddingtonshire, Scotland.

Trani, a city and sea-port of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on the Gulf of Venice. Lon. 16.36 E., lat. 41.18 N. Pop. 13,000.

Transylvania, a province of the Austrian empire, formerly annexed to Hungary. It is surrounded by high mountains, and produces a sufficiency of corn and wine; and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and tellurium; the last never yet discovered in any other part of the world. It has undergone various revolutions, and now belongs to the house of Austria. The habits of society in Transylvania, in many respects, differ little from those of England in the last century.

Trapani, a sea-port town on the north-west point of Sicily, with a strong fort. The Trapanese carry on the coral fishery on the coast of Africa, and the cutting and polishing of coral is one of the chief employments of the inhabitants. Lon. 12.38 E., lat. 38.10 N. Pop. 24,735.

Tran, a sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia. Lon. 16.12 E., lat. 43.38 N.

Traunstein, a town and castle of Bavaria. Great quantities of salt are made here.

Travancore, a province of Southern Hindostan, subsidiary to the British, and extending along the coast of Malabar, from Cape Comorin to the province of Cochin. In the lofty forests, and woods below, are many elephants, buffalos, tigers, monkeys, and apes. The chief products are pepper, betel and cocoa-nuts, cardamoms, cassia, frankincense, mace, long nutmegs, wild saffron, elephants' teeth, and sandal-wood.—The cap. of the above province. Lon. 77.23 E., lat. 8.36 N.

Travemunde, a sea-port of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a strong fort.

Trebbin, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg.

Trebia, a river of Italy, which rises in the

duchy of Genoa, flows by Bobio in the Milanese, and joins the Po, above Placentia.

Trebizond, a town of Turkish Dalmatia.
Trebizond (the ancient Trapezus), a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum. Its central portion is surrounded by a castellated and lofty wall: this part is solely inhabited by Mohammedans; the Christians live outside the walls, where are also most of the bazaars and khans. There are several handsome mosques and Christian churches. Trebizond is the natural emporium of the countries to the SE. of the Black Sea; and it was anciently the seat of an extensive commerce. It still exports silk, wool, tobacco, carpets, shawls, box-wood, drugs, &c., and receives from Great Britain cotton goods, sugar, coffee, rum, wine, salt, tin, &c. Lon. 39.30 E., lat. 41.0 N.

Treffurt, a town of Hesse Cassel.

Tregaron, a town in Cardiganshire.

Tregony, a dist. bor. in Cornwall.

Treguier, a sea-port of France, department Côtes du Nord. Lon. 3.13 W., lat. 48.47 N.

Tremesen, or *Tlemsan*, a city of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. Lon. 1.12 W., lat. 34.56 N.

Tremiti, three islands of Naples, in the Gulf of Venice. Lon. 15.30 E., lat. 42.1 N.

Tremouille, a town of France, dep. Vienne.

Trenchin, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, with an ancient castle on a rock.

Trent, a principality of Austria, in the south part of Tyrol, among the Alps. It produces excellent wine.—The cap. is a fortified city of the same name, with a handsome castle, a cathedral, three parish churches, a college, and some convents. It is famous in church history for a celebrated general council of the church, convoked by Paul III., and continued, though with several interruptions, from 1545 to 1563.

Trent, a river of England, that rises in Staffordshire, and flows SE. through the co. to the south-west borders of Derbyshire, where it receives the Tame. It then takes a north-east direction, between the two counties, till it receives the Dove, when it penetrates Derbyshire, crosses the S. angle, and forming, for a short space, its separation from the counties of Leicestershire and Nottingham, it enters the latter county at the SW. extremity; thence crossing obliquely to the east, it flows along the whole eastern side, forming, toward the north part, the boundary between that county and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, and, below Gainsborough, meets the Ouse on the borders of Yorkshire, where their united stream forms the Humber.—A river of N. Carolina, U. S., which runs into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad.

Trenton, a town of New Jersey, U. S., in Hunterdon county.—A town of North Carolina, chief of Jones county.—Another, in Maine, Hancock county.

Treport, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine Inférieure, on the English Channel. It was here that Queen Victoria landed in September, 1843, when proceeding on a visit to Louis Philippe and family at the Château d'En.

Trepto, a town and castle of Prussian Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin.

Trepto, New, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with manufactures of stockings and woollen stuffs.

Treshanish Isles, four fertile islands on the west coast of Scotland, between the islands of Coll and Mull.

Treves, a territory of Prussia, in the province of Nieder Rhein. There are many mountains and forests; but near the Rhine and Moselle the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine.—The cap. is a city of the same name, seated on the Moselle, over which is a handsome bridge. It has a castle, a university, many fine churches and palaces, and numerous remains of antiquities. For many ages it was an important city in the time of the Romans, and it has undergone numerous vicissitudes at subsequent periods.

Treciglio, a town of Italy, in the Milanese.

Trevino, a town of Spain, in Biscay.

Treviso, a late province of Italy, in the territory of Venice. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and the exports are cattle, silk, and woollen cloth.

Treviso, a town of Austrian Italy, prov. Venice. Most of the streets are wide and well paved, with colonnades in front of the houses; and there are numerous palazzi and religious structures. It trades in corn, wine, cattle, fruit, &c., and has some manufactures. Pop. 11,508.

Trevoux, a town in Ain, France.

Trezzo, a town of Italy, in the Milanese.

Triberg, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau.

Tricola, a city of European Turkey. It is of considerable extent; and the houses being intermixed with gardens and trees, the lofty minarets of its mosques seem to be peering through a thick wood. Pop. about 11,000.

Trichinopoly, a city of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a fertile district. The town is an emporium for a great variety of manufactures, particularly jewellery, which was formerly highly prized; and Trichinopoly chains are still in request. Lon. 78.50 E., lat. 16.50 N.

Trieste, a town and principal sea-port of the Austrian empire, prov. Illyria; capital of a government of the same name. It contains many good streets, handsome buildings, and promenades; besides churches, dock-yard, lazarettos, barracks, &c., and may be regarded as the great commercial entrepôt of the S. of Germany. Lon. 14.3 E., lat. 45.51 N. Pop. about 55,000.

Trim, a borough of Ireland, capital of Meath county. Here are the ruins of a large castle, and several religious foundations. Lon. 6.48 W., lat. 53.32 N.

Trincomatee, a sea-port town on the east coast of Ceylon, with a harbour, which was styled by Nelson "the finest in the world." Lon. 81.47 E., lat. 8.32 N.

Tring, a market-town in Herts. Pop. 3605.

Trinidad, an island on the north-east coast of South America, being, next to Jamaica, the largest and most valuable of our West India islands. It produces sugar, cotton, maize, fine tobacco, cocoa, Indigo, and fruit; and has abundance of fine timber-trees. Lake Brea, (a lake of pitch,) is a wonderful phenomenon: it covers about 150 acres, and is capable of supplying all the dock-yards of Great Britain. In 1797 this

island was captured by the British, and ceded to them in 1802.—A city of Mexico, in Guatemala, near the head of a bay of the Pacific Ocean. It is a place of great trade. Lon. 90.20 W., lat. 13.46 N.—A town of Mexico, in Veragua. Lon. 81.23 W., lat. 8.40 N.—A sea-port of Cuba, in a bay on the S. part of the island. Lon. 80.1 W., lat. 21.48 N.—A town of Colombia, in Bogota.

Trinidad, three rocky islets in the Atlantic Ocean, 200 leagues east of Spirito Santo, in Brazil. Lon. 29.35 W., lat. 20.30 S.

Trinity, a sea-port on the north side of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbour. Lon. 61.8 W., lat. 14.53 N.

Trino, a town in Montserrat, Piedmont.

Tripoli, the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending along the coast of the Mediterranean, from the Gulf of Gabes to the south extremity of the Gulf of Sidra. There are numerous harbours on the coast, some of them capacious, and surrounded by a fine country, producing dates, figs, grapes, and other fruit; but the interior is not very fertile, and the eastern part is quite a desert. Among their manufactures are carpets, bournouses, and other woollen fabrics, caulets, mats of palm leaves, Morocco leather, &c.—The capital is a city and sea-port of the same name, with a castle and a fort. The harbour, defended by a mole and batteries, is capable of containing a large fleet of merchant ships. The chief exports are wool, drugs, barilla, skins, salt, trona, ostrich-feathers, gold-dust, ivory, dried fruit, and dates. Lon. 13.5 E., lat. 32.5 N. Pop. about 25,000.—A city of Syria, on the Mediterranean, with a castle and a handsome mosque. Lon. 35.38 E., lat. 34.30 N.

Tripolizza, a town of the kingdom of Greece, formerly encompassed by a stone wall, with bastions, and having a square fort on an eminence; but it suffered almost total destruction during the fierce contest which raged between the Turks and the Greeks who fought for independence. The chief trade is in corn and wool. Lon. 22.31 E., lat. 37.40 N.

Tripontary, a town of Hindostan, in Cochlin, the general residence of the rajah. Lon. 76.25 E., lat. 9.56 N.

Trist, an island of Mexico, in the Bay of Campeachy, near the Isle of Port Royal. Lon. 92.45 W., lat. 18.15 N.

Tristan D'Acunha, an island in the Atlantic Ocean. The coast is frequented by seals, penguins, and albatrosses. Lon. 11.44 W., lat. 37.6 S.

Trogen, a town of Switzerland.

Troja, a town of Naples, in Capitanata.

Trothotta, a town of Sweden, on the Gotha, which here has four cascades that fall 110 feet in the space of two miles.

Troid, St., a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg. It has a manufacture of fire-arms, &c. Pop. 8500.

Troon, a sea-port town of Ayrshire, Scotland, whence large quantities of coal are exported. Ship-building, rope and sail-making, &c., are carried on here.

Tropez, St., a sea-port town of France, in the department of Var, with a citadel. Lon. 6.40 E., lat. 43.16 N.

Troppan, a strong town of Austrian Silesia, capital of a principality. It has con-

siderable manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, soap, leather, &c. Lon. 17.54 E., lat. 49.52 N. Pop. 12,556.

Trosa, a sea-port town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic. Lon. 17.29 E., lat. 59.0 N.

Trosachs, rugged and pendulous mountains of Scotland, near Loch Catherine.

Trowbridge, a town in Wiltshire, with considerable manufactures of broad cloth and kerseymere. Pop. 11,050.

Troy, a town of New York, in Rensselaer county, and a place of considerable trade. Pop. 19,331.—A town of Ohio.

Troyes, a city of France, capital of the department of Aube, with a castle. The commerce consists in cotton, linen, and woollen cloths, dimities, fustians, wax-chandlery, candles, and wine. Troyes fills a conspicuous place in the page of history: it was here Henry V. of England espoused Catherine of France; and in 1429 the town was taken from the English by the French troops, headed by Joan of Arc. Lon. 4.5 E., lat. 48.18 N. Pop. 25,563.

Truro, a neat borough in Cornwall, between the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, at the head of Falmouth haven. It is a stannary town, and the chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Pop. 3043.—A town of Nova Scotia, in Halifax county.—A fishing-town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Truxillo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a citadel on the top of a hill.

—A city and sea-port of Peru, capital of a province. Lon. 78.52 W., lat. 8.8 S.—A sea-port of Mexico, in Honduras, on the gulf of that name. Lon. 86.30 W., lat. 15.46 N.

—A town of Caraccas, in the province of Maracaibo, with a trade in wheat, goat and sheep skins, cheeses, and woollens. Lon. 70.15 W., lat. 15.46 N.

Tscherkask, a town of European Russia, the capital of the territory of the Don Cossacks, with a gymnasium or university. It is situate on an island formed by the Don, and so intersected by the river and numerous canals as to bear some resemblance to Venice. In most of the streets is a wooden bridge that runs along the middle, from which smaller ones lead to the door of each house; but, where this is not the case, the inhabitants use boats during the inundation, which generally lasts from April to June. The shops are numerous, containing the produce of Turkey and Greece; and there are two public baths. The principal exports are fish, iron, caviare, and wine. The Cossacks have a majestic appearance, are cleanly in their persons and apparel, polite, sincere, hospitable, generous, and humane. Their common dress is a blue jacket turned up with red, and a waistcoat and trousers of white dimity. The dress of the women differs from the costume of Russia; and the girls wear a silk tunic, with trousers fastened by a girdle of solid silver, yellow boots, and an Indian kerchief round the head. Lon. 39.56 E., lat. 47.4 N.

Tsin-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 119.2 E., lat. 36.40 N.

Tsong-ming, an island of China, lying at the mouth of the Kian-ku. Lon. 121.55 E., lat. 30.15 N.

Tuam, a city of Ireland, in Galway county,

The Protestant cathedral is a small plain building; but the Rom. Cath. cathedral is a splendid structure, and Tuam is the seat of a Catholic archbishop. Here is an improving linen manufacture, and a brisk retail trade. Lon. 9.16 W., lat. 53.26 N.

Tuban, one of the strongest towns of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. Lon. 111.51 E., lat. 6.0 S.

Tubingen, a town of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated university, and a fortified castle. Lon. 9.10 E., lat. 48.32 N. Pop. 7250.

Tucoutins, a large river of Brazil, formed by the junction of the Maranham and Paranaunga, in the middle of the prov. of Goyaz.

Tucuman, a province of La Plata. Many rivers water this country, and all of them, with the exception of two, after flowing many leagues, lose themselves by forming lakes or shallow sheets of water, which are mostly saline. The north part is intermixed with mountains, plains, and valleys, producing abundance of seeds, plants, and fruits of all kinds; also, tobacco, cotton, and fine timber. The south part is an immense plain, almost without a tree, watered by many streams, from the Andes, and clothed with perpetual verdure.—The cap. of this province is a city of its name, on the river Tucuman. The chief trade is in timber, mules, and oxen trained for the travelling-waggons, and in the waggons themselves. Lon. 61.25 W., lat. 26.59 S. Pop. 12,000.

Tudela, a city of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the Ebro, which is here crossed by a noble bridge. Lon. 1.38 W., lat. 41.12 N. Pop. 8150.

Tver, or *Twer*, a government of Russia, producing timber in abundance, but in other respects it is far from fertile. It is, however, distinguished for its commercial activity.—The cap. is a city of its name, with a fortress. It is a place of considerable commerce, a large part of its population being merchants, or engaged in the navigation of the Volga. Lon. 36.5 E., lat. 56.47 N. Pop. about 20,000.

Tula, a government of European Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow.—The capital, of the same name, has manufactures of silver, copper, and plated articles, fire-arms, hardware, and leather; and in the vicinity are coal and iron mines. The musket manufactory at Tula is an immense establishment, furnishing employment to at least 20,000 persons. Independent of pistols, carbines, pikes, &c., about 70,000 muskets and 50,000 swords are annually made here. Lon. 37.24 E., lat. 54.10 N. Pop. about 35,000.—A town of Mexico, on a river of the same name.

Tulbagh, a town of the Cape territory, which gives name to a large district. Lon. 19.16 E., lat. 33.4 S.

Tullamore, a town of Ireland, in King's co., on a river of the same name. Being situated on the line of the Grand Canal, in the centre of the Bog of Allen, large quantities of corn and other articles of provision are shipped here for Dublin.

Tulle, a town of France, capital of the department of Correze. Lon. 1.42 E., lat. 45.16 N. Pop. 7283.

Tullow, a town of Ireland, co. Carlow.
Tulsk, a borough of Ireland, in Roscomon county.

AS LIARS NEED GOOD MEMORIES, SO MALICIOUS PERSONS NEED GOOD INVENTIONS.

LABOUR RIDS US OF THREE GREAT EVILS, IRKSOMENESS, VICE, AND POVERTY.

Tumbez, a town of Peru, where the Spaniards first landed in 1253, under Pizarro.

Tumlook, a town in Bengal, with a manufacture of salt for government.

Tunbridge, or *Tonbridge*, a market-town in Kent, on the Medway. Here are the ruins of a large castle, erected in the 11th century, by Richard, Earl of Clare: of this the entrance gate, two round towers, and part of the keep are still in tolerable preservation, and form a picturesque object on entering the town from Tunbridge Wells. Its more solid recommendation, however, is its excellent and liberally endowed grammar-school, founded in 1534, by Sir Andrew Judd, a native of the town (and Lord Mayor of London in 1551), which is under the government of the Skinners' company. In the vicinity is a strong chalybeate spring, and a manufacture of gunpowder.

Tunbridge Wells, a favourite watering-place, situated chiefly in Tunbridge parish, but partly in the parishes of Speldhurst and Frant, in Sussex; being about 5½ miles south of the town of Tunbridge. It has long been resorted to on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1603 by Dudley Lord North, who is said to have recovered from a deep consumption by drinking them. From that time it attracted the notice of the fashionable world, and was frequently honoured with the presence of royalty. Tunbridge Wells consists of several divisions, as Mount Ephraim, Mount Zion, Mount Pleasant, Calverley Park, the Wells, &c. There are excellent hotels, many good houses, pleasure-grounds, and gardens; and, as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque.

Tunja, a city of Columbia, capital of a large province, one of the richest in the republic. Lon. 73.45 W., lat. 4.54 N.

Tunis, a country of Barbary, 200 miles from north to south, and 120 from east to west. This country was formerly a monarchy, but it is now a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bey, who resides at Tunis. The soil is but indifferent, except in the west, which is well watered by rivers. The chief productions are wheat, barley, oil, wool, wax, tallow, and a variety of fruits. The mountains near Tunis abound in silver, copper, and lead. In the woods and mountains are lions, bisons, ostriches, monkeys, roebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The inhabitants are a mixture of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians, merchants and slaves; and they carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth, Morocco leather, gold-dust, lead, horses, oil, soap, and ostrich eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mohammedanism. The capital, of the same name, is five miles in circuit, with a lofty wall, and has five gates and 35 mosques. The divan, or council of state, assembles in an old palace, where the bey formerly resided. The Mohammedans here have nine colleges for students, and a great number of smaller schools. Lon. 10.6 E., lat. 36.45 N.

Tuptee, a river of Hindostan, which rises among the Ingardy Hills, in the western part of Gundwana, flows west through Khandesh

and Gujerat, and enters the Gulf of Cambay at Swally.

Turcoin, a town in Nord, France.

Turcomania, a country of Independent Tartary, lying between the Caspian Sea and the Lake Aral. It is said to be extremely populous, and to yield abundance of corn. The Turcomans differ in religion from the Persians, who deem them infidels. They live in tribes, being subject to no particular governor; but each tribe chooses a nominal chief, who has no further authority among them than that of settling differences and arranging their civil economy. Their general characteristics are those common to all wandering nations; great hospitality within their own boundaries, and universal depredation abroad. Their horses are bought by the neighbouring nations at vast prices, which, with the sale among other tribes of their captives, and of their camels, sheep, &c., form the chief source of a Turcoman's wealth. The people live on corn, the flesh of horses, camels, and sheep, and the milk of mares and camels. They excavate a large hole in the ground, in which they make a fire; and, placing the meat in the embers, cover it up until it be baked. To the northward of Turcomania are the Kamchawks, who inhabit a desert, and are reported to be most ferocious and warlike, and hitherto unconquered. All these inhabit the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea.

Turonne, a town of France, in the department of Correze, with a castle.

Turin, a city of Piedmont, the residence of the king of Sardinia. It stands in a fertile plain, at the conflux of the Doria with the Po. Here are many large squares, a royal palace, a cathedral, a university, and other handsome buildings. The citadel is a regular pentagon, and deemed the strongest in Europe; it comprehends an extensive arsenal, a cannon foundry, a chymical laboratory, &c. Near the city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful castle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies. Lon. 7.40 E., lat. 45.4 N. Pop. about 104,000.

Turinsk, a town in Tobolsk, Russia. Lon. 63.14 E., lat. 58.5 N.

Turkestan, a country of Western Tartary; the chief of which is generally called the Khao of the Karakalpak.

Turkey, a large empire, extending over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. *Turkey in Europe* contains part of Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, Romania, Macedonia, Albania, and Thessaly. *Turkey in Asia* includes the countries Irak, Diarbek, Kurdistan, Armenia, Roum, Karamania, Natolia, and Syria. *In Africa* the Turks claim Egypt, part of Nubia, and Barca; and the states of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers are under their protection. Of these countries [which see respectively], the climate, productions, manners, &c. must of course be various. The Turks are generally robust, well-shaped, and of a good mind. They are grave, sedate, and passive; but, when agitated by passion, furious, raging, and ungovernable; full of dissimulation, suspicious, and vindictive beyond conception; in matters of religion, tenacious, superstitious, and morose. They shave their heads, but

wear long beards, except those in the seraglio, and military men, who wear only whiskers. The national dress of the Turks is loose and flowing. The turban worn by the men is white, and never put off but when they sleep; and their clothes are long and full. They sit, eat, and sleep on the floor, on cushions, mattresses, and carpets. Their principal food is rice; and the frugal repast is followed by fruit and cold water, which are succeeded by hot coffee and pipes with tobacco. With opium they procure what they call a *kief*, or placid intoxication. Chess and draughts are favourite games; and the coffee-houses and baths furnish other sources of amusement. Polygamy is allowed among them; but the fair sex are kept under a rigorous confinement. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mohammed. Drinking wine is prohibited by this prophet in the Koran; and, instead of it, they generally use sherbet, a liquor made of honey, spices, and the juice of fruits. They expend great sums on caravansaries and fountains, for the refreshment of travellers and labourers, and are charitable toward strangers, let their religion be what it may; and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience. The Turks are excellent horsemen, and throw the *djerid* or lance with the greatest dexterity; but, excepting this exercise and that of wrestling, they indulge in no active exertion. They never even dance themselves, but enjoy public dances, the performers in which, however, they reckon infamous. Laziness and apathy, indeed, are their distinguishing characteristics. "There is nothing in which they take so much delight as in reclining in the shade from sunrise to sunset, apparently in a state of total indifference, occasionally sipping coffee, and inhaling the fumes of tobacco. Whatever may be their object, they saunter through the streets with the same measured and monotonous step. They converse little, and the presumption is that their mind is as indolent as their body." In European Turkey, Constantinople, Adrianople, and Salonica are the chief centres of trade; in Asiatic Turkey, Smyrna and Aleppo are the principal. All foreign articles may be imported into the Turkish ports, on payment of a very small duty; and all articles of foreign and domestic growth or manufacture may be freely conveyed over the empire: but the internal traffic of Turkey is greatly impeded by the badness of the roads. The government of Turkey is a pure despotism: the Grand Signior is absolute master of the lives and goods of his subjects; and it has been well observed, "all the agents of a despot are despots in their peculiar sphere."

Turkin, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. of Caucasia, on the Caspian Sea. Lon. 47.15 E., lat. 44.15 N.

Turmagain, Cape, on the east side of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 176.56 E., lat. 40.28 S.

Turnhout, a town of Belgium, prov. Antwerp. Pop. about 13,000.

Turon, a sea-port town of Cochinchina, near the mouth of a river that enters the bay of Turon—a safe retreat for ships in the most tempestuous seasons. The houses are low, and mostly built of bamboos,

thatched with reedy grass. In the vicinity are plantations of sugar-canes and tobacco. Lon. 107.40 E., lat. 16.9 N.

Turrell, a town in Aberdeenshire, with manufactures of linen yarn, thread, &c.

Tursi, an episcopal town of Naples.

Tuscany, a grand duchy of Italy, belonging to the house of Austria. It is 120 miles long and 80 broad; divided into three provinces, Florentino, Pisano, and the Siense. There are several mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; also, quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, beside hot baths and mineral waters. The chief river is the Arno. Many parts of this duchy are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits; but agriculture is in a very backward state, and every species of cultivation, except that of wheat, vines, and olives, is neglected. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthenware, and gilt leather; also iron and copper foundries, hardware factories, and paper mills. One of their principal manufactures is that of straw plait, which employs a vast number of hands, particularly females. There are numerous charitable institutions, and mendicity is prohibited by law.

Tutbury, a market-town of Staffordshire, 15 miles east of Stafford.

Tuticorin, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, where there is a pearl fishery.

Tutlingen, a town of Wirtemberg, seated on the Danube, with a castle on a mountain.

Tuxford, a town in Nottinghamshire.

Tuy, a city of Spain, in Galicia, surrounded by walls and ramparts, and well furnished with artillery. Lon. 8.32 W., lat. 42.4 N.

Tuzla, a town of Asiatic Turkey.

Tweed, a river of Scotland, which rises from numerous springs in the south part of Peebleshire, called Tweedale. It divides that county almost into two equal parts, crosses the north part of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, then forms the boundary between Berwickshire and England, and enters the German Ocean at Berwick.

Tweedmouth, a town in the detached part of Durham, called Islandshire. Pop. 5202.

Tweickenham, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, near Brentford, containing many handsome villas, among which is Strawberry-hill, long famous for its collection of rare articles, brought hither by its owner, Horace Walpole, and sold by auction in 1812. Here also stood the favourite residence of Pope, which, in 1810, was levelled to the ground. This celebrated poet and his parents are interred in the church. Pop. 3208.

Tydore, one of the Molucca Islands.

Tynan, a town in Armagh county, Ireland.

Tyne, a river in Northumberland, formed by a branch from the east part of Cumberland, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland, which unite a little above Hexham; their junction forms a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German Ocean at Tynemouth.—A river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, which rises on the borders of Edinburghshire, flows by Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the west of Dunbar.

Tynemouth, a sea-bathing town in Northumberland, near the mouth of the Tyne. The ruins of an ancient abbey are seated on a high rock, inaccessible on the sea-side; a strong fort commands the entrance of the river; and there are extensive military barracks. Pop. 27,249.

Tyrol, a province of the Austrian empire, divided into three parts—Tyrol, Trent, and Brixen. It is traversed in its whole extent by the main ridge of the Alps; but, though a mountainous country, the valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and it has an excellent breed of cattle. It likewise yields salt, all kinds of ores, and various sorts of precious stones. The principal rivers are the Inn, Adige, and Eysach. The dress of the peasantry is peculiar: the men wear a straw hat ornamented with ribbons and nosegays; the dress of the women consists of a short gown, stockings with cross stripes, and a cap tapering in the shape of a sugar-loaf. They are a sprightly people, fond of music and dancing, and excel in rifle-shooting and athletic amusements.

Tyrene, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles long and 37 broad; divided into 35 parishes. It is a rough country, but tolerably fertile. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Mourne, and Foyle. Total pop. 312,956.

Tywy, or *Teiry*, a river of Wales, which issues from a lake on the east side of Cardiganshire, and flows by Tregannon, Llanbeder, Newcastle, and Cardigan, into Cardigan Bay.

Tzernitz, a town of European Turkey.

Tzuruchatu, *Staroi*, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkoutsk, on the borders of China. Lon. 119.32 E., lat. 49.18 N.

UBEDA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Ubertingen, a town of the grand duchy of Baden. Near it are famous baths.

Ubes, *St.*, or *Setuval*, a sea-port of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong citadel and a good harbour, defended by three forts. Lon. 8.54 W., lat. 38.22 N.

Uby, an island of Asia, on the east side of the entrance of the Gulf of Siam. Lon. 104.46 E., lat. 8.55 N.

Ucayle, or *Paro*, a river formed in Peru by the junction of the rivers Beni and Apurimac.

Ucker, a river of Germany, which issues from a lake of the same name, near Prenzlau, in Brandenburg, flows north into Hither Pomerania, and, being joined by the Rando, enters the Frisch Haif at Uckermunde.

Uddevalta, a sea-port in Sweden, prov. Goteburg. Lon. 11.56 E., lat. 58.20 N.

Udine, a fortified city of Austrian Italy, cap. of a district. Lon. 13.3 E., lat. 46.12 N.

Ufa, a government of Siberia, divided into two provinces, Ufa and Orenburg.

Ugie, a river of Scotland, which crosses the north part of Aberdeenshire, and enters the German Ocean below Invergie.

Uist, *North* and *South*, two islands of the Hebrides, on the west coast of Scotland.

Uitenhage, a town of the Cape territory, which gives name to a fertile district. Lon. 25.19 E., lat. 33.58 S.

Ujhely, a town of Hungary, celebrated for Tokay wine. Pop. 6500.

Ukraine, a country lying on the borders

of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name signifies a frontier; and it now belongs to Russia, the western part being inhabited by Cossacks.

Ulapool, a town of Scotland, in Ross-shire. It is a great fishing station, and situate in the midst of a wool country. Lon. 5.3 W., lat. 57.54 N.

Uleborg, or *Ouleabourg*, a town and sea-port of Finland, the most considerable of East Bothnia. It has a good harbour and saluon fishery; and its exports are pitch, tar, fish, and salted butter. Lon. 24.40 E., lat. 65.18 N. Pop. about 5,000.

Ulitea, one of the Society Isles, in the Pacific Ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 151.38 W., lat. 16.45 S.

Ullswater, a lake on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland, abounding with char and other fish.

Ulm, a frontier town of Wirtemberg, seated at the conflux of the Blau with the Danube. It is a large, handsome, and commercial place, and strongly fortified. In 1805 Ulm was the head-quarters of the Austrian general Mack, whose communications being cut off by the French, he delivered up the town, and his army of 26,000 men, without firing a shot!

Ulster, a province of Ireland, 116 miles long, and 100 broad. It contains the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan. The principal place is Londonderry.

Ulverstone, a market-town in Lancashire. It has manufactures of cotton, check, canvass, and hats; and exports much corn, limestone, iron ore, and blue slate. Lon. 3.12 W., lat. 54.14 N.

Umbria, a name sometimes given to the duchy of Spoleto.

Umea, a sea-port of Sweden, capital of West Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Umea. Lon. 19.18 E., lat. 63.58 N.

Ummerepoora. [See *Amarapura*.]

Umwalden, a canton of Switzerland, divided into the Upper and Lower Valley by a forest called Kesterwald, which crosses it from north to south. The country abounds in fruit and cattle, but produces little corn and no wine. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

Ungvar, a town and fort of Hungary.

Union, a town of Pennsylvania, U. S., and another in New York.

Union, West, a town of Ohio, U. S., capital of Adams county.

United States (of America), a federal republic of North America, founded in 1783. It then consisted of thirteen states; namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The following eleven have since been formed, and united to them: Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Missouri. There are also the North-West and Michigan territories, the country of Florida, and the Missouri and Arkansas territories (including the remainder of the country of Louisiana), which belong to the United States. A short account of these districts will be found

under their respective heads. No part of the globe is so well supplied with rivers, and great and small lakes, as the United States; and a great multitude of bays and excellent harbours are on the coast of every maritime state. The federal republic is governed by a congress, consisting of a president, vice-president, senate, and house of representatives. Every state has its own governor, constitution, and laws, for its distinct government; and each sends a proportionate number of representatives to the congress. In the United States there is no religious establishment supported by the ruling power. The judicial part of the constitution nearly corresponds with that of England. The army and navy of the United States are on a formidable scale; their numerous trading vessels visit every coast, without regard to distance or danger; and their internal trade flourishes by means of extensive navigable rivers, and the occasional aid of canals. The United States, in 1812, entered into a war against Britain, which was carried on by sea and land, with variable success on both sides, to its termination by a treaty of peace, signed at Ghent, in 1814. Philadelphia was the seat of government till the end of 1800, when the city of Washington became the metropolis.

Unity, a town of Maryland, U. S., capital of Montgomery county.

Uist, the most northern of the Shetland Islands, and of the British dominions. It feeds many sheep, horned cattle, and hogs; and about 60 tons of cured fish are annually exported. Lon. 0.10 W., lat. 60.55 N.

Unterwalden, one of the four forest cantons of Switzerland. The territory consists principally of four valleys, inclosed by high mountains: the climate is temperate, and various kinds of fruit are grown; there is fine pasturage for cattle, but agriculture is comparatively neglected. When the French invaded Switzerland in 1798, the brave inhabitants made a most vigorous resistance, and were accordingly treated by the revolutionists with marked severity.

Uppingham, a town in Rutlandshire. Pop. 2025.

Upsal, a city of Sweden, capital of Upsala, with a castle, and a university which enjoys a very extensive celebrity. Among the tombs in the cathedral of Upsal are those of Gustavus Vasa and Linnæus. Lon. 17.39 E., lat. 59.52 N. Pop. 4500.

Upsala, or *Upland*, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper. It is chiefly covered with shapeless stones and forests of pine; but is enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver; and the peasants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of those metals.

Upton, or *Upton on Severn*, a market-town in Worcester-shire, seated on the Severn. Pop. 2696.

Ural, or *Oural*, a large river of Russia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, flows by Orenburg, Uralsk, and Gurief, and enters the Caspian Sea by three mouths.

Ural (or *Oural*) *Mountains*, a chain of mountains in Russia, extending about 1100 miles, and forming a considerable part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. The central part of this chain abounds in metals and fine white marble. Pauda, one

of the highest mountains, is said to be 4512 feet above the level of the sea.

Uralian Cossacks, a Tartar tribe, inhabiting the Russian province of Orenburg, on the south side of the river Ural. These Cossacks are descended from those of the Don, and are a valiant race. They profess the Greek religion, are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almost equally with their lives. Their principal fishery is for sturgeons and beluga, whose roes supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, chiefly salted and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire.

Urbana, a town of Ohio, U. S.—Another in Virginia.

Urbina, a duchy of Italy, in the Papal States. The air is not deemed wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. The chief production is silk, and game is plentiful.

Urbino, a town of Italy, in the Papal States; the birth-place of the illustrious painter Raphael.

Ure, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, flows by Askrig, Middleham, Masham, Ripon, Boroughbridge, and Aldborough, and a little below receives the Swale, where the united stream forms the Ouse.

Urgel, a city of Spain, in Catalonia. Lon. 1.28 E., lat. 42.24 N.

Uri, a canton of Switzerland, of which Altorf is the capital. Among the mountains comprised in this canton is the celebrated St. Gothard, the passage across which is the principal route from Italy into E. Switzerland. The Reuss, a river remarkable for its extraordinary rapidity, its numerous cataracts, and the magnificent scenery on its banks, rises in Mount St. Gothard, and falls into the lake of Lucerne. The pastures of this canton are very superior, and the cheese is in high repute.

Urmia, or *Oroumieh*, a city of Persia, in Aderbijan. Lon. 45.25 E., lat. 37.10 N.

Urmond, a town of Holland, in Limburg.

Ursinjan, a town of Persia, in Farsistan.

Uruguay, a large river of Brazil, which rises in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, among the mountains near the coast of the Atlantic. It flows west along a high valley, and, on emerging from the mountains, overflows the plain to a great extent. It then proceeds south-south-west, and, after a course of 600 miles, joins the Paraguay, which junction forms the commencement of the great river Plata.

Uruguay, or *Banda Oriental*, a province of Brazil, 230 miles long and 170 broad. It is divided into nine departments, and possesses three principal towns, Monte Video, La Colonia, and Maldonado, besides 15 small towns and several hamlets. It formed a province under the gov. of Buenos Ayres till 1821, when it was taken by the Brazilians; but it has since been declared independent. It is fertile, and watered by many streams, which terminate in the river Uruguay, on its west border. The coast is low and flat, but there are several hill ranges inland.

Urumea, or *Oormieh*, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan. Pop. 12,000. The *Lake of Urumea* extends above a degree of latitude in length, and its water is so salt that no fish will live in it.

CONSTANCY AND EQUANIMITY ARE THE CHIEF PRAISE OF A WISE MAN.

IN YOUTH, HOW WIDE THE FIELD OF HOPE ! IN AGE, HOW NARROW !

Usbeck Tartary, a vast country of Western Tartary. The Usbecks are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucks. Their religion is Mohammedanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindostan.

Usedom, an island of Prussian Pomercania, in the Baltic Sea, between the mouths of the Peene and Swin, with two forts named after these two rivers. Lon. 14.2 E., lat. 53.56 N.

Ushant, an island of France, in the department of Finistère. It contains several hamlets, inhabited by fishermen. Lon. 5.5 W., lat. 48.30 N.

Ushk, a river that rises in Wales, on the west side of Brecknockshire, flows by Brecknock, and, entering Monmouthshire, passes by Abergavenny, Usk, Caerleon, and Newport, into the Bristol Channel.—A market-town in Monmouthshire, very pleasantly situated, and which in former times was a place of considerable importance. On an eminence near the town extensive remains of its ancient castle still exist. Pop. 2348.

Uskup, or *Scopia*, a town of European Turkey, prov. Macedonia. Pop. 10,000.

Uspalata, one of the largest and richest silver-mines in Chili.

Ussel, a town in Correze, France.

Ustiano, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, on the Oglio.

Ustica, a small island in the Mediterranean, in Sicily. Lon. 13.6 E., lat. 38.43 N.

Usting (Vcliki), a town of Russia, gov. Vologda. It is the seat of a considerable trade between Europe and Asia, has numerous manufactories, and its merchants supply the Siberian towns generally. Pop. 6000.

Utawas, a river that forms part of the boundary-line between Upper and Lower Canada, and enters the St. Lawrence at the Island of Montreal.

Utica, a city of New York, U. States. It is very regularly built, and contains numerous places of worship, literary and charitable institutions, and commercial associations. Its manufactories are also extensive and various; and its situation, at the junction of the Erie and Cheuango canals, is most favourable for its increasing trade. Lon. 75.10 W., lat. 43.3 N. Pop. 13,260.

Utrecht, a fortified city of Holland, capital of a province of the same name, with a university, a cathedral, and many churches, hospitals, &c. From being in the centre of a populous agricultural district, Utrecht has a bustling appearance and considerable trade. The principal manufactories are silk, woollen stuffs, velvets, and fire-arms; and it has an extensive foundry for cannon-balls. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agreeable places for residence in the kingdom. Lon. 5.8 E., lat. 52.6 N. Pop. 44,000.

Utrera, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. It stands in the centre of a vast plain, and a considerable trade is carried on in cattle and horses. Pop. about 13,000.

Uttorster, a town in Staffordshire. The hardware manufacture is carried on here to some extent; and the market for agricultural produce, cattle, sheep, &c. is one of the best in the country. Pop. 4735.

Uxbridge, a market-town in Middlesex,

with a great trade in malt, corn, and flour. The Coln flows through it into two streams, and the Grand Junction Canal passes close by. Near the town are the remains of an ancient camp. Pop. 3219.—A town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, U. S.

Uzerche, a town of France, dep. Correze.

Uzes, a town of France, dep. Gard. Pop. 6000.

VAAST, ST., a town of France, in the dep. of Manche, with a small harbour.

Vabres, a town in Aveiron, France, with manufactures of serges, dimities, &c.

Vache, an island of the West Indies.

Vachetuse, one of the Lipari Islands.

Vadin, a town of Turkey, in Bessarabia.

Vado, a town of Sardinia, in Genoa.

Vaihend, a town of Persia, in Segestan.

Vaison, a town in Vaucluse, France.

Val-de-Penas, a town of Spain, in New Castile, famous for a strong red wine and bread of peculiar excellence. Pop. 10,250.

Val di Demona, a province in the north-east angle of Sicily. It means the valley of demons, and is so called from Mount Ætna, which ignorant and superstitious people, from its fiery eruptions, believed to be the chimney of the infernal regions.

Val di Mazara, a province in the western angle of Sicily, containing Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

Val di Noto, a province in the south-east angle of Sicily.

Valais, a canton of Switzerland, of which it was formerly a dependent county. It is a valley, 100 miles long and 20 broad, between ridges of high mountains, among which are the Great St. Bernard, Simplon, Grimsel, Furca, and others, the summits of which are never free from snow. The river Rhone flows impetuously through its whole length, whence it is sometimes called the Valley of the Rhone. A country consisting of plains, elevated valleys, lofty mountains, clothed with wood and studded with haulets, rugged rocks, cataracts, glaciers, and snow-clad mountains of a prodigious height, must exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption, the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile; but in the more elevated parts barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success. The inhabitants profess the Roman Catholic religion, and they have no manufactures of any consequence.

Valdai, a town in Novgorod, Russia. Lon. 33.44 E., lat. 57.50 N.

Valdeburon, a town in Leon, Spain.

Valdecabras, a town in New Castile, Spain.

Valdecona, a town in Catalonia, Spain.

Valdemoro, a town in New Castile, Spain.

Valdepenas, a town in La Mancha, Spain.

Valdivia, a city and sea-port of Chili, built in 1552 by Pedro de Valdivia, after he had conquered the country. Lon. 77.33 W., lat. 39.53 N.

Valle of the White Horse, a fertile vale of Berkshire, extending from Farringdon to Abingdon; so called from the figure of a horse cut in the side of a chalky hill, occupying nearly an acre, thought to be of very ancient origin.

Valence, a city of France, cap. of the dep.

of Drôme, with a citadel and a school of artillery. It has a good trade in woollen cloth and skins.—A town in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, France.

Valencia, a grand division of Spain, formerly a kingdom. It is 220 miles long and from 20 to 60 broad, and the most pleasant and populous country in Spain. It is fertile in rice, fruit, oil, wine, and all the necessaries of life. In the mountains are mines of iron and alum, and quarries of marble, jasper, and lapis calaminaris. Here is also much silk, cotton, and hemp; and the manufacture of them employs a considerable population.—The capital is a city of the same name, seated on the Guadalquivir. It has an extensive and flourishing university, numerous churches and convents, a citadel, many handsome public buildings, manufactures of cloth and silk, and several remains of antiquity.

Valencia d'Alcantara, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with an old castle.

Valencia (Nueva), a city of Colombia, repub. Venezuela, situate in an extensive plain, near the beautiful lake of Valencia, or Lake Tacarigan. Pop. about 16,000.

Valenciennes, a city of France, dep. Nord. The Scheldt flows through it, and here begins to be navigable. This city is noted for its manufactures of lace, woollen stuffs, and cambric. In 1793 Valenciennes was captured by an Anglo-Austrian army, commanded by the Duke of York, but retaken by the French in the following year. Lon. 3.32 E., lat. 50.21 N. Pop. 16,679.

Valenza, a town of Italy, in the Milanese. —A fortified town of Portugal.

Valery, St., a town and sea-port of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the British Channel.—*St. Valery-sur-Somme*, a sea-port town on the N. coast of France, dep. Somme. It has large magazines, with manufactures of cordage, sail-cloth, &c.

Valetta, a city of Malta, the capital of that island, and wonderfully strong both by nature and art. It was built in 1565, and thus named from the grand master La Valette, who commanded during the memorable siege of Malta by the Turks in 1565. It is seated on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. Valetta has three gates, a palace for the grand master, several magnificent churches and convents, and other public buildings. It surrendered to the French, under Bonaparte, in 1798, from whom it was taken by the British in 1800. Lon. 14.27 E., lat. 35.54 N.

Valette, a town in Charente, France.

Valladolid, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, cap. of a prov., with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, and is adorned with handsome buildings, squares, and fountains. Here are some woollen manufactures, and many goldsmiths and jewellers. The environs are covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. Valladolid was formerly an opulent commercial city; but its trade and manufactures have greatly declined. It was here that Columbus, the great discoverer of the New World, closed his eventful life, May 20, 1506. Lon. 4.6 W., lat. 41.45 N. Pop. 20,960.

Valladolid, or *Mechoacan*, a city of

Mexico, cap. of the prov. of Mechoacan. Lon. 88.20 W., lat. 14.35 N. Pop. about 18,000.

Vallemnot, or *Valmont*, a town of France, dep. Lower Seine.

Vallengay, a town of France, dep. Indre. *Vallers*, a town in Indre-et-Loire, France, noted for its mineral waters.

Vallier, St., a town in Drôme, France. *Valognes*, a town in Manche, France, noted for cloth and leather.

Valona, or *Avlona*, a sea-port of Turkey, in Albania, cap. of a pachalic. Lon. 19.36 E., lat. 40.48 N.

Valparaíso, the principal sea-port town of Chili, prov. Santiago, and the central depôt for the trade of that country. It has a good harbour, defended by a fort. Lon. 71.31 W., lat. 33.11 S. Pop. about 10,000.

Valreas, a town of Vaucluse, France. *Vals*, a town of France, dep. Ardeche, celebrated for mineral springs.

Valléline, or *Valle-telino*, a fertile valley of Switzerland, now subject to Austria. The river Adda flows through its whole length into the Lake Como. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics; they have no manufactures, but export wine, silk, plants, cheese, butter, and cattle.

Van, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, with a strong castle on a mountain; and near it a large lake of the same name. Lon. 43.35 E., lat. 38.38 N. Pop. about 40,000.

Van Diemen's Land, an island belonging to Great Britain, on the southern coast of New South Wales, from which it is separated by Bass's Strait. The natives are of a common stature, but rather slender, the skin black, and the hair woolly. They go entirely naked in summer, but generally clothe themselves in winter with the skins of the kangaroo. They are more barbarous and uncivilised than those of New South Wales, and subsist entirely by hunting. The land is chiefly high, diversified with moderate hills and broad valleys, which are well wooded and watered. The forest-trees are chiefly of the pine kind, growing quite straight to a height proper for masts. The quadrupeds and birds differ little from those of New South Wales; and its mineral productions are much the same. The great articles of export are wool, oil, whalebone, and bark. The principal rivers are the Derwent and Tamar, whose sources are near the centre of the island. In 1804 a British settlement was established on the south-east part, within the mouth of the Derwent, and named Hobart Town, which is the seat of government.

Vannes, a sea-port of France, cap. of the dep. of Morbihan. Lon. 2.46 W., lat. 47.39 N. Pop. 9400.

Var, a department of France, including the south-east part of the old province of Provence. The Var, whence the dep. derives its name, rises in the Basses-Alpes, and, after a course of 68 miles, falls into the Mediterranean at St. Laurent, near Nice. The forests contain many cork trees, the tunny and anchovy fisheries are important, and on the coast a considerable quantity of good coral is obtained.

Varallo, a strong town in Milanese.

Vardar, a river of European Turkey.

Vardehaus, a fortified town at the north-east extremity of Norway; the most northerly fort in the world.

Varella, a cape on the eastern coast of Clampa. Lon. 109.17 E., lat. 12.50 N.

Varennnes, a town in Allier, France.—Another, in Meuse, France; in which Louis XVI. and his family were arrested in their flight, in 1791, and conducted back to Paris.

Varese, a town of Italy, in the Milanese. Lon. 8.51 E., lat. 45.48 N.

Varinas, a province of Colombia, S. America, celebrated for tobacco and chocolate. It feeds numerous cattle, and abounds in all kinds of fruit. The chief rivers are the Arauca, Apure, and Meta.—A town of Colombia, the principal mart for the tobacco grown in the province.

Varna, a fortified town and sea-port of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. Lon. 27.48 E., lat. 43.12 N. Pop. about 16,000.

Vasil, a town in Novgorod, Russia.

Vassy, a town in Upper Marne, France. In 1562 a bloody persecution of the Protestants began here, by order of the Duke of Guise.

Vatica, a sea-port of the Morea, situate on a large bay to which it gives name. Lon. 23.2 N., lat. 36.38 N.

Vaucluse, a dep. of France, bounded by the depts. of Drome, Basses-Alpes, Boches-du-Rhone, and Gard. Wine and silk are among the most important products of the dep. It takes its name from the fountain of Vaucluse, celebrated by Petrarch.

Vaucouleurs, a town in Meuse, France.

Vaud, a canton of Switzerland, richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and meadows, and checkered with villages and towns.

Vaudemont, a town in Meurthe, France.

Vauville, a town in Manche, France.

Vauxhall, a village in Surrey, on the Thames, two miles SW. of London. Its celebrated gardens, as a place of public entertainment, were for a long series of years considered the finest in Europe. Over the river is a handsome iron bridge of nine equal arches.

Vechna, a town and fortress of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster.

Vega, a town of Spain, in Asturias.—Another, in Leon.

Vegayman, a town in Leon, Spain.

Veglia, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Croatia. Lon. 14.56 E., lat. 45.22 N.

Veit, St., a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with an old castle.

Vela, a cape on the northern coast of Colombia. Lon. 71.25 W., lat. 12.30 N.

Velay, an old province of France, now forming the dep. of Upper Loire.

Velburg, a town in Neuberg, Bavaria.

Veldentz, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle.

Velez, a town of Colombia, in Bogota.

Velez de Gomara, a sea-port of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle. Lon. 4.0 W., lat. 35.10 N.

Velez Malaga, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is agreeably situated, and the vicinity is very fertile, producing large quantities of wine, silk, cotton, coffee, sugar, cochineal, and various fruits. P. 14,000.

Velleti, a town of the Papal States, situate on a commanding eminence at the foot of Mount Artemisio.

Vellore, a town and fort of Hindostan, presid. Madras, distr. Arcot.

Venasque, a town in Vaucluse, France.

Vence, a town in Var, France.

Vendée, La, a maritime dep. of France, including the west part of the old province of Poitou. The dep. is divided into three districts; the marshes, the plain country, and the *bocage*, or woody parts. An honest bold simplicity, and courageous attachment to ancient institutions, distinguish its inhabitants; both of which qualities were evident in their chivalrous self-devotion to the Bourbon cause during the progress of the French revolution. Chief towns, Bourbon Vendée, Fontenay, and Sables d'Olonne.

Vendeh, a town of Russia, in Riga.

Vendome, a town of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher.

Veneria, a town of Piedmont.

Venice, a territory of Italy, subject to Austria. Before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese, in 1486, it was one of the most powerful, commercial, and maritime states in Europe; but it is now reduced from the highest splendour to comparative insignificance. The Venetians are lively and ingenious, extravagantly fond of amusements, with an uncommon relish for humour. They are in general tall, well made, and of a ruddy brown colour, with dark eyes. The women have expressive features, and an easy, engaging address. Whatever degree of licentiousness may prevail among them, jealousy, poison, and the stiletto have been long banished from their gallantry. The common people display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life, being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle in their intercourse with each other.—The capital of this territory is a superb city of its name, standing on a cluster of small islands, in a kind of lake, separated from the Gulf of Venice by some islands at a few miles' distance. The inhabitants have a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bonelace, and all sorts of glasses and mirrors. Most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another into a street; by means of which, and of the bridges, of which there are a prodigious number, a person may go to any part of the city by land or by water. The churches and convents are numerous, and rich in paintings; indeed, Venice, highly renowned for valuable works of this kind, far surpasses, in this respect, even Rome itself. The ducal palace is an immense building; and the bank is supposed to be the first of the kind in Europe. In this city a famous carnival is held from Christmas till Ash-Wednesday; in all which time libertinism reigns, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. The chief diversions are riddotts and masquerades; and St. Mark's Place is the general rendezvous. Pop. nearly 100,000.

Venice, Gulf of, a sea or gulf of the Mediterranean, between Italy and Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient Adriaticum Mare, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic Sea. There are many islands in it, and several bays or small gulfs on each coast. The grand ceremony of the Doge of Venice marrying the Adriatic annually on Ascension Day, by dropping into it a ring from his bucentaur,

NEVER DISTURB USEFUL CONVERSATION BY AN ILL-TIMED JEST.

INATTENTION SHOWS CONTEMPT, AND CONTEMPT IS NEVER FORGOTTEN.

or slate barge, attended by all the nobility and ambassadors in gondolas, was omitted in 1797, for the first time for several centuries.

Venezuela, a province of South America. [See *Colombia*.]

Venosa, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. It was the ancient *Venusia*, celebrated as the birth-place of Horace.

Venta de Cruz, a town of Colombia.

Vera, a town in Granada, and another in Navarre, Spain.

Vera Cruz, a prov. of Mexico, extending along the Gulf of Mexico from the river Pamuco to the Lake Ternius. The north part contains all the necessaries of life in abundance; the south is rich in maize, rice, pepper, and cocoa-nuts, and has plenty of cedar, Brazil, and other kinds of wood. This province has several pyramidal remains of temples; also two remarkable summits, the Pike of Orizaba and the Cofre de Perote.

—Its capital is a city of the same name, beautifully and regularly built. It is situate in the Gulf of Mexico; its harbour is well defended, and it is the principal sea-port in the country. Lon. 96.8 W., lat. 19.11 N. Pop. 16,000.

Vera Paz, a province of Mexico, full of mountains, deep ravines, and forests; but there are many fertile valleys, which produce some corn and fruits, and feed a great number of horses and mules. The principal commodities are drugs, cocoa, cotton, wool, and honey.

Veragua, a province of Mexico. It is a mountainous and rugged country, covered with vast forests, interspersed with rich valleys, and abounds in gold and silver.—A handsome city, capital of the above province. The Indians in the vicinity are famous for dyeing their cottons of a durable purple, with the juice of a shell-fish found on the coast of the Pacific. Lon. 96.8 W., lat. 19.11 N.

Verbash, a town and fortress of Hungary.

Verberie, a town in Oise, France.

Vercelli, a city of Piedmont, the capital of a district. Lon. 8.24 E., lat. 45.31 N.

Verchotura, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Perm: the first town the Russians built in Siberia. Lon. 60.15 E., lat. 58.45 N.

Verd, Cape, a promontory on the coast of Senegambia, which has its name from the verdure that clothes it, consisting chiefly of palm-trees. Lon. 17.31 W., lat. 14.41 N.

Verd Islands, Cape, in the Atlantic. They are ten in number, and are said to have been known to the ancients under the name of Gorgades; but not visited by the moderns till discovered, in 1446, by the Portuguese, when they received their general name from their situation opposite Cape Verd.

Verden, a province of Hanover, consisting chiefly of heaths and high dry lands; but there are good marshes on the rivers Weser and Aller. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Verdun, a strong town of France, in the department of Meuse, selected by Napoleon for the residence of the English who were detained as prisoners after the rupture of 1803.—A town in Saone-et-Loire. Another in Upper Garonne, France.

Vereria, a town of Russia, gov. Moscow.

Vernandois, an old territory of France, which, with that of Solsonnois, now forms the department of Aisne.

Vermeja, a river that rises in Tucuman, on the borders of Charcas.

Vermont, one of the United States of America, 158 miles long, and 70 broad, divided into 13 counties. A chain of mountains divides the state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and Lake Champlain. The natural growth upon this chain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence they are called the Green Mountains, and give name to the state. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky, and the soil is fertile. Iron ore abounds, and renders the state the seat of flourishing manufactures of every thing made of iron and steel; the other chief manufactures are pot and pearl-ash, maple sugar, and spirits. Total pop. 291,948.

Vernuil, a town in Eure, and another in Allier, France.

Vernon, a town in Eure, France.

Verona, a city of Austrian Italy, capital of the Veronese. It has three forts, and is surrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. This city is famous for antiquities; the most remarkable is a Roman amphitheatre, of which seven rows of benches are still entire. In the townhouse are the statues of six illustrious natives—Catullus, Zenilius, Marcus, Cornelius Nepos, the elder Pliny, and Vitruvius. Beside the cathedral, there are 61 churches, 41 convents, and 18 hospitals. Several of the ecclesiastical buildings comprise interesting specimens of the architecture of the middle ages; and the palaces of Bevilacqua and Scipio Maffei contain many valuable paintings, antiques, and other curiosities. Verona is said to be the most industrious of Italian towns. It has numerous silk-twist factories, and also manufactories for the weaving of silk, woolen, and linen fabrics, besides leather, earthenware, soap establishments, &c. Lon. 11.18 E., lat. 45.25 N. Pop. 48,500.

Veronese, The, a prov. of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is 35 miles long and 27 broad, and a very fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle.

Verovitz, a strong town of Slavonia.

Ferrez, a town of Piedmont, with a strong fortress, deemed almost impregnable.

Versailles, a town of France, capital of the department of Seine-et-Oise. Here Louis XIII., when it was only a small village, built a hunting-seat. Louis XIV. enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till 1789, when the unfortunate Louis XVI. and his family were removed from it to Paris, there to suffer every species of indignity, ending in an ignominious death. By Louis Philippe it has been transformed into a kind of national museum, intended to illustrate the history and exhibit the progress of arts, arms, and civilisation in France. Its galleries and saloons are alike vast and magnificent; and the gardens are adorned with a vast number of statues, fountains, and grand water-works of unrivalled magnitude.—A town of Kentucky, chief of Woodford county.

Versetz, a town of Hungary.

Vertus, a town of France, dep. Marne.

Verviers, a town of Belgium, in the province of Liege, with a trade in cloth.

Vervins, a town of France, dep. Aisne.

Vesoul, a town of France, capital of the

department of Upper Saone. Lon. 6.8 E., lat. 47.36 N.

Vesuvius, a volcanic mountain of Italy, five miles from Naples. It is nearly 30 m. in circuit at the base, and about 3600 feet high. The base on all sides is surrounded with towns, which, with the villages and villas above them to some height, cover the lower parts of the mountain with fertility, beauty, and population. The next region is a scene of perfect devastation, furrowed on all sides with streams of lava, extended in wide black lines over the surface. The upper part is covered almost entirely with ashes, and extremely difficult of ascent. The top of this is a narrow ledge of burnt earth or cinders, nearly two miles in circuit, with the crater open beneath, about 350 feet in depth. The eruption of *Vesuvius* in the year 79, in the time of Titus, was accompanied by an earthquake that overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum, and proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. Another violent eruption, in 1631, totally destroyed the town of Torre del Greco; and, in that of 1794, the lava flowed over 5000 acres of cultivated land, and Torre del Greco was again destroyed.

Veszprém, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county, with a castle. Lon. 17.58 E., lat. 47.4 N.

Vevay, a town of Switzerland, in canton Vaud.—A town of Indiana, U. S., capital of Switzerland county.

Viadana, a town of Italy, in Mantua.

Viana, a town of Spain, in Navarre.—A town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho.

Vienen, a town of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, with a castle.

Viauden, a town of Holland, in Luxembourg, with a castle.

Viatha, a government of European Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. The forests are very extensive; and timber, furs, tar, iron, and copper are among the chief products.—The capital of the above government.

Viazma, a town in Smolensk, Russia.

Viborg, a city of Denmark, in North Jutland. Lon. 9.45 E., lat. 55.55 N.

Vic, a town of France, dep. Meurthe.

Vic, or *Vique*, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, seated in a fertile plain.

Vic, *Le Bigorre*, a town in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, France.

Vic le Comte, a town in the dep. of Puy de Dôme, France, with a palace.

Vicgrad, a town of Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock.

Vicentino, a small province of Italy, so pleasant and fertile, that it is called the garden and flesh-market of Venice. Here are mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone almost as fine as marble.

Vicenza, a city of Austrian Italy, capital of Vicentino. There are above 60 churches, besides the cathedral, and many handsome buildings, squares, and triumphal arches. The principal manufactures are silk, damask, taffeta, gold and silver articles, &c. Lon. 11.40 E., lat. 45.28 N. Pop. 20,700.

Vich, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It has numerous convents, and some manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics. Pop. 12,500.

Vichy, a town in Allier, France, near which are some mineral springs.

Vico, a town of Naples.—A town and island of Corsica.

Victoria, a sea-port of Brazil, capital of the province of Spirito Sancto. Lon. 50.10 W., lat. 20.5 S.—A town of the province of Caraccas, almost entirely destroyed by the earthquake in 1812.

Vienna, a city of Germany, capital of the Austrian empire, 18 miles in circuit. It stands in a fertile plain, on the right bank of the Danube, at the influx of the rivulet *Vien*, or *Wien*. The chief public buildings are the Imperial Palace, the Palaces of the Princes, the Imperial Chancery, the Imperial Arsenal, the City Arsenal, the Mint, the General Hospital, the Town-house, the Custom-house, the Bank, the Library, and the Museum; also, a cathedral, a university, the archducal library, which contains about 100,000 printed books and 10,000 manuscripts, the archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria. The trade of Vienna is in a flourishing state, and it has manufactures of silk, stuffs, gold and silver lace, tapestry, cutlery, plate-glass, porcelain, &c. From its size, wealth, and activity, Vienna deserves to be compared with London and Paris better than any other European capital: nowhere is there so large a number of resident nobility; few cities have so many noble private edifices, and in none, except London, are there so many wealthy citizens. In 1815, a congress of the sovereigns in Europe assembled here, to complete the provisions of the treaty of Paris in 1814. Lon. 16.16 E., lat. 48.13 N. Pop. about 360,000.—A town of Maryland, U. S., in Dorchester county.

Vienne, a department of France, including the east part of the old province of Poitou.—A town of France, dep. Isere, with a trade in wine, silks, and sword-blades.

Vienne Haute (or *Upper*), a department of France, comprising part of the old provinces of Marche and Liosin.

Vierzon-Ville, a town of France, dep. Cher. It has manufactures of iron-ware and woollen cloths. Pop. about 5000.

Vigan, *Le*, a town of France, dep. Gard; a pleasant town of the Cevennes. Pop. 4686.

Vigevano, a town of the Sardinian dominions, in N. Italy. It gave birth to Francis Sforza II., and is much indebted to the Sforza family. Pop. about 15,000.

Vignemale, one of the loftiest among the Pyrenees, 10,432 feet above the sea.

Vignot, a town of France, dep. Meuse.

Vigo, a sea-port of Spain, in Galicia. Lon. 8.40 W., lat. 42.14 N.

Vijapur, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Nepal, chief of the hilly and woody district of Morung.

Vilaine, a river of France, which rises in the dep. of Mayenne, passes by Vitre and Rennes, divides the dep. of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the Bay of Biscay.—A town in Mayenne, France.

Villa Bella, a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Matto Grosso. Lon. 62.30 W., lat. 14.50 S.

Villa Boa, a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Goyaz, with a fortress. Lon. 52.10 W., lat. 16.20 S.

Villa Franca, a sea-port of Italy, in the prov. of Nice, with a castle and fort.—A town in Veronese, Italy, with a silk manufacture.—Another in Estremadura, Portugal.

—Another on the south coast of St. Michael, one of the Azores, defended by a fort.

Villa Hermosa, a town of Mexico.

Villa d'Inglesias, a town of Sardinia.

Villa Maria, a town of Brazil.

Villa Nova de Portimao, a fortified sea-port of Portugal, in Algarva. Lon. 8.27 W., lat. 37.12 N.

Villa Nova de Porto, a town of Portugal, defended by several forts.

Villa do Principe, a town of Brazil, celebrated for its diamonds and gold. Lon. 43.10 W., lat. 18.10 S.

Villa Real, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the Mijares. It contains some silk and woollen manufactures, and was formerly fortified. Pop. 8000.—A town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes. Pop. 4100.

Villa Real de Cuiba, a town of Brazil, capital of the rich and fertile district of Cuiba.

Villa Rica, a town of Brazil, capital of the rich province of Minas Geraes, with a fort.—Another on the Lake Malabangan, Chili.

Villa Viciosa, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle. In the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proserpine; and in the neighbourhood are quarries of fine green marble.—A town in Asturias, Spain.—Another in Para, Brazil.

Villach, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle and medicinal baths.

Villarino, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Villedien, a town in Manche, France.

Villefort, a town in Lozere, France.

Villefranche, a town of France, dep. of the Rhone, with a brisk trade in wine, cattle, linen, &c.—Another in Eastern Pyrenees, with a fort.—Another in Aveyron, with a great trade in linen cloth.—Another in Upper Garonne, on the Canal Royal, France.

Villena, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia.

Villeneuve, a town in Lot-et-Garonne, and one in Gard, France.—Another in Bern, Switzerland.

Villeneuve de Berg, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche.

Villengen, a town of Suabia, in Baden.

Vilsch, a town of Bavaria, near which are several foundries.

Vilshofen, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube.

Vilvorden, a town of Belgium, in Brabant, with an ancient castle.

Vimiera, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. Also, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura.

Vinaroz, a town of Spain, in Valencia.

Vincennes, a town of France, near Paris. Here is a palace or castle erected by Francis I., in which Charles V. expired, and also Henry V. of England. In the ditch of this castle the unfortunate Duke d'Enghein was shot, March 21, 1604.—The largest town of Indiana, U. S., capital of Knox co.

Vincent, Cape St., the south-west promontory of Portugal, 25 miles west by south of Lagos. This cape is celebrated in naval history for a great victory obtained by Sir John Jervis (afterwards created Earl St. Vincent) over the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14, 1797. Lon. 9.0 W., lat. 37.3 N.

Vincent, St., one of the W. India Islands, belonging to Great Britain, lying 55 miles to the west of Barbadoes. It is inhabited by Caribs, a warlike race of Indians, between whom and the aborigines of the larger islands there is a manifest distinction. In their wars they adhere to the practice of destroying all the male prisoners, and preserving the women either for servitude or for breeding. St. Vincent is extremely fertile for the raising of sugar and indigo; and bread-fruit trees, brought from Otaheite, thrive remarkably well. A ridge of mountains passes along the middle, through its whole length, the highest of which, called Scouffrier, is at the north extremity. From this mountain, in 1812, after the lapse of nearly a century, proceeded a dreadful eruption, by which the island was enveloped in a chaotic gloom for three days, and wholly covered by showers of volcanic matter.—One of the Cape-Verd Islands, 30 miles in circuit and uninhabited. Lon. 25.30 W., lat. 17.30 N.—A town of Brazil, in St. Paulo, with a castle.—A town of Spain, in Asturias.

Vindhya, a chain of mountains in Hindostan, which passes west through Bahar and Benares, and continues on through Allahabad and Malwa, nearly parallel to the river Nerbudda, almost to the Gulf of Cambay. They are inhabited by various tribes of predatory thieves.

Vintimiglia, a town of Genoa, with a castle on a high rock. Lon. 7.37 E., lat. 43.53 N.

Vire, a town of France, dep. Calvados. It has manufactures of coarse and fine woollens, paper, needles, &c. Pop. 7200.

Virgin, Cape, a cape of Patagonia, at the east entrance of the Strait of Magellan; so called by Magellan, because he discovered it on the feast of St. Ursula. Lon. 67.54 W., lat. 52.23 S.

Virgin Gorda, or *Spanish Town*, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies. It has two good harbours, and is defended by a fort. Lon. 64.0 W., lat. 18.18 N.

Virgin Islands, about 40 islands, islets, and keys, in the West Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Caribbee Islands. They are possessed by the English and Danes. The chief, and almost the only staple productions of these islands, are sugar and cotton.

Virginia, one of the United States of America, 430 miles long, and 280 broad; divided into 100 counties. Several ridges of mountains cross the country from north to south, which produce nitre in great abundance. Here are mines of lead, copper, iron, and coal; marble is found in great quantities, and limestone; and there are many medicinal springs. The principal rivers are the James, York, Rappahannoc, Roanoke, and Potomac, which are full of convenient harbours. The land toward the mouths of the rivers is low, and fit for rice, hemp, and maize; that higher up is generally level, and watered by springs; and between the ridges of the mountains are long and fertile valleys. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and maize. The most important towns are Richmond, the capital, Petersburg, and Norfolk. Virginia was the seat of the earliest colony planted by the English in the States territory; and

Is the native place of that truly great man, Washington.—A town in Cavan county, Ireland, on a river of the same name.

Vise, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. Liege, on the Meuse.

Viseu, a city of Portugal, in Beira, founded by the Romans.

Vishnei Voloshok, a town of Russia, on the Zua, gov. Tver. It is an emporium for the merchandise of Astracan and other parts of the S. of Russia. Lon. 34.35 E., lat. 57.30 N.

Viso, a mountain of the Cottian Alps, and the highest peak of that chain which separates Piedmont from Dauphiny.

Vistula, a large and important river that rises in the Carpathian Mountains, on the confines of Moravia and Hungary, and flows through Poland and Prussia to the Baltic. It is of great commercial importance, being the channel by which the wheat and other produce of the countries through which it flows are conveyed to Dantzic and Elbing for exportation, and by which they receive supplies of foreign productions.

Viterbo, a city of Central Italy, Papal States. Lon. 12.26 E., lat. 42.25 N. Pop. about 15,000.

Vitré, a town in Ile-et-Vilaine, France, with a trade in linen cloth, &c. Pop. 7900.

Vitry le François, a town of France, in the department of Marne. Pop. 6620.

Vitteour, a town in Cote d'Or, France.

Vittorio, a city of Spain, cap. of the district of Alava, in Biscay. It is surrounded by double walls, and has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in large quantities. Near this city, in 1813, a complete victory was obtained by the allied forces under Lord Wellington, over the French army under Jerome Bonaparte and Marshal Jourdan. Lon. 2.38 W., lat. 42.45 N. Pop. 12,000.

—A town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with a trade in corn, wine, and oil.

Vivarez, an old province of France, on the west bank of the Rhone, which now forms the department of Ardeche.

Vivero, a town of Spain, in Gallela.

Viviers, a town in Ardeche, France.

Vizagapatam, a city and district of Hindostan.

Vizini, a town in Val di Noto, Sicily.

Vladimir, a gov. of European Russia, a great part of which is covered with forests, marshes, and heaths.—The cap. of the above gov., near the Kliazma. Lon. 46.21 E., lat. 56.7 N. Pop. 7000.

Voghera, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian dominions. It has a good trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 10,700.

Void, a town in Meuse, France.

Voigtland, the former name of a territory in Saxony. It is very hilly, and abounds in wood; but the valleys afford plenty of corn and pasture, and feed great numbers of excellent cattle.

Voigtberg, a town and citadel of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland.

Voitsberg, a town of Austria, in Stiria.

Volconda, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, with a fort on a rock 200 feet high, and about a mile in circuit at bottom. Lon. 79.7 E., lat. 11.18 N.

Volga, or *Wolga*, a river of Russia, which forms part of the boundary between Europe

and Asia. It is the largest river in Europe in length of course and volume of water, unless the Danube be an exception to the latter property. It has its source in two small lakes in the government of Pleskof, becomes navigable a few miles above Tver, and is there augmented by the influx of the Tverza. It waters some of the finest provinces of the Russian empire, and enters the Caspian Sea by numerous mouths. This noble stream has a winding course of above 2000 miles, and has not a single cataract to interrupt the navigation.

Volhynia, a gov. of European Russia, formerly a palatinate of Russian Poland, 220 miles long and 130 broad. It consists chiefly of fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivers; and it exports corn, cattle, hides, flour, wax, honey, and other rural produce.

Volmar, a town of Russia, prov. of Riga. *Volo*, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, with a citadel and fort. Lon. 22.55 E., lat. 39.21 N.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.

Volgoda, a gov. of Russia, divided into ten districts. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for fine wool.—Its capital, of the same name, has a magnificent cathedral, several churches, a castle, and a fortress. The principal trade is in hemp, matting, leather, and tallow. Lon. 40.21 E., lat. 59.13 N. Pop. 14,000.

Volsk, a town of Russia, in Saratov.

Volta, a river of Guinea, which separates the Gold Coast from the Slave Coast, and enters the Atlantic Ocean with great rapidity by a wide mouth, which is crossed by a bar.

Volterra, a walled town of central Italy, in Tuscany, containing several palaces and many antiquities. Pop. 6000.

Volturno, a river of Naples, which rises in the Apennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and enters the Gulf of Gaeta.

Voorn, an island of Holland, in prov. of South Holland, between the mouths of the Meuse.

Vorarlberg, a mountainous district of the Austrian states, bordering on Switzerland, the Lake of Constance, and Bavaria. It now forms part of the Tyrol.

Vorouje, or *Voronetz*, the cap. of a gov. of Russia, and one of the most flourishing towns in the S. of Russia, its merchants carrying on a lucrative trade with the Crimea, Turkey, and the ports in the Black Sea. Here Peter the Great established a dock-yard and arsenal, and built a palace. Lon. 39.44 E., lat. 52.36 N. Pop. 18,600.

Vosges, a department of France, including the south-east part of the old province of Lorraine. It has its name from a chain of mountains, formerly covered with wood, which extends on its east border.

Vonziers, a town in Ardennes, France.

Vulcano, one of the Lipari Islands, which continually emits smoke. It is uninhabited, but occasionally visited by other islanders, to cut brushwood for fuel, which grows in the crater of an old volcano.—*Vulcanello*

CHANCE, WITH HER SLIPPERY FOOT, MAY OVERTHROW THE BEST DESIGNS.

HE KNOWS LITTLE OF THE WORLD WHO HAS ONLY SEEN ITS BRIGHTEST SIDE.

anciently a distinct island, to the north, has been joined to Vulcano by a narrow neck, formed by an eruption.

WAAL, a river of Holland, being the south branch from the Rhine below Emmen-riek. It flows west through Guelderland, and joins the Mense at Bril.

Wabash, a river of the United States, in Indiana. It rises near some small lakes west of Lake Erie, takes a SSW. course of 400 miles, and enters the Ohio 100 miles above the conflux of that river with the Mississippi.

Wachenheim, a town of Bavaria.

Wachovia, a tract of land in N. Carolina, between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, in Surrey county, consisting of 100,000 acres, purchased by the Moravians in 1751, and containing many settlements, of which Salem is the principal.

Wachtendonk, a town of Prussia.

Wachterbach, a town of Bavaria.

Wadesborough, a town of North Carolina, United States.

Wadstena, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, with a castle, built by Gustavus Vasa.

Wageningen, a town of Holland, with a trade in cattle and tobacco.

Wagram, a village of the archduchy of Austria, celebrated for the great battle fought July 6, 1809, between the French and Austrian armies, commanded respectively by Napoleon and the Archduke Charles, when the former gained a complete victory.

Wahrenbruck, a town of Prussia.

Waiblingen, a town of Wirtemberg.

Waidhaus, a town of Bavaria.

Waigatz, an island and strait between Nova Zembla and Russia. Lon 93.30 E., lat. 69.30 N.

Wainfleet, a town in Lincolnshire.

Wakefield, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. It has an ancient stone bridge over the Calder, on which Edward IV. erected a chapel to the memory of his father, who lost his life in the battle near this place in 1460. Here are extensive manufactures of woollen cloth and stuffs; and the trade in cattle, wool, and corn is considerable. Pop. 18,486.

Wallachia, a prov. of Turkey in Europe. It is watered by many rivers that all flow to the Danube, abounds in good horses and cattle, has numerous mines of salt, and produces wine, oil, and all sorts of European fruits. The principality of Moldavia lies contiguous to it, and though they are both nominally included in European Turkey, are in reality under the protection of Russia. The chief sources of wealth in each are their flocks and herds.

Walcheren, an island of Holland, lying at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is low, and subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands.

Waldburg, a castle of Suabia, which gives name to a county.

Waldeck-Pyrmont, a principality of W. Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum.—A town in this co., with a castle.

Walden, or *Saffron Walden*, a market-town in Essex, with a trade in malt.

Waldenburg, a town and castle of the kingdom of Saxony, situate on the Muldau.—A town in Hohenlohe, Wirtemberg.

Waldenses, *Valleys of the*, a district of Piedmont, consisting of four villages, inhabited by Protestants, called *Vaudois*, or *Waldenses*.

Waldheim, a town of Saxony.

Waldshut, a strong town of Baden, one of the *Forster Towns*.

Walstatter See, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden.

Wales, a principality in the west of England, 120 miles long and 60 broad, containing 7,425 square miles, or 4,752,000 acres. It is divided into North and South Wales, each containing six counties; namely, Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery, in North Wales; Brecknock, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor, in South Wales. To this country the ancient Britons fled, when England was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. They were long governed by independent kings, till the reign of Edward I., when their last prince, Llewelin, being vanquished and slain, in 1283, the country was united to England. The natives submitted to the English dominion with extreme reluctance; and Edward, as a conciliatory measure, promised to give them for their prince a Welshman by birth, and one who could speak no other language. Accordingly, he invested his second son, Edward, then an infant, who had been born at Caernarvon. The death of his eldest son, Alphonso, happening soon after, young Edward became heir, also, of the English monarchy, and united both nations under one government. From the time of Edward II., the eldest son of the king of England has always been created Prince of Wales. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all the necessaries of life; the cattle and sheep are numerous, but small, and it is particularly famous for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which, and other particulars, are noted in our account of the different counties. The rearing of stock is the most important branch of husbandry, and iron is the principal mineral product. [See *England*.]

Wales, New South, a country that forms the east part of Australia, extending from 135° to 158° E. longitude, and from 11° to 39° S. latitude. The east coast of this territory was first explored by Captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Philip, governor of the intended settlement, arrived with his colony at this bay early in 1788; but, finding it ineligible, he fixed upon Port Jackson, 13 miles further to the north; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. With respect to the adjoining country, a long chain of lofty hills, named the Blue Mountains, about 49 miles inland, runs nearly in a north and south direction; along the skirt of which the river Nepean flows north to the

TAKE CARE OF MINUTES, AND HOURS WILL TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

A TOTAL SECLUSION FROM THE WORLD IS THE BANE OF TRUE RELIGION.

Hawksbury. The general face of it is diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered with large spreading trees, and a variety of flowering shrubs. The heat is never excessive in summer, nor the cold intolerable in winter; storms of thunder and lightning are frequent, but the atmosphere is generally bright and clear. The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; several species of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras; and many curious fishes. The natives of this coast are represented as a most savage race. They go entirely naked, paint their bodies with various colours, and ornament themselves with beads and shells; they are active, vigorous, and stout; the women have soft and pleasing voices, and seem not to be destitute of modesty. Most of the men are without one of the fore-teeth in the upper jaw; and it is common for the women to cut off two joints of the little finger. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; and they depend for subsistence on the fruits and roots they gather, and the animals and fish they catch; the latter is the principal part of their subsistence. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and, considering their slight texture, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them, they are wonderful. Their huts consist of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark at a considerable distance. The jealousy of the Europeans which originally existed, has now entirely vanished; and the proximity of a civilized colony has, in some degree, tended to soften their native rudeness and barbarism. The British settlement at Sydney has continued to flourish and extend from its first establishment, and is now become nearly independent of the mother country for all the necessaries of life. Iron and coal, both of a very fine quality, are found in abundance; but the most prizeable objects yet discovered are valuable stones, of which the white and yellow topazes are of greater worth than those produced in Brazil.

Waltenburg, a town of Switzerland, in Basil, with a castle on a high rock.

Waltenstadt, a town of Switzerland, in St. Gall.—A lake of Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by high mountains.

Wallingford, a borough in Berkshire, on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge. It has a great trade in corn and malt. Pop. 2780.—A town in Newhaven county, Connecticut, U. S.

Walery, an island on the coast of Lancashire. It serves as a bulwark to the hundred of Furness, against the waves of the Irish Sea.

Wolpole, a town of New Hampshire, U. States.

Walsall, a market town in Staffordshire. It has various manufactures, particularly for all sorts of hardware employed in sadlery; and an excellent free-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth. Pop. 20,652.

Walsham, North, a town in Norfolk.

Walsingham, a market-town in Norfolk.

Walfrode, a town of Hanover, with a convent of nuns of noble extraction.

Waltham, Bishop's, a market-town in Hampshire. Here the bishops of Winchester had formerly a stately palace, which was destroyed in the civil wars.

Waltham-Abbey, or *Holy Cross*, a market-town in Essex, on the Lea. It had a magnificent abbey, founded by King Harold, some fragments of which remain. Harold and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, were interred here; and a stone coffin, supposed to have been his, was discovered in the reign of Elizabeth. Waltham has some gunpowder-mills, established here on account of government, from which the town derives whatever importance it may possess. Pop. 4500.

Waltham Cross, a village in Hertfordshire, a mile west of Waltham Abbey. Here are some considerable remains of a beautiful cross erected by Edward I., in honour of his queen, Eleanor.

Walthamstow, a village in Essex, near the river Lea. It has a handsome church, and many elegant villas. Pop. 4873.

Walton, a village in Essex, near Harwich. Here are copper-works, and a lighthouse 80 feet high.—A village in Surrey, on the Thames, over which it has a bridge.

Walton-le-Dale, a village in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures common to the county.

Wandipoor, a strong town of Hindostan.

Wandsworth, a town in Surrey, on the Wandie, at its conflux with the Thames. It has a good basin for barges, various manufactures, corn-mills, iron-works, and distilleries. Pop. 7614.

Wangara, a country of Africa, watered by the Niger, which here divides into several branches. It abounds in rice and corn, and has plenty of cattle and asses, but no camels, horses, sheep, or goats.

Wangen, a town of Wirtemberg.—Another in Switzerland.

Wanstead, a village in Essex, on the skirts of Epping Forest. It is distinguished for its handsome modern church, and several beautiful villas.

Wantage, a town in Berkshire, famous for being the birthplace of King Alfred.

Wanzleben, a town of Prussian Saxony.

Warangol, a city of Hindostan, in Hyderabad, capital of a district. Lon. 79.34 E., lat. 17.54 N.

Warberg, a sea-port in Halland, Sweden. Lon. 11.56 E., lat. 57.12 N.

Wardein, Gross, a fortified town of Hungary, co. Bihar, of which it is the cap.

Wardsbridge, a town of New York, U. S.

Ware, a market-town in Hertfordshire, on the river Lea, by which large quantities of malt and corn are sent hence to London.

Wareham, a borough in Dorsetshire, the birthplace of the celebrated Horace Walpole. Above the bridge, over the Frome, is a good salmon fishery; and in the neighbourhood an immense quantity of fine clay is dug, which is sent to the Staffordshire and other potteries. Pop. 2746.

Waren, a town of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg.

Warendorf, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster.

Warkworth, a village in Northumberland,

at the mouth of the Coquet. It has a castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland; and near it, on the bank of the river, is a hermitage cut in a rock.

Warminster, a town in Wiltshire, with manufactures of silk and woollen, a great trade in malt, and an excellent corn-market. Warminster is supposed to have been a Roman station. Pop. 6211.—A town in Virginia, U. S.

Warren, the name of five towns of the United States, in the districts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maine, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

Warrington, a market-town in Lancashire, on the Mersey. It has manufactures of canvass, cottons, checks, hardware, pins, and glass; and a considerable traffic in malt. Pop. 18,981.

Warsaw, a city of Poland, the capital of all the Polish territories subject to the Emperor of Russia, who takes the title of King of Poland. It is an open town, without walls or gates; built partly on a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula; and extending over a vast extent of ground, which includes numerous gardens planted with fruit-trees. The chief manufactures are woollen stuffs, soap, tobacco, and gold and silver wire; and great quantities of corn, spirits, and wine are sent down the river. Lon. 21.0 E., lat. 52.14 N. Pop. 139,670.

Warta, a river that rises in Little Poland, and enters the Oder at Custrin.—A town of Poland, in Sirdia.

Wartenberg, two towns of Silesia.

Warwick, a borough, and the capital of Warwickshire. It has a fine castle of the ancient Earls of Warwick, inhabited by the present possessor of that title, which retains much of its ancient grandeur of appearance, and presents an interesting memorial of bygone ages; also, a handsome court-house, a good free-school, and a noted hospital for 12 decayed gentlemen. Lon. 1.35 W., lat. 52.17 N. Pop. 9775.—A town in Virginia; another, in Maryland; and another, in Rhode Island, United States.

Warwickshire, a county of England, 47 miles long and 30 broad, containing 577,250 acres, divided into four hundreds and 205 parishes, and having one city and 12 market-towns. The north part, called the Woodlands, is divided from the south, called the Feldon, by the river Avon; and the soil of both is rich and fertile. It produces corn, flax, wood, wool, cheese, coal, iron, and limestone; and the breeds of cattle and sheep are of a superior kind. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. It is also intersected by several canals, which, communicating with others that proceed to the Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, are of considerable advantage to its trade and commerce. Total pop. 401,715.

Wasa, a province of Finland, lying on the Gulf of Bothnia, between Finland Proper and Bothnia. It is in general fertile and well cultivated. The chief exports are rafters, deals, pitch, tar, rye, skins, seal-oil, and tallow. It now belongs to Russia.

Washington, the metropolis of the United States of America, in the district of Columbia. It is seated on the Potomac, at the junction of the eastern branch, or Annacostia River, and extends about four miles up each river. It is divided into squares,

or grand divisions, by streets running due north and south and east and west. The great leading streets are 160 feet wide, others 110 feet, and a few only 90 feet. The diagonal streets are named after the states composing the union, those running east and west after the letters of the alphabet, and those that run north and south are numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. The capitol (or house for the legislative bodies) is on an eminence, commanding a view of the city and of the country round. The president's house is not far from the Potomac, possessing a delightful water prospect, and a view of the capitol. Due south from the president's house, and due west from the capitol, run two great pleasure-parks or malls, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are ornamented at the sides by a variety of elegant buildings, houses for foreign ministers, &c. The eastern branch is sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for four miles above its junction with the Potomac, and the channel lies close along the edge of the city. In 1814, a British military and naval force, by a sudden incursion, entered the city, set on fire the capitol, the president's house, the treasury, the dock-yard, &c.; but they have been restored in a better style of architecture. Lon. of the capitol, 76.53 W., lat. 38.55 N. Pop. 23,364.—Washington is also the name of seven different towns of the United States, in the districts of North Carolina, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

Wassenberg, a town of Prussia.

Wasserburg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle. In 1800 the French took it by storm.

Wast Water, a lake in Cumberland, lying in Westdale, among the western mountains. The Screes, a very high ridge of mountains, run along the south-east side of the lake.

Wasungen, a town in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen.

Watchet, a town in Somersetshire.

Watecoo, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook. It is composed of hills and plains, and the surface is covered with verdure. The people greatly resemble those of Otaheite. Lon. 156.15 W., lat. 21.1 S.

Waterford, a county of Ireland, 46 miles long and 25 broad, divided into 74 parishes. It presents a diversity of soil and prospect, but in general is pleasant and fertile, yet in many parts mountainous and rocky. The chief rivers are the Suir and Blackwater. Total pop. 196,187. The city of Waterford is the capital of the county; it has an elegant cathedral, and an excellent harbour, defended by Duncannon fort. The commerce is very considerable; and packet-boats sail regularly hence for Milford Haven. The principal exports are beef, pork, corn, butter, and linen. Lon. 7.10 W., lat. 52.13 N. Pop. 23,216.—A town of New York, in Albany county.

Waterloo, a village of Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the verge of the forest of Soignies. It will be ever memorable in history for the great battle, fought two miles to the south of it (Mont St. Jean), June 18, 1815, between the allied army under Wellington, and the French under Napoleon, in which the latter were annihilated.

Watersay, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the south of Bara. Lon. 7.28 W., lat. 56.51 N.

Watertown, a town of New York, and another, of Massachusetts, U. States.

Watford, a town in Hertfordshire, on the Colne. Here is a considerable market for corn, sheep, cattle, and hogs; the chief branches of industry are the spinning and winding of silk, straw plaiting, and malting; and in the vicinity are some very extensive paper-mills. Pop. 3697.

Watlington, a town in Oxfordshire.

Watton, a market-town in Norfolk.

Waveney, a river that rises in a swampy meadow, on the south border of Norfolk, and flows east by Diss, Harleston, Bungay, and Beccles, then turns to the north and joins the Yare, at the head of Brendon Water. It divides Norfolk from Suffolk, and becomes navigable at Bungay.

Waver, a town of Belgium, in S. Brabant.

Waxholm, a fortress on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic.

Way, an island near the northern point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the Channel of Acheen, and is peopled by exiles from Acheen. Lon. 94.50 E., lat. 5.35 N.

Waynesborough, a town of N. Carolina, and another, in Georgia, U. S.

Wear, a river that rises in the western part of the county of Durham, flows south-east by Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and thence north-east by Darham to Sunderland, where it enters the German Ocean.

Wearmouth, *Bishop*, a town in Durham, on the south side of the Wear. An iron bridge extends over the river, of one arch, 236 feet span, erected in 1796. It has manufactures of canvas, and partakes in the commerce of Sunderland.

Wearmouth, *Monk*, a town in Durham, on the north side of the mouth of the Wear. Here was an extensive monastery, which was destroyed by the Scots. This town also participates in the trade of Sunderland. Pop. 12,493.

Wednesbury, a market-town in Staffordshire. Here are considerable manufactures of hardware (particularly that termed saddlers' ironmongery, with nails, lunges, edge-tools, &c.), several iron forges, and mines of excellent coal. Pop. 11,625.

Weecer, a river that rises in the northern part of Shropshire, crosses Cheshire, and, receiving the Dane from the east, enters the estuary of the Mersey.

Weichselburg, a town of Austria, in Car-niola, with a castle on a mountain.

Weighton, a town in the E. R. of Yorksh.

Weil, or *Wyl*, a town of Switzerland.

Weilburg, a town of Germany, cap. of the principality of Nassau-Weilburg.

Weile, a sea-port in North Jutland, Denmark. Lon. 9.30 E., lat 55.45 N.

Weilheim, a town of Bavaria; and another, in Wirtemberg.

Weimar, a city of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the principality of Saxe-Weimar. In the duke's palace is one of the most considerable libraries in Germany, with a cabinet of coins and medals. Lon. 11.24 E., lat. 50.58 N. Pop. 11,500.

Weimar-Eisenach (*Grand Duchy of Saxe*), the most important of the minor

Saxon states, consisting of several detached portions of territory in Central Germany. The government is a limited monarchy.

Weinfelden, a town of Switzerland.

Weingarten, a town of the grand duchy of Baden.

Weisselmunde, a fortress of East Prussia.

Weissemburg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine.—A town of Switzerland, in Bern, celebrated for its mineral waters.—A town of Bavaria.

Weissenburg, or *Carlsburg*, a city of Transylvania, cap. of a county. Lon. 24.0 E., lat. 45.55 N.

Weissensee, a town of Prussian Saxony.

Weldon, a town of Northamptonshire.

Welland, a river that rises in Northamp-tonshire, and separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire. At Stamford it is navigable, and passes thence by Deeping and Spalding, to the sea, which it enters at Fossdike Wash.

Wellingtonborough, a market-town in Northamptonshire, with manufactures of shoes and lace.

Wellington, a market-town in Shropshire, near the Wrekin hill. In the neighbourhood are foundries, iron-mines, and coal-works; and it has a handsome church, supported by cast-iron pillars, and window-frames also of iron.—A market-town in Somersetshire, on the Tone; it has manufactures of serges, druggets, and earthenware; also an excellent corn market. It is from this town that the Duke of Wellington takes his title; and an obelisk, 120 feet high, has been erected in honour of the illustrious hero, on a lofty hill about three miles SE. from the town.

Wells, a city in Somersetshire, at the foot of a hill; it has its name from the wells and springs about it. The cathedral is a stately pile; and the bishop's palace is surrounded by walls and a moat. About two miles NW. of the city, under the Mendip Hills, is a large natural cavern, called Wooken Hole, about 600 feet long. Lon. 2.37 W., lat. 51.12 N. Pop. 7050.—A town in Norfolk, which has a considerable trade in corn and malt.—A town in York county, Maine, U. S.—Another, in Florida.

Wellsborough, a town of Pennsylvania.

Wels, a town of Austria, with a castle.

Welshpool, a corporate town of Wales, and the largest in Montgomeryshire. It is a great mart for Welsh cottons, flannels, &c. Malting is also carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 6185.

Welwyn, a village in Hertfordshire, near Hatfield. Dr. Young was rector of this place, and here was the scene of his celebrated Night Thoughts.

Wem, a market-town in Shropshire.

Wendover, a dis. bor. in Buckinghamshire, near Aylesbury. The celebrated John Hampden represented it in five successive parliaments.

Wener, the largest lake of Sweden, lying in West Gothland, to the north-west of the Lake Wetter. It is 100 miles in length, in some places 40 in breadth, and contains several islands.

Wenersburg, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, with a castle. Lon. 12.48 E., lat. 58.20 N.

Wentock, or *Much Wentock*, a dis. bor. in Shropshire. Pop. 2457. The present

parl. bor. is, however, co-extensive with the large district called "Wenlock Fran-chise," consisting of 17 parishes.

Wentworth, a village in Yorkshire, near Rotherham. Here is Wentworth House, a noble seat built by the late Marquis of Rockingham; and in the park is a lofty manse-loom erected to his memory.

Weobly, a disl. bor. in Herefordshire, fa-mous for excellent ale.

Werben, a town of Brandenburg.

Werchereu, a town of Belgium.

Werden, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, with a rich abbey.

Werdenburg, a fortified town of Switzer-land, with a castle on an eminence.

Werdenfels, a town and castle of Bava-ria, which gives name to a county.

Werfen, a town and fortress of Germany.

Wermeland, a province of Sweden, be-tween Dalecarlia and the Lake Werner. It is fertile, diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, and clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine, and fir. There are also mines of silver, lead, copper, and iron, with forges, foundries, &c.

Wertheim, a town of Baden, capital of a county that yields excellent wine. Lon. 9.48 E., lat. 49.48 N.

Wesel, a frontier town of Rhenish Prus-sia. Packets ply regularly between its port and Amsterdam. It is of high antiquity, and was formerly one of the Hanse Towns.

Wesenburg, a fortified town of Russia.

Weser, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Fulda and Werra, near Minden. It flows through the territories of Hesse-Cassel, Prussian Westphalia, Brunswick, Lippe-Detmold, and Hanover; passes by Bremen, and enters the German Ocean at Carlsburg.

West Point, a fort of New York, U. S., in Orange county, on the western bank of the Hudson. It is situate amid the high lands, and so strong by nature and art, that it is called the Gibraltar of America.

Westbury, a borough in Wiltshire, with a manufacture of broad cloth, and a con-siderable traffic in malt. Pop. 7568.

Westeras, a city of Sweden, cap. of West-mania, with a citadel and a famous college. It has several manufactures, and a great trade in copper, brass, and iron. Lon. 17.0 E., lat. 59.38 N.

Westerham, a market-town in Kent.

Westerwick, a sea-port of Sweden, in Smoland, with a good harbour and quay. Lon. 16.0 E., lat. 57.40 N.

Westmania, or *Westeras*, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, abounding in copper and iron-mines.

Westminster, a city in Middlesex, the re-sidence of the British monarch, the seat of the Parliament and of the high courts of justice, and the town residences of nearly all the nobility and gentry; constituting, with London and Southwark, the metrop-olis of the empire. It is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter, and he has an under-steward, who officiates for him. Next in authority is the high-bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter, whose power resembles that of a sheriff; and the suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates. On the dissolution of its ab-

bey, in 1541, Henry VIII. erected it into a bishopric, appointing the county of Middlesex (Fulham excepted) for the diocese. It had, however, only one prelate, for Edward VI. soon afterwards dissolved it; and the abbey is now only the collegiate church of St. Peter. It is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture; in which most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. At the east end is the chapel of Henry VII., the archi-tecture of which is at once light, magnif-icent, and beautiful. Westminster, which through courtesy still bears the title of a city, contains two parish churches, St. Mar-garet and St. John; and several in the liber-ties. The precinct of St. Martin's-le-Grand, though within the city of London, is under the jurisdiction of Westminster.—A town in Windham county, Vermont, U. S.

Westmoreland, a co. of England, 42 miles long and 32 broad, containing 488,320 acres, divided into four wards and 32 parishes, and having eight market-towns. It is a region of lofty mountains, naked hills, dreary forests, and barren moors; but it is watered by numerous rivers and several lakes. The soil in the valleys is fertile, producing good corn and grass, especially near the rivers. The mountains, usually called Fells, are stored with prodigious numbers of grouse; and on the moors great quantities of geese are bred; hogs, also, are numerous, and many excellent hams are cured here. This county yields abundance of limestone and the finest blue slate; and has manufactures of coarse woollen cloth, worsted stockings, flannels, tanned leather, and gunpowder. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lune, and Ken; and the chief lake is Windermere, the largest in England. Total pop. 56,454.

Westphalia, a province of Prussia, con-taining all the N. portion of the Prussian dominions to the west of the Weser. It is divided into three regencies, and these again into 37 circles. The soil produces pasture and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially for the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. Its mineral riches consist of coal, iron, lead, copper, rock-salt, &c. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Weser, Ems, Lippe, and Roer.

Westport, a sea-port town of Ireland, in Mayo county, depending chiefly on its fish-ery, and the export of corn, provisions, &c.

Westra, one of the Orkney Islands. It has a trade in kelp, and a good harbour for small vessels on the north-west side. Lon. 2.52 W., lat. 69.8 N.

Wetherby, a town in the W. R. of Yorksh.

Wettern, a lake of Sweden, in Gotland. Above forty small streams enter this lake, and its outlet is the river Motala, which flows east into the Baltic.

Wettingen, a town of Switzerland, in Baden; celebrated for its wooden bridge 240 feet long, of a single arch, over the river Limmat.

Wexford, a county of Ireland, in the pro-vince of Munster, 38 miles long and 24 broad, divided into 109 parishes. This county is

fertile in corn and grass; and its chief rivers are the Barrow and the Slaney. Total pop. 202,033.—The capital is a borough of the same name, which has a spacious harbour at the mouth of the Slaney, over which is a wooden bridge 1560 feet in length. The principal manufacture is woollen cloth. Pop. 11,252.

Wexio, a town of Sweden, in Smoland. Lon. 14.57 E., lat. 56.51 N.

Wey, a river that rises in Hampshire, flows through Surrey, by Godalming and Guildford, and enters the Thames at Weybridge.

Weybridge, a village in Surrey, on the Wey, near Chertsey. Here is Woburn Farm, the plantations of which were the first specimens in England of the ornamental farm.

Weyhill, a village in Hampshire, near Andover, celebrated for its great annual fair, for all kinds of cattle, leather, hons, cheese, and pedlary. The booths are formed into regular streets, and exhibit the main features of a large town, where all is bustle and commercial activity. From 100,000 to 200,000 sheep are usually exhibited for sale; and the fair lasts about eight days.

Weymes, a town in Fifeshire, with a harbour, whence much coal and salt are exported.

Weymouth, a sea-port town in Dorsetshire, on a bay of the same name, in the English Channel, and on the south side of the mouth of the Wey, which separates it from Melcombe-Regis, with which borough it is united as one corporation. The harbour is so much injured by sand, that its trade is greatly reduced; but this is compensated by its being resorted to for the purpose of sea-bathing. During the reign of George III. his majesty and the royal family often honoured it with their residence. Lon. 2.34 W., lat. 50.40 N. Pop. of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis bor. 7708.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S., capital of Norfolk county.

Weyre, a fortified town of Hindostan.

Whalley, a village in Lancashire, near Clitheroe; noted for the ruins of its abbey.

Wharfedale, the highest mountain in Yorkshire, situate amid other mountains, 13 miles from Settle. Its summit is 2384 feet above the level of the sea; and near the top are four or five small lakes. Its extensive base contains several spacious caverns.

Whidah, a kingdom of Guinæa, extending about 100 miles along the Slave Coast, and 12 miles inland. It is said to be a delightful country; and the people have been compared to the Chinese, having the same persevering industry, ceremonious civility, jealousy, &c. Bows, arrows, assagays, and clubs are their principal weapons. Here are beeves, goats, sheep, hogs, and poultry; also, elephants, buffalos, tigers, and several kinds of deer. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c.; and there are vast numbers of palm-trees, from which much wine is made. The trade consists of slaves, elephants' teeth, wax, and honey; and the manufactures are cloth, umbrellas, baskets, pitchers, plates and dishes of wood, gourds, white and blue paper, &c. Lon. 2.31 E., lat. 6.14 N.

Whitburn, a town of Scotland, in Hlithgowshire, with a manufacture of cott n.

Whitby, a sea-port town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, on both sides of the mouth of the Esk. It has several ship-building establishments, a considerable manufacture of canvass, a great traffic in the carrying business, and sends ships to the Greenland fishery. In the neighbourhood are some large alum-works, and in the aluminous rocks the skeletons of various animals have been found. Whitby is the birthplace of James Cook, the great circumnavigator. Lon. 0.30 W., lat. 54.30 N. Pop. 13,899.

Whitchurch, a dist. bo. in Hampshire, on the Test. Very near this town are the paper mills at which the notes of the Bank of England are manufactured, and have been from the reign of George I. to the present time.—A market-town in Shropshire, the inhabitants of which are principally engaged in the malt and hop trade, the manufacture of shoes, and lime and brick making.

White Mountains, in America, a ridge of mountains, in the state of New Hampshire, extending from north-east to south-west. Their height above an adjacent plain is 5500 feet; and the plain is 3500 feet above the level of the sea. They are covered with snow and ice nine months in the year; hence their name.

White Sea, a large bay of the Frozen Ocean, on the coast of Russia.

Whitehaven, a sea-port town in Cumberland, on a creek of the Irish Sea. Near it are many coal-mines, some of which run a considerable way under the sea, and are the great source of its wealth. Here are six yards for ship-building, an extensive canvass-manufacture, three large roperies, and several copper-works. The town is defended by batteries, and has three neat churches. It is 37 miles W., lat. 54.25 N, Pop. 11,854.

Whithorn, a bor. in Wigtonshire, near the Bay of Wigton.

Whitsuntide Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered on Whitsunday, 1767. Lon. 168.20 E., lat. 15.41 S.

Whittington, a village in Derbyshire, near Chesterfield. It is famous for a thatched cottage, in the upper story of which the glorious revolution of 1688 was planned; and, in 1788, the hundredth anniversary of that auspicious event was celebrated there.

Whittlesey, a town in Cambridgeshire.

Whittlesey-Mere, a lake in the fenny district of Huntingdonshire.

Wiburg, or *Fiborg*, a government of Russia, formerly a part of Finland. The capital is a fortified sea-port of its name, which has a strong citadel. The surrounding country is pleasant, and adjacent is the famous cataract of the Woxa. The chief exports are plank, tallow, pitch, and tar.—A city in North Jutland, Denmark, capital of a diocese.

Wich, a borough of Scotland, capital of Caithness, with a harbour. It has been for upwards of half a century the principal seat of the herring fishery of Scotland; and ship and boat-building is also carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 5272.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long and 20 broad, divided into 58 parishes. It is mountainous and woody, interspersed with rocks and bogs; but the valleys are fertile, well cultivated, and watered by small rivers. Total

pop. 126,113.—The capital is a borough of the same name, with a narrow harbour at the mouth of the Leirinn.

Wickwar, a town in Gloucestershire.

Widin, or *Pidin*, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It has a trade in corn, wine, rock-salt, &c. Pop. about 23,000.

Widnau, a town of the kingdom of Saxe, and a great place of trade. Lon. 10.59 W., lat. 28.10 N.

Wied, a small district of Germany, along the right bank of the Rhine, belonging partly to Prussia and Nassau.

Wieliczka, a town of Poland, in Galicia, celebrated for its salt-mines, which are the richest in Europe. The scene which is offered to the visiter is truly beautiful. In these mines are several small chapels, excavated in the salt; and upwards of 2000 souls reside chiefly in the mines.

Wiesbaden, a town of W. Germany, cap. of the duchy of Nassau. It contains the ducal palace, government offices, and other good buildings; but it is chiefly noted for its hot springs, and as being the most frequented of all the watering-places in the Confederation. It is situated in a fertile and pleasant neighbourhood, and is most visited from June till the end of August.

Wigan, a borough and market-town in Lancashire, greatly increased of late years in size and population. Its manufactures chiefly consist in the carding and spinning of cotton, the weaving of muslins, fustians, coarse linens, &c. In the neighbourhood are very extensive iron-works, a mineral spring, and plenty of that species of coal called cannel, of which snuff-boxes and a variety of toys are made. Wigan is seated on the river Douglas, which is made navigable to the Ribble, and joins a canal from Liverpool. Lon. 2.50 W., lat. 53.34 N. Pop. 25,517.

Wight, Isle of, an island in the English Channel, near the coast of Hampshire, to which county it belongs. It is divided into two parts by the river Medina, or Cowes, which rises in the south, and enters the sea at the town of Cowes, opposite the mouth of Southampton Bay. The south-east coast is edged with very steep cliffs of chalk and freestone, hollowed into caverns in various parts; and vast fragments of rock are scattered along the shore. The south-west side is fenced with lofty ridges of rock, and the western extremity of them is called the Needles. Among its products are a pure white pipeclay, and a fine white crystalline sand; of the latter great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-works and china manufactures in various parts. The climate is mild and salubrious; the soil dry and fertile; and the surface of the country finely diversified with hills, dales, woods, villages, and gentlemen's seats. A constant intercourse is kept up between Southampton and Cowes, which has of late greatly increased, owing to the facility afforded to travellers by the South-Western Railway; and now that the queen has taken Osborne-house, with the intention of making it one of her summer residences, there is every reason to expect that the island will become still more attractive than heretofore.

Wigton, a town in Cumberland, with ma-

nufactures of checks, gluglams, fustians, muslins, &c.

Wigtownshire, or *West Galloway*, a county of Scotland, the greatest extent of which does not exceed 39 miles, and its figure is very irregular. It is divided into 17 parishes. The Bays of Luce and Ryan extend inland, forming by their approximation a peninsula, called the Ryms of Galloway. The principal rivers are the Luce, Cree, and Bladenoch. The coast is tolerably fertile; but the interior and northern parts are mountainous, fit only for the pasturage of sheep and bees. Total pop. 39,179.

Wigtown, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, capital of the above county, consisting of a very wide main-street the centre of which is enclosed as a shrubbery, &c. The trade consists in the shipping of corn, cattle, &c. to Liverpool and other ports, and in the importation of coal, timber, &c.

Wildbad, a town of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated warm-bath.

Wildberg, a town of Wirtemberg.—Another of Prussia, in Brandenburg.

Wildeshausen, a town of Hanover, prov. Bremen.

Wiltungen, a town and principality of Waldeck, with a castle; noted for mineral springs of an intoxicating quality.

Wilmelstein, a fortress of Westphalia, in Schauenburg, on an island formed of stones sunk for the purpose, in Steinluder-Mere.

Wilkes, a town of North Carolina, U. S.

Willehall, a considerable village in Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton, with an extensive manufacture of locks and other articles of iron.

William, Fort, in the county of Inverness, situate on a plain, at the extremity of Loch Linnhe. It is of a triangular figure, and adjoining it on the south-west is the village of Maryburg, which has a considerable coasting trade. Lon. 5.6 W., lat. 56.50 N.

Williamsborough, a town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Granville county.

Williamsburg, four towns of the United States, in the districts of New York, South Carolina, Ohio, and Virginia.

Williamsport, a town in Pennsylvania, U. S.—Another in Maryland.

Williamstadt, a fortified sea-port of Holland, in North Brabant, built by William, Prince of Orange, in 1555. Lon. 4.30 E., lat. 51.39 N.

Williamston, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.—Another in North Carolina.

Willis Isle, a rocky island at the north-east end of the island of Southern Georgia. Lon. 38.30 W., lat. 54.0 S.

Wilmington, a town of Ohio, U. S.—Another in North Carolina.—Another, the largest, in Delaware, which has an extensive trade, and manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, iron-wares, gunpowder, paper, &c. Pop. 8367.

Wilmstow, a market-town in Cheshire.

Wilno, a government of European Russia, comprising a large proportion of the ancient Lithuania and Samogitia. The forests are very extensive, and the timber with which they abound forms the chief source of wealth. Elks, wild boars, bears, and wolves are numerous.—The capital of the above gov. It was taken by the Russians in 1794, and, with its territory, annexed to that empire.

Pop. about 35,000, of whom more than half are Jews.

Wilton, a borough in Wiltshire, which has a manufacture of carpets and woollen stuffs. Wilton House, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Pembroke, occupies the site of its ancient abbey.

Wiltshire, a county of England, 53 miles long and 38 broad, containing 882,560 acres, divided into 28 hundreds, and 302 parishes, and having one city and 23 market-towns. The land in the northern parts is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile. In the middle it chiefly consists of downs that afford good pasture for sheep; and in the valleys, which divide the downs, are corn-fields and rich meadows. Immense numbers of sheep are depastured here; and the most valuable commodities are wool, wood, and stone: the chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing trade. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourn, and Kennet. Total pop. 258,733.

Wimbledon, a village in Surrey, on an elevated heath, seven miles from London.

Wimborne, or *Wimborne Minster*, a market-town in Dorsetshire. Its noble church, called the Minster, was formerly collegiate.

Wincanton, a town in Somersetshire. It has some few manufactures, and is an important mart for the cheese made in the surrounding country. Pop. 2296.

Winchcomb, a market-town in Gloucestershire. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose nitred abbot sat in Parliament. The manufacture of silk goods, cotton stockings, &c. is carried on here on a small scale. Near this town is the ruin of Sudeley Castle, where Catharine Parr, queen of Henry VIII., and afterwards wife of Sir Thomas Seymour, died in childhood, not without suspicion of poison. Pop. 2613.

Winchelsea, a market-town in Sussex, an appendage to the Cinque Ports. Two miles east-north-east of the town is Camber Castle, built by Henry VIII. It is singular that Old Winchelsea, a town of importance under the Romans, was destroyed by the encroachments of the sea in the 13th century, and that the new town was ruined by a cause precisely opposite in the 16th century.

Winchendon, a town of Massachusetts, in the United States.

Winchester, a city in Hampshire, seated on the Itchen, and one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom. There are eight churches, besides a large and handsome cathedral (lately repaired and beautified), in which were interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were collected by Bishop Fox, put into six gilded coffins, and placed on a wall in the south side of the choir. In this cathedral also is the marble coffin of William Rufus. On a fine eminence stood the castle, which was taken from Charles I., and afterwards demolished, except the magnificent hall, in which the assizes are now held. On the site of the castle Charles II. erected a palace, which, as it never was completed, was subsequently converted to other uses, and for nearly half a century past has served as infantry barracks, Winchester being well situated for a military dépôt. Here, also, is St. Mary's College, founded by William Wykeham,

which has exhibitions for New College, Oxford. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned first sole monarch of England. Here Henry II. held a parliament, King John resided, Henry III. was born, Richard II. held a parliament, and Henry IV. was married, as was also Mary I. Pop. 10,732.—A town in Virginia, U. S.—Another in Kentucky.

Windau, a sea-port in the duchy of Courland, with a castle. Lon. 21.50 E., lat. 57.15 N.

Windermere, or *Wiuondermere*, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmoreland and Lancashire. It is famous for fine char, trout, perch, pike, and eels. The rivers Rothay and Brathay fall into it, and its outlet is the river Leven. This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, has ten islands in it, and the scenery on its borders is varied, picturesque, and often beautiful.

Windham, a town of Connecticut. Lon. 72.10 W., lat. 41.45 N.

Windtngen, a town of Wirtemberg.

Windsor, a borough and royal residence in Berkshire, situate within a bend of the Thames, over which is a bridge to Eton. It is celebrated for a magnificent castle, on a high hill, built originally by William I., and enlarged by Henry I. It was the residence of the succeeding monarchs, till Edward III. (who was born in it) caused the ancient building to be taken down, and began the present structure and St. George's Chapel. Great additions were made to the castle by Edw. IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth; and George III. contributed much to its improvement, made it his chief residence, and died here in 1820. George IV. also (who died here in 1830), made many important additions, and greatly beautified this ancient and noble seat of royalty, which has now scarcely its equal in the world. Its numerous edifices constitute two courts, the upper and lower; and from that called the Round Tower, there is an extensive view into twelve counties. St. George's Chapel, or the collegiate church, stands between the two courts; it was begun by Edward III. and finished by Henry VII.; the interior architecture is greatly admired, particularly its stone roof. In this chapel are interred Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VIII., his queen, Jane Seymour, and Charles I. And at the east end a large vault was constructed in 1810, by order of George III., as a place of sepulture for himself and his family. The principal and most magnificent entrance to the castle is on the south, by the gateway of George IV., between the York and Lancaster Towers. St. George's Hall, the banqueting room of the Knights of the Garter, is 200 feet in length, with an arched ceiling divided into compartments and panels, in which are nearly 700 shields, with the arms of the knights emblazoned on them; and at the east end is the throne, under a rich canopy. On the south side of the town is the Great Park, which is 14 miles in circuit; it has a noble road from the town, near three miles in length, adorned on each side with a double plantation of stately trees, to the summit of a delightful hill, on which is Cumberland Lodge. The Little Park is a

NEITHER CARESS NOR CHIDE A WIFE IN THE PRESENCE OF STRANGERS.

DEATH IS INEVITABLE, BUT THE FAME OF VIRTUE IS IMMORTAL.

fine expanse of lawn, comprising nearly 500 acres round the E. and N. sides of the castle. Windsor enjoys great advantages from the continual resort of visitors. Lon. 0.36 W., lat. 51.30 N. Pop. 7786.—A town of Vermont, U. S.—Another in Connecticut.—Another in North Carolina.—Another in Massachusetts.—Another in New York.—Another in Nova Scotia.—Another in New South Wales.

Winnipegk, a large lake of Upper Canada, containing a number of small islands. Lon. 98.1 W., lat. 53.42 N.

Winnborough, a town of South Carolina, U. S., chief of Fairfield co. Lon. 81.15 W., lat. 34.28 N.

Winschoten, a fortified town of Holland, in Groningen.

Winsen, a town of Hanover, in Luneburg, with a castle.—Another, on the Aller.

Winstow, a town in Buckinghamshire.—Another of Maine, in Lincoln county, U. S., with a fort.

Winstler, a town in Derbyshire, situate among rich lead-mines.

Winteringham, a town in Lincolnshire.

Winterthur, a town of Zurich, Switzerland, in which are some mineral baths.

Winterton, a village on the east coast of Norfolk, near a promontory called Wintertonness, on which is a lighthouse.

Winton, a town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Hartford county.

Winweiler, a town of Bavaria, capital of the county of Falkenstein. In the vicinity is a considerable iron foundry.

Wintwick, a village in Lancashire, near Warrington, deemed the richest rectory in the kingdom.

Wipperfurt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Cleve Julich Berg.

Wirksworth, a market-town in Derbyshire. Lead ore is found here in great abundance, and, although now comparatively neglected, it was the greatest mart for lead in England. The cotton manufacture, silk weaving, &c. are also carried on. Pop. 7891.

Wurtemberg, a kingdom of Germany, being one of the secondary states of the German Confederation. It is 65 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and is very highly civilized, populous, and fertile, though there are many mountains and woods. The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy.

Wisbeach, a town in Cambridgeshire, in the Isle of Ely. It has a considerable trade in corn, and in oil pressed from seeds, at mills in the neighbourhood.

Wisby, a town of Sweden, capital of the Isle of Gotland, with a castle. Lon. 18.14 E., lat. 57.36 N.

Wiscasset, a sea-port of Maine, U. S., in Lincoln co., with a flourishing trade. Lon. 69.45 W., lat. 43.57 N.

Wisconsin Territory, an extensive region of N. America, belonging to the U. States, and separated from the Sioux territory by the Missouri river. The Mississippi, the Chippeway, and several other great rivers rise in this country. The soil is rich, and a great portion of the land is prairie; and it is amply stored with lead, iron, and coal.

Wisloch, a town of the grand duchy of Baden.

Wismor, a sea-port of the duchy of Meck-

lenburg, with a citadel. Lon. 11.34 E., lat. 53.56 N.

Wiston, a town in Pembrokeshire.

Witopsk, a gov. of European Russia; with a cap. of the same name, on the banks of the Dwina, the pop. of which is about 14,500. It was here the Grand Duke Constantine died, in 1832.

Witgenstein, a castle of Westphalia, which gives name to a small county.

Witham, a river of Lincolnshire, which flows north by Grantham, to Lincoln, and thence south-east by Tattershall and Boston into the German Ocean.—A market-town in Essex.

Witlich, a town of Prussia, prov. Nieder Rhein, with a castle called Ottenstein.

Witley, a town in Oxfordshire, on the Windrush. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bear-skins and kerseys. Pop. 5707.

Witstock, a town of Brandenburg, with celebrated cloth manufactures.

Wittenberg, a strong town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, with a famous university and a castle. Martin Luther began the reformation here in 1517, and is buried in the church of All Saints. Lon. 12.45 E., lat. 51.51 N. Pop. 6400.—A town in Brandenburg.—Another in Mecklenburg.

Wittengen, a town of Hanover, province Luneburg.

Wittenhall, a large village in Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton, partaking in the trade of that town.

Wittstock, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg.

Witzenhausen, a town of Hesse-Cassel.

Wizeliscombe, a town in Somersetshire, with a manufacture of blanketing, kerseys, and other coarse cloth. Pop. 2984.

Wivenhoe, a village in Essex, on the Coln, near Colchester, of which it is the port, and has a custom-house. The Colchester oysters are chiefly barrelled at this place.

Wladikawkas, a town and fortress of Russia, in the province of Caucasus.

Wooahoo, one of the Sandwich Islands, the second in size. From the appearance of the north-east and north-west parts, it is the finest island of the group, and in the highest state of cultivation. This island, in 1810, was the residence of the king or principal chief of the Sandwich Islands, who had then a navy of 60 decked vessels. All vessels find shelter, provision, and trade in the harbour, which is the only secure one in the whole group. Lon. 157.52 W., lat. 21.18 N.

Woburn, a market-town in Bedfordshire. It had a famous abbey, on the site of which the present magnificent edifice, called Woburn Abbey, was built by the late Duke of Bedford.

Woerden, a town in South Holland.

Wohlau, a strong town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, with a fine castle.

Wokey, or Okey, a village in Somersetshire, on the south side of the Mendip Hills, near Wells. Here is a famous cavern, called Wokey Hole; the entrance is only six feet high, but it soon expands into a spacious vault, 80 feet in height; the roof composed of pendant rocks, whence a clear water, of a petrifying quality, continually drops. From this grotto a narrow passage conducts to another of less height; and beyond a se-

cond narrow passage is a third grotto. The extremity is above 200 yards from the entrance.

Woking, a village in Surrey, on the Wey. In the manor-house here died Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.

Wokingham, or *Oakingham*, a corporate town in Berkshire. Here all the courts for Windsor Forest are held.

Wolbeck, a town of Westphalia.

Wolbeck, a town of Mecklenburg.

Wolfenbittel, a principality of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick. The north part produces abundance of grass, grain, flax, hemp, silk, and various kinds of pulse and fruit. The south part is hilly, and has little arable land, but yields plenty of timber and iron, and has manufactures of glass and fine porcelain, with a very rich mine and salt-works in the Hartz forest. The principal rivers are the Weser, Leine, and Ocker. The established religion is the Lutheran. —Its capital is a strong city of the same name, in which is a magnificent ducal library, comprising not less than 190,000 vols. with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. The academy is very famous, and is called the Ducal Great School. Lon. 10.45 E., lat. 52.10 N. Pop. 8500.

Wolferdsike, a small island of Holland, in the province of Zealand.

Wolfsberg, a town of Carinthia, with a castle, seated on the Levant.

Wolga. [See *Volga*.]

Wolgast, a sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 13.52 E., lat. 54.4 N.

Wolkenstein, a town of Lower Saxony, with a castle on a rock.

Wollin, a fortified town of Prussian Pomerania, capital of a fertile island of the same name.

Wolmirstadt, a town of Lower Saxony.

Wolsingham, or *Walsingham*, a town in Durham, amid mines of lead and coal.

Wolverhampton, the largest town in Staffordshire, seated on a hill, nearly encompassed by canals. It has a collegiate church, in the gift of the dean of Windsor, and a handsome chapel; also, a Scotch kirk and a catholic chapel. Here are great manufactures of numerous articles of iron and brass; also, tin and japan wares. Wolverhampton, Bilston, &c. are wholly indebted for their rapid rise and large population to the facilities they enjoy for carrying on the iron trade. In the vicinity are immense mines of coal and iron-stone, besides having the advantage of being connected by numerous canals with all the great shipping ports of the empire. Lon. 2.8 W., lat. 52.35 N. Pop. 36,332.

Wolvey, a village in Warwickshire, near Nuneaton. Here Edward IV. was surprised and taken prisoner by Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick.

Woodbridge, a town in Suffolk, on the east side of a sandy hill, by the river Deben. It has docks for building ships, convenient wharfs, and a great corn trade.—A town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, U. S.

Woodbury, a town of New Jersey, chief of Gloucester county, U. S.

Woodchester, a village in Gloucestershire, near Stroud. It has a broad-cloth and a silk manufacture.

Woods, Lake of the, a lake of North America, between the Winnipeg and Lake Superior, chiefly in the north-west territory of the U. States. It contains several islands; and the lands on its banks are covered with oaks, pines, firs, &c.

Woodstock, a borough in Oxfordshire, in which is Blenheim House, built at the expense of the nation for the gallant Duke of Marlborough. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock Palace; and here Alfred the Great translated Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ. Henry I. beautified the palace. Here resided Itosamond, mistress of Henry II.; and here the Princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary. Woodstock has a manufacture of gloves, and of steel watch-chains. The poet Chaucer was born, lived, and died here.—A town in Virginia, U. S.—Another in Vermont.

Woodstow, a town of New Jersey.

Woodville, a town of Mississippi, chief of Wilkinson county.

Wooler, a town in Northumberland, on the Till. Near this town the Scots were defeated on Holyrood Day, 1402; and the battle was so bloody, that it gave the name of Redriggs to the place where it was fought.

Woolpit, a village in Suffolk, noted for making white bricks.

Woolwich, a market-town in Kent. It is of great note for being the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England, and for its royal dock-yard, where men-of-war were built as early as the reign of Henry VIII. At the eastern part of the town is the royal arsenal, in which are vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, balls, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundry for casting ordnance; and a laboratory, where fireworks and cartridges are made, and bombs, carcasses, grenades, &c., charged for public service. Here are also extensive artillery barracks, for the accommodation of the officers and privates; and a royal military academy, where cadets are instructed in the artillery and engineer service. Woolwich is seated on the Thames, which is here so deep that large ships may at all times ride with safety. Pop. 25,785.

Worcester, the capital of Worcestershire, on the Severn. It contains nine churches, besides the cathedral; also, meeting-houses for various sectaries, as well as Roman Catholics; three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, a public infirmary, and a well-contrived quay. It carries on a considerable trade in carpets and gloves, and has a royal manufacture of elegant porcelain. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained a victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II., who, after this defeat, escaped with great difficulty into France. Lon. 2.0 W., lat. 52.9 N.—A town of Massachusetts, the largest in New England. It has a great inland trade, and manufactures of pot and pearl-ash, and cotton and linen goods. Lon. 71.55 W., lat. 42.20 N. Pop. 25,401.

Worcestershire, a county of England, 30 miles long and 20 broad, containing 466,560 acres, divided into five hundreds and 171 parishes, and having one city and 11 market-towns. The soil in the vales and meadows is very rich, particularly the vale of Evesham, which is styled the granary of these

parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, and feed large flocks of sheep. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt-works have in a manner destroyed them. Here is plenty of fruit of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and salt. The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme or Tend, and Avon. Total pop. 233,336.

Worcun, a town in South Holland.—Another in Friesland.

Worden, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, on the Elbe.

Wurden, *Grossen*, a town of Hanover.

Wurdluborg, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Zealand.

Workington, a sea-port in Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, in the Irish Sea. In the neighbourhood is an iron foundry, some salt-works, and numerous collieries. The principal manufactures are canvass and cordage, but the coal-trade is its chief support. Lon. 3.27 W., lat. 54.31 N. P. 6045.

Worksop, a market-town in Nottinghamshire. Here was once an abbey, the gate of which remains. The town is famous for its malt, and quantities of liquorice were formerly grown in the vicinity. Near it is the noble seat of the Duke of Norfolk, the ancient structure of which was destroyed by fire in 1764; and two miles to the south-east is Clumber Park, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle. The canal from Chesterfield to the Trent passes near this town. Pop. 6197.

Worms, a city of Germany, on the Rhine, capital of a territory, belonging to Hesse Darmstadt. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, in which Luther assisted in person. The cathedral is magnificent, and the principal Lutheran church has a beautiful altar and fine paintings. Lon. 8.28 E., lat. 49.36 N.

Worsey, a town in Lancashire, noted for its immense coal-works, &c. Pop. 8337.

Worstead, a market-town in Norfolk, noted for the introduction of that sort of twisted yarn called *worsted*; it has also a manufacture of stockings and stuffs.

Worthing, a maritime town and fashionable watering-place in Sussex. At the latter end of last century Worthing was only an inconsiderable fishing village; but it now has numerous hotels, libraries, baths, and the usual accommodations for visitors. The mackerel and herring fisheries are productive, and contribute largely to the supply of the metropolis.

Worthington, a town of Massachusetts.

Wotton-under-Edge, a market-town in Gloucestershire, the inhabitants of which, as well as those in the surrounding districts, are chiefly employed in the weaving of woollen cloth. Pop. 4700.

Wow, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, chief of the district of Neyer. Lon. 71.23 E., lat. 21.11 N.

Wragby, a market-town in Lincolnshire.

Wrath, Cape, a rugged and lofty promontory of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which is the north-west point of Great Britain. Lon. 4.47 W., lat. 58.34 N.

Wrekin, a detached hill or mountain in Shropshire, eight miles from Shrewsbury. It was a famous station of the Romans, and its height is 1320 feet above the sea.

Wrexham, a town in Denbighshire, the largest in North Wales, and a great mart for flannel. In the vicinity is a foundry for cannon; and the adjacent country affords plenty of lead, coal, and iron. It is noted for a large fair for horses, cattle, Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield goods, Irish linens, Welsh flannels, &c., which continues for 14 days from the 23rd of March. Lon. 3.10 W., lat. 53.2 N. Pop. 5835.

Wrington, a town in Somersetshire, the birthplace of the celebrated John Locke.

Wrotham, a market-town in Kent.

Wroxeter, a village in Shropshire, near the Severn, said to have been a city built by the Britons, enclosed by a wall and a trench, which may be traced in several places.

Wunschelburg, a town of Silesia, in the county of Galtz, with a good trade in yarn.

Wurda, a river of Hindostan, which rises among the Injardy Hills, in the northern part of Berar, and flows south-east through the province to its junction with the Godavery.

Wurtzburg, or *Wurzburg*, formerly a grand duchy of Germany, comprehending a great part of Franconia. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. This territory was given to the Elector of Bavaria, in 1803; and, in 1805, was ceded to the Archduke Ferdinand; but, in 1815, was restored to the King of Bavaria.—A fortified city, once cap. of this duchy, but now of the Bavarian circle of Lower Franconia, with a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. Here is a cannon and bell foundry; also, cloth and stuff manufactures established in the house of correction. Lon. 10.14 E., lat. 49.46 N.

Wurzen, a town of Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. The principal trade is in beer.

Wyck, a fortified town of Holland, in Limburg, opposite Maestricht.

Wycombe, or *High Wycombe*, a borough in Buckinghamshire, on the Wyck. In the vicinity are many corn and paper mills. Pop. 6480.

Wye, or *Ye*, a river of Holland, which enters the Zuyder Zee five miles east of Amsterdam, and forms the boundary between North and South Holland.

Wye, a river that issues from Plynlimmon Hill, in the south part of Montgomeryshire, near the source of the Severn. It crosses the north-east corner of Radnorshire, giving name to the town of Rhydydergowy [Fall of the Wye], where it is precipitated in a cataract; then separating this county and Brecknockshire, it enters Herefordshire, passing by Hay to Hereford, a few miles below which it receives the Lug; it then flows by Monmouth and Ross, and, separating the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester, enters the Severn below Chepstow. It affords many interesting views.—A town in Kent, on the Stour.

Wymondham, or *Wyndham*, a market-town in Norfolk. The church is the eastern part of an ancient abbey, and on its lofty steeple was hung Ket, the rebel, in the reign of Edward VI. The weaving of bombazines, crapes, and other Norwich goods, furnishes employment for a considerable portion of the inhabitants. Pop. 5179.

Wynaad, a principality of Hindostan, lying on the summit of the western Ghauts,

POPPERY IS NEVER CURED; ONCE A COXCOMB, AND ALWAYS A COXCOMB.

WHO BUT UNHAPPY DESCENDANTS EVER THINK OF PRAISING THEIR PROGENITORS!

and included in the province of Malabar. Lon. 76.10 E., lat. 11.47 N.

Wyre, a river in Lancashire, which rises six miles south-east of Lancaster, passes by Garstang, and enters the Irish Sea below Poulton.

XABEA, a sea-port of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0.3 E., lat. 38.48 N.

Xacca, or *Sciacca*, a sea-port of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with an old castle. The chief exports are corn, sulphur, and barilla. Lon. 13.12 E., lat. 37.35 N.

Xagua, a sea-port on the southern coast of Cuba, one of the finest ports in the West Indies. Lon. 80.45 W., lat. 22.10 N.

Xalappa, or *Jalapa*, a city of Mexico, in Vera Cruz. Here is produced the famous purgative jalap, now written jalap, which is the root of a plant. Lon. 96.55 W., lat. 19.30 N.

Xalisco, a town of Mexico, in Guadaluara, which gives name to a district.

Xative, or *San Philippe*, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, on the Xucar. Its inhabitants having taken the part of Charles III. in 1707, Philip V. ordered it to be demolished, and a new town to be built called San Philippe.

Xauxa, a town of Peru, in the province of Guamanga, noted for its silver-mines.

Xavier, a town of Spain, in Navarre, the birth-place of the celebrated saint and missionary of that name.

Xenia, a town of Ohio, in Green co., U. S.

Xenil, a river of Spain, which rises in the eastern part of Granada, and flows by Granada, Loxa, and Ecija, into the Guadalquivir.

Xeres, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua. Lon. 88.20 W., lat. 13.24 N.

Xeres de los Caballeros, or *de Badajos*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, near the Ardila. It has manufactures of linen fabrica, leather, hats, &c., and in the country round great numbers of cattle are reared. Pop. about 9000.

Xeres de la Frontera, a town in Andalusia, famous for the wine called sherry. Although in England we often drink Marsala, Cape Madeira, and other inferior wines under the name of sherry, all the genuine sheries are made from the Xeres grape. Pop. about 35,000.—Another, in Mexico.

Xeres de Guadiana, a town in Andalusia.

Xerica, a town of Spain, in Valencia.

Xerumenho, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo.

Xicoca, or *Sikoke*, an island of Japan, lying between those of Nippon and Ximo.

Ximeno, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a foundry for iron cannons and balls.

Ximo, or *Kiusiu*, an island of Japan, the second in size and eminence.

Xingu, a large river of Brazil, formed by the junction of the Boys, Barahu, Irahiras, and Hanacy, in the province of Matta Grosso.

Xirona, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, and the valuable drug called kernes.

Xucar, a river of Spain, which rises in the north-eastern part of New Castle, passes by Cuenza, and, entering the province of Valencia, runs into the Gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

YACHTA, a fort of Russia, in Irkutsk.

Yakoubovo, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk, with a castle.

Yakutsk, a town of Siberia, cap. of a province of the same name, and the centre of the interior of E. Siberia. The variations of climate in the vast province of Yakutsk are indeed extraordinary; although the mercury often falls to 56° below the zero of Fah. the heat in summer almost rivals in intensity that of the torrid zone.

Yale, a town of Ceylon.

Yamburg, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Petersburg, on the Luga.

Yamina, a town in Bambara, Africa.

Yong-tcheou, a first-rate city of China, in Kiang-nan. Its district is intersected by a number of canals, and a great trade is carried on there, particularly in salt.

Yao-gang, a first-rate city of China, producing abundance of musk. Lon. 100.45 E., lat. 25.12 N.

Yao-tcheou, a first-rate city of China, in Kiang-si. Lon. 116.40 E., lat. 29.8 N.

Yare, a river in Norfolk, formed by the confluence of several streams that rise in the heart of the country. It passes by Norwich, and is navigable thence to Yarmouth, where it enters the German Ocean.

Yarkan, or *Irken*, a town of Asiatic Tartary, with a large palace, where the king of the Eleuth Tartars usually resides.

Yarkund, the chief city of Chinese Turkestan. About a century ago Yarkund, with the adjacent prov. of Cashgar, formed an independent Mohammedan principality, but dissensions having arisen in the reigning family, the Chinese government was solicited to interfere as a mediator, and, as frequently happens, acted the part of a conqueror. It is still viewed with characteristic jealousy, and regarded merely as an outpost of the celestial empire.

Yarm, a town in N. R. of Yorkshre, on the Tees, with a trade in corn, bacon, and lead.

Yarmouth, or *Great Yarmouth*, a sea-port and borough in Norfolk, at the mouth of the Yare, with a convenient harbour and a very extensive quay. The foreign trade is considerable, and some ships are sent to the Greenland fishery. A great number of herrings are cured here, and exported to southern countries. Yarmouth is much frequented for sea-bathing, and, besides the machines, has a building called the Bath-house. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sandbanks off the coast form the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Ship-building, and the various trades connected with it, are carried on, and there is a very extensive factory for the winding and throwing of silk, the weaving of crapes, &c. Lon. 1.45 E., lat. 52.38 N. Pop. 24,086.—A borough in Hampshire, on the north-western coast of the Isle of Wight, with a fortified castle and a convenient quay.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S., in Barnstable county.

Yarmouth, North, a town of Maine, U. S., in Cumberland county.

Yaruqui, a village of Quito, in South America, near a plain of the same name, which was chosen for the base of the operations for measuring an arc of the meri-

dian by Ulloa and the French mathematicians.

Yarley, a market-town in Huntingdonshire, with extensive barracks.

Yaynangheoum, a town of Birniah, celebrated for the oil-wells in its neighbourhood, which supply the whole empire, and many parts of India, with petroleum.

Yazoo, a river of the state of Mississippi, which rises from several sources near the northern boundary, and flows 150 m. southwest to the Mississippi, which it enters by an outlet 280 yards wide.

Yca, a town of Peru, with a trade in glass, wine, brandy, &c.

Yecta, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, situated in a fertile neighbourhood. P. 11,600.

Yell, one of the Shetland Islands, to the north of that called Mainland. The only arable land is on the coast, the interior yielding coarse pasturage for sheep and bees.

Yellow Sea, a gulf of the North Pacific Ocean, which extends north between the provinces of Chang tong and Pe-tche-li, in China, on the west, and the peninsula of Corea on the east. The coasts in general are low, and the water of a dirty yellow or green colour. In the SE. part are an immense number of small islands, called the Korean Archipelago.

Yemen, a province of Arabia Felix, comprehending the most fertile part of Arabia, and lying on the coast of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. Millet is the grain chiefly grown, but the principal object of cultivation is coffee.

Yenikale, a town and fortress of the Crimea. Lon. 36.22 E., lat. 45.12 N.

Yenisei, or **Jenisa**, a large river of Siberia, which runs from south to north, and enters the Frozen Ocean, to the east of the Bay of Oby, its entire course being estimated at 2600 miles.

Yen-ngan, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108.50 E., lat. 36.44 N.

Yen-pung, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 116.54 E., lat. 26.40 N.

Yen-tcheou, a first-rate city of China, in Chang-tong. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper, and trees that yield an excellent varnish, which, when once dry, never melts again, and will bear boiling water. Lon. 119.14 E., lat. 29.38 N.—A first-rate city of China, in Tche-kiang. Lon. 116.36 E., lat. 35.44 N.

Yen-thing, a town of China, where a kind of glass is made, so delicate that it will not endure the inclemencies of the air.

Yeovil, a corporate town in Somersetshire, on the Yeo. Here and in the immediate vicinity are very extensive manufactures of leather gloves; and the trade in hemp and flax is considerable. Pop. 7043.

Yetholm, a town in Roxburghshire.

Yezd, a city of Persia, in Irak, on the borders of Farsistan. It has manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs, fine porcelain, and carpets; and is a place of considerable trade. Lon. 56.10 E., lat. 32.20 N.

Yezdikhast, a town of Persia, in Irak, situate on a high and perpendicular rock, which, with its rude fortifications, give it a singular appearance.

Yonkers, a town of New York, U. S.

Yonne, a dep. of France, containing the NW. part of the old province of Burgundy.

York, a city, the capital of Yorkshire, and an archbishop's see. It was the Eboracum of the Romans, at that time the first city in Britain, and continued in great power till the time of William I., by whom it was destroyed, after having surrendered to him through famine. York never afterwards attained its former elevation of grandeur; and although in point of rank it is still deemed the second city in the kingdom, yet in consequence of the rise of Liverpool, Manchester, &c., and the increasing importance of many of the large towns of Yorkshire, in population and commercial prosperity the old city has lost its former station. The cathedral called the Minster, as a specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, is justly esteemed the glory of Great Britain, and is generally reckoned the largest and most magnificent Gothic structure in the world. In 1629 it was set on fire, and in part destroyed, by a lunatic; but a liberal subscription being entered into for its repair, it was restored to its former state of architectural beauty. As though doomed to suffer from the devoting element, another destructive fire broke out on the 20th of May, 1840, in the SW. tower, by which its fine ring of 10 bells and the clock, with part of the roof of the nave, were burnt: that injury, however, has also been repaired, and the magnificent edifice again appears in all its original grandeur. Besides the cathedral, York contains 17 churches in use; though in the reign of Henry V. there were 44 parish churches, 17 chapels, and nine religious houses. The castle, which was formerly a place of great strength, is now a county prison for debtors and felons. Near it, on an artificial mount, is Clifford's Tower, a round shell, said by some to have been raised by William I., but others deem it a Roman work. York is a county of itself, including Ainsty Liberty, in which are 35 villages and hamlets. The guildhall, built in 1446, is a grand structure, supported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar being the stem of a single tree; and among the modern buildings are a noble assembly-house, designed by the Earl of Burlington; a museum, an elegant court-house, on the right of the castle; a theatre-royal, a county hospital, and an asylum for lunatics. Lon. 1.7 W., lat. 53.59 N. Pop. 28,842.—A town of Pennsylvania, capital of a fertile county. Lon. 76.42 W., lat. 39.58 N.—A sea-port of Maine, capital of a county. Lon. 70.45 W., lat. 43.7 N.—A town of South Carolina, capital of a co.

York, New, one of the United States of America, averaging in length and breadth about 300 miles each. It is divided into 55 counties; and a large portion of fine land, in this great manufacturing state, yet remains to be settled. Beyond the Alleghany Mountains the country is quite level, of a fine rich soil, covered with various kinds of trees. East of these mountains it is broken into hills and valleys: the hills are thickly clothed with timber, and, when cleared, afford fine pasture; and the valleys produce hemp, flax, peas, grass, oats, maize, and wheat. The metallic productions are iron, tin, lead, and plumbago. This state abounds with fine lakes; and it has numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Hudson, Mohawk, St. Lawrence, and

Delaware. Total pop. 2,428,921.—Its capital is a city of the same name, surrounded on all sides by water. Here are numerous churches and meeting-houses, and a noble seminary of education, called Columbia College; but the chief edifice is Federal Hall, in the front of which is a deep gallery, where the illustrious Washington took his oath of office, at the commencement of the federal constitution, in 1789; also, a large state prison, numerous commercial and charitable institutions, literary establishments, &c. The markets are abundantly supplied with every thing in its season, that land and water afford. This city, in time of peace, has more commercial business than any other in the United States; but in time of war it is insecure without a maritime force. Lon. 73.56 W., lat. 40.40 N. Pop. 312,710.

York River, a river of Virginia, formed by the conflux of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi, 30 miles above York Town, below which place it enters Chesapeake Bay.

York Town, a sea-port of Virginia, capital of York county, with the best harbour in the state for vessels of the largest size. Lon. 76.52 W., lat. 37.18 N.

Yorkshire, the largest county in England, extending 90 miles from north to south, and 115 from east to west, and containing 3,669,510 acres. From its great extent it has been divided into three ridings, called the North, East, and West; which are subdivided into 26 wapentakes and 634 parishes, with one city and 60 market-towns. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely. On the hilly parts of the East Riding, especially in what is called the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry, and sandy. The West Riding, which is much the largest, enjoys a sharp but healthy air, and the land on the western side is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys consist of much good arable ground, and excellent pasture for cattle, horses, and sheep. It also produces iron, coal, lime, jet, and alum. This is essentially the manufacturing district; Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Wakefield being the great seats of the woollen manufacture, and Sheffield rivaling the hardware manufactories of Birmingham. The North Riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the valleys and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pasture for large cattle. In Yorkshire, likewise, are the districts of Uoldderness, on the borders of the Humber; Cleveland, on the confines of Durham; and Craven, on the borders of Westmoreland and Lancashire. In this last district are three high mountains, named Wharfedale, Ingleborough, and Pennycant; they form a sort of triangle from their tops, at the distances of about 5, 6, and 8 miles, while their bases nearly unite. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Aire, Don, Derwent, Calder, Wharfe, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, and they all terminate in the Humber, which enters the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Total pop. 1,591,460.

Yo-tcheou, a first-rate city of China, in Honquang; one of the richest in the empire. Lon. 112.35 E., lat. 29.23 N.

Youghal, a borough and sea-port of Ireland, in Cork county, surrounded by walls, with a collegiate church, a commodious harbour with a well-defended quay, and a manufacture of earthenware. Lon. 8.10 W., lat. 51.49 N. Pop. 9939.

Ypres, a fortified town of Belgium, in West Flanders, with a considerable manufacture of cloth and serges.

Yriex, St., a town of France, dep. Haute Vienne. Here are some manufactures of woollen stuffs, linen yarn, and porcelain; and from this place all the fine clay used in the China manufactory of Sevres is obtained. Pop. about 7000.

Ysendyk, a strong town of Holland, in the Isle of Cadzand.

Yssel, or Issel, a river of Holland, which branches off from the Rhine, below Hussen, and, flowing by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, enters the Zuyder Zee by two channels.

Yssel, or Little Issel, a river of Holland, which flows by Ysselstein, Montford, Onderwater, and Gouda, and enters the Merve, above Rotterdam.

Yssel, or Old Issel, a river that rises in Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, flows by Ysselburg into the county of Zutphen, and enters the Yssel, at Doesburg.

Ysselmond, an island in South Holland, lying between the Merve on the north, and another branch of the Meuse on the south.

Ysselstein, a town in South Holland, with a castle on the Yssel.

Yssengeaux, a town of France, dep. Haute-Loire.

Ystad, or Ydsted, a sea-port of Sweden, in Schonen, with a good harbour, and a noted manufacture of excellent gloves. Lon. 13.41 E., lat. 55.22 N.

Ythan, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which crosses the country in a south-east direction, and enters the German Ocean, at the village of Newburg.

Yucatan, the most eastern state of the Mexican Confederation, forming a peninsula between the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. It produces maize, cotton, rice, pepper, and the sugar-cane, with dyewoods, hides, &c.; but it has no mines, and the scarcity of water is very great.

Yuen-kiang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 101.44 E., lat. 23.37 N.

Yuen-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 113.58 E., lat. 27.50 N.

Yuen-yang, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 100.30 E., lat. 52.50 N.

Yverdun, a strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle, a college, and a hospital. Lon. 6.59 E., lat. 46.44 N.

Yuma, a navigable river of St. Domingo, which meanders through the rich plains of Vega and Cotuy, and enters the head of Samana Bay.

Yuma, or Long Island, one of the Bahama Islands, in the West Indies, lying at the north-east extremity of the Great Bahama bank. Besides other produce, much salt is exported, chiefly from Great Harbour, on the east side of the island. Lon. 71.45 W., lat. 23.15 N.

Yumelos, a cluster of small islands among the Bahama Islands, lying to the south-west of Yuma.

Yung-ning, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 100.24 E., lat. 27.50 N.

Yung-pe, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 100.34 E., lat. 26.44 N.

Yung-ping, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 108.34 E., lat. 39.55 N.

Yung-tchang, a first-rate city of China, producing gold, honey, wax, amber, and a vast quantity of fine silk. Lon. 99.2 E., lat. 25.5 N.

Yung-tcheon, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 111.15 E., lat. 33.0 N.

Yun-king, a first-rate city of China. Lon. 113.52 E., lat. 33.0 N.

Yun-nan, a province of China, at the south-west extremity, 300 miles long and 250 broad. Its gold, copper, and tin mines; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it the highest reputation. Its commerce and riches are immense; and it is deemed also one of the most fertile provinces in the empire.—*Yun-nan*, the capital of this province, was once celebrated for magnificent buildings, vast gardens, tombs, triumphal arches, &c., all which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions.

Yurcup, a town of Asiatic Turkey.

Yuthia, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Siam, now fallen into decay.

Yvetot, a town of France, in the department of Seine Inferieure. It stands on a bare and arid hill, but the surrounding country is fertile and populous. It has manufactures of cotton and velvet, honey, cutlery, and hardware; also a considerable trade in corn and sheep.

Yvry, a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the river Eure.

ZAAB, a district of Algiers, in the desert behind Mount Atlas, belonging to the province of Constantia. All the inhabitants are poor and indigent; dates are their principal sustenance, and they are generally described as dog-eaters, a proof that they are "neither scrupulous nor squeamish with regard to their food." They have extensive plantations of palm-trees, and some commerce in negroes and ostrich-feathers.

Zaadam, another name for *Saardam*, in Holland.

Zacatecas, a province of Mexico. It is a mountainous and arid country, but its silver mines are deemed among the richest in America.—The cap. of the province, in which are numerous churches and convents, which give it rather an imposing appearance. Next to Guanajuato it is the principal mining city in Mexico.

Zacotula, a sea-port of Mexico, on a river of the same name. Lon. 102.45 W., lat. 18.0 N.

Zadonetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez, with a fort.

Zafra, a town of Spain, in Estremadura. In it are many good buildings, and among them the magnificent residence of the dukes of Medina Celi. Pop. 7500.

Zaghara, a town of Africa, in Bernou.

Zagoria, a town of European Turkey, in Albania.—Another in Bulgaria.

Zahara, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Zahle, a town of Syria, almost wholly inhabited by Greeks.

Zaina, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantia; supposed, from some considerable ruins, to have been the ancient city of Zama.

Zaine, a river of Barbary, which separates the kingdoms of Algiers and Tunis, and enters the Mediterranean at the Island of Tarbarca.

Zaire, *Congo*, or *Barbela*, a large river of Africa, the source of which is unknown.

Zalamea, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.—A town of Spain, in Estremadura, anciently called Iliapa.

Zambezi, a large river of Caffraria, which flows through the States of Mocarangua, and enters the Mosambique Channel by two mouths.

Zamora, a fortified city of Spain, in Leon. In the environs fine turquoise stones are found. Pop. about 10,000.—A town in the prov. of Quito.—Another in Mexico.—Another in Algiers.

Zamoski, a town of Poland, with a citadel, a cathedral, and several other churches.

Zanesville, a town of the United States, on the Muskingum river, which has here several "falls." It has paper, flour, and saw-mills, iron foundries, cotton factories, &c.

Zanfara, a kingdom of Africa, between Cassina and Bernou. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces and savage dispositions. Lon. 16.0 E., lat. 18.30 N.

Zante, one of the Ionian Islands, near the coast of the Morea. The principal riches consist in currants, which rival those of Corinth; and it has springs of petroleum that have been celebrated for ages. Here are also the finest peaches, with other choice fruits, and excellent wine and oil. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman Catholics among them. Lon. 20.50 E., lat. 37.43 N.

Zanzibar, or *Zonguebar*, a country on the east coast of Africa, between 3° N. and 10° S. lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese formerly had settlements; but it is now subject to the king of Muscat. The inhabitants are all blacks, with curled woolly hair; and are either Mohammedans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The Portuguese trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich-feathers, wax, and drugs. Here are rich mines of gold; by the help of which, the produce of other parts is easily obtained.

Zanzibar, an island in the Indian Sea, lying 20 miles from the coast of Zanzibar. It abounds in wood, water, rice, and other provisions; and has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 41.43 E., lat. 6.5 S.

Zara, a sea-port of Dalmatia, of which it is the capital. The harbour is capacious, safe, and well guarded; and the citadel is divided from the town by a deep ditch, hewn out of a rock. Lon. 15.12 E., lat. 44.8 N. Pop. about 6500.

Zarang, or *Dooshak*, a city of Persia, capital of Segistan. The vicinity affords good pasturage, and wheat and barley in sufficient quantities to be sent to Herat. Lon. 61.20 E., lat. 32.15 N.

Zarko, a town of Turkey, in Thessaly.

Zarnate, a town of Polish Russia.

FAME, LIKE A RIVER, IS NARROWEST WHERE 'TIS BRED, AND BROADEST AFAR OFF.

JEALOUSY, LIKE THE PARRICIDE, DESTROYS THAT BY WHICH IT LIVES, AND IS BEGOTTEN.

Zaruma, a town of Quito, with mines of gold, which, not being of the finest alloy, is made on the spot into trinkets.

Zator, a town of Russian Poland, in Galicia.

Zaweh, a town of Persia, in Khorasan.

Zboraw, a town of Russian Poland, in Galicia. Lon. 25.46 E., lat. 49.46 N.

Zea, or **Zia**, the ancient Ceos, an island of the kingdom of Greece, one of the Cyclades. It abounds in corn, wine, and silk. Lon. 24.17 E., lat. 37.38 N.

Zealand, or **Zeeland**, an island of Denmark, of a triangular form. It is the largest of the isles of the Baltic Sea, and lies at its entrance, having the Categat on the north, the Sound on the east, and the Great Belt on the west. On it stands Copenhagen, the capital of the kingdom. The whole coast is much indented by large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which, as well as the rivers, abound in fish. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, particularly barley, with excellent pasture, and in most parts plenty of wood. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses.

Zealand, a province of Holland, composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schouwen, North and South Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolfersdike. The river Scheldt forms the most of these islands, and the soil of them is fruitful.

Zealand, **New**, an island (or rather a group of islands) in the Pacific Ocean, lying east of Van Diemen's Land. It was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and circumnavigated by Cook in 1770, who found it to consist of two large islands and numerous small ones, separated by a strait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the west side of this strait, and at the north end of the southern island, is Queen Charlotte Sound, which was a place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. The coasts are indented by deep bays, and there are also several rivers capable of receiving large vessels. The southernmost island is for the most part mountainous and barren, as far inland as the eye can reach; but the land bordering on the sea-coast is thickly clothed with wood. The northernmost island has a much better appearance; for the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The soil of these valleys, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is in general light, but fertile. There are forests of vast extent, full of straight and large trees. Wild celery and a kind of cresses grow plentifully in almost every cove. Yams, sweet potatoes, and coconos, are raised by cultivation. The only quadrupeds were dogs and rats; but various animals have since been introduced from Europe. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country. The men are stout, well made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the inhabitants of Otaheite; and they are exceedingly vigorous and active. The women possess peculiar grace of form and person. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, called amoco, which is the same as tattooing at Otaheite. They

ornament their heads with feathers, pearlshells, bones, &c. Their houses are miserable lodging-houses; and their only furniture is a few small baskets, in which they put their fishing-hooks and other trifles. Their food consists chiefly of fish; and instead of bread they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they scorch over the fire, and then beat with a stick till the dried outside falls off. They have a faint sense of religion, and believe in a multitude of deities; but the Christian missionaries have made some converts among them. In January, 1840, New Zealand was constituted a colony dependent on New South Wales; but in April, 1841, it was separated from it, and placed under a governor, with a colonial secretary, and other officers. These two islands lie between lat. 31° and 48° S., and lon. 166° and 179° E.

Zebid, a city of Arabia, in Yemen. Lon. 44.28 E., lat. 15.10 N.

Zebu, one of the Philippine Islands, between those of Leyta and Negros. Lon. 122.30 E., lat. 10.30.

Zedie, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli.

Zegedin, or **Szeged**, a strong town of Hungary, with a trade in salt, tobacco, wool, &c.

Zegzeg, a kingdom of Africa, between Cassina and Bernou. It consists partly of plains and partly of mountains; the former abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful. Lon. 16.0 E., lat. 20.45 N.

Zehdenick, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg. Here is a foundry for mortars, bombs, and cannon-balls, which are sent to distant provinces.

Zella, a sea-port of the kingdom of Adel, in Africa, and a place of considerable trade. Lon. 41.55 E., lat. 11.15 N.

Zellin, a town of Turkey, in Thessaly, which has a great trade in grain.

Zell, a town of Prussian Saxony, in reg. Merseburg, with a castle and a collegiate church. The castle of Zell was the residence, during the latter years of her life, of Matilda, the unfortunate queen of Denmark, and sister of George I. of England. Pop. 10,000.

Zell, a town of Hanover, cap. of a duchy, in Luncburg. Lon. 10.14 E., lat. 52.42 N. Pop. 11,200.—A town of Baden, in the province of Kinzig.—A town of Prussia, on the Moselle, prov. Neider-Rhein.—A town of Bavaria, prov. Isar.—A town of Austria, prov. Salzburg.

Zellerfelden, a town of Hanover, in the province of Grubenhagen.

Zembin, or **Zabin**, a town of Lithuania.

Zemplin, a town of Austria, in Hungary.

Zengum, a fortified town of Persia, in Irak. Lon. 48.34 E., lat. 35.48 N.

Zengua, a town of Asia, in Syria.

Zenta, a town of Hungary, memorable for a signal victory gained, in 1697, by Prince Eugene, over the Turks commanded by Emperor Mustapha II.

Zerbst, a town of the principality of Anhalt, with a fine castle. It is famous for good beer, and has manufactures of gold and silver. Lon. 12.20 E., lat. 52.2 N. Pop. 9200.

Zerea, a town and fortress of Persia, in the province of Farsistan.

Zereh, or **Zerrab**, a lake of Persia, extend-

ing to the bards of Segistan and Khorasan. It abounds with fish and wild fowl; and in the centre is an island, on which is a town called Kookhozerd.

Zerutz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with a mineral spring. Lon. 10.6 E., lat. 46.43 N.

Zeulen, a town of Bavarian Franconia.

Ziegenhals, a town of Prussia, in Upper Silesia, with several foundries, and a manufacture of excellent glass.

Ziegenhagen, a fortified town of Hesse Cassel, with a fine castle.

Ziegenru, a town of Prussia, prov. Sachsen.

Ziesar, a town and castle of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg.

Zielenzig, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Oder.

Zievenberg, a town of Hesse Cassel.

Zierikzee, a strong town of Holland, in Zealand, capital of the Isle of Schowen. Lon. 4.10 E., lat. 51.36 N.

Zittau, a fortified town of the kingdom of Saxony, on the Mandau, which has four large and six small gates. It has an extensive trade in linen, white damasks, woollen cloth, and blue paper. Lon. 15.1 E., lat. 50.54 N. Pop. 8674.

Znaim, a strong town of Moravia, with a castle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities.

Zoara, a fortified town of the country of Tripoli, with a good harbour. Lon. 11.53 E., lat. 32.45 N.

Zoblitz, a small town of Saxony. A considerable quantity of serpentine is found in the neighbourhood, which furnishes employment for the inhabitants, who form it into pitchers, bowls, tea and coffee cups, &c.

Zofingen, a town of Switzerland, in Aarau, near which, on a stupendous and craggy rock, is the castle of Leuzburg; also a forest that contains the best pine-trees in all Switzerland.

Zombor, a royal free town of Hungary. It has a considerable trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. about 21,000.

Zons, a town of the Prussian States, with a castle on the Rhine.

Zorbig, a town of Prussia, prov. Sachsen.

Zossen, a town and castle of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg.

Zouav, a town of Tunis, famous for dyeing scarlet caps and bleaching linen.

Zuchmantel, a town of Austria, prov. Silesia. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron.

Zuecla, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, in a district of remarkable fertility. Lon. 16.34 E., lat. 27.59 N.

Zvenigurod, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Moscow.

Zug, the smallest canton of Switzerland. It is rich in pasturage; has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, as well as walnuts and chestnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavour.—The cap. of the canton, a small town pleasantly situated on the N. side of the lake which bears the same name. The Lake of Zug abounds with fish, the taking of which forms an important occupation of the inhabitants of its vicinity.

Zuyder Zee, a great bay of the German

Ocean, which extends from north to south, between the provs. of Friesland, Overysse, Guelderland, and North Holland.

Zullichau, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg. Here are good cloth manufactures, and the vicinity produces much corn and wine.

Zulz, a town of Prussia, in the province of Upper Silesia.—Another, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland.

Zumaya, a town of Spain, in Biscay.

Zumpango, a town of Mexico.

Zurich, a canton of Switzerland, ranking first in the Confederation, and abounding in wine and excellent pasture. The inhabitants are all Calvinists; and their attention is pretty equally divided between the labours of agriculture and those of the loom.—Its capital, of the same name, stands at the north end of the Lake Zurich. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best-built in this country, but the streets are narrow. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. Here are several manufactures; particularly of crapes, muslins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. Lon. 8.32 E., lat. 47.22 N. Pop. about 12,000.—A lake of Switzerland, which forms a kind of crescent. The borders are studded with villages, surrounded by a multiplicity of isolated houses and cottages; and the south part appears bounded by the stupendous high mountains of Schwytz and Glaris, but it has none of that arid and rugged sublimity which characterises the generality of the Swiss lakes. The river Limmat runs through its whole length, to the city of Zurich.

Zurita, a town of Spain, in New Castile.

Zurzach, a town of Switzerland, in Aarau, with a castle on an eminence.

Zutphen, a strong town of Holland, prov. Guelderland, capital of the district of its name. Lon. 6.13 E., lat. 52.10 N. Pop. about 10,000.

Zwellendom, a town of the Cape territory, which gives name to a district. Lon. 19.54 E., lat. 33.57 S.

Zwenkau, a town and castle of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, on the Elster.

Zwickau, a town of the kingdom of Saxony. Here are manufactures of cloth and leather, hosiery, cotton goods, and hardware. Pop. 7,350.

Zwingenberg, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Zwitton, a town of Moravia, circle of Olmutz.

Zwolle, a fortified town of Holland, prov. Overysse, with three handsome suburbs. It was formerly one of the Hanse Towns, and its trade is still very considerable. Lon. 6.3 E., lat. 52.31 N.

Zwonigrad, a town of Dalmatia.

Zwonitz, a town of the kingd. of Saxony.

Zwoernich, a town of Turkey, in Bosnia.

Zyghur, a port of Hindostan, situate in a small bay on the coast of Concan.

Zytomiers, a town of Russian Poland, cap. of the gov. of Volhynia. It has a good trade in woollen, silk, and linen fabrics, honey, wax, salt, and wines. Pop. about 17,500.

Statistical Tables

POPULATION OF ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND, IN 1841 ;

AND COMPARED WITH THE CENSUS TAKEN IN 1831.

MEN ARE APT TO LAUGH AT THEIR PAST FOLLIES, UNLESS THEY BRING THEM PRESENT DISHONOUR.

LUXURY HATH A MOUTH OF HONEY, A HEART OF GALL, AND A STING IN HER TAIL.

ENGLAND.			SCOTLAND.		
Counties.	1841.	1831.	Counties.	1841.	1831.
Bedford	107,936	95,183	Aberdeen	192,283	177,657
Berks	161,147	145,389	Argyle	97,140	100,973
Buckingham	155,983	146,529	Ayr	161,522	145,055
Cambridge	161,459	143,955	Banff	50,076	48,601
Chester	395,660	351,391	Berwick	34,427	34,048
Cornwall	338,697	300,938	Bute	15,695	14,151
Cumberland	178,058	169,681	Caithness	36,197	34,529
Derby	272,217	257,170	Clackmannan	19,116	17,729
Devon	533,460	494,478	Dumbarton	41,295	33,211
Dorset	175,013	159,252	Dumfries	72,825	73,770
Durham	524,281	253,910	Edinburgh	225,623	219,345
Essex	314,979	317,507	Elgin	54,994	31,251
Gloucester	431,283	387,019	Fife	140,310	128,839
Hants	312,451	314,280	Forfar	170,400	139,606
Hereford	113,878	111,211	Haddington	35,781	36,145
Hertford	157,207	143,341	Inverness	97,615	94,797
Huntingdon	58,549	53,192	Kincardine	33,052	31,431
Kent	548,337	479,155	Kinross	8,763	9,072
Lancaster	1,667,054	1,336,854	Kirkcaldbright	41,099	40,590
Leicester	215,867	197,003	Lincoln	427,113	316,819
Lincoln	362,602	317,475	Linlithgow	26,848	23,291
Middlesex	1,576,636	1,358,330	Nairn	9,218	9,354
Monmouth	134,355	98,130	Orkney and Shetland	60,796	58,239
Norfolk	412,664	390,054	Peebles	10,520	10,578
Northampton	199,228	179,336	Perth	138,151	142,894
Northumberland	241,794	222,912	Renfrew	154,755	135,443
Nottingham	249,910	225,327	Ross and Cromarty	78,980	74,820
Oxford	161,643	152,156	Roxburgh	46,003	43,663
Rutland	21,302	19,385	Selkirk	7,989	6,833
Salop	239,048	222,938	Stirling	82,179	72,621
Somerset	435,982	401,200	Sutherland	24,666	25,518
Stafford	510,901	410,512	Wigtown	39,179	36,258
Suffolk	315,073	296,317			
Surrey	582,678	486,331			
Sussex	299,753	272,340			
Warwick	401,715	356,610			
Westmoreland	56,154	55,011			
Wilts	258,733	240,156			
Worcester	233,336	211,365			
York, East Riding	194,936	168,491			
North Riding	242,443	226,118			
West Riding	1,154,101	976,350			
• Isle of Wight	42,550				
• Isle of Man	47,973				
• Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	76,065				
• Scilly Islands	2,582				
• Berwick	8,484				
Anglesea	50,891	48,325			
Brecon	55,603	47,763			
Cardigan	68,766	61,780			
Caernarthen	106,326	100,740			
Caernarvon	81,093	66,418			
Denbigh	88,866	83,629			
Flint	66,919	60,912			
Glamorgan	171,188	126,612			
Merioneth	59,572	55,315			
Montgomery	69,219	66,482			
Pembroke	88,014	81,125			
Radnor	25,356	24,651			
Total	16,030,781	13,897,187			

Summary of the Population of Great Britain.		
	1841.	1831.
ENGLAND AND WALES	16,030,781	13,897,187
SCOTLAND	2,620,610	2,363,114
Army, Navy, and registered Seamen &c. afloat.	188,453	277,017
Persons travelling on the night of June 6. 1841.	4,896	
Total of Great Britain	18,844,740	16,539,318

* The Isle of Wight, though considered as a part of Hampshire, was made independent of it in 1832. The Isle of Man, the Norman Isles, the Scilly Isles, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, are dependencies of the crown of England, not attached to any county. Berwick, however, is represented in the Imperial Parliament, and subject to the laws and supreme courts of England; the Isle of Man and the Norman Isles have laws, legislatures, and judiciary establishments of their own.

Statistical Tables.

POPULATION OF IRELAND, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1841, AND COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1831.

LEINSTER.			ULSTER.		
Counties, &c.	1841.	1831.	Counties, &c.	1841.	1831.
Carlow	86,228	81,988	Antrim	360,875	525,615
Dublin county	110,047	580,167	Armagh	252,393	220,131
city	232,726		Cavan	245,148	227,933
Kildare	111,488	108,424	Donegal	295,148	289,149
Kilkenny	202,420	193,686	Down	561,446	352,912
King's County	146,857	144,225	Fermanagh	156,481	149,763
Longford	115,491	112,558	Londonderry	222,174	222,012
Louth (Drogheda inc.)	128,240	124,846	Monaghan	200,442	195,556
Meath	183,828	176,826	Tyrone	312,956	504,468
Queen's County	153,950	145,851			
Westmeath	141,300	156,872	Total	2,386,373	2,286,622
Wexford	202,035	182,713			
Wicklow	126,143	121,557			
Total	1,973,731	1,909,713			

MUNSTER.			CONNAUGHT.		
Counties, &c.	1841.	1831.	Counties, &c.	1841.	1831.
Clare	286,581	248,322	Galway	440,198	414,681
Cork	851,118	810,732	Leitrim	155,297	141,524
Kerry	293,880	263,126	Mayo	588,587	566,328
Limerick	330,029	315,355	Roscommon	253,589	249,613
Tipperary	435,553	402,563	Sligo	181,002	171,765
Waterford	196,187	177,054			
Total	2,596,161	2,227,152	Total	1,418,973	1,343,914

SUMMARY.		
Provinces.	1841.	1831.
Leinster	1,973,731	1,909,713
Munster	2,596,161	2,227,152
Ulster	2,386,373	2,286,622
Connaught	1,418,973	1,343,914
Total	8,175,258	7,767,401

THE SIMPLE ENERGY OF TRUTH NEEDS NO AMBIGUOUS INTERPRETERS.

IN THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY THERE IS A CHARM AGAINST INFECTION.

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS, IN ENGLAND AND WALES, FROM 1800 TO 1841.

Years.	Annual average Prices per Imperial Quarter.			Years.	Annual average Prices per Imperial Quarter.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1800	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	1821	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1801	113 10	59 10	39 4	1822	56 1	26 0	19 6
1802	69 10	35 4	20 4	1823	44 7	21 10	18 1
1803	58 10	25 4	21 6	1824	55 4	31 6	22 11
1804	62 3	31 0	24 3	1825	63 11	36 4	21 10
1805	89 9	44 6	28 4	1826	68 6	40 0	25 8
1806	79 1	58 8	27 7	1827	58 8	34 4	26 8
1807	75 4	39 4	28 4	1828	58 6	37 7	28 2
1808	81 4	—	33 4	1829	60 5	32 10	22 6
1809	97 4	47 0	31 5	1830	66 3	32 6	22 9
1810	106 5	48 1	28 7	1831	64 3	32 7	24 5
1811	95 3	42 3	27 7	1832	66 4	38 0	25 4
1812	126 6	66 9	41 6	1833	58 8	33 1	20 5
1813	109 9	58 6	38 6	1834	52 11	27 6	18 5
1814	74 4	37 4	25 8	1835	46 2	29 0	20 11
1815	65 7	30 3	23 7	1836	39 4	29 11	22 0
1816	78 6	33 11	27 2	1837	48 6	32 10	23 1
1817	96 11	49 4	32 5	1838	55 10	30 4	23 1
1818	86 5	53 10	32 5	1839	64 7	31 5	22 5
1819	74 6	45 9	28 2	1840	70 8	39 6	25 11
1820	67 10	35 10	24 2	1841	66 4	36 5	25 8
					61 4	32 10	22 5

By this table it will be seen that the price of WHEAT was higher in 1801 and 1812, and lower in 1834 and 1835, than at any other time; and that the average price of WHEAT, taking the whole period of 42 years, was nearly 75s. per Quarter.

IF YOU PRAISE ME, PRAISE ME IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Statistical Tables.

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EMIGRATION RETURNS.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS WHO HAVE EMBARKED FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, DISTINGUISHING THE PLACES TO WHICH THEY PROCEEDED, DURING THE YEAR 1841.

Ports of Embarkation.	United States.	Texas.	Central America.	North American Colonies.	West Indies.	Falkland Islands.	Western Africa.	Cape of Good Hope.	Mauritius.	Mouline.	Australian Colonies.	New Zealand.	Total.
ENGLAND.													
London	2,104	46	34	782	1,259	27	65	330	40		5,661	3,251	13,599
Beaumaris	59			381									59
Bideford	216			100									600
Bridgewater				192							501		1,000
Bristol	566			15									1,262
Cardiff	41			74									56
Cardigan				14									74
Carmarthen				161									161
Cowes				2									2
Exeter				15									228
Falmouth	213			151									151
Gloucester				23									25
Gweek				290									362
Hull	70		2	4,250	479			28			7,972	256	48,753
Liverpool	55,718		70	2									2
Milford				7									7
Newcastle	37			7									41
Newport	42			7									49
Padstow				447				10					457
Penzance				15									15
Plymouth				211							5,154	401	5,766
Portsmouth				15									15
Rye				140									140
Stockton				39									39
Sunderland				72									72
Truro				40									40
Yarmouth				21									21
Total	59,066	46	106	7,469	1,738	27	65	368	40		19,291	3,888	72,101
SCOTLAND.													
Aberdeen				340	91								431
Aloa				7									7
Banff				169									169
Dumfries				42									42
Dundee	220			79							355		651
Glasgow	1,076			1,360	98						190		2,794
Greenock	762			813	147						3,708		5,430
Leith				82	11						585		480
Inverness				1,374									1,374
Irvine				9									9
Port Glasgow				114	19						4	375	523
Stornoway				1,535									1,535
Wick				682									682
Total	2,058			6,606	366				4		5,013	13	14,060
IRELAND.													
Baltimore				549									549
Belfast	608			4,661	14								5,283
Cork	519			3,987	10						4,123		8,639
Dublin	553			1,582							297		2,132
Galway				25									25
Limerick	116			3,460									3,576
Londonderry	2,065			3,327									5,392
Ross				502									502
Sligo				3,864									3,864
Waterford	32			1,384	2								1,418
Wexford				571									571
Westport				177									177
Total	3,893			21,089	26						4,420		32,428
TOTAL U. K.	45,017	46	106	38,164	2,130	27	65	368	40	4	28,721	3,901	118,592

PERSONAL DISTINCTIONS ARE THE VERY BLOOD AND NERVES OF THE BODY POLITIC.

IT IS THE GUILT, NOT THE SCAFFOLD, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE SHAME.

THE CITIES, BOROUGHS, AND MARKET TOWNS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:

The Number of Members returned to Parliament; the Days on which the Markets are held; and the Distances from London, Edinburgh, or Dublin.
— The Places in *Italic* are Cities; and those followed by a [d] were disfranchised by the Reform Bill.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Abbotsbury, Dorsetshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	128	Bemister, Dorsetshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	137
Aberconway, Caernarvonshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	223	Bere Regis, Dorsetshire.....	<i>W.</i>	112
Aberford, Yorkshire.....	<i>W.</i>	186	Berkley, Gloucestershire.....	<i>W.</i>	113
Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	146	Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	26
Abergcley, Denbighshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	220	Berwick, [2] Northumberland.....	<i>Sa.</i>	337
Aberystwith, Cardiganshire.....	<i>M. Fr.</i>	210	Betley, Staffordshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	157
Abingdon, [1] Berkshire.....	<i>M. Fr.</i>	56	Beverley, [2] Yorkshire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	183
Alester, Warwickshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	102	Bewdley, [1] Worcestershire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	129
Aldeborough, [d] Yorkshire.....	<i>W.</i>	207	Bicester, Oxfordshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	54
Aldeburgh, [d] Suffolk.....	<i>Sa.</i>	94	Bideford, Devonshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	201
Aldestone Moor, Cumberland.....	<i>Sa.</i>	301	Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.....	<i>W.</i>	45
Alford, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	141	Bildeston, Suffolk.....	<i>W.</i>	63
Alfrcton, Derbyshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	110	Billerica, Essex.....	<i>Tu.</i>	23
Alnwick, Northumberland.....	<i>Sa.</i>	508	Billesdon, Leicestershire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	95
Alresford, Hampshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	57	Bilston, Staffordshire.....	<i>W.</i>	127
Alton, Hampshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	47	Binbrook, Leicestershire.....	<i>W.</i>	157
Altringham, Cheshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	179	Bingham, Nottinghamshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	123
Ambleside, Westmoreland.....	<i>W.</i>	275	Bingley, Yorkshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	202
Amesbury, Wiltshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	77	Birningham [2] Warwickshire.....	<i>M. Th. S.</i>	116
Amersham, [d] Bucks.....	<i>Tu.</i>	26	Bishop's Auckland, Durham.....	<i>Th.</i>	218
Amluch, Anglesey.....	—	260	Bishop's Castle, [d] Shropshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	159
Ampthill, Bedfordshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	49	Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	50
Andover, [2] Hampshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	63	Bisley, Gloucestershire.....	<i>Th.</i>	97
Appleby, [d] Westmoreland.....	<i>Sa.</i>	270	Bitford, Warwickshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	99
Appledore, Kent.....	<i>Sa.</i>	63	Blackburn, [2] Lancashire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	210
Arundel, [2] Sussex.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	55	Blandford, Dorsetshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	103
Ashborn, Derbyshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	139	Blethingly, [d] Surrey.....	—	21
Ashburton, [1] Devonshire.....	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	191	Blithe, Nottinghamshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	151
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestersh.....	<i>Sa.</i>	115	Bodmin, [2] Cornwall.....	<i>Sa.</i>	234
Ashford, Kent.....	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	53	Bognor, Sussex.....	—	67
Ashton-under-L., [1] Lancash.....	<i>W.</i>	186	Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	128
Askrig, Yorkshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	246	Bolsover, Derbyshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	146
Atherstone, Warwickshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	105	Bolton, [2] Lancashire.....	<i>M.</i>	197
Attleborough, Norfolk.....	<i>Th.</i>	93	Boole, Cumberland.....	<i>W.</i>	271
Auburn, Wiltshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	80	Boroughbridge, [d] Yorkshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	206
Axbridge, Somersetshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	131	Booscastle, Cornwall.....	<i>Th.</i>	130
Axminster, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	147	Bossiney, [2] Cornwall.....	—	250
Aylesbury, [2] Bucks.....	<i>Sa.</i>	40	Boston, [2] Lincolnshire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	117
Aylesham, Norfolk.....	<i>Sa.</i>	120	Bosworth, Leicestershire.....	<i>W.</i>	107
			Botesdale, Suffolk.....	<i>Th.</i>	86
Bakewell, Derbyshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	152	Bourn, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	97
Bala, Merionethshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	194	Bow, Devonshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	188
Baldock, Hertfordshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	57	Brackley, [d] Northamptonshire.....	<i>W.</i>	63
Bampton, Oxfordshire.....	<i>W.</i>	71	Bradfield, Essex.....	<i>Th.</i>	47
Bampton, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	161	Bradford, Wiltshire.....	<i>M. Sa.</i>	100
Banbury [1] Oxfordshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	71	Bradford, Yorkshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	196
Bangor, Caernarvonshire.....	<i>W.</i>	236	Bradnich, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	163
Barking, Essex.....	<i>Sa.</i>	7	Braintree, Essex.....	<i>W.</i>	40
Barkway, Hertfordshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	34	Bramber, [d] Sussex.....	—	52
Barnmouth, Merionethshire.....	—	222	Brampton, Cumberland.....	<i>Tu.</i>	310
Barnard Castle, Durham.....	<i>W.</i>	246	Brandon, Suffolk.....	<i>Th.</i>	78
Barnet, Hertfordshire.....	<i>M.</i>	11	Brecon, [1] Brecknockshire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	171
Barnsley, Yorkshire.....	<i>W.</i>	171	Brent, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	199
Barnstaple, [2] Devonshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	192	Brentford, Middlesex.....	<i>Sa.</i>	7
Barton, Lincolnshire.....	<i>M.</i>	167	Brentwood, Essex.....	<i>W.</i>	18
Basingstoke, Hampshire.....	<i>W.</i>	45	Brewood, Staffordshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	131
Bath, [2] Somersetshire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	107	Bridgend, Glamorganshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	181
Battle, Sussex.....	<i>Th.</i>	56	Bridgenorth, [2] Shropshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	136
Bawtry, Yorkshire.....	<i>Th. Sa.</i>	133	Bridgewater, [2] Somersetshire.....	<i>Th. Sa.</i>	139
Beaconsfield, Bucks.....	<i>Th.</i>	25	Bridlington, Yorkshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	206
Beaumaris, [1] Anglesey.....	<i>Sa.</i>	251	Bridport, [2] Dorsetshire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	134
Beebles, Suffolk.....	<i>Sa.</i>	109	Brighton, [2] Sussex.....	<i>Th.</i>	51
Bedale, Yorkshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	222	Bristol, [2] Somersetshire.....	<i>W. Fr. Sa.</i>	114
Bedford, [2] Bedfordshire.....	<i>M. Sa.</i>	50	Brixham, Devonshire.....	—	201
Bedwin [d] Wiltshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	70	Broadstairs, Kent.....	—	75
Belford, Northumberland.....	<i>Tu.</i>	322	Bromley, Kent.....	<i>Th.</i>	10
Bellingham, Northumberland.....	<i>Sa.</i>	294	Bromley Abbots, Staffordshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	129
Belper, Derbyshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	134	Bromyard, Hereford.....	<i>M.</i>	125

A PASSIONATE MAN SCOURGETH HIMSELF WITH HIS OWN SCORPIONS.

THE WORLD IS A WORKSHOP, AND NONE BUT THE WISE KNOW HOW TO USE THE TOOLS.

HE THAT WILL STEAL A PIN WILL STEAL A BETTER THING.

Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

WHEN THE HEART IS FULL OF LUST, THE MOUTH IS FULL OF LIES.

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	116
Broseley, Shropshire.....	<i>W.</i>	146
Brough, Westmoreland.....	<i>Th.</i>	261
Burton, Somersetshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	119
Buckingham, Norfolk.....	<i>Sa.</i>	96
Buckingham, [2] Bucks.....	<i>Sa.</i>	55
Builth, Brecknockshire.....	<i>M. Sa.</i>	175
Bungay, Suffolk.....	<i>Th.</i>	102
Buntingford, Hertfordshire.....	<i>M.</i>	51
Burford, Oxfordshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	72
Burgh, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	151
Burlington, Yorkshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	208
Burnham, Norfolk.....	<i>M. Sa.</i>	122
Burnley, Lancashire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	211
Burslem, Staffordshire.....	<i>M. Sa.</i>	159
Burton, Staffordshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	125
Burton, Westmoreland.....	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	251
Burton Strather, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	169
Bury, [1] Lancashire.....	<i>Th.</i>	195
Bury St. Edmunds, [2] Suffolk.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	70
Buxton, Derbyshire.....	—	166
Caerfilly, Glamorganshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	160
Caerleon, Monmouthshire.....	<i>Th. Sa.</i>	118
Caermarthen, [1] Caernarvon.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	218
Caernarvon, [1] Caernarvon.....	<i>Sa.</i>	255
Caerwys, Flintshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	205
Caiston, Lincolnshire.....	<i>M.</i>	169
Calster, Norfolk.....	<i>Th.</i>	125
Callington, [d] Cornwall.....	<i>W.</i>	213
Calne, [1] Wiltshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	87
Cambridge, Cornwall.....	<i>Sa.</i>	266
Cambridge, [4] Cambridgeshire.....	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	51
Camelford, [d] Cornwall.....	<i>Fr.</i>	227
Camden, Gloucester.....	<i>W.</i>	89
Canterbury, [2] Kent.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	54
Cardiff, [1] Glamorganshire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	159
Cardigan, [1] Cardiganshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	235
Cardisle, [2] Cumberland.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	301
Carlisle, Lancashire.....	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	261
Castle Cary, Somersetshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	115
Castle Rising, [d] Norfolk.....	—	105
Cawood, Yorkshire.....	<i>W.</i>	186
Caxton, Cambridgeshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	49
Cerne Abbey, Dorsetshire.....	<i>W.</i>	127
Chapel-le-Fromel, Derbyshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	167
Chard, Somersetshire.....	<i>M.</i>	110
Charlbury, Oxfordshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	71
Chatham, [1] Kent.....	<i>Sa.</i>	50
Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.....	—	72
Cheddar, Staffordshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	146
Chelmsford, Essex.....	<i>Fr.</i>	29
Cheltenham, [1] Gloucestershire.....	<i>Th.</i>	94
Chepstow, Monmouthshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	155
Chertsey, Surrey.....	<i>W.</i>	20
Chesham, Buckinghamshire.....	<i>W.</i>	26
Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.....	—	13
Chester, [2] Cheshire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	185
Cheserfield, Derbyshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	150
Chester-le-Street, Durham.....	—	268
Chichester, [2] Sussex.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	62
Chiddingfold, Surrey.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	21
Chippingham, [2] Wiltshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	95
Chippingnorton, Oxfordshire.....	<i>W.</i>	71
Chislehorst, Kent.....	—	11
Chorley, Lancashire.....	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	208
Christchurch, [1] Hampshire.....	<i>M.</i>	100
Chudleigh, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	182
Chumleigh, Devonshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	195
Church Stretton, Shropshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	158
Cirencester, [2] Gloucestershire.....	<i>M. Fr.</i>	89
Clare, Suffolk.....	<i>Fr.</i>	56
Clay, Norfolk.....	<i>Sa.</i>	121
Clebury, Shropshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	157
Cliffe, Northamptonshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	85
Clifton, Gloucestershire.....	—	115
Clitheroe, [1] Lancashire.....	<i>Th.</i>	217
Cockermouth, [2] Cumberland.....	<i>M. Sa.</i>	505
Coggeshall, Essex.....	<i>Sa.</i>	41
Colchester, [2] Essex.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	51

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Coleshill, Warwickshire.....	<i>W.</i>	104
Colford, Gloucestershire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	121
Collumpton, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	160
Colnbrook, Buckinghamshire.....	<i>W.</i>	17
Colne, Lancashire.....	<i>W.</i>	217
Colyton, Devonshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	153
Combe Martin, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	202
Congleton, Cheshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	162
Corle Castle, [d] Dorsetshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	120
Corby, Lincolnshire.....	<i>M.</i>	96
Corsham, Wiltshire.....	<i>W.</i>	96
Covard, Gloucestershire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	124
Coveyry, [2] Warwickshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	91
Cowbridge, Glamorganshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	172
Cowes, Isle of Wight.....	—	87
Cranbourn, Dorsetshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	92
Cranbrook, Kent.....	<i>Sa.</i>	48
Creditt, Devonshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	180
Crewkerne, Somersetshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	131
Crickhowell, Brecknockshire.....	<i>Th. Sa.</i>	154
Crickeith, Caernarvonshire.....	<i>W.</i>	225
Cricklade, [2] Wiltshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	83
Cromer, Norfolk.....	<i>Sa.</i>	130
Crowcomb, Somersetshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	159
Crowland, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	87
Crowle, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	165
Croydon, Surrey.....	<i>Sa.</i>	10
Cuckfield, Sussex.....	<i>Fr.</i>	57
Dalton, Lancashire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	275
Darlington, Durham.....	<i>M.</i>	241
Dartford, Kent.....	<i>Sa.</i>	15
Dartmouth, [1] Devonshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	205
Daventry, Northamptonshire.....	<i>W.</i>	72
Dawlish, Devonshire.....	—	186
Deal, Kent.....	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	73
Debenham, Suffolk.....	<i>Fr.</i>	83
Debdington, Oxfordshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	70
Deeping, Market, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	89
Denbigh, [1] Denbighshire.....	<i>W.</i>	205
Derby, [2] Derbyshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	126
Dereham, Norfolk.....	<i>Fr.</i>	102
Devizes, [2] Wiltshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	90
Devonport, [2] Devonshire.....	<i>Tu. Th. S. 217</i>	—
Dewsbury, Yorkshire.....	—	187
Dina-mouthy, Merionethshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	203
Diss, Norfolk.....	<i>Fr.</i>	92
Dodbrook, Devonshire.....	<i>W.</i>	220
Dolgelly, Merionethshire.....	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	211
Doncaster, Yorkshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	160
Donnington, Lincolnshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	110
Dorchester, [2] Dorsetshire.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	120
Dorking, Surrey.....	<i>Th.</i>	25
Dover, [2] Kent.....	<i>W. Sa.</i>	71
Downton, [d] Wiltshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	84
Downham, Norfolk.....	<i>M. Sa.</i>	84
Drayton, Market, Shropshire.....	<i>W.</i>	160
Droitwich, [1] Worcestershire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	116
Dronfield, Derbyshire.....	<i>Th.</i>	157
Dudley, [1] Worcestershire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	119
Dulverton, Somersetshire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	165
Dunmow, Essex.....	<i>Sa.</i>	58
Dunstable, Bedfordshire.....	<i>W.</i>	55
Dunster, Somersetshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	160
Dunwich, [d] Suffolk.....	<i>M.</i>	91
Durham, [2] Durham.....	<i>Sa.</i>	258
Dursley, Gloucestershire.....	<i>Th.</i>	108
Easingwold, Yorkshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	208
Eastbourne, Sussex.....	—	60
East Grinstead, [d] Sussex.....	<i>Th.</i>	28
East-looe, [d] Cornwall.....	<i>Sa.</i>	255
Eccleshall, Staffordshire.....	<i>Fr.</i>	148
Ecclestone, Lancashire.....	<i>Sa.</i>	206
Edgware, Middlesex.....	<i>Th.</i>	8
Egham, Surrey.....	—	18
Egremont, Cumberland.....	<i>Sa.</i>	293
Eleham, Kent.....	<i>M.</i>	65
Ellesmere, Shropshire.....	<i>Tu.</i>	169
Eltham, Kent.....	<i>M.</i>	8

IF A JEWEL BE BRIGHT, NO MATTER WHO SAYS IT IS COUNTERFEIT.

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Ely, Cambridgeshire.....	Th.	67	Hartfield Regis, Essex.....	Sa.	30
Enfield, Middlesex.....	Sa.	10	Hatfield, Hertfordshire.....	Th.	19
Epping, Essex.....	Fr.	17	Hatherleigh, Devonshire.....	Fr.	201
Epsom, Surrey.....	—	15	Havant, Hampshire.....	Sa.	65
Epworth, Lincolnshire.....	Th.	160	Haverfordwest, [1] Pembroke.....	Tu. Sa.	251
Esher, Surrey.....	—	14	Haveril, Suffolk.....	W.	58
Eton, Buckinghamshire.....	—	22	Hawarden, Flintshire.....	Sa.	195
Evershot, Dorsetshire.....	Fr.	132	Hawes, Yorkshire.....	Sa.	219
Evesham, [2] Worcestershire.....	M.	96	Hawkeshead, Lancashire.....	M.	276
Ewell, Surrey.....	Th.	15	Hay, Brecknockshire.....	Sa.	156
Exeter, [2] Devonshire.....	W. Fr. Sa.	172	Hedon, [d] Yorkshire.....	M. Sa.	182
Exmouth, Devonshire.....	—	166	Helmsley, Yorkshire.....	Sa.	218
Eye, [1] Suffolk.....	Sa.	90	Helmston, Sussex.....	Th.	59
Fairford, Gloucestershire.....	Th.	80	Helston, [1] Cornwall.....	Sa.	272
Fakenham, Norfolk.....	Th.	108	Hemel Hempstead, Herts.....	Ta.	25
Falmouth, Cornwall.....	Tu. Th.	269	Hemley-on-Tarnes, Oxfordshire.....	Th.	35
Fareham, Hampshire.....	W.	73	Henley-in-Arden, Warwick.....	Tu.	102
Farnham, Surrey.....	Th.	38	Hertford, [2] Hertfordshire.....	W. Fr. Sa.	135
Farrington, Berkshire.....	Tu.	68	Hertford, [2] Hertfordshire.....	Sa.	21
Fenny Stratford, Bucks.....	M.	45	Hexham, Northumberland.....	Tu.	281
Ferrybridge, Yorkshire.....	—	176	Heytesbury, [d] Wiltshire.....	—	93
Faversham, Kent.....	W. Sa.	47	Higham Ferrers, [d] Northumb.Sa.	—	64
Fishguard, Pembrokeshire.....	Fr.	257	Highworth, Wiltshire.....	W.	75
Flint, [1] Flintshire.....	—	204	Hinckley, Leicestershire.....	M.	101
Folkestone, Kent.....	Th.	72	Hindon, [d] Wiltshire.....	Th.	94
Folkingham, Lincolnshire.....	Th.	102	Hingham, Norfolk.....	Sa.	100
Fordingbridge, Hampshire.....	Fr.	92	Hitchin, Hertfordshire.....	Tu.	34
Foulsham, Norfolk.....	Tu.	110	Hoddeson, Hertfordshire.....	Th.	17
Fowey, [d] Cornwall.....	Sa.	240	Holbeach, Lincolnshire.....	Th.	105
Framlingham, Suffolk.....	Sa.	87	Holdsworth, Devonshire.....	Sa.	214
Frampton, Dorsetshire.....	Tu.	125	Holme, Cumberland.....	Sa.	510
Frodsham, Cheshire.....	Th.	191	Holt, Norfolk.....	Sa.	129
Frodingham, Yorkshire.....	Th.	195	Holyhead, Anglesey.....	Sa.	298
Frome, [1] Somersetshire.....	W.	105	Holywell, Flintshire.....	Fr.	207
Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.....	Tu.	147	Honiton, [2] Devonshire.....	Sa.	152
Garstang, Lancashire.....	Th.	228	Hornby, Lancashire.....	Tu.	249
Gateshead, [1] Durham.....	—	274	Horncastle, Lincolnshire.....	Sa.	135
Gatton, [d] Surrey.....	—	20	Horndon, Essex.....	Sa.	19
Gisbourn, Yorkshire.....	M.	220	Hornsey, York-shire.....	M.	179
Glandford Bridge, Lincolnshire.....	Th.	153	Horsham, [1] Sussex.....	Sa.	36
Glastonbury, Somersetshire.....	Tu.	124	Houslow, Middlesex.....	Th.	10
GloUCESTER, [2] Gloucestershire.....	W. Sa.	105	Houwen, York-shire.....	Sa.	180
Godalming, Surrey.....	W.	54	Huddersfield, [1] Yorkshire.....	Tu.	187
Gosport, Hampshire.....	Sa.	79	Hull [2], York-shire.....	Tu. Sa.	173
Goudhurst, Kent.....	W.	44	Hungerford, Berkshire.....	W.	61
Grampound, [d] Cornwall.....	Sa.	248	Ihunmanby, York-shire.....	Th.	215
Grantham, [2] Lincolnshire.....	Sa.	110	Huntingdon, [2] Huntingdonsh.Sa.	—	58
Grave-end, Kent.....	W.	22	Hythe, [1] Kent.....	Th.	65
Great Driffield, York.....	Th.	196	Ilchester, [d] Somersetshire.....	W.	121
Greenwich, [2] Kent.....	W. Sa.	5	Ilfracomb, Devonshire.....	Sa.	202
Grimby, [1] Lincolnshire.....	Fr.	162	Ilminster, Somersetshire.....	Sa.	132
Guildford, [2] Surrey.....	Sa.	30	Isley, Berkshire.....	W.	54
Guisborough, York-shire.....	M.	247	Ipswich, [2] Suffolk.....	T. W. F. S.	69
Hadleigh, Suffolk.....	M.	61	Ireby, Cumberland.....	Th.	504
Hagley, Worcestershire.....	—	125	Ivinghoe, Buckinghamshire.....	Sa.	33
Haidsham, Sussex.....	Sa.	58	Ixworth, Suffolk.....	Fr.	77
Hales Owen, Shropshire.....	M.	117	Keighley, York-shire.....	W.	206
Halesworth, Suffolk.....	Tu.	100	Kendal, [1] Westmoreland.....	Sa.	219
Halifax, [2] York-shire.....	Sa.	197	Kenilworth, Warwickshire.....	W.	95
Hallaton, Leicestershire.....	Th.	91	Keswick, Cumberland.....	Sa.	292
Halton, Cheshire.....	Sa.	196	Kettering, Northamptonshire.....	Fr.	74
Haltstead, Essex.....	Fr.	47	Keynsham, Somersetshire.....	Th.	114
Haltwhistle, Northumberland.....	Th.	514	Kidderminster, [1] Worcestersh.Th.	—	126
Hampton, Gloucestershire.....	Th.	99	Kidwelly, Caermarthenshire.....	Tu. Fr.	226
Hanley, Staffordshire.....	Sa.	147	Kilgarren, Pembrokeshire.....	W.	232
Harborough, Market, Leicester.....	Tu.	81	Kilham, York-shire.....	Sa.	200
Harleigh, Merionethshire.....	Sa.	225	Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire.....	Fr.	63
Harleston, Norfolk.....	W.	99	Kinneton, Warwickshire.....	Tu.	83
Hartling, Norfolk.....	Th.	88	Kingsbridge, Devonshire.....	Sa.	206
Harrow, Essex.....	Sa.	25	Kingsclere, Hampshire.....	Tu.	54
Harrowgate, York-shire.....	—	211	Kingston, Surrey.....	Sa.	10
Hartland, Devonshire.....	Sa.	214	Kington, Herefordshire.....	W.	155
Hartlepool, Durham.....	Sa.	235	Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.Th.	—	150
Harwich, [2] Essex.....	Tu.	71	Kirkby Moorside, York-shire.....	W.	224
Haslemere, [d] Surrey.....	Tu.	42	Kirkby Steven, Westmoreland.M.	—	264
Haslingden, Lancashire.....	W.	201	Kirkham, Lancashire.....	Tu.	223
Hastings, [2] Sussex.....	W. Sa.	61	Kirkoswald, Cumberland.....	Th.	292
			Kirton Lindsey, Lincolnshire.....	Sa.	147

HE WHO SPARES WHEN HE IS YOUNG, MAY SPEND WHEN HE IS OLD.

HE DENIES HIMSELF, WHO ASKS WHAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GRANT.

Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

GOD ENTRUSTS EVERY MAN WITH THE CARE OF HIS OWN SOUL.

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Knaresborough, [2] Yorkshire	<i>W.</i>	202
Knighthon, Radnorshire	<i>Th.</i>	156
Knutsford, Cheshire	<i>Sa.</i>	172
Krekih, Cornwall	<i>W.</i>	247
Kyneton, Herefordshire	<i>W.</i>	156
Lamberhurst, Sussex		59
Lambourn, Berkshire	<i>Fr.</i>	65
Lampeter, Cardiganshire	<i>Sa.</i>	209
Lancaster, [2] Lancashire	<i>W. Sa.</i>	239
Langport, Somersetshire	<i>Sa.</i>	131
Lavenham, Suffolk	<i>Tu.</i>	61
Laington, Wiltshire	<i>W.</i>	90
Launceston, [1] Cornwall	<i>Sa.</i>	214
Leamington, Warwickshire	<i>W.</i>	59
Leatherhead, Surrey		19
Lechlade, Gloucestershire	<i>Tu.</i>	75
Ledbury, Herefordshire	<i>Tu.</i>	120
Leeds, [2] Yorkshire	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	195
Leek, Staffordshire	<i>W.</i>	151
Leicester, [2] Leicestershire	<i>Sa.</i>	98
Leigh, Lancashire	<i>Sa.</i>	197
Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire	<i>Tu.</i>	41
Lenham, Kent	<i>Tu.</i>	41
Leominster, [2] Herefordshire	<i>Tu. Fr.</i>	157
Lewes, [2] Sussex	<i>Sa.</i>	49
Leyburn, Yorkshire	<i>Fr.</i>	235
Lidney, Gloucestershire	<i>W.</i>	122
Lincoln, [2] Lincolnshire	<i>Fr.</i>	130
Linton, Cambridgeshire	<i>Th.</i>	48
Liskeard, [1] Cornwall	<i>Sa.</i>	222
Litchfield, [2] Staffordshire	<i>Tu. Fr.</i>	118
Littlehampton, Sussex		61
Liverpool [2] Lancashire	<i>W. Sa.</i>	206
Llanar, Cardiganshire	<i>Sa.</i>	215
Llanbeder, Cardiganshire	<i>Sa.</i>	204
Llanca, Caermarthenshire	<i>Fr.</i>	230
Llandaff, Glamorganshire	<i>M.</i>	162
Llandiowaur, Caermarthenshire	<i>Sa.</i>	202
Llandover, Caermarthenshire	<i>W. Sa.</i>	180
Llanely, Caermarthenshire	<i>Th. Sa.</i>	217
Llanerchymedd, Anglesea	<i>W.</i>	253
Llanfair, Montgomeryshire	<i>Sa.</i>	183
Llanfylling, Montgomeryshire	<i>Th.</i>	179
Llangadoc, Caermarthenshire	<i>Tu.</i>	195
Llanghurn, Caermarthenshire	<i>Fr.</i>	232
Llanollen, Denbighshire	<i>Sa.</i>	181
Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	<i>Sa.</i>	188
Llanwr, Denbighshire	<i>Tu.</i>	218
Llantrisant, Glamorganshire	<i>Fr.</i>	170
Lloddon, Norfolk	<i>Fr.</i>	112
Longtown, Cumberland	<i>Th.</i>	309
Lostwithiel, [d] Cornwall	<i>Fr.</i>	215
Loughborough, Leicestershire	<i>Th.</i>	109
Louth, Lincolnshire	<i>W. Sa.</i>	148
Lowestoft, Suffolk	<i>W.</i>	115
Ludlow, [2] Shropshire	<i>M. Sa.</i>	132
Ludgershall, [d] Wiltshire		71
Luton, Bedfordshire	<i>M.</i>	31
Lutterworth, Leicestershire	<i>Th.</i>	89
Lydd, Kent	<i>Th.</i>	70
Lymc, [1] Dorsetshire	<i>Fr.</i>	143
Lynton, [2] Hampshire	<i>Sa.</i>	88
Lyndhurst, Hampshire		87
Lynn, [2] Norfolk	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	96
Lynton, Cumberland	<i>Th.</i>	246
Lyston, Devonshire	<i>Sa.</i>	210
Macclesfield, [2] Cheshire	<i>M. Sa.</i>	167
Machynleath, Montgomeryshire	<i>W.</i>	206
Maidenhead, Berkshire	<i>W.</i>	26
Maidstone, [2] Kent	<i>Th.</i>	31
Maldon, [2] Essex	<i>Sa.</i>	36
Malling, Kent	<i>Sa.</i>	30
Malmesbury, [1] Wiltshire	<i>Sa.</i>	95
Malpas, Cheshire	<i>M.</i>	166
Malton, [2] Yorkshire	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	212
Manchester, [2] Lancashire	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	182
Manningtree, Essex	<i>Th.</i>	60
Mansfield, Nottinghamshire	<i>Th.</i>	138

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
March, Cambridgeshire	<i>Fr.</i>	80
Margate, Kent	<i>W. Sa.</i>	72
Market Rasen, Lincolnshire	<i>Tu.</i>	144
Marlborough, [2] Wiltshire	<i>Sa.</i>	74
Marlow, [2] Buckinghamshire	<i>Sa.</i>	31
Marshfield, Gloucestershire	<i>Tu.</i>	103
Maryport, Cumberland	<i>Tu. Fr.</i>	311
Masham, Yorkshire	<i>W.</i>	223
Melcomb Regis, [d] Dorsetshire	<i>Tu. Fr.</i>	128
Melford, Suffolk	<i>Tu.</i>	57
Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire	<i>Tu.</i>	104
Mendlesham, Suffolk	<i>Tu.</i>	81
Merazion, Cornwall	<i>Th.</i>	287
Mere, Wiltshire	<i>Th.</i>	101
Merthyr-Tydvil, [1] Glamorgan	<i>W. Sa.</i>	171
Methwold, Norfolk	<i>Tu.</i>	87
Micheldean, Gloucestershire	<i>M.</i>	116
Middleham, Yorkshire	<i>M.</i>	252
Middleton, Lancashire	<i>Fr.</i>	192
Middlewich, Cheshire	<i>Tu.</i>	167
Mildhurst, [1] Sussex	<i>Th.</i>	50
Milbourn Port, [d] Somersetshire		115
Mildenhall, Suffolk	<i>Fr.</i>	70
Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	273
Milnthorpe, Westmoreland	<i>Fr.</i>	255
Milton, Kent	<i>Sa.</i>	39
Milton Abbey, Dorsetshire	<i>Tu.</i>	113
Minchinhampton, Gloucester	<i>Tu.</i>	99
Alnehead, [d] Somersetshire	<i>W.</i>	162
Mudbury, Devonshire	<i>Th.</i>	208
Mold, Flintshire	<i>W.</i>	202
Monmouth [1] Monmouthshire	<i>Sa.</i>	129
Montgomery, [1] Montgomery	<i>Th.</i>	168
Moreton, Devonshire	<i>Sa.</i>	184
Morpeth, [1] Northumberland	<i>W.</i>	288
Morton, Gloucestershire	<i>Tu.</i>	86
Mountsorrel, Leicestershire	<i>M.</i>	105
Nantwich, Cheshire	<i>Sa.</i>	164
Narberth, Pembrokeshire	<i>Th.</i>	254
Neath, Glamorganshire	<i>W. Sa.</i>	197
Needham, Suffolk	<i>W.</i>	74
Netherstoway, Somersetshire	<i>Th.</i>	147
Newark, [2] Nottinghamshire	<i>W.</i>	120
Newborough, Anglesey	<i>Tu.</i>	257
Newbury, Berkshire	<i>Th.</i>	56
Newcastle, [2] Northumberland	<i>Ta. Sa.</i>	274
Newcastle, [2] Staffordshire	<i>M.</i>	149
Newcastle, Caermarthenshire	<i>Fr.</i>	223
Newcut, Gloucestershire	<i>Fr.</i>	112
Newin, Cornwall	<i>Sa.</i>	250
Newmarket, Cambridgeshire	<i>Tu.</i>	61
Newmarket, Flintshire	<i>Sa.</i>	206
Newnham, Gloucestershire	<i>Fr.</i>	119
Newport, [2] Isle of Wight	<i>W. Sa.</i>	91
Newport, [d] Cornwall		215
Newport, Monmouthshire	<i>Sa.</i>	150
Newport, Pembrokeshire	<i>Sa.</i>	244
Newport, Shropshire	<i>Sa.</i>	140
Newport Pagnel, Buckinghamshire	<i>Sa.</i>	51
Newton, [d] Lancashire	<i>Sa.</i>	193
Newton, [d] Isle of Wight		93
Newton Bushel, Devonshire	<i>W.</i>	187
Newtown, Montgomeryshire	<i>Tu.</i>	175
Neyland, Suffolk	<i>Fr.</i>	57
Northallerton, [1] Yorkshire	<i>W.</i>	225
Northampton, [2] Northamptonshire	<i>Sa.</i>	66
North Curry, Somersetshire	<i>Th. Sa.</i>	138
Northleach, Gloucestershire	<i>W.</i>	81
North Walsham, Norfolk	<i>Tu.</i>	121
Northwich, Cheshire	<i>Fr.</i>	173
Normich, [2] Norfolk	<i>W. Sa.</i>	108
Nottingham, [2] Nottinghamshire	<i>W. Sa.</i>	124
Nuneaton, Warwickshire	<i>Sa.</i>	100
Oakingham, Berkshire	<i>Tu.</i>	31
Oldham, Hampshire	<i>Sa.</i>	40
Oldham, Rutlandshire	<i>Sa.</i>	96
Okehampton, [1] Devonshire	<i>Sa.</i>	195
Oldham, [2] Lancashire	<i>Sa.</i>	192

CHERISH THE BUDS OF PITY, AND THEY WILL BLOOM WITH BENEVOLENCE.

268 **Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.**

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Olney, Buckinghamshire	Th.	55	Ruthyn, Denbighshire	.....	M. Sa. 195
Ongar, Essex	21	Rye, [1] Sussex	.....	W. Fr. 62
Orford, [d] Suffolk	89	Ryegate, [1] Surrey	.....	Tu. 21
Ormskirk, Lancashire	319	Saffron Walden, Essex	.....	Sa. 43
Orton, Westmorland	276	Salisbury, [2] Wiltshire	.....	Tu. Sa. 81
Oswestry, Shropshire	171	Sheffield, Bedfordshire	.....	Fr. 41
Otley, Yorkshire	202	Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire	.....	Fr. 114
Ottery St. Mary's, Devonshire	160	Sherborne, Dorsetshire	.....	Sa. 116
Oxford, Northamptonshire	54	Sherburne, Yorkshire	.....	Sa. 181
Oxford, [4] Oxfordshire	71	Shiffhall, Shropshire	.....	Sa. 135
Padstow, Cornwall	213	Shipston, Worcestershire	.....	Fr. 83
Painswick, Gloucestershire	101	Shorcham, [2] Sussex	.....	Sa. 56
Pattrington, Yorkshire	192	Shrewsbury, [2] Shropshire	.....	W. Th. S. 153
Pembroke, Herefordshire	146	Sittingbourne, Kent	.....	41
Pembroke, [1] Pembrokeshire	256	Skipton, Yorkshire	.....	216
Penkridge, Staffordshire	130	Steaford, Lincolnshire	.....	M. 115
Penrice, Glamorganshire	218	Snarnden, Kent	.....	Fr. 55
Penrith, Cumberland	282	Snath, Yorkshire	.....	Th. 170
Penryn, [2] Cornwall	W. F. Sa. 264	Snettisham, Norfolk	.....	Fr. 110
Pensford, Somersetshire	Tu. 116	Sodbury, Gloucestershire	.....	Th. 112
Penzance, Cornwall	Th. 281	Soham, Cambridgeshire	.....	Sa. 71
Perthore, Worcestershire	Tu. 106	Somerton, Somersetshire	.....	Tu. 123
Peterborough, [2] Northampton	Sa. 81	Southall, Middlesex	.....	Th. 9
Peterfield, [1] Hampshire	Sa. 51	Southam, Warwickshire	.....	M. 82
Petheron, Somersetshire	Tu. 134	Southampton, [2] Hampshire	.....	T. Th. S. 74
Petworth, Sussex	Sa. 49	South Molton, Devonshire	.....	Sa. 181
Philips Norton, Somersetshire	Th. 104	South Petherton, Somersetshire	.....	128
Pickering, Yorkshire	M. 226	Southwark, [2] Surrey	.....	daily adj.
Plymouth, [2] Devonshire	M. Th. 216	Southwell, Nottinghamshire	.....	Sa. 158
Plymouth, [d] Devonshire	Sa. 212	Southwold, Suffolk	.....	Th. 101
Pocklington, Yorkshire	192	Spalding, Lincolnshire	.....	Tu. 96
Pontefract, [2] Yorkshire	Sa. 175	Spilsby, Lincolnshire	.....	M. 130
Pontpool, Monmouthshire	Sa. 149	St. Albans, [2] Hertfordshire	.....	Sa. 21
Poole, [2] Dorsetshire	M. 106	St. Austle, Cornwall	.....	Sa. 208
Porlock, Somersetshire	Th. 169	St. Columb, Cornwall	.....	Th. 243
Portland, Isle of, Dorsetshire	151	St. David's, Pembrokeshire	.....	W. 277
Portsmouth, [2] Hampshire	Tu. Sa. 72	St. Germain's, [d] Cornwall	.....	Fr. 221
Potton, Bedfordshire	Sa. 50	St. Ives, [1] Cornwall	.....	W. Sa. 277
Poulton, Lancashire	M. 254	St. Ives, Huntingdonshire	.....	M. 59
Prescot, Lancashire	Tu. 198	St. Mawes, [d] Cornwall	.....	260
Presteign, Radnorshire	Sa. 151	St. Michael, [d] Cornwall	.....	248
Preston, [2] Lancashire	W. F. Sa. 214	St. Neots, Huntingdonshire	.....	Th. 56
Pulhely, Caernarvonshire	W. Sa. 245	Stafford, [2] Staffordshire	.....	Sa. 141
Queenborough, [d] Kent	M. 45	Staines, Middlesex	.....	Fr. 16
Radnor, [1] Radnorshire	Sa. 157	Stainton, Lincolnshire	.....	M. 129
Ramsey, Huntingdonshire	Sa. 68	Stalbridge, Dorsetshire	.....	M. 112
Ramsgate, Kent	W. Sa. 71	Stamford, [2] Lincolnshire	.....	M. Fr. 89
Ravensglass, Cumberland	Sa. 277	Standon, Hertfordshire	.....	Fr. 87
Rayleigh, Essex	Sa. 25	Stanhope, Durham	.....	Tu. 262
Reading, [2] Berkshire	Sa. 58	Stanley, Gloucestershire	.....	Sa. 105
Redruth, Cornwall	Fr. 261	Stevenage, Hertfordshire	.....	W. 31
Retford, Nottinghamshire (inc. } the hund. of Bassetlaw [2] }	Sa. 144	Steyning, [d] Sussex	.....	W. 50
Reepham, Norfolk	Sa. 111	Stilton, Huntingdonshire	.....	Th. 75
Rhayadergwy, Radnorshire	W. 177	Stockbridge, [d] Hampshire	.....	Th. 66
Richmond, [2] Yorkshire	Sa. 142	Stockport, [2] Cheshire	.....	Fr. 176
Richmond, Surrey	12	Stockton, Durham	.....	W. Sa. 241
Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire	Sa. 18	Stoke-on-Trent, [2] Stafford	.....	156
Ringwood, Hampshire	W. 91	Stokesley, Yorkshire	.....	Sa. 239
Ripley, Yorkshire	M. 215	Stone, Staffordshire	.....	Tu. 140
Ripon, [2] Yorkshire	Th. 212	Stonehouse, Devonshire	.....	Tu. Sa. 217
Risborough, Buckinghamshire	Sa. 37	Stourbridge, Worcestershire	.....	Fr. 122
Rochdale, [1] Lancashire	Tu. 196	Stow, Gloucestershire	.....	Th. 85
Rottingdean, Sussex	51	Stowey, Somersetshire	.....	Tu. 149
Ryde, Isle of Wight	79	Stowmarket, Suffolk	.....	Th. 73
Rochester, [2] Kent	Fr. 29	Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick	.....	Th. 93
Rochford, Essex	Th. 59	Stratford (Fenny), Bucks.	.....	M. 18
Rockingham, Northamptonshire	Th. 85	Stratford (Stony), Bucks.	.....	Fr. 52
Romney, [d] Kent	Th. 71	Stratton, Cornwall	.....	Tu. 211
Ross, Herefordshire	Th. 120	Stroud, [2] Gloucestershire	.....	Fr. 101
Romford, Essex	M. T. W. 12	Stourminster, Dorsetshire	.....	Th. 109
Romsey, Hampshire	Sa. 75	Sudbury, [2] Suffolk	.....	Sa. 54
Rotherham, Yorkshire	M. 160	Sunderland, [2] Durham	.....	Fr. 265
Rothwell, Northamptonshire	M. 79	Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire	.....	M. 111
Royston, Hertfordshire	W. 57	Swaffham, Norfolk	.....	Sa. 93
Ruabon, Denbighshire	M. 132	Swansea [1] Glamorganshire	.....	W. Sa. 204
Rugby, Warwickshire	Sa. 85	Swindon, Wiltshire	.....	M. 85
Rugely, Staffordshire	Tu. 126	Tadcaster, Yorkshire	.....	Th. 185

COMMON CONSENT IS THE ONLY LEGITIMATE BASIS OF GOVERNMENT.

HE THAT PRAISES HIMSELF, REMAINS A DEBTOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

A PLOUGHMAN ON HIS LEGS, IS BETTER THAN A GENTLEMAN ON HIS KNEES.

IT IS EASIER TO BUILD TWO CHIMNEYS, THAN TO KEEP ONE IN FUEL.

		<i>M. Days. Dist.</i>				<i>M. Days. Dist.</i>	
Tamworth, [2] Staffordshire	.....	Tu.	115	Watton, Norfolk	.....	W.	97
Tarporley, Cheshire	.....	Th.	172	Wednesbury, Staffordshire	.....	Fr.	114
Tarring, Sussex	.....	Sa.	57	Weighon Market, Yorkshire	.....	W.	198
Tattershall, Lincolnshire	.....	Fr.	125	Weldon, Northamptonshire	.....	W.	84
Tavistock, [2] Devonshire	.....	Fr.	206	Wellingborough, Northampton	.....	W.	68
Taunton, [2] Somersetshire	.....	W. Sa.	141	Wellington, Shropshire	.....	Th.	142
Taignton, Devonshire	.....	Sa.	184	Wellington, Somersetshire	.....	Th.	148
Tenbury, Worcestershire	.....	Tu.	133	Wells, [2] Somersetshire	.....	W. Sa.	120
Tenby, Pembrokeshire	.....	W. Sa.	250	Welshpool, Montgomeryshire	.....	M. Th.	171
Tenterden, Kent	.....	Fr.	56	Wem, Shropshire	.....	Th.	163
Tetbury, Gloucestershire	.....	W.	99	Wendover, [d] Buckinghamshire	.....	Th.	35
Tewkesbury, [2] Gloucestershire	.....	Sa.	104	Wenlock, [d] Shropshire	.....	M.	143
Thame, Oxfordshire	.....	Tu.	44	Weobley, [d] Herefordshire	.....	Tu.	147
Thaxted, Essex	.....	Fr.	41	Westbury, [1] Wiltshire	.....	Fr.	92
Theford, [2] Norfolk	.....	Sa.	80	Westerham, Kent	.....	Fr.	21
Thirsk, [1] Yorkshire	.....	M.	217	Westlooe, [d] Cornwall	.....	Sa.	132
Thornbury, Gloucestershire	.....	Sa.	120	Westminster, [2] Middlesex	.....	daily.	adj.
Thorne, Yorkshire	.....	W.	165	Wetherby, Yorkshire	.....	Th.	193
Thorney, Cambridgeshire	.....	Tu.	82	Weymouth, [2] Dorsetshire	.....	Tu. Fr.	121
Thrapston, Northamptonshire	.....	Tu.	73	Whitby, [1] Yorkshire	.....	Sa.	236
Tickhill, Yorkshire	.....	Fr.	152	Whitchurch, [d] Hampshire	.....	Fr.	56
Tichfield, Hampshire	.....	Sa.	70	Whitchurch, Shropshire	.....	Th.	163
Tideswell, Derbyshire	.....	W.	160	Whitehaven, [1] Cumberland	.....	T. Th. Sa.	306
Tiverton, [2] Devonshire	.....	Ta. Sa.	162	Wickwar, Gloucestershire	.....	M.	111
Topsham, Devonshire	.....	Sa.	170	Wigan, [2] Lancashire	.....	Fr.	200
Torrington, Devonshire	.....	Sa.	192	Wigton, Cumberland	.....	Tu.	303
Totness, [2] Devonshire	.....	Sa.	196	Wilton, [1] Wiltshire	.....	W.	84
Towcester, Northamptonshire	.....	Tu.	60	Wimborne, Dorsetshire	.....	Fr.	109
Tregaron, Cardiganshire	.....	Tu.	191	Wincanton, Somersetshire	.....	W.	109
Tregony, [d] Cornwall	.....	Sa.	251	Winchcomb, Gloucestershire	.....	Sa.	97
Tring, Hertfordshire	.....	Fr.	51	Winchelsea, [d] Sussex	.....	Fr.	65
Trowbridge, Wiltshire	.....	Sa.	98	Winchester, [2] Hampshire	.....	W. Sa.	63
Truro, [2] Cornwall	.....	W. Sa.	255	Windsor, [2] Berkshire	.....	Sa.	22
Tuddington, Bedfordshire	.....	Sa.	59	Winslow, Buckinghamshire	.....	Th.	49
Tunbridge, Kent	.....	Fr.	50	Winstar, Derbyshire	.....	Sa.	150
Tunbridge Wells, Kent	.....	Fr.	35	Wirksworth, Derbyshire	.....	Tu.	110
Tutbury, Staffordshire	.....	Tu.	131	Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire	.....	Sa.	94
Tuxford, Nottinghamshire	.....	M.	137	Wiston, Pembrokeshire	.....	Sa.	238
Tynemouth, Northumberland	.....	—	278	Witham, Essex	.....	Tu.	58
Ulverston (Ouston), Lancashire	.....	Th.	273	Witney, Oxfordshire	.....	Th.	65
Uppingham, Rutlandshire	.....	W.	89	Wivelcomb, Somersetshire	.....	Tu.	150
Upton, Worcestershire	.....	Th.	110	Woburn, Bedfordshire	.....	Fr.	41
Uske, Monmouthshire	.....	Fr.	142	Wolverhampton, Staffordshire	.....	W.	124
Uttoxeter, Staffordshire	.....	W.	156	Woburn, Buckinghamshire	.....	Fr.	28
Uxbridge, Middlesex	.....	Th.	15	Woodbridge, Suffolk	.....	W.	77
Wadebridge, Cornwall	.....	Sa.	242	Woodstock, [1] Oxfordshire	.....	Tu.	66
Wainfleet, Lincolnshire	.....	Sa.	128	Wooler, Northumberland	.....	Th.	320
Wakefield, [1] Yorkshire	.....	Fr.	182	Woolwich, Kent	.....	Fr.	8
Wallingford, [1] Berkshire	.....	Fr.	45	Worcester, [2] Worcestershire	.....	M. W. Sa.	111
Walsall, [1] Staffordshire	.....	Tu.	118	Workington, Cumberland	.....	W.	506
Walsham, Norfolk	.....	Th.	124	Worksop, Nottinghamshire	.....	W.	146
Walsingham, Norfolk	.....	Fr.	111	Worsted, Norfolk	.....	Sa.	123
Waltham Abbey, Essex	.....	Ta.	12	Worthing, Sussex	.....	—	56
Waltham, Bishop's, Hampshire	.....	Fr.	67	Wotton, Gloucestershire	.....	Fr.	108
Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire	.....	Tu.	11	Wotton Bas et, [d] Wiltshire	.....	Tu.	89
Wantage, Berkshire	.....	Sa.	60	Wrexham, Denbighshire	.....	M. Th.	182
Ware, Hertfordshire	.....	Tu.	21	Wrinton, Somersetshire	.....	Tu.	129
Wareham, [1] Dorsetshire	.....	Sa.	116	Wycomb, High, [2] Bucks.	.....	Fr.	29
Warminsten, Wiltshire	.....	Sa.	96	Wyndham, Norfolk	.....	Fr.	100
Warrington, [1] Lancashire	.....	W. Sa.	184	Yarmouth, [d] Isle of Wight	.....	Fr.	100
Warwick, [2] Warwick	.....	Sa.	91	Yarmouth, [2] Norfolk	.....	Sa.	124
Watchet, Somersetshire	.....	Sa.	156	Yarm, Yorkshire	.....	Th.	237
Watford, Hertfordshire	.....	Sa.	15	Yaxley, Huntingdonshire	.....	W.	73
Watlington, Oxfordshire	.....	Sa.	40	Yeovil, Somersetshire	.....	Fr.	122
				York, [2] Yorkshire	.....	Th. Sa.	197

SCOTLAND.

With the Distance of the Towns from Edinburgh.

		<i>Dist.</i>			<i>Dist.</i>
Aberdeen, [1] Aberdeenshire	.....	129	Annan, Dumfriesshire	.....	79
Aberdour, Fifeshire	.....	10	Anstruther, Fifeshire	.....	35
Abernethy, Perthshire	.....	44	Arbroath, Forfarshire	.....	58
Aldrie, Lanarkshire	.....	32	Ardrossan, Ayrshire	.....	77
Alford, Aberdeenshire	.....	125	Arran, Isle of	.....	100
Alloa, Clackmannanshire	.....	51	Ayr, [1] Ayrshire	.....	71

Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>Dist.</i>
Ballintrae, Ayrshire.....	109	Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.....	26
Banff, Banffshire.....	165	Jura, Isle of.....	—
Bannockburn, Stirlingshire.....	32	Keith, Banffshire.....	152
Bathgate, Linlithgowshire.....	18	Kelso, Roxburghshire.....	42
Beamley, Invernessshire.....	166	Kenmore, Perthshire.....	78
Berth, Ayrshire.....	62	Kilmarnock, [1] Ayrshire.....	59
Bervle, Kincardineshire.....	81	Kilsyth, Stirlingshire.....	34
Berwick, North, Haddingtonshire.....	22	Kilwinning, Ayrshire.....	71
Biggar, Lanarkshire.....	27	Kincardine, Perthshire.....	25
Blairatol, Perthshire.....	76	Kinghorn, Fifeshire.....	10
Blairgowrie, Perthshire.....	59	Kinross, Kinross-shire.....	26
Bothwell, Lanarkshire.....	42	Kintore, Aberdeenshire.....	140
Brechin, Forfarshire.....	85	Kippen, Stirlingshire.....	50
Bridge of Halkirk, Caithness.....	—	Kirkaldie, [1] Fifeshire.....	13
Callander, Perthshire.....	23	Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrightshire.....	99
Cambleton, Argyleshire.....	166	Kirkwall, Orkney.....	228
Carronshore, Stirlingshire.....	23	Kirrymair, Forfarshire.....	56
Castle Douglas, Dumfries.....	187	Lamlash, Arran.....	108
Cathcart, Lanarkshire.....	40	Lanark, Lanarkshire.....	32
Clackmannan, Clackmannanshire.....	29	Langholm, Dumfries-shire.....	70
Coldstream, Berwickshire.....	47	Largo, Fifeshire.....	26
Comrie, Perthshire.....	62	Largs, Ayrshire.....	79
Creetown, Kirkcudbright.....	97	Lauder, Berwickshire.....	26
Crieff, Perthshire.....	47	Leadhills, Dumfries-shire.....	46
Cromarty, Cromartysire.....	175	Leith, [1] Edinburghshire.....	2
Cullen, Banffshire.....	164	Leven, Fifeshire.....	22
Culross, Perthshire.....	22	Linlithgow, Linlithgowshire.....	17
Cupar, Angus.....	55	Linton, Peebles-shire.....	20
Cupar, Fifeshire.....	30	Lochnaben, Dumfries-shire.....	68
Dalkeith, Edinburghshire.....	6	Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire.....	60
Dingwall, Ross.....	174	Maybole, Ayrshire.....	84
Dornoch, Sutherlandshire.....	209	Melrose, Roxburghshire.....	35
Douglas, Lanarkshire.....	40	Middleton, Selkirkshire.....	13
Dunne, Perthshire.....	45	Moffat, Dumfries-shire.....	50
Dumbarton, Dumbartonshire.....	69	Montrose, [1] Forfarshire.....	69
Dumblane, Perthshire.....	40	Muirkirk, Ayrshire.....	51
Dumfries, [1] Dumfries-shire.....	71	Munlochy, Inverness-shire.....	161
Dunbar, Haddingtonshire.....	28	Musselburg, Edinburghshire.....	6
Dunbeath, Sutherlandshire.....	218	Nairn, Nairnshire.....	167
Dundee, [1] Forfarshire.....	40	Newburgh, Fifeshire.....	40
Dunfermline, Fifeshire.....	16	New Galloway, Dumfries.....	80
Dunkeld, Perthshire.....	58	Newmills, Ayrshire.....	59
Dunse, Berwickshire.....	40	Newmills, Fifeshire.....	20
Dysart, Fifeshire.....	14	Newton Stewart, Wigtonshire.....	97
Ea-dale, Dumfries-shire.....	75	Oban, Argyleshire.....	122
Edinburgh, [2] Edinburghshire.....	—	Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire.....	139
Elgin, [1] Elginshire.....	167	Paisley, [1] Renfrewshire.....	51
Errol, Perthshire.....	35	Peebles, Peebles-shire.....	28
Eyemouth, Berwickshire.....	50	Perth, [1] Perthshire.....	40
Falkirk, [1] Stirlingshire.....	24	Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.....	154
Falkland, Fifeshire.....	24	Pittenweam, Fifeshire.....	54
Forfar, Forfarshire.....	71	Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire.....	62
Forres, Elginshire.....	157	Port Patrick, Wigtonshire.....	152
Fort Augustus, Inverness.....	150	Portree, Inverness-shire.....	—
Fort George, Inverness.....	165	Portsoy, Banffshire.....	172
Fortrose, Ross.....	169	Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire.....	8
Fort William, Argyleshire.....	135	Queensferry, South, Edinburghshire.....	9
Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire.....	156	Queensferry, North, Fifeshire.....	11
Galashiels, Selkirkshire.....	50	Rannoch, Perthshire.....	—
Galston, Ayrshire.....	62	Renfrew, Renfrewshire.....	49
Girvan, Ayrshire.....	97	Roslin, Edinburghshire.....	2
Glamis, Angus.....	51	Rothsay, Buteshire.....	89
Glasgow, [2] Lanarkshire.....	43	Rutherglen, Lanarkshire.....	41
Glencue, Wigtonshire.....	111	St. Andrews, [1] Fifeshire.....	39
Graungemouth, Stirlingshire.....	23	St. Ninians, Stirlingshire.....	33
Granton, Inverness.....	155	Sangubar, Dumfries-shire.....	56
Greentaw, Berwickshire.....	57	Seikirk, Selkirkshire.....	36
Greenock, [1] Renfrewshire.....	65	Skene, Aberdeenshire.....	—
Haddington, [1] Haddingtonshire.....	17	Stirling, [1] Stirlingshire.....	35
Hamilton, Lanarkshire.....	58	Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.....	90
Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire.....	234	Stornaway, Ross-shire.....	356
Huntley, Aberdeenshire.....	141	Stranraer, Wigtonshire.....	117
Inverary, Argyleshire.....	115	Strathaven, Lanarkshire.....	46
Inverkeithing, Fifeshire.....	12	Strathblane, Stirlingshire.....	55
Inverleithen, Fifeshire.....	13	Stromness, Pomona Isle.....	—
Inverness, [1] Inverness-shire.....	156		
Irvine, Ayrshire.....	70		

HE WHO ANTICIPATES HIS INHERITANCE WILL BE THE INHERITOR OF BEGGARY.

NEVER SCRAMBLE FOR THIS FRUIT TILL THE TREE HAS BEEN WELL SHAKEN.

Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

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	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>Dist.</i>
Strontian, Argyleshire.....	151	Turreff, Aberdeenshire.....	160
Tain, Ross-shire.....	289	Whitburn, Edinburghshire.....	20
Thorshill, Dumfries-shire.....	60	Whitehorn, Wigtonshire.....	116
Thurso, Caithness-shire.....	289	Wick, [1] Caithness-shire.....	272
Tranent, Haddingtonshire.....	10	Wigton, [1] Wigtonshire.....	105

IRELAND.

With the respective Distances from Dublin.

	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>Dist.</i>
Antrim, Antrim.....	105	Dingle, Kerry.....	214
Ardee, Louth.....	43	Donaghadee, Down.....	122
Arklow, Wicklow.....	49	Donegal, Donegal.....	110
Armagh, [1] Armagh.....	82	Doneraile, Cork.....	156
Askeaton, Limerick.....	141	Downpatrick, [1] Down.....	94
Ashtoy, Meath.....	39	Drogheda, [1] Meath.....	30
Athlone, [1] Westmeath.....	75	Dromore, Down.....	84
Athy, Kildare.....	40	Dublin, [1] Dublin.....	—
		Dundaik, [1] Louth.....	51
Balbriggan, Dublin.....	19	Dungannon, [1] Tyrone.....	96
Ballinacorney, Antrim.....	150	Dungarvon, [1] Waterford.....	122
Ballinacorney, Westmeath.....	72	Dunmanway, Cork.....	203
Ballinacorney, Sligo.....	119	Dunmore, Galway.....	155
Ballina, Mayo.....	187	Dunrow, Kilkenny.....	70
Ballinasloe, Galway.....	90		
Ballinrobe, Mayo.....	117	Edenderry, King's County.....	40
Ballycastle, Antrim.....	180	Edgeworth Town, Longford.....	66
Ballyconnell, Cavan.....	85	Elphin, Roscommon.....	162
Ballyglass, Mayo.....	147	Ennis, [1] Clare.....	42
Ballymena, Antrim.....	132	Enniscorthy, Wexford.....	82
Ballyshannon, Down.....	94	Enniskillen, [1] Fermanagh.....	100
Ballyshannon, Donegal.....	127		
Baltinglass, Wicklow.....	51	Fermoy, Cork.....	142
Banagher, King's County.....	81	Ferns, Wexford.....	75
Bandon, [1] Cork.....	186	Foxford, King's County.....	173
Baogor, Down.....	114	Frankford, Mayo.....	67
Bantry, Cork.....	254	Freshford, Kilkenny.....	88
Belfast, [2] Antrim.....	102		
Blackwater, Armagh.....	89	Galway, [2] Galway.....	133
Blessington, Wicklow.....	26	Gillford, Down.....	82
Boyle, Roscommon.....	107	Glenarm, Antrim.....	133
Bray, Wicklow.....	12	Gort, Galway.....	121
		Gowran, Kilkenny.....	66
Cahir, Tipperary.....	112	Granard, Longford.....	75
Callan, Kilkenny.....	80		
Carlow, [1] Carlow.....	49	Hacketstown, Carlow.....	60
Carrickfergus, [1] Antrim.....	110	Hardford, Galway.....	137
Carrickmacross, Monaghan.....	56	Holywood, Mayo.....	141
Carrick-on-Shannon, Leitrim.....	98	Howth, Dublin.....	9
Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary.....	110		
Cashel, [1] Tipperary.....	100	Inistiogue, Kilkenny.....	80
Castlebar, Mayo.....	159	Imishammon, Cork.....	182
Castledermot, Kildare.....	45		
Castlereagh, Roscommon.....	112	Kells, Meath.....	40
Castletown, Cork.....	258	Kennemaue, Kerry.....	239
Castlewethlan, Down.....	82	Kilbeggan, Westmeath.....	56
Cavan, Cavan.....	68	Kilcock, Kildare.....	18
Celbridge, Kildare.....	14	Kilcannel, Galway.....	95
Charleville, Cork.....	111	Kilcullen, Kildare.....	26
Clara, King's County.....	61	Kildare, Kildare.....	32
Clare, Mayo.....	149	Kilkenny, [1] Kilkenny.....	75
Clifden, Galway.....	181	Killala, Mayo.....	192
Cloghan, King's County.....	76	Killannaule, Tipperary.....	96
Clothes, Tipperary.....	121	Killarney, Kerry.....	224
Clogher, Tyrone.....	105	Killeshandra, Cavan.....	80
Clonard, Meath.....	53	Killybegs, Donegal.....	158
Clonegal, Wexford.....	67	Killough, Down.....	100
Clones, Monaghan.....	85	Killyleagh, Down.....	100
Clonmel, [1] Tipperary.....	123	Kilmallock, Limerick.....	140
Cloyne, Cork.....	186	Kilmacthomas, Waterford.....	109
Colehill, Longford.....	65	Kilrea, Derry.....	137
Coleraine, [1] Derry.....	159	Kilrush, Clare.....	177
Cookstown, Tyrone.....	109	Kilworth, Cork.....	141
Coottehill, Cavan.....	74	Kinsale, [1] Cork.....	186
Cork, [2] Cork.....	166	Knoctophier, Kilkenny.....	180
Cumber, Down.....	112		

HE WHO SELLS AN ACRE OF LAND PARTS WITH AN OUNCE OF CREDIT.

THE DAY OF PAYMENT IS ALWAYS NEARER THE DAY OF PROMISE THAN IT SEEMS.

Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

	Dist.		Dist.
Lanesborough, Longford.....	84	Randalstown, Antrim.....	122
Larne, Antrim.....	128	Raphoe, Donegal.....	142
Leighlinbridge, Carlow.....	57	Rathcoole, Dublin.....	10
Leixlip, Kildare.....	10	Rathconrnick, Cork.....	141
Limerick, [2] Limerick.....	119	Rathdowney, Queen's County.....	75
Lisburn, [1] Antrim.....	93	Rathdrum, Wicklow.....	38
Lismore, Waterford.....	136	Rathfriland, Down.....	72
Listowel, Kerry.....	169	Rathkeale, Limerick.....	137
Londonderry, [1] Derry.....	150	Roscommon, Roscommon.....	95
Longford, Longford.....	71	Ross (New), [1] Wexford.....	88
Loughbrickland, Down.....	74	Rostrevor, Down.....	74
Loughrea, Galway.....	109	Saintfield, Down.....	100
Lurgan, Armagh.....	85	Skibber-en, Cork.....	219
Macroom, Cork.....	191	Sligo, [1] Sligo.....	132
Maghera, Derry.....	128	Stewartstown, Tyrone.....	104
Magherafelt, Derry.....	119	Strabane, Tyrone.....	136
Mallow, [1] Cork.....	163	Stradially, Queen's County.....	49
Maryborough, Queen's County.....	51	Strangford, Down.....	102
Maynooth, Kildare.....	15	Strokestown, Roscommon.....	91
Middleton, Cork.....	182	Summerhill, Meath.....	25
Millstreet, Cork.....	203	Swords, Dublin.....	9
Miltown, Kerry.....	196	Taghmon, Wexford.....	103
Mitcheltown, Cork.....	132	Tallanstown, Louth.....	46
Mohill, Leitrim.....	94	Tallow, Waterford.....	141
Moira, Down.....	90	Tandaragee, Armagh.....	80
Monaghan, Monaghan.....	84	Tarbert, Kerry.....	159
Monasteren, Kildare.....	78	Tempemore, Tipperary.....	86
Moneygall, King's County.....	84	Thomastown, Kilkenny.....	75
Moneymore, Derry.....	114	Thurles, Tipperary.....	95
Mountmellick, Queen's County.....	51	Tipperary, Tipperary.....	127
Mullingar, Westmeath.....	48	Toome, Antrim.....	130
Naas, Kildare.....	19	Tralee, [1] Kerry.....	187
Navan, Meath.....	50	Tramore, Waterford.....	102
Nenagh, Tipperary.....	95	Frim, Meath.....	132
Newcastle, Limerick.....	145	Tuam, Galway.....	126
Newport, Mayo.....	177	Tullamore, King's County.....	63
Newport, Tipperary.....	110	Tullow, Carlow.....	58
Newry, [1] Down.....	63	Tynan, Armagh.....	91
Newton Stewart, Tyrone.....	126	Valentia, Kerry.....	230
Nobber, Meath.....	42	Virginia, Cavan.....	52
Oldcastle, Meath.....	53	Waterford, [2] Waterford.....	94
Omagh, Tyrone.....	116	Westport, Mayo.....	170
Oranmore, Galway.....	127	Wexford, [1] Wexford.....	94
Parsonstown, King's County.....	86	Wicklow, Wicklow.....	32
Philpstown, King's County.....	60	Youghall, [1] Cork.....	154
Po-tadown, Armagh.....	88		
Portarlington, [1] Queen's County.....	43		
Portumna, Galway.....	99		

LOVE IS LIKE HONESTY — MUCH TALKED OF AND LITTLE UNDERSTOOD.

THOSE WHO HAVE MOST NEED OF CREDIT SELDOM GET MUCH.

REGULATIONS FOR A PENNY POSTAGE.

By a Treasury Minute, dated Nov. 12, 1839, it was ordered, that

All General Post Letters shall be charged by weight, as follows:—
 Letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1 postage.
 1.....2
 2.....4
 5.....6

and so on, adding two postages for every ounce up to 16 ounces, beyond which no packet subject to postage shall be received.

It was also ordered, that

From the 10th of January, 1840, the charge on all letters passing between one part of the United Kingdom and another, whether by the General Post or the London District, or other Local Post, should be ONE PENNY PER SINGLE RATE. The scale of weight to be as above-mentioned. And the postage to be prepaid; or, if not pre-paid, to be charged double on delivery.

The privilege of franking, both parliamentary and official, to cease on the 10th of January, 1840.

New Regulation for Delivery of Letters in the London District.

NOTICE.—From May 1, 1841, there will be ten deliveries of letters in London daily, and the despatches will be made from the London District Post Office at the following times: 8, 10, and 12 in the forenoon, and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 in the afternoon. By this alteration, letters for the country districts, posted before 3 o'clock, will be delivered the same evening, and those posted before 5 will be delivered within a circle of six miles from the General Post Office the same night. Letters for the last delivery must be posted before 6 o'clock, and this delivery includes all places within a circle of three miles from the General Post Office. N.B. Letters for the first delivery in the morning must be posted before 8 o'clock the previous night.

A LIST OF Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions,

(PRINCIPALLY FOREIGN)

WITH THE NAMES OF THE COUNTRIES PRODUCING THEM.

AGATES—Africa, the East Indies, Siberia, and several parts of Europe, but chiefly Iceland, Saxony, and Tuscany.

Alabaster—Spain, Italy, France, England, America.

Alkanet Root—Imported from the Levant, or the neighbourhood of Montpellier in France; also from Siberia and Spain.

Alligator—North America, South America, and the northernmost parts of Africa.

Allspice—see *Pimento*.

Almonds—Spain, France, Italy, the Levant, Arabia, Asia, Africa. Indigenous to Greece, and also the Barbary States.

Aloes—America, the West Indies. The medicinal aloes are indigenous to India, Africa, and Italy.

Aloes Wood—the produce of a large forest tree growing in most of the countries between China and India.

Alum—the Levant and Italy.

Amber—In mines in Prussia, near the sea-coast; on the shores of Sicily and the Adriatic; on the southern shores of the Baltic, and the eastern shores of England; Mexico.

Ambergris—this is obtained from the Cachalot—see *Spermaceti*.

Amethyst—Sweden, Bohemia, Saxony, and other parts of Europe; Siberia, India (Ceylon), Mexico, and Brazil.

Amiantus—see *Asbestos*.

Annoniacum—(a resinous juice obtained from a plant resembling fennel)—Africa, Arabia, Persia, and India.

Ananas—see *Pine-apple*.

Anchoy—the Mediterranean (chiefly off Gorgona); off the coasts of Spain, France, and Italy; and occasionally off those of England.

Anise-seeds—Egypt, to which they are indigenous; Syria, and other eastern countries; Spain, and Malta.

Ant bear—South America (Brazil, Guiana), East Indies, and Cape of Good Hope.

Antelope—Europe, Asia, Africa, Arabia.

Apes—Asia (the East Indies), and Africa.

Areca, or Betel-nut (an aromatic fruit, the produce of the palm tree)—East Indies, China, &c.

Armadillo—Mexico, and South America. **Arnica** (a vegetable red dye)—South America, East Indies, West Indies.

Arrack (a spirituous liquor)—Batavia, from rice; Goa, from the juice of the cocoa-tree.

Arrow-root—East Indies, South America, West Indies.

Arsenic—Great Britain, Saxony, Bohemia, Hungary, Mexico, &c.

Asafetida (a kind of gum)—Persia.

Asbestos (an incombustible kind of earth)—the Ural, and some other European mountains; Swedish Lapland, Candia, China.

Asphaltum (a friable kind of bitumen)—the Dead Sea, many parts of Europe and America, the Island of Trinidad, &c.

BABOONS—Asia (Borneo and the Philippine Islands), and the hot parts of Africa.

Bamboo Cane—the East Indies, China, West Indies, and America.

Banana (a species of plantain)—Egypt; the West Indies, and other tropical countries.

Barilla (an alkaline salt, used in making glass)—Spain, Egypt, Hungary, &c.

Bellium (a semi-pellucid gum-resin)—Persia and Arabia.

Bear—the northern parts of Europe; Asia, Arabia, Egypt, Barbary, Japan, Ceylon, North America, Peru.

Beaver—the north of Europe, Asia, and America.

Benzoïn, or Benjamin—see *Frankincense*.

Bergamol (a perfume)—Bergamo in Italy.

Beryll (a gem)—Siberia; Dauria, on the frontiers of China; Saxony, South of France, North America, Brazil.

Betel (a species of pepper vine), a shrub whose leaf is chewed—East Indies.

Bezoar (a concretion found in the stomach of certain animals)—Persia and the East Indies.

Bird of Paradise—the Islands of Papua and Druo.

Bison—Poland, Lithuania, North America.

Black Bear—India, Africa, America, Kamtschatka.

Black Eagle—Abyssinia.

Black Fox—the north of Europe, Siberia, North America.

Black Lead—see *Plumbago*.

Black Swan—Botany Bay.

Boa Constrictor—Africa, South America, India.

Bole, or Lemnian Earth—Isle of Lemnos, Armenia, Italy, France, Silesia, and South America.

Borax, or Tincal—a salt found in a crystallized state at the bottom of certain lakes in Thibet, Persia, China, South America, and Europe.

Box-wood—Spain, Turkey.

Brandy—France (chiefly in Cognac and Nantes); also in England, but of inferior quality.

Brazil-wood—Brazil (Pernambuco), and other parts of America; the East Indies.

Bread-fruit—Otaheite, and other South-Sea Islands.

Buffalo—Asia, Africa, America.

Burgundy Wine—France.

CAJEPUT OIL—East India Islands, **Catbask Tree**—the East Indies, America, West Indies.

Calamander Wood (scarce and beautiful)—Ceylon.

Camel—Usbec Tartary, Siberia, Thibet, China.

Camelopard—Africa, Sennaar, Abyssinia, Ethiopia, and the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope.

HE THAT FORGETS TO PRAY, BIDS NOT HIMSELF GOOD MORROW, NOR GOOD DAY.

MANY ARE WILLING ENOUGH TO WOUND, WHO ARE YET AFRAID TO STRIKE.

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Camphor (a vegetable product)—China, Japan, and the East Indian Isles, Borneo, and Ceylon.

Canary Bird—Africa, the Canary Islands, Italy, and Greece.

Cantharides, or *Spanish Fly* (a kind of beetle, used in making blisters)—Spain, Italy, and south of France.

Cape Madeira Wine—the Cape of Good Hope.

Capers (the buds of a plant)—the South of France, Italy, the Levant.

Capsicum (a pepper plant)—East Indies, Mexico, South America, West Indies.

Caraway Seeds—Essex, Kent, and Suffolk.

Cardamom Seeds—East Indies (Malabar).

Carmine—a colour prepared from cochineal (which see).

Cashew Nut—South America, West Indies.

Cassada, *Cassava* (an edible root)—South America and the West Indies.

Cassia (an aromatic bark)—China, East Indies, South America, West Indies.

Castor Oil (from the seeds of a species of palm)—the East Indies, South America, West Indies.

Cats' Eye (a kind of gem)—Ceylon, Siberia.

Catechu (a vegetable extract)—East Indies (Bombay, Bengal).

Caviare (a food made from the roes of sturgeon)—Russia.

Cedar—Syria, chiefly about Mount Libanus. The red cedar, used in making black lead pencils, is a native of North America, the West Indies, and Japan.

Cayenne Pepper—East Indies, South America, West Indies.

Chameleon—Egypt and Barbary, India, Mexico, Guiana.

Chamois Goat—the Alps and the Pyrennes.

Champagne Wine—France.

Chesnuts—Italy, France, Spain, Portugal.

Chicory, or *Succory* (often largely substituted for coffee)—indigenous in England and most parts of Europe.

Chigae, or *Chigger* (a species of flea that breeds under the skin)—South America.

Chinchilla (fur)—Chili.

Chocolate (cacao)—Mexico, South America, West Indies.

Chunam—the name given in India to burnt shells, and employed in the composition of *Betel*.

Cinnabar, (a red paint)—the Palatinate of Germany, India in Bohemia, and Almaden in Spain.

Cinnamon—the East Indies (chiefly Ceylon), Cochin China, and South America.

Citron—Europe (Genoa, Florence, &c.), Asia, West Indies.

Civet (an animal perfume)—Africa (coast of Guinea), India, Brazils.

Claret Wine—the neighbourhood of the Garonne, on the western coast of France.

Claves—the Molucca Islands (chiefly Amboyna); the Isles of France and Bourbon; South America (Cayenne).

Cocculus Indicus, or *Indian Berry*—Ceylon. It is poisonous and intoxicating.

Cochineal (an insect used in dyeing and painting)—the East Indies, Mexico, South America.

Cockatoo—East Indies, and the islands of the Indian Ocean; Banda, Ceram, the Philippines, and Sunda Isles.

Cocoa, or *Cacao* (employed in the manufacture of chocolate)—West Indies and South America.

Cocoa-nut—the East Indies, Arabia, Africa, South America, West Indies.

Cock-roach (a kind of beetle)—Asia, America, West Indies.

Coffee—Arabia (Mocha), East Indies, West Indies.

Candor (a large bird of prey)—South America.

Constantia Wine—Constantia Farm, at the Cape of Good Hope.

Copaiva Balsam—S. America, W. Indies.

Copal (a kind of resin)—Africa (Guiana) and America.

Copper—Anglesea and Cornwall, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and the Feroe Islands, and various parts of the continent; China and Japan, Southern Africa, North America, Peru, and Chili.

Coral (a marine animal production)—the Mediterranean (about Sicily, Majorca, and Minorca); the Red Sea; off the coast of Africa; in the South Seas, &c.

Coral Snake—America.

Coriander Seeds—the South of Europe; England (Kent, Essex, and other parts).

Cork—Portugal, Spain, and other parts in the South of Europe; Sicily (on Mount Etna), and the shores of the Mediterranean.

Cornelian, or *Carnelian*—the East Indies, Arabia, Egypt, various parts of Europe, and several of the British shores.

Cotton—the Levant, Egypt, the East Indies, North and South America, West Indies. The finest from Bengal, and the coast of Coromandel.

Crabs' eyes (a cerebral concretion in a kind of crab-fish)—the river Don, in Russia.

Cranberries, or *Red Whortleberries*—Russia, North America, New South Wales, and parts of Scotland and England.

Crocodile—Africa (the rivers Nile and Senegal, and all the rivers of Guinea); India (the Ganges).

Crystal (a kind of gem)—Madagascar, South America (Brazil, Guiana), Norway, the Alps, Scotland.

Cyprants—the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, particularly Zante and Cephalonia.

Cypress—the East of Europe, the Levant, Asia, America.

DATES—Egypt, the African coast of the Mediterranean, Arabia, the East Indies, Persia, Spain, and Italy.

Deals—Norway, and other northern parts of Europe.

Diamonds—the East Indies (Golconda, Raolconda, Borneo), Mexico, Brazil.

Dolphin—the European and Pacific Seas.

Dragon's Blood (a kind of resin)—Japan, Cochin China, Java, and other parts of the East.

Dromedary—the deserts of Arabia, and other parts of Asia, and of Africa.

EBONY-WOOD—the East Indies (chiefly Ceylon), and West Indies.

Edible Bird-nests—Sumatra, Cap-and-button Isles, China.

Eider Down (from the Eider duck)—the north of Europe (chiefly Iceland), Asia, America.

FAVOURITES ARE LIKE SUN-DIALS; NO ONE LOOKS ON THEM IF THEY ARE IN THE SHADE.

WHEN IT IS PAST NOON WITH A FAVOURITE, NIGHT COMES ON AFACE.

Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions. 275

Elephant—Africa and the East Indies. The most esteemed are those of Ceylon.

Elk, or *Moose Deer*—North America, some parts of Europe, and Asia, as far south as Japan.

Emerald—Egypt and Ethiopia, Russia, the confines of Persia, Mexico, Peru.

Emery (a mineral, used in polishing steel, &c.—the Levant, Naxos, and other Grecian islands, Germany, Guernsey, Spain, Italy.

Ermine (a species of ferret)—Norway, Lapland, Finland, North America, Siberia, China.

Estrich, or *Estridge* (the fine soft down of the ostrich)—the Levant, Italy, &c.

Euphorbium (a concrete gum-resin)—Africa.

FAN PALM—the south of Europe, the East Indies (Malabar and Ceylon), Japan, Cochlin China.

Figs—Italy, the Levant, Turkey, the Grecian Islands, Portugal, Spain, and south of France.

Fire-fly—South America (Guiana), India, Japan.

Fitchet (a species of weasel)—India, New South Wales.

Flamingo—Africa, South America, West Indies.

Flax—every quarter of the globe.

Flying Fish—inhabits the European and American seas, also the Red Sea, but is found chiefly between the tropics.

Flying Squirrel—North America.

Frankincense (a kind of gum)—Arabia.

French Plums—chiefly from Bourdeaux.

Frontignac Wine—Languedoc in France.

Fuller's Earth—Sweden, Saxony, Portugal, England (Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Bedford: the finest and most plentiful at Wavendon, near Woburn.)

GALBANUM (a species of gum resin)—Cape of Good Hope, Syria, Persia.

Galls (a vegetable excrescence)—Asia Minor and Syria; the best from Aleppo.

Gamboge (a resinous gum)—Tonquin, the East Indies.

Garnet—Bohemia, and other parts of Europe, Madagascar, Ethiopia, India, Syria.

Gazelle—India, Persia, Egypt, Ethiopia.

Gentian (a bitter root)—the Alps, and other mountainous parts of the continent.

Gin—originally at Schiedam, a village near Rotterdam, in Holland, and hence vulgarly called "Hollands." *Common Gin*, a deleterious mixture, made in great quantities in England.

Ginger (an aromatic root)—the East Indies (near Calicut), West Indies, Abyssinia, coasts of Guinea.

Ginseng—China, Tartary, N. America.

Giraffe—see *Camelopard*.

Guu (a species of antelope)—Africa (the plains behind the Cape of Good Hope).

Gold—Asia (Arabia, India, Java, Sumatra, Pegu, China, Japan, Siberia); Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chili.

Golden Eagle—Europe, Siberia, Abyssinia.

Golden Pheasant—China.

Gomuti (a valuable product resembling black horse hair, found in a species of palm)—Amboyna, Java, &c.

Gourd—India, America, south of Europe.

Grapes—France, Portugal, &c., in great

perfection; not so in England and other less genial climates.

Guano (a species of manure, supposed to be the excrements of sea-birds, found in prodigious swarms along the Columbian and Bolivian shores)—South America.

Guava (a fruit)—the West Indies.

Guaiacum—the resin of the *lignum-vitæ* tree—which see.

Guinea Fowl—Africa.

Gum Arabic—Egypt, Barbary, Turkey, Persian Gulf.

Gypsum—Spain, Italy, England, America.

HELLIOTROPE, or *Bloodstone*—Siberia, Persia, Bukharia.

Hemp—Russia, and other parts of Europe (the best from Riga), America, the East Indies, and some parts of England.

Herrings—from the highest northern latitudes to the coast of France.

Hickory Nut—North America.

Hippopotamus—all the lakes and considerable rivers of Africa.

Hock Wine—Hockstedt, in Suabia.

Humming Bird—South America (Guiana) and West Indies.

Hyæna (a species of wild dog)—the East, Persia, Africa.

ICHNEUMON, (a species of weasel)—Egypt, Barbary, the south of Asia, and the Indian Islands.

Incense (a resinous perfume)—America.

Indian Rubber, *Caoutchouc*, or *Elastic Gum* (the inspissated resinous juice of a tree)—Guiana, and other parts of South America.

Indian Wheat—see *Mätze*.

Indigo (a deep blue vegetable dye)—East Indies, Africa, America, West Indies.

Ipecacuanha (a kind of root, used chiefly as an emetic)—South America (Brazil) and the West Indies.

Iron—Sweden, Norway, Russia, England, Scotland, North America, Africa.

Isinglass (fish glue)—Russia.

Ivory—Asia (Achem and Ceylon) and Africa (Guinea, and the Cape of Good Hope).

JACKAL (a species of wild dog)—Africa, and the warm parts of Asia.

Jack Fruit—Malabar, and other parts of the East Indies.

Jalap (a purgative root)—chiefly from Xalapa, in Mexico.

Jasper—Egypt, Siberia, Spain, Sicily, Hungary, Bohemia, Saxony, Silesia, Mexico.

Jet—various parts of Great Britain, particularly the Suffolk coast, Germany, France, Spain.

Juniper Berries (from which Holland gin is distilled)—Sweden, Holland, Germany, the south of Europe, Asia, America.

KANGAROO—Australasia.

Kelp (a substance formed of marine plants, soda being the chief ingredient) was until lately manufactured in the western islands of Scotland, but since the duties on salt and barilla have been repealed, it is no longer required.

Kermes (an insect very similar to the Mexican cochineal, and which is found upon the *quercus ilex*, a species of oak)—Spain, France, the Levant, &c.

ATTEMPT NOT TO FLY LIKE AN EAGLE WITH THE WINGS OF A WREN.

THOSE WHO CREEP THROUGH BUSHES MUST EXPECT TO MEET WITH BRIARS.

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Kino (a gum, the produce of certain trees) — East and West Indies, Africa, and Australia.

LAC (a vegetable substance prepared by an insect) — the East Indies (Bengal), Assam, &c.

Lantern Fly — Surinam, and other parts of South America.

Lapis Lazuli (a kind of siliceous earth) — Siberia, China, Tartary, America, and various parts of Europe.

Lead — Spain, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Lemons — Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, the Levant, Arabia, Jamaica, Mexico, East Florida.

Leopard — Senegal, Guinea, and other parts of Africa.

Lignum Vitæ — the West Indies, chiefly Jamaica.

Limes — North America, West Indies.

Lion — Africa, India, Persia, Japan.

Llama, (a species of camel) — Peru and Chili.

Loadstone — Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Lapland.

Locust — inhabits Tartary, and migrates in incredible swarms into various parts of Europe and Africa.

Logwood — Honduras and the West Indies.

Lory (a beautiful species of parrot) — the Molucca Islands, Java, and New Guinea.

Lotus (a species of water-lily) — the hot parts of Africa, East Indies, America.

Lynx (a species of cat) — the north of Europe, Asia, and America.

MACCARONI — Italy, Sicily, Germany. Maccaroni is the same substance as *vermicelli*, only that the latter is made into smaller tubes.

Mocaw — South America, West Indies.

Mace (a thin membranous substance enveloping the nutmeg) — the Banda Isles.

Madder (a root used in dyeing) — the south of Europe, Holland, England.

Madeira Wine — the Island of Madeira.

Magnet — see *Loadstone*.

Mahogany — Jamaica (the best), Cuba, Hayti, the Bahama Islands, Honduras, Panama, South America.

Maize — America (particularly Mexico), and other warm climates; Italy, Germany.

Mulmsey Wine — Malvesia, one of the Grecian Islands.

Manganese (a species of calcareous earth) — Sweden, Germany, France, England (Devonshire and Somersetshire).

Mangel Wurzel, or *Field Beet* — France, Germany, Switzerland, and Great Britain.

Mangrove (a tree) — Asia, Africa, and South America, between the tropics.

Manna (a vegetable product) — the S. of Europe, particularly Sicily and Calabria.

Maple-Sugar — Europe and North America.

Marble — Spain, France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, the Island of Paros, England (Devonshire and Derbyshire), Scotland, &c. The statuary marble is from Paros and Carrara.

Mastic (a kind of resin) — the Island of Selo, the Levant.

Medlars — Europe and Asia.

Molasses — the West Indies.

Melous — Asia, the south of Europe, Egypt, Arabia, America, West Indies.

Mercury — see *Quicksilver*.

Mica (a kind of argillaceous earth) — Siberia, Bengal, Malabar, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Saxony, &c.

Millet Seed — the south of Europe, Africa, the East Indies.

Mocho Stone — the East (the most valuable) Ireland, the Palatinate of the Rhine, and other parts of Europe.

Monkeys — South America, and the hottest regions of Asia and Africa.

Morocco Leather — the Levant, Barbary, Spain, France, Flanders.

Morse — see *Walrus*.

Mosquitoes — a species of gnat — the hot parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Mother-of-Pearl (the jiving of the pearl-mussel's shell) — the Red Sea, East Indies, America.

Mountain Wine — Malaga.

Mulberry — Italy (black), China (white), Virginia (red), the East Indies, Japan, Siberia, Russia, East Florida.

Munjeet (a species of madder) — East Indies.

Muscadel Wine — Languedoc, in France. **Mush** (an animal odorous substance) — Siberia, Persia, Thibet, Tonquin, Cochinchina.

Mush Ox — North America.

Myrrh (a gum resin) — the coast of the Red Sea, (Arabia, Abyssinia, &c.)

NAPHTHA (a highly inflammable fluid bitumen) — Baku, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, Persia, Media, Tartary, China, Italy, Peru.

Natron (soda) — Denmark, Hungary, Switzerland, Egypt, China, Bengal, Persia, Syria, South America.

Nautilus Argonauta — the Mediterranean, African, and Indian Seas.

Nicaragua, or *Peach-wood* (used in dyeing) — South America, near the lake of Nicaragua.

Nitre (a neutral salt, the chief ingredient in gunpowder) — Spain, France, Naples, Egypt, the East Indies, South America, &c.

Nutmegs — the Molucca Islands, Sumatra, Penang, South America, (Cayenne).

Nux Vomica (a fruit of the size of an orange, and a virulent poison) — East Indies.

OLIVES — Portugal, Spain, France (Provence), Italy, Northern Africa, Mexico.

Oryx — the East Indies, Siberia, Bohemia, Saxony, Portugal.

Opium (a concreted juice, obtained from a species of poppy) — Arabia, Persia, and other warm regions of Asia; especially the East Indies.

Opoponax (a gum resin) — Asia Minor.

Opossum — America.

Orange-Outang — Africa.

Oranges — Spain, Majorca, Portugal, Italy, Genoa, Nice, the Azores (St. Michael), America, West Indies. Oranges for wine, from Seville, in Spain.

Orchilla Weed, or *Archil* (furnishing a purple dye), — Canary Islands, Madeira, Barbary, and the Levant.

A FEVER IS AS TROUBESOME UPON A COUCH OF STATE, AS UPON A FLOCK BED.

HE ONLY IS INDEPENDENT, WHO CAN MAINTAIN HIMSELF BY HIS OWN EXERTIONS.

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Orpiment (yellow arsenic)—Hungary, Georgia, Turkey, the Levant, Great Britain.

Orris-root—Italy, and other parts of the south of Europe.

Ostrich—the torrid regions of Asia and Africa, South America.

Ottar of Roses—Arabia, Persia, Turkey, East Indies.

Unce—the torrid parts of Africa, and Asia.

PALM-OIL TREE—South America.

Panther—Africa, and the hot parts of Asia.

Papyrus (a plant which formed the paper of early times)—Egypt, Abyssinia, Ethiopia, Syria, Sicily, Madagascar.

Parrots, Parroquets—Africa, East Indies, South America, West Indies.

Pearls (a gem produced by a species of oyster or mussel)—Arabia, Persia, the East Indies (Ceylon), America (the Gulfs of Mexico and California, &c.)

Pearl-shells—America.

Pelican—South America (Guiana), all the warm latitudes of the old and new continents, the lakes of Judæa and Egypt, and the rivers Nile and Strymon.

Penguin—the South-Sea Islands, Europe, America.

Pepper—the East Indies, America, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope.

Peruvian Bark—South America (Peru and Quito.)

Petroleum (rock-oil)—the East Indies, Persia, Media, Siberia, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy.

Pimento, Allspice, or Jamaica Pepper—the West Indies, particularly Jamaica.

Pine Apple—Mexico, South America, the hot parts of Africa, India, Jamaica, &c.

Pitch—Sweden and Norway.

Plantain (a fruit)—Africa, South America, West Indies.

Potina—South America (near Quito, Santa Fé, and Choco).

Plumbago (a well-known mineral)—England (Cumberland), and several countries on the continent, America.

Pomegranate—Spain, Italy, Northern Africa, the West Indies, and other hot climates.

Porcupine—Spain, Italy, India, Persia, South Tartary, Africa, South America.

Porphyry—Egypt, Italy, Germany, and other parts of the Continent.

Port Wine—Oporto, in Portugal.

Potash—Russia.

Prunes and Prunellæ—France (the neighbourhood of Marseilles).

Partridge (white grouse)—the mountainous parts of Europe and Siberia.

Pumice Stone—the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, and other volcanoes.

Pumpkin—Europe (Germany), America.

Putehock (a root which when burnt yields a fragrant smoke)—China and India.

Puzzolano (a cementitious earth)—Italy (about Naples and Rome).

QUAGGA (a quadruped of the horse species)—South America.

Quassia (the root, bark, and wood of a tree)—South America (especially Surinam), and the West Indies.

Quicksilver—India, Hungary, Spain, Italy, East Indies, North and South America.

RACCOON (a species of badger)—North America, Jamaica.

Raisins—(jar and of the sun) Spain and Turkey (*Malaga r.*) Spain, (*Smyrna r.*) Asia Minor.

Ratton Cone—the East India Islands.

Rattle-snake—America.

Rein Deer—Lapland, British America, Greenland.

Resin (the residue from the distillation of the oil of turpentine)—Sweden and Norway.

Rhenish Wine—the banks of the Rhine.

Rhinoceros—Africa, East Indies (Bengal, Java, Sumatra, Ceylon).

Rhubarb—Asiatic Turkey, Russia, China, Persia, Tartary, the East Indies.

Rice—Asia (E. Indies and China), Egypt, and the north of Africa, America, (the best from Carolina), Spain, Italy, Turkey.

Rock Salt—England (Cheshire), Italy, Poland, America.

Rose-wood—Jamaica, the Canary Islands.

Rota Wine—Rota, in Spain.

Ruby—the East Indies (Ceylon), Peru, Brazil.

Ruin—Jamaica, and other West India Islands.

SABLE (a species of ferret)—Siberia, Kamtschatka, and the northern parts of Europe and America.

Safflower, or Bastard Saffron—India, Egypt, America, and south of Europe.

Saffron (the root of a plant used in medicine and the arts)—Egypt, England, France, and Spain.

Sagapenum (a concrete gum-resin)—Smyrna.

Sago (a fecula obtained from the pith of a species of palm)—Africa, Malabar, and the East Indian Islands.

Sal Ammoniac—India, Persia, Isle of Bourbon, Egypt, the neighbourhood of Etna, Vesuvius, Hecla, and other volcanoes, the Lipari Islands, &c.

Salep (a farinaceous powder, from the root of a species of orchid)—Turkey and the Levant.

Saltetre—see Nitre.

Sandal Wood—the East Indies (Malabar, Timor).

Sandaroch (the gum-resin of which pounce is made)—the south of Europe.

Sapphire—Brazil, the East Indies, Persia, Bohemia, France.

Sardonyx—Iceland, the Feroe Islands, Bohemia, Saxony, Ceylon.

Sarsaparilla (the root of a plant)—North America.

Sassafras (the root, wood, and bark of a tree)—North America.

Scorpion—Africa, India, Persia, South America.

Seal—the north of Europe, Greenland, and the Arctic Sea, and the lower parts of South America, in both oceans.

Senna (the leaves of a plant)—Arabia, Persia, Upper Egypt, imported from Alexandria.

Sensitive Plant—America.

Shaddock (a species of citron)—East Indies, West Indies.

Shagreen (a grained leather prepared from the skin of a species of shark)—Constantinople, Tauris, Tripoli, Algiers, and some parts of Poland.

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Shark—the Atlantic, and the seas of all hot climates.

Shea, or *Vegetable Butter Tree*—Africa.

Sherry Wine—Xeres, in Spain.

Shunac, or *Sumach* (a plant used in dyeing and tanning)—Spain, Portugal, the Levant.

Silk—Spain, the south of France, Italy, the Levant, Persia, China, and the East Indies.

Silver—Africa, Mexico, Peru (Potosi), Spain, Germany, Siberia, Sweden, Norway (Kongsburg), England (in the lead mines).

Silver Bear—the confines of Russia.

Sloth—South America (Guiana), India.

Smaltz, or *Smalt* (a beautiful deep blue colour, produced from an oxide of cobalt, and of great use in the painting of porcelain, &c.)—Germany, Norway.

Soy (a liquid condiment prepared from a kind of pulse)—China and Japan.

Spermoceti—the produce of the cachalot, a large fish of the whale order, inhabiting the European seas, the coast of New England, and Davis's Straits.

Sponge (a marine animal production)—the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, and Indian Seas.

Spoonbill—South America (Brazil, Guiana,) Mexico, Jamaica.

Squill, or *Sea Onion* (a powerful medicinal plant)—Spain, and the Levant.

Storax (a fragrant balsam)—South of Europe, and the Levant.

Stork—Abyssinia, Arabia, Asia.

Sturgeon—European and American seas.

Sugar—East India Islands, China, West Indies.

Sulphur—Italy, Sicily, Naples, Spain, Norway, Siberia.

Sword-fish—the Mediterranean, Brazilian, and East Indian Seas.

TACAMAHAC (a fragrant balsam)—America.

Talc—India, and the Tyrol in Europe.

Tamarinds—Arabia, the East Indies, America, West Indies.

Tapioca (a fecula from the root of the cassava plant)—South America, West Indies.

Tapir—South America.

Tar—Russia, Sweden, Norway, France, Switzerland, America, &c.

Tarantula Spider—South of Europe, Baryary.

Tea—China (Pekin, Canton, Nankin), Japan, Tonquin, and Cochin China.

Teak Wood, or *Indian Oak*—East Indies (Malabar, Pegu), Ava, Burma, Siam.

Tent Wine—Malaga in Spain.

Tiger—East Indies, China, Japan, Africa.

Tiger-Cat—Cape of Good Hope, America.

Timber—Norway (Christiana, Drontheim), Menel in Prussia, America.

Tiu—Cornwall, Devonshire, the Scilly Islands, Bohemia, Saxony, Silesia, Malacca, Mexico, Chili.

Tobacco (the leaves of a plant)—North America (Virginia, Maryland), Peru, the West Indies (Cuba), Asiatic Turkey, China, Philippine Islands.

Tokay Wine—Tokay in Hungary.

Tolu Balsam (a fragrant concreted juice)—South America (New Granada).

Tapaz (a gem)—Africa, the East Indies, Siberia, Russia, Bohemia, Saxony, Mexico, Brazil, &c.

Tortoise—Africa, Sardinia.

Tortoise-shell (the shell of the hawk's-bill turtle)—the East Indies, South America.

Toucan (a bird)—Africa, South America (Brazil, Cayenne, Guiana).

Tragacanth (a gum)—Persia, Crete, and the islands of the Levant.

Treacle (a gross fluid obtained in the manufacture of sugar)—the West Indies.

Tripoli (a kind of mineral powder)—Africa, Germany.

Turmeric (a root used in dyeing yellow)—the East Indies.

Turpentine (the resinous product of different species of pine, from which an essential oil is distilled)—North America, Russia, Norway, France, Switzerland, the Pyrenees, Germany.

Turquoise (a mineral of a pale sky-blue colour)—Persia, Mount Caucasus, Egypt, Arabia, Hungary, France (Languedoc).

Turtle—the West Indies.

VAMPYRE BAT—East Indian Islands, South America (Guiana); Guinea, Madagascar, New Holland, New Hebrides, Friendly Islands, New Caledonia.

Vanilla (a plant whose aromatic pods are used in the manufacture of chocolate)—South America (Guiana), West Indies.

Vermicelli—see *Maccaroni*.

Vicuna (a species of camel)—S. America.

Vulture—Egypt, Abyssinia, Arabia, Syria, Persia, S. America (Brazil, Peru, Guiana), New Spain, West Indies.

WALRUS—the coast of Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, Hudson's Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Icy Sea.

Whale—Greenland, Davis's Straits, the Arctic and Antarctic Seas, &c.

Wild Boar—Africa, America.

Whisky (a spirit drawn from barley)—Scotland and Ireland.

White Ant—Africa, East and West Indies.

White (pure white) *Bear*—Tartary.

White, or *Polar Bear*—the shores of Hudson's Bay, Greenland, and Spitzbergen; Nova Zembla, and the coast of Siberia.

Wolf—Europe, Asia, Africa, America.

Wolverine (a species of bear)—America, Greenland, Hudson's Bay, Canada.

YAMS (the edible roots of a creeping plant)—America, West Indies, East Indies, Africa.

ZEDOARY (an aromatic root)—Malabar, Ceylon, Cochin China.

Zebra (a species of horse, beautifully striped)—the plains of Southern Africa.

Zaffer, or *Zafre* (a blue powder, similar to *Smaltz*, which see).

Zinc, or *Spelter* (a brilliant metal)—America, China. The compounds of zinc and copper are very important.

A DILIGENT MAN CAN ALWAYS FIND LEISURE, A LAZY ONE NEVER.

HE THAT HAS NO STOMACH TO HIS BOOK WILL THRIVE BADLY ON IT.

A COMPENDIOUS CLASSICAL DICTIONARY; Mythological, Geographical, and Biographical.

SURROUNDED BY MAXIMS IN LATIN, WITH FREE TRANSLATIONS.

HONOR FIDELITATIS PRÆMIUM.—HONOUR IS THE REWARD OF FIDELITY.

A'BA and *A'bæ*, a town of Phocis, famous for an oracle of Apollo.

Abac'ne, a country of Sicily, near Messana.

Abalus, an island in the German Ocean, where, as the ancients supposed, amber dropped from the trees.

Aban'tes, a warlike people of Peloponnesus.

Aban'tis, an ancient name of Eubra.

Abarba'rea, one of the Naiades.

Abar'imou, a country of Scythia; the people of which were said to have their toes behind their heels, and to breathe no air but that of their native country.

Ab'aris, a Scythian priest, endued by Apollo with the gift of prophecy, and who had also an arrow on which he rode through the air.

Abas, a king of Argos, changed into a lizard by Ceres, for ridiculing her and her sacrifices.—A companion of Æneas.

Ab'isa, an island in the Red Sea.

Abas'tis, a part of Mysia, in Asia.

Abas'sus, a town of Phrygia.

Ab'atos, an island near Memphis, in Egypt.

Ab'le'ra, a maritime city of Thrace, built by Hercules, in memory of Abderus, one of his favourites. The air was so unwholesome, and the inhabitants of such a sluggish disposition, that stupidity was commonly called *Abderiticæ mens*. It gave birth, however, to Democritus, Protagoras, Anaxarchus, and Hecateus.

Abder'ites, a people of Pæonia.

Ab'ena, the goddess of voyages, &c.

Ab'is, a nation between Scythia and Thrace.

Abison'tes, inhabitants of the Alps.

Ab'lètes, a people near Troy.

Abol'du, a people of Latium, near Alba.

Abor'igines, original inhabitants of Italy.

Abor'rus, a river of Mesopotamia.

Abre'tanus, the Mysian surname of Jupiter.

Ab'ron, a voluptuous Grecian.

Ab'son, a giant, son of Tartarus and Terra.

Ab'syrus, the son of Æetes, king of Colchis; torn in pieces by his sister Medea, in order to retard her father's pursuit, when she eloped with Jason.

Ab'ydas, a town of Egypt, in which was the famous temple of Osiris. It is also famous for the amours of Hero and Leander.

Ab'yla, a mountain in Africa.

Ab'ylon, a city of Egypt.

Abyssin'ia, a large kingdom of Africa, from which the Nile takes its rise.

Acaul'tis, a nymph, mother of Philander and Phylaxis, by Apollo, who were exposed to the wild beasts in Crete; but a goat gave them her milk, and preserved their lives.

Acad'e'mia, a place near Athens, where Plato opened his school of philosophy.

Acæ'tes, pilot of the ship the crew of which found Bacchus asleep, and carried him away. They were changed into sea-monsters, but Acætes was preserved.

Ac'amas, the son of Theseus and Phædra, and companion of Diomedes, who distinguished himself at the siege of Troy.

Acan'tha, a nymph beloved by Apollo, and afterwards changed by him into the herb bearsfoot.

Acar'nas and *Ampho'ter'us*, sons of Alcmæon and Callirhoë; changed from infants into men by Jupiter, at their mother's request.

Acas'tus, son of Pelias, a famous hunter.

Ac'ca Laurentia, wife of Faustulus, who brought up Romulus and Remus.

Ac'co, an old woman remarkable for talking to herself at the glass, and refusing what she most wished for.

Ac'es'tes, the son of Crinusus and Egesta, a king of Sicily, who honourably entertained Æneas and Anchises.

Ac'e'tus, a priest of Bacchus.

Ac'hæn'eues, the first king of Persia.

Ach'ites, a friend and companion of Æneas, son of Anchises and Venus.

Ach'el'us, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, who could turn himself into various shapes, and was killed by Hercules, in the form of a bull, in their contest for Dejanira.

Ach'eyon, the son of Sol and Terra; turned into a river of hell by Jupiter, for assisting the Titans with water in their rebellion against him.

Ach'il'us, a general of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who murdered Pompey the Great.

Ach'il'es, the son of Peleus, king of Thrace, who signalized himself in the Trojan war; and, having been dipped by his mother in the river Styx, became invulnerable in every part but his right heel. He was at length killed by Paris, son of Priam, with an arrow, which struck the only vulnerable part about him.

Ach'mon and *Bas'alas*, two very quarrelsome plundering Cecropians.

Acid'alia and *Arm'ata*, names of Venus.

Ac'id'alus, a mountain of Bœotia.

Ac'is, a Sicilian shepherd, killed by Polyphemus, because he rivalled him in the affections of Galatea.

Ac'mon, a king of the Titans.

Ac'mon'teus, a famous hunter, changed into a stone by the head of Medusa.

Acou'tius, a very handsome man, married at Delos to Cydippe, by stratagem.

Ac'ra, a mountain in Peloponnesus.

Ac'ra'tus, the genius of drunkards.

Acrod'op'agi, an Ethiopian nation, who fed upon locusts, and lived not beyond their fortieth year.

Ac'ris'ius, the son of Abas, and king of Argos; killed ignorantly with a quoit, by his grandson, Perses.

A'ron, a king of Cenina, in Italy, killed by Romulus in single combat, after the rape of the Sabines.—A famous physician of Agrigentum.

Acrop'olis, the citadel of Athens.

Actæ'on, the son of Aristæus, and a famous hunter; who, having surprised Diana as she was bathing, was changed by her into a stag, and killed by his own dogs.

Actæ'us, a powerful person, who made himself master of a part of Greece, which he called Attica.

Act'ica, games in honour of Apollo Actus, celebrated every three years.

Ac'tius, a surname of Apollo, from Actium, where he had a temple.

MORS LUPI AGNIS VITA.—THE DEATH OF THE WOLF IS THE LIFE OF THE LAMB.

Adad, a deity among the Assyrians.
Adonante'a, Jupiter's nurse; who suspended him in his cradle to a tree, that he might not be found in the earth, the sea, or in heaven.

Adep'gia, the goddess of gluttony.
Ades, or *Had'es*, a name of Pluto.
Admet'us, son of Phere's, king of Thessaly; remarkable for his misfortunes and piety.

Adonis, a beautiful youth, beloved by Venus and Proserpine.

Ad'porina, a surname of Cybele, who had a temple near Pergamum, in Mysia.

Ad'ranus, a god, worshipped in Sicily.

Ad'ra'na, a river in Germany.

Ad'ras'tea, a name of the goddesses Nemesis and Fortuna.

Ad'ras'tus, the son of Talans and Lysimache, king of Argos, and one of the seven captains that sacked Thebes.

Æ'a, a nymph, who, beseeching the gods to save her from the pursuit of the river Phasis, was changed by them into an island.

Æ'acus, one of the infernal judges.

Æ'c'a, a name of Circe, who was born there.

Æ'c'e'um, a city of Troas, where Ajax was buried.

Æ'de'sia, an Egyptian lady, remarkable for her chastity.

Æ'don, daughter of Pandarus, and wife of Zethus, by whom she had only one son; and, being envious of the numerous family of her sister-in-law, Niobe, she resolved to destroy the eldest of her nephews, but, by mistake, slew her own son.

Æ'g'a, Jupiter's nurse, daughter of Olenus.
Æ'gæ'on, a monstrous giant, who had 150 arms. At the time of the war of the gods, Juno, Pallas, and Neptune, resolved to put Jupiter in chains; but Thetis brought over Ægæon to the side of Jupiter, whom the god pardoned all his previous offences.

Æ'g'ria, a very beautiful nymph, worshipped by the Romans, particularly by the ladies.

Æ'g'eus, a king of Attica, giving name to the Ægean Sea, by drowning himself in it.

Æ'g'iale, the daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Diomedes; who wounded Venus at the siege of Troy, and was punished by her.

Æ'gim'ius, an old man who lived 200 years.

Æ'g'ina, the daughter of Asopus, and a particular favourite of Jupiter.

Æ'g'ochus, a title of Jupiter.

Æ'g'ipan, a name given to Pan, on account of his having goat's feet.

Æ'gip'anus, people who always went naked, and had goats' feet and long whisking tails.

Æ'g'ira, a town near Peloponnesus.

Æ'gis, the shield of Jupiter, who covered it with the skin of the goat Amalthea. Jupiter gave this shield to Pallas, who placed upon it Medusa's head, which turned into stones all those who fixed their eyes upon it.

Æ'gisthus, the son of Thyestes by his own daughter, Pelopea; he was killed by Orestes for having murdered his father.

Æ'gium, a town on the Corinthian Isthmus, where Jupiter is said to have been fed by a goat.

Æ'gle, one of the three Hesperides.

Æ'gles, a Samian wrestler, born dumb; who, seeing some unlawful tricks in a contest, broke the string which held his tongue, through the desire of speaking, and ever afterwards spoke with ease.

Æ'gon, a famous wrestler of Zacythus.

Ægypt'us, the son of Neptune and Lybla, who had fifty sons, married to their fifty cousins, the daughters of Danaus.

Æ'g'lo, one of the three Harpies.

Æ'm'athion, a famous robber, son of Tithonus, killed by Hercules.

Æ'm'on, a Theban youth, son of Creon; who was so captivated with the beauty of Antigone, daughter of Ædipus, that, when he heard she had been put to death by his father's orders, he killed himself on her tomb.

Æ'm'ou'g, a large city of Asia.

Æ'm'onia, a country of Greece, and the birth-place of Achilles. Some writers have applied this name to all Greece.

Æ'm'us, or *Hæ'm'us*, a lofty mountain which separates Thrace from Thessaly. It receives its name from Hamus, son of Boreas and Orithyia, who married Rhodope, and was changed into this mountain for aspiring to divine honours.

Æ'nc'e'as, a famous Trojan prince, son of Anchises and Venus; who, after the destruction of Troy, sailed into Italy, and succeeded king Latinus.

Æ'nc'e'sius, a Thessalian, changed into a vulture by Jupiter, for lying with his mother.

Æ'ol'us, king of Æolia, the son of Jupiter, and god of the winds.

Æ'ol'us, one of the four horses of the sun.

Æ'py'lus, king of Mycenæ, and son of Chresphontes and Merope. He slew Polyphontes, the usurper, who had forcibly married his mother, and recovered his kingdom.

Æ're'a, a surname of the goddess Diana.
Æ'rope, the wife of Atreus, with whom Thyestes, her brother-in-law, committed adultery, and had by him twins; who were placed as food before Atreus.

Æ's'ac'us, the son of Priam and Alexirhoe; who, attempting to drown himself for the death of his sweetheart, the nymph Hesperia, was changed by Thetis into a cormorant.

Æ's'chines, an Athenian orator, son of Atrometes; distinguished for his rivalry with Demosthenes. B.C. 342.

Æ's'chyl'us, an excellent soldier and poet of Athens; who was accused of drinking to excess, and of never composing except when in a state of intoxication. He died B.C. 456.

Æ's'cula'nus, a god worshipped by the Romans, from the supposition that he was enabled to make them rich.

Æ's'cula'pi'us, the son of Apollo and Coronis, and god of physic; killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt, on account of his skill, and particularly for having restored Hippolytus to life.

Æ's'on, the son of Cretheus, and king of Thessaly; who, at an extreme old age, was made young again by Medea, at the request of her husband, Jason.

Æ's'opus (*Æ's'op*), a Phrygian philosopher; who, although originally a slave, procured his freedom by the sallies of his genius. He was a great traveller, and the author of many fables; though the well-known series bearing his name is, no doubt, a compilation of all the fables and apologues of wits before and after his time, conjointly with his own.

Æ's't'ria, an island in the Adriatic.

Æ't'o, king of Colehis, and father of Medea.

Æ'thal'ides, a son of Mercury.

Æ'thon, one of the four horses of the sun.

Æ't'na, a mountain of Sicily, famous for

its volcano, which, for 3000 years, has, at intervals, thrown out fire. The perpendicular height of this mountain is about two miles, and it measures at its base 180 miles round. Its crater forms a circle about three miles and a half in circumference, and its top is covered with snow and smoke at the same time; whilst the sides of the mountain, from the great fertility of the soil, exhibit a rich scenery of cultivated fields and blooming vineyards. The ancient poets supposed that Jupiter had confined the giants under this mountain; and it was represented as the forge of Vulcan, where his servants, the Cyclops, fabricated thunderbolts, &c.

Etneus, a title of Vulcan.

Etórus, son of Endymion and Diana.

Ex, a rocky island between Tenedos and Chios.—A city of Marsi.

Agamédes and *Trophónius*, two famous architects, who built the temple of Apollo at Delphos; for which they demanded of the god whatever gift it was most advantageous for mortals to receive. Eight days afterwards, they were found dead in their bed.

Agamemnon, generalissimo of the Grecian army at the siege of Troy.

Aganée, a famous sorceress, the daughter of Heceter; who pretended that she could draw down the moon by her enchantments.

Aganippe, daughter of the river Permessus, which flows from Mount Helicon: she was changed into a fountain, which was dedicated to Apollo and the Muses.

Agelastus, a surname of Crassus; who is said to have laughed but once in his life, and this was occasioned by seeing an ass eat thistles.—A name given to Pluto.

Agenor, first king of Argos.

Agénoria, the goddess of industry.

Agéstos, a Platonic philosopher, who taught the immortality of the soul.

Agesilaus, one of the most celebrated kings of Lacedæmon. B. C. 372.

Aglaia, one of the three Graces.

Agordanis, a river falling into the Ganges.

Aganle, a tribe of Athens.

Ajax, the son of Telamon, and one of the most distinguished Grecian princes at the siege of Troy: he killed himself because the arms of Achilles were adjudged to Ulysses, but he was changed into the violet.

Aléi, a number of islands in the Persian Gulf, abounding in tortoises.

Alato, goddess of war, sister of Mars.

Albania, a country of Asia, the inhabitants of which are said to have blue eyes.

Albinus, emperor of Britain, famous for his voracious appetite. He sometimes eat for breakfast 500 figs, 100 peaches, 20 pounds of dry raisins, 10 melons, and 400 oysters.

Albion, a son of Neptune, by Amphitrite; he came into Britain, where he established a kingdom, and first introduced astrology and the art of building ships. He was killed at the mouth of the Rhone, with stones thrown by Jupiter, because he opposed the passage of Hercules.—The greatest island of Europe, now known by the name of Great Britain. It received its name either from Albion, who reigned there, or from its white chalky rocks, which are visible at a great distance.

Albuva, a grove in Italy.

Alceus, a lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos.

Alcesta, the daughter of Peleus, and wife

of Admetus, brought back from Hell by Hercules, through gratitude for his kind reception by Admetus.

Alcibades, an Athenian general, famous for his enterprising spirit, versatile genius, and natural follies. B. C. 404.

Alcides, a title of Hercules.

Alcinous, a king of Coreyra, who entertained Ulysses when he was shipwrecked.

Alciópus, a giant killed by Hercules.

Alcippe, the daughter of Mars and Aglaura, and one of Neptune's favourite mistresses.

Alciótor, the daughter of Minyeis, the Theban, turned into a bat for ridiculing the feasts of Bacchus.

Alcemon, son of the prophet Amphiarus and Eriphyle. His father going to the Theban war, where, according to an oracle, he was to perish, charged him to revenge his death upon Eriphyle, who had betrayed him. As soon as he heard of his father's death, he murdered his mother; for which crime he was persecuted by the furies, until Phlegæus purified him, and gave him his daughter Alphisbea in marriage.

Alcmena, daughter of Electryon, king of Argos, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter, and Iphiclus, by Amphitryon.

Alcon, a famous archer, who, seeing his son attacked by a serpent, aimed at him so dexterously, that he killed the beast without hurting his son.

Alcetryon, a favourite of Mars, but afterwards changed into a cock, for suffering him to be surprised with Venus, by Vulcan.

Alecyone, the daughter of Neptune, and wife of Ceyx; who, upon hearing of her husband's death, cast herself into the sea, and was changed into a king-fisher.

Alceus, one of the three Furies.

Alcémisii, inhabitants of Attica.

Alcetes, son of Agisthus, murdered by Orestes, prince of Argos.

Alexander I., son of Amyntas, tenth king of Macedonia. He killed the Persian ambassadors for their immodest behaviour to the women of his father's court.—*Alexander II.*, son of Amyntas II. He was treacherously murdered by his younger brother, Ptolemy.—*Alexander III.*, surnamed the Great, son of Philip and Olympias. He was born on the night during which the famous temple of Diana was burnt at Ephesus. During her pregnancy, his mother declared that she was with child by a dragon; and, on the day that he was born, two eagles perched on his father's house, as if foretelling that his son would become master of Europe and Asia. He conquered Thrace and Illyricum, destroyed Thebes, and defeated the Persians, under Darius, with immense loss. He also made himself master of Egypt, Media, Syria, and Persia; and, after invading Scythia, and extending his conquests over India, he returned to Babylon, where he died, after a reign of 12 years.

Alitæus, a surname of Jupiter.

Altoprosallos, a name given to Mars.

Alivóthcus, the son of Neptune.

Almus and *Alumnus*, titles of Jupiter.

Aló'a, festivals of Bacchus and Ceres.

Alóeus, a giant who warred with Jupiter.

Alógos, a name given to Typhon.

Alpes (*Alps*), mountains that separate Italy from Spain, Gaul, Rhætia, and Germany. Several rivers take their rise from these moun-

A Compendious Classical Dictionary.

tains, which are covered with perpetual snows, and distinguished by various names. They were supposed for a long time to be impassable, until Annibal marched his army over them, and made his way through the rocks, by softening and breaking them with vinegar. They were inhabited by fierce uncivilized nations, who were subdued in the age of Augustus.

Alphesiba'a, daughter of Phlegæus, who married Alcmeon, son of Amphiaræus, and received, as a nuptial present, the famous necklace of Eriphyæ, which Polydorus had given her to betray her husband, Amphiaræus.

Alphæus, a famous hunter; turned by Diana into a river of Peloponnesus, for attempting Arethusa's chastity.

Althea, the daughter of Thestius, and wife of Eneus; who, to revenge the death of her brothers, killed by Meleager, threw the billet into the fire on the preservation of which the Parææ said his life depended.

Amalthea, the goat that suckled Jupiter.

Amalæus, a perfume to Cinyras, changed after his death into the herb sweet marjoram.

Amazons, warlike women of Cappadocia, who cut off their right breasts in order to shoot the better, and admitted men amongst them only once a year.

Ambarvalia, sacrifices to Ceres.

Ambrósia, food of the gods.

Amilcar, or *Hamilcar*, a great general of the Carthaginians, and father of Annibal.

Am'mon and *Han'mon*, a title of Jupiter among the Lybians.

Am'mon and *Broth'as*, two brothers, famous for their skill in boxing, &c.

Am'or, son of Venus, and god of love.

Am'pelus, a famous promontory of the Isle of Samos.—A city in Crete.

Ampe'usia, a promontory in Mauritania, Africa.

Amphiaræus, a noted augur, son of Apollo.

Amphid'amus, the son of Busiris, king of Egypt, slain by Hercules.

Amphin'edon, a suitor of Penelope.

Amph'ion, the son of Jupiter and Antiope, who built the city of Thebes by the music of his harp. He and his brother, Zethus, are reported to have invented music.

Amphisbæ'na, a two-headed serpent of Libya, whose bite was deadly.

Amphithea'trum, a large building at Rome, for the combats of the gladiators, wild beasts, and other exhibitions.

Amphitri'te, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, goddess of the sea, and wife to Neptune, who carried her off by means of two dolphins.—One of the Nereides.

Amphitryon, a Theban prince, son of Alcæus and Hipponome; who was promised the crown, and his daughter Alcmena in marriage, by Electryon, king of Mycæne, if he would revenge the death of his sons, who were killed in a battle by the Teleboans.

In his absence, Jupiter, who was enamoured of Alcmena, borrowed the features of Amphitryon, and introduced himself to Electryon's daughter, as her husband returned victorious; and Alcmena became pregnant of Hercules by Jupiter.

Amphrysus, a river of Thessaly; near which Apollo, when banished from heaven, fed the flocks of king Admetus.

Am'phus, son of Neptune, killed by Pollux.

Amymone, the daughter of Danaus, vio-

lated by a satyr, and turned into a fountain by Neptune.

Amyn'tas, the name of several Macedonian kings. [Cules.]

Amyn'tor, a king of Epirus; slain by Heracles.

Anachar'sis, a Scythian philosopher; one of the seven wise men. B. C. 592.

Anac'reon, a lyric poet of Greece.

Anac'tes, feasts in honour of Castor and Pollux.

Anac'tis, the goddess of prostitutes.

Anaxagoras, a Clazomenian philosopher, who denied the existence of a God.

Anaxar'ete, a beautiful maid of Cyprus, who was turned into a stone for slighting Iphis, a handsome youth of Salamis.

Ance'us, a king of Arcadia.

Anca'rius, a god of the Jews.

Anch'ises, the son of Capys, and father of Æneas; whom his son carried on his shoulders out of the flames of Troy.

Androct'ea, a daughter of Antipænnus, of Thebes; who, with her sister Alcida, sacrificed her life for the good of her country.

Andro'dus, a slave, known and protected by a lion, whose foot he had cured.

Andro'geus, the son of Minos; slain by the Athenians through malice, because of his numerous victories at the public games.

Andromache, wife of Hector, of Troy; who was so fond of her husband, that she fed his horses with her own breasts. Her parting with Hector during the siege of Troy, in which he perished, has always been considered the most tender and pathetic of all the passages in Homer's Iliad.

Androm'eda, daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, married to Perseus.

And'ophagi, a savage nation of European Scythia.

And'ros, an island in the Ægean Sea.

Anger'ona, the goddess of silence.

Ang'li, a people of Germany, from whom the English have derived their name.

An'ia, a Roman widow, noted for her beauty.

An'igius, a river of Thessaly, in which the Centaurs washed the wounds they had received from Hercules.

Anton'enes, the last king of Corinth.

An'na, sister of Pygmalion and Dido.

Anni'anus, a poet in the age of Trajan.

An'ibal, or *Han'ibal*, a celebrated Carthaginian general, son of Amilcar. He was

of a most enterprising spirit; and, when only nine years old, took a solemn oath that he would never be at peace with the Romans.

He accomplished the passage of the Alps with an immense army, which was deemed almost inaccessible, in nine days, and which had never been passed over before but by Hercules. [See *Punicum Bellum*, Scipio, &c.] B. C. 182.

Ansiba'ritæ, a people of Germany.

Antæ'us, the son of Neptune and Terra, a famous giant, killed by Hercules.

Antenor, a Trojan prince, who encouraged the Greeks to make the wooden horse, which, at his persuasion, was brought into the city of Troy.

Anteros, one of the names of Cupid.

Antev'er'ta, a goddess of women in labour.

Anthemis, an island in the Mediterranean.

Anth'æ and *Arg'ivæ*, titles of Juno.

Anthropophagi, a people of Scythia, who fed on human flesh.

Ant'ias, the goddess of fortune.

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IN ACTOREM MALI SÆPE RECIDIT MALUM.—MISCHIEF OFTEN RETURNS UPON THE AUTHORS OF IT.

ANIMI ACIES CŒCATOR ERRORIBUS.—THE SIGHT OF THE MIND IS DARKENED BY ERRORS.

Antic'ra, two towns of Greece, famous for the heliobore which they produced.
Antigone, the daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta; who strangled herself rather than die with want through the commands of Creon.—A daughter of Laomedon, who was turned into a stork for preferring herself to Juno for beauty.
Antifochus, the son of Nestor by Eurydice; killed by Memnon at the siege of Troy.
Antinous, a youth of Bithynia, favourite of the emperor Adrian; who, being accidentally drowned in the Nile, that prince built a city to his memory, and called it Antinopolis.
Antiope, the daughter of Nycteus, debauched by Jupiter in the form of a satyr.—A queen of the Amazons, taken by Hercules.
An'tinum, a maritime town of Italy.
Anubis, an Egyptian god, having the head of a dog.
Anwides, the name of the Muses.
Apat'ria and *Aphrodit'es*, titles of Venus.
Ap'ras, a mountain in Peloponnesus, whence Perseus attempted to fly to heaven.
Ap'tles, a celebrated painter of Cos, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great.
Apenninus, a ridge of high mountains which run through the middle of Italy, from Liguria to Ariminum and Ancona.
A'phar, the capital city of Arabia.
Aphrodit'e, the Grecian name of Venus.
Apicius, a famous glutton of Rome.
Apis, the son of Jupiter and Niobe, and king of the Argives; who, quitting his own kingdom, and going into Egypt, was, after his death, worshipped there, under the shape of an ox, in token of his having taught the Egyptians the art of husbandry.
Apollina'res Lu'di, games celebrated at Rome in honour of Apollo.
Apollo, the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music, poetry, and the sciences. The worship and power of Apollo were universally acknowledged; and he had temples and statues in every country, particularly in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. His most famous oracles were at Delphi, Delos, Claros, Tenedos, Cyrrha, and Patara; and the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes was erected to his honour.
Ap'pius Claud'ius, an oppressive decemvir of Rome, who attempted the virtue of Virginia; but her father, Virginius, to preserve her chastity, slew her. Ap'pius afterwards destroyed himself. B.C. 506.
A'ra, rocks in the middle of the Mediterranean, where Æneas lost the greater part of his fleet.
A'ra, a constellation, consisting of 7 stars.
Arabia, a large country of Asia, forming a peninsula between the Arabian and Persian Gulfs.—The wife of Egyptus.
Arach'ne, a city of Thessaly.—A Lydian virgin, turned into a spider for contending with Minerva at spinning.
Arac'asi, an Indian nation.
Arac'thas, one of the four capital rivers of Epirus, near Nicopolis.
Ara'tus, a Greek poet of Cilicia, highly esteemed by Gonatas, King of Macedonia.
Ar'cos, the son of Jupiter and Calisto, turned by his father into a bear, for Lycaon's cruelty, and made a constellation.
Archimedes, a famous geometrician of

Syracuse, who invented glasses that represented the motions of the heavenly bodies.
Ar'chons, certain judges of Greece.
Ar'ctos, a mountain near Propontis, inhabited by giants and monsters.—Two celestial constellations.
Ar'dyennes, a nation near the Rhone.
Ar'copag'ite, the judges of the Areopagus, near Athens.
Ar'ctia, a people of India, conquered by Alexander the Great.
Ar'cthis'a, the daughter of Nereus and Doris; who, flying from the pursuit of Alpheus, was turned into a fountain by Diana.
Ar'ge, a beautiful huntress, changed into a stag by Apollo.—One of the Cyclops.
Argent'us and *Escula'nus*, gods of wealth.
Argil'tum, a place for tradesmen at Rome.
Argip'pei, a nation among the Sauromatians, who were born bald, and with flat noses.
Argo, the ship that conveyed Jason and his companions to Colchis.
Argonauts, the companions of Jason in his expedition to Colchis. [See *Jason*.]
Argus, son of Aristor, said to have had a hundred eyes.—An architect, who built the ship Argo.
Argyra, a nymph beloved by a shepherd, called Selimnus. She was changed into a fountain, and the shepherd into a river of the same name, whose waters had the property of making lovers forget the object of their affections.
Ariad'ne, daughter of Minos, who helped Theseus out of the Cretan labyrinth; but, being deserted by him, was married to Bacchus, and made his priestess.
Ari'ani and *Ari'ni*, a people of Asia.
Ari'cia, an Athenian princess, whom Hippolytus married after he had been raised from the dead.
Aries, a ram with a golden fleece, that carried Phryxus to Colchis, and made a constellation.
Ari'i, a savage people of India and Arabia.
Arimas'pi, a warlike people of Scythia.
Arimas'pios, a river of Scythia with golden sands; the neighbouring inhabitants of which had but one eye, placed in the middle of their foreheads.
Ari'on, a famous lyric poet and musician of Methymna; who, in his voyage to Italy, saved his life from the cruelty of the mariners by means of dolphins, which the sweetness of his music brought together.
Aris, a river of Messenia.
Aris'ba, a town of Lesbos, destroyed by an earthquake.—A colony in Troy.
Arist'eus, son of Apollo and Cyrene; born in the deserts of Lybia, brought up by the Seasons, and fed upon nectar and ambrosia. He was a great hunter; and, after death, worshipped as a demi-god.
Arista'rchus, a celebrated grammarian of Samos, disciple of Aristophanes. He was famous for his critical powers, and wrote above 500 commentaries on different authors. He became dropsical in his old age; upon which he starved himself, and died in his 72d year.—A poet of Arcadia.
Aris'teos, a poet of Proconnesus; who, it is said, appeared seven years after his death to his countrymen, and commanded them to raise him a statue near the temple of Apollo.
Aristi'des, a celebrated Athenian, whose

great temperance and virtue procured him the surname of Just. B.C. 484.

Aristoclea, a beautiful woman, beloved by Strato and Callisthenes, who fought so furiously for her hand, that she died during their quarrel; upon which, Strato killed himself, and Callisthenes was never seen afterwards.

Aristocrates, king of Arcadia; killed by his subjects for offering violence to the priestess of Diana.

Aristomeneus, a cruel Titan.

Aristophanes, a celebrated comic poet of Athens, who wrote 54 comedies. B.C. 434.

Aristoteles, [*Aristotle*] a philosopher of Stagira, pupil of Plato. In his youth he was of an inactive and dissolute disposition; but, on applying himself with uncommon diligence to the instructions of Plato, he opened a school, where he soon signalized himself by the brightness of his genius. Almost all his writings are extant, in the library of Alexandria. He died in his 63d year. B.C. 322.

Aristoxenus, a celebrated musician, disciple of Aristotle. He wrote 453 treatises on philosophy, history, &c.

Arius, one of the principal Centaurs.

Armenia, a large country of Asia.

Arminustrium, a festival observed at Rome.

Arni, a savage people of Italy, destroyed by Hercules.

Arsanetes, a river of Asia, near Parthia.

Arsinoe, the daughter of Nicocreon; changed by Venus into a flint for her hardness.

Artaxerxes I. succeeded to the kingdom of Persia after the death of his father, Xerxes. He destroyed Artabanes, who had murdered Xerxes and attempted to raise himself to the throne. Artaxerxes then marched against the Bactrians, and reconquered Egypt, which had revolted. He was remarkable for equity and moderation, and reigned 39 years. B.C. 425.—*Artaxerxes II.*, surnamed Mnemon, was son of Darius the Second, and brother of Cyrus; who was of such an ambitious disposition, that he resolved to make himself king, in opposition to Artaxerxes. Cyrus had been appointed over Lydia and the sea-coasts; and he assembled a large army under various pretences, and marched against his brother at the head of 100,000 barbarians and 13,000 Greeks. He was opposed by Artaxerxes with 900,000 men, and a bloody battle was fought at Cunaxa, in which Cyrus was killed, and his forces completely routed. The Greeks, who had assisted Cyrus against his brother, made their way through the territories of the enemy; and nothing is more famous in Grecian history than the retreat of the 10,000. [See *Xenophon*.] After he was delivered from the attacks of his brother, Artaxerxes stirred up a war among the Greeks against Sparta, and exerted all his influence to weaken the power of Greece. He married two of his own daughters, and named his eldest son Darius as his successor. Darius, however, conspired against his father, and was put to death; and Ochus, one of the younger sons, called also Artaxerxes, made his way to the throne by causing his elder brothers to be assassinated. Artaxerxes died of a broken heart, in consequence of his sons' unnatural behavior, in his 94th year, B.C. 358. He had 150

children by his 350 concubines, and four legitimate sons.—*Artaxerxes III.* was son of the preceding, named Ochus; and established himself on the throne by murdering above 80 of his nearest relations. He recovered Egypt, which had revolted during his father's reign, destroyed Sidon, and ravaged Syria. There were no bounds to his barbarity and tyranny; he sacrificed to his caprice the noble and great in common with his menials; and he was at length poisoned by his physician, his flesh given to cats, and his bones made into sword-handles.

Arue'ris, a god of the Egyptians. B.C. 337.

Aruntius, a Roman, who ridiculed the rites of Bacchus; for which the god made him so inebriated, that he offered violence to his daughter Medullina, who slew him.

Aredus, twelve priests called brethren, who presided over the sacrifices of Ceres.

Arel'ni, a powerful people of Gaul.

Ascalaphus, the son of Acheron and Nox; turned into an owl by Ceres, for informing Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate in hell.

Ascalon, a town of Syria, near the Mediterranean, famous for its onions.

Ascanius, the only son of Æneas and Creusa, and founder of the city Alba, in Italy.

Asci, a nation of India, where objects at noon have no shadow.

Ascle'pia, festivals of Æsculapius.

Ascle'trion, a mathematician in the age of Domitian, who prophesied that he should be worried to death by dogs; whereupon the emperor ordered him to be burnt; but, as soon as he was placed on the pile, a sudden storm arose, which extinguished the flames, and the dogs came and tore his body to pieces.

Ascl'us, a town of Italy.

Ascolia, a feast in honour of Bacchus.

Ascera, a town of Beotia, built by the giants Otus and Ephialtes.

Asia, one of the three parts of the ancient world, separated from Europe by the Tanais, the Euxine, Ægean, and Mediterranean seas; the Nile and Egypt divide it from Africa. It takes its name from Asia, daughter of Oceanus.

Asop'us, the son of Oceanus and Tetiys, and king of Beotia; changed into a river for rebelling against Jupiter.

Aspasia, a famous rhetorician of Miletus.—A beautiful woman of Phocis, beloved both by Cyrus and Artaxerxes.

Assyria, a large country of Asia, comprising Media, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Babylon. It was founded by Belus.

Astacene, a people of India.

Astar'ne, a powerful divinity of Syria.

Aster, a dexterous archer of Amphipolis; who, upon being slighted by Philip, king of Macedonia, aimed an arrow at him. The arrow, on which was written, "Aimed at Philip's right eye," struck it, and put it out; and Philip threw back the same arrow, with these words: "If Philip takes the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word.

Asteria, the daughter of Ceus; changed into a quail as she fled from the addresses of Jupiter.

Astrea, the daughter of Jupiter and Themis, and goddess of justice; made, after the golden age, the constellation Virgo.

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Astræus, one of the Titans, and father of the winds; changed by Jupiter into a star for rebelling against him.

Astræus and *Atabyrus*, titles of Jupiter.

Astrológus, a title of Hercules.

As'tures, a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, who spent all their lives in digging for mines of ore.

Astyages, the last king of Media.

Astyanax, the only son of Hector.

Astýamos, an Altheian who wrote 240 tragedies, 15 of which obtained the poetical prize.—A Milesian, remarkable for his great strength and voracious appetite.

Astypalæa, a daughter of Phoenix.

Atalan'ta, the daughter of Schœneus, king of Scyros; remarkable for her swift running.

—The daughter of Jaslus and Clymene, and wife of Meleager, who first wounded the Calydonian boar.

Atavan'tes, a people of Africa.

Atë, the goddess of all evil, and daughter of Jupiter; who banished her for ever from heaven, and sent her to dwell on earth, where she incited mankind to all kinds of sin and wickedness.

At'hamas, the son of Æolus, and king of Thebes; who murdered his sons, Learchus and Melicertus, in a frantic fit.

Athana'sius, a bishop of Alexandria; celebrated for his sufferings, and the determined opposition he maintained against Arius and his doctrines. A. D. 373.

Athéna [*Athens*], the capital of Attica, in Greece, and one of the most famous cities of antiquity. It is justly regarded as the cradle of the arts and sciences, and the monuments of ancient splendour which still exist attest its former magnificence. It is now the capital of modern Greece.

Athenæum, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets and philosophers declaimed and repeated their compositions.

At'hius, a freed man, who exhibited combats of gladiators at Fidenæ. During one of these exhibitions, the amphitheatre fell, and about 50,000 persons were killed.

Atlan'tes, a savage people of Ethiopia.

Atlan'tides, a people of Africa, near Mount Atlas.—The seven daughters of Atlas.

Atlas, the son of Jupiter and Clymene, and king of Mauritania; who is said to have supported the heavens on his shoulders, and was turned into a mountain by Perseus, on account of his inhospitality.

At'reus, the son of Pelops and Hippodamia; who killed and set before his brother, Thyestes, the two children that he had by At'reus's wife; at the sight of which the sun is said to have shrunk back with horror.

At'ropos, one of the three Fates.

Atys, a celebrated shepherd of Phrygia, of whom Cybele became enamoured, and to whom she entrusted the care of her temple.

Augéas, a king of Elis, whose stable of 3000 oxen was not cleansed for 30 years, yet Hercules cleansed it in one day.

Augures [*Augurs*], certain officers at Rome, who foretold future events.

Aulon, a mountain of Calabria, opposite Tarentum, famous for its wine.

Au'rea, a name of Fortuna.

Aurélianus, emperor of Rome, and the first who wore a diadem. He was exceedingly courageous; and, in the battles he fought, it is said he killed 600 men with his

own hand. But he was cruel and tyrannical to his soldiers, by whom he was at length slain. A. D. 278.

Auro'ra, the daughter of Titan and Terra, goddess of the morning, and mother of the stars and winds.

Au'ses, a people of Africa, where virgins yearly fought with sticks in honour of Minerva.

Auto'teas, a general of the Crotonians; wounded by the ghost of Ajax, when fighting against the Lœrians.

Autal'ychus, the son of Mercury and Chione, a most notorious thief.

Automa'tia, the goddess of chance.

Autom'edon, the charioteer of Achilles.

Autum'no, the goddess of fruits.

Aver'nus, a lake on the borders of hell.

Avis'tuper, a title of Priapus.

Avium, a city between Tyre and Sidon.

Ax'ius, a river of Macedonia.

A'zan, a mountain of Arcadia.

BABYLUS, a Roman astrologer, who, on the appearance of a comet, which, he said, seemed to hang over the emperor Nero's head, advised him to put all his leading men to death.

Babylon, a celebrated city on the banks of the Euphrates, the capital of the Assyrian empire. It was anciently the most magnificent city in the world, and became famous for the death of Alexander the Great, and for the new empire which was afterwards established there under the Seleucidae. Its greatness was so reduced in succeeding ages, that in the time of Pliny it was but a desolate wilderness; and at present the place, where it stood is unknown to travellers. Its inhabitants, called Babylonii, were early acquainted with astrology.

Bacchana'tia, feasts in honour of Bacchus.

Bacchan'tes, priestesses of Bacchus.

Bac'chius and *Bithus*, two celebrated gladiators of equal age and strength.

Bac'chus, the son of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of wine and drunkards; nourished, till a proper time of birth, in his father's thigh, after the death of his mother; whom Jupiter, at her request, visited in all his majesty. Semele, who was a mortal and unable to bear the presence of the god, was consumed to ashes.

Bac'c, a nymph who taught the Tuscans the art of prophesying by thunder.

Banur'ca, a people of Libya.

Bay'ta, the goddess of shame.

Bora'thrum, a deep and obscure gulf at Athens, into which criminals were thrown.

Bab'ba'ta, a title of Venus and Fortuna.

Bay'ca, a large country of Africa.

Basiléa, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and mother of all the gods.—An island at the north of Gaul, famous for its amber.

Basil'ius, a river of Mesopotamia.—A celebrated bishop of Africa. A. D. 379.

Bassa'reus, a title of Bacchus.

Bata'ius, a wanton minstrel, who first made use of women's shoes upon the stage.

Bata'vi, a people of Germany, who inhabited that part of the continent now known as Holland.

Batrachomyach'ia, a poem, written by Homer, describing the fight between the frogs and mice.

Bat'us, a shepherd, turned into the pumice stone by Mercury, on account of his treachery.

Bonters, a poor old woman of Phrygia; who, with her husband, Philemon, lived in a penurious manner in a small cottage, and entertained Jupiter and Mercury, when they travelled in disguise over Asia. The gods were so pleased with their hospitality, that they metamorphosed their dwelling into a magnificent temple, of which Baucis and her husband were made priests. They both died at the same hour, and at an extremely old age; and their bodies were changed into trees before the doors of the temple.

Belgæ, a warlike people of ancient Gaul. *Belgium*, the capital of Gallia Belgica. *Belisarius*, a celebrated general, who, in the effeminate reign of Justinian, emperor of Constantinople, renewed all the glorious victories which had rendered the first Romans so distinguished. A.D. 557.

Bellerophon, son of the king of Ephyræ; who underwent numberless hardships, for refusing an intimacy with the wife of Proetus, king of Argos.

Bellerus, a king of Corinth; from the killing of whom Bellerophon took his name.

Bellipolens, a surname of Mars.

Bellona, the goddess of war.

Belus, one of the ancient kings of Babylon; who, after death, was made a god, and worshipped by the Assyrians and Babylonians. The temple of Belus was the most magnificent in the world; and was originally the Tower of Babel.

Berbericæ, a nation who destroyed their relations when arrived at a certain age.

Beræa, a town of Syria, now called Aleppo.

Berecynthia Mater, a title of Cybele.

Berenice, a Grecian lady, who was the only one of her sex that was permitted to see the Olympic games.

Bergon and *Abdion*, two giants, sons of Neptune; who, when attempting to oppose Hercules as he crossed the Rhone, were killed with stones from heaven.

Beris and *Baris*, a river of Cappadocia.—A mountain of Armenia.

Betis, a river in Spain.

Biblia, the wife of Duillus, the admiral who instituted a triumph for a naval victory.

Biceps and *Bifrons*, names of Janus.

Bion, a philosopher and sophist of Scythia.

Bisallis, a nymph who was violated by Neptune, under the form of a ram.

Bisanthe, a town on the Hellespont.

Bisulcor, a name of Mars.

Bithon, a Grecian, who was so remarkably strong, that he had a statue of brass erected, at Argos, to his memory.

Bithyæ, a race of women in Scythia, whose eyes killed those who gazed upon them.

Bition, the brother of Cleobis, sons of Cydippe, priestess of Juno, at Argos; famous for their filial affection. Cydippe entreated the goddess to reward the piety of her sons with the best gift that can be granted to a mortal. They went to rest, and awoke no more; and by this the goddess showed that death is the only truly happy event that can happen to man.

Blemmys, a people of Africa, who, it is said, had no heads, but had their eyes and mouths placed in the breast.

Bodina, a country of Greece, the birth-place of Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, &c.

Bolbitinum, one of the mouths of the Nile.

Bolina, a nymph rendered immortal by Apollo for her modesty and virtue.

Bolna Dea, a title of Cybele and Fauna.

Bolna Deum, a title of Priapus.

Boreas, the son of Astræus and Aurora, generally put for the north wind.

Borsippa, a town of Babylonia, sacred to Apollo and Diana; the inhabitants of which fed upon bats.

Barythènes, a large river in Scythia.

Bosphorus and *Bosporus*, two straits, situate at the confines of Europe and Asia.

Boadicea, a queen of Britain, who, on being insulted by the Romans, opposed them, but on seeing 80,000 of her countrymen slain in one battle, poisoned herself.

Briareus, a giant that warred against heaven, and had 50 heads and 100 arms.

Brigantes, a people in the northern parts of Britain.

Briano and *Babactis*, names of Hecate.

Briseis, daughter of a priest of Jupiter, given to Achilles upon the taking of Lyrnessus.

Britanni, inhabitants of Britain.

Britannio, an island in the Northern Ocean, the greatest in Europe, conquered by Julius Cæsar during his Gallic war. The name of Britain was unknown to the Romans before Cæsar's conquest.

Britomartis, a Cretan virgin, and daughter of Jupiter; who cast herself into the sea to avoid the pursuits of Minos, but was made a goddess by Diana.

Brizo, the goddess of dreams.

Brontes, a maker of Jupiter's thunder.

Brotheus, son of Vulcan, who threw himself into Etna, on account of his deformity.

Bromelia, feasts of Bacchus.

Bruttii, a people in the farthest parts of Italy, who received their name from their great stupidity and cowardice.

Brutus, *Lucius Junius*, a celebrated Roman, son of M. Junius and Tarquidia; who, on the murder of his father and brother by Tarquin the Proud, being unable to revenge their death, pretended insanity, which artifice saved his life. He was called Brutus for his stupidity, which, however, he soon afterwards showed to be feigned. When Lucretia, to avoid the brutality of Tarquin, killed herself, Brutus snatched the dagger from the wound, and swore immortal hatred to the royal family.

(B.C. 509). This animated the Romans; the Tarquins were proscribed, and the royal authority vested in the hands of consuls. Brutus made the people swear they never would again submit to kingly authority; but the first who violated their oaths were his own sons, who conspired with the Tuscans to restore the Tarquins. They were tried and condemned before their father, who attended at their execution. Brutus was slain in a battle with Aruns, and his body conveyed to Rome; where the matrons testified their grief by mourning a whole year for the father of the republic.—*Marcus Junius Brutus*, who was lineally descended from Junius Brutus. He inherited the republican principles of his great progenitors, and in the civil wars joined himself to the side of Pompey. At the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar not only spared the life of Brutus, but made him one of his most intimate friends. He, however, soon forgot the favours of Cæsar, who was now become ambitious and tyrannical; and he conspired with many of the

APPARERE NON FACIT ESSE.—TO APPEAR SO, DOES NOT PROVE A THING REALLY TO BE SO.

ITA PUGIAS, UT NE PRÆTER CASAM.—RUN NOT OUT OF ONE EXTREME INTO ANOTHER.

most illustrious citizens of Rome, and stabbed him in the senate-house. B.C. 42.

Bubastis, one of the mouths of the Nile. *Bubastis*, a city of Egypt, where cats were held in great veneration.

Bubo, the goddess of oxen.

Buddi, a nation of Media.

Bucephalus, Alexander's horse, whose head resembled that of a bull. None but Alexander could mount him, and he always knelt down to take up his master.

Bucris, the son of Neptune and Lybia, a tyrant of Egypt, and a monstrous giant, who fed his horses with human flesh. He was killed by Hercules.

Bunelus, a river of Assyria.

Buprasium, a city and river of E. Is.

Butes, the son of Ameycus, and king of the Bebrycians; who, being banished his country on account of his cruelties, fled into Sicily, and, after many victories, was killed by Turnus.

Butuntum, a seaport town of Epirus.

Buto, an island in the Mediterranean.

Byblis, daughter of Miletus, who wept herself into a fountain from love of her brother,

Byzacium, a country of Africa. [Caunus.

Byzantium, a town situate on the Thracian Bosphorus, and chosen by Constantine the Great for the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire; afterwards called Constantinopolis.

CABALES, a people of Africa.

Cabali, a people of Asia Minor.

Cabarini, priests of Ceres.

Cabiri, priests of Cybele.

Cabrus, a god of Phaselitæ.

Cacus, the son of Vulcan, a most notorious robber, slain by Hercules for stealing his oxen.

Cadmus, son of Ageor; he built the city of Thebes, and invented 16 letters of the Greek alphabet. B.C. 1432.

Caduceus, Mercury's golden wand.

Cæca and *Conseruativa*, titles of Fortuna.

Cæcilius, *Claudius Isidorus*, a man who left, by his will, to his heirs, 4116 slaves, 3600 yoke of oxen, 257,000 small cattle, and 600,000 pounds of silver.

Cæculus, son of Vulcan, a notorious robber; who was conceived by his mother when a spark of fire fell into her bosom.

Cæne, a small island in the Sicilian Sea.

Cænius, a title of Jupiter.

Cænia, a Thessalian virgin, who was made invulnerable, by Neptune, and received from him the power of changing her sex.

Cæsar, a name given to the Julian family at Rome. The first 12 Roman emperors were distinguished by the surname of Cæsar.

They reigned in the following order:—Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian; in the latter reign the family of Julius Cæsar was extinguished.

Cæsar, *Julius*, the first emperor of Rome, was son of L. Cæsar and Aurelia, the daughter of Cotta. He was descended from Julius, the son of Æneas; and, in his 16th year, was made a priest of Jupiter. He was of an extremely ambitious disposition, and closely followed the example of the victorious Alexander, and even shed tears at the recollection that that hero had conquered the world at an age in which he himself had done nothing. He enlarged the boundaries of the Roman empire, and invaded Britain, which was previously unknown to the Ro-

mans. In a battle on the plains of Pharsalia he conquered Pompey, who fled into Egypt, where he was murdered by the order of Ptolemy. After several conquests in Africa, the defeat of Cato, Scipio, and Juba, and that of Pompey's sons in Spain, he returned to Rome, and triumphed over five different nations, Gaul, Alexandria, Pontus, Africa, and Spain, and was created perpetual dictator. But his uncommon success created him enemies; and the chief senators, among whom was Brutus, his intimate friend, conspired against him, and stabbed him in the senate-house. He died, pierced with 23 wounds, aged 55. B.C. 44.

Cæsariæ, a city of Cappadocia.

Cæsariion, son of Julius Cæsar and queen Cleopatra; who, at the age of 13, was proclaimed king of Cyprus, Egypt, and Cæsaria; but was killed five years afterwards by Augustus.

Calabria, a country of Italy, where Ennius, the poet, was born.

Calagurritani, a people of Spain, who ate their wives and children, rather than yield to Pompey the Great.

Calaguritis, a river of Spain.

Calanus, an Indian philosopher, who followed Alexander in his Indian expedition; and, being sick, in his 83d year, he ordered a pile to be raised, upon which he mounted, to the astonishment of the king and his army.

When the pile was fired, Alexander asked him whether he had anything to say: "No," said he; "I shall meet you again in a short time." Alexander died three months afterwards in Babylon.

Calæti, a people of Campania.

Calchas, a celebrated soothsayer. [See *Mopsus*.]

Calceope, the daughter of Ætes, king of Colchis, and sister of Media.

Calcedonia, a country at the north of Britain, now called Scotland. It was so little known to the Romans, and its inhabitants so uncivilized, that they called it *Britannia Barbara*.

Caligula, Cæsar, fourth emperor of the Romans, was son of Germanicus, and grandson of Tiberius. He was a most cruel and tyrannical monarch, and often immolated innocent persons for his amusement. Wild beasts were fed in his palace with human victims, and a favourite horse was made high priest and consul, kept in marble apartments, and adorned with the most valuable trappings and pearls. He frequently appeared in public places in the most indecent manner, encouraging roguery, committing incest with his three sisters, and establishing public places of prostitution. He was at length murdered, in his 29th year, by his subjects.

Calisto, the daughter of Lycaon, debauched by Jupiter under the form of Diana, but afterwards turned by him into a constellation, called the Greater Bear.

Calte, a town of Spain, now called Oporto.

Callæni, a people of Campania.

Callidius, a celebrated Roman orator, and contemporary with Cicero.

Calliope, the Muse of heroic poetry.

Callipatira, daughter of Diogenes, and wife of Callimachus, the athlete; she went disguised in man's clothes with her son, Pisidoris, to the Olympic games.

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Callip'ide, a people of Scythia.
Callir'rhoe, a beautiful virgin of Calydon, remarkable for the number of her suitors.
Callis'te, an island in the Ægean Sea.
Cal'pe, a lofty mountain in Spain.
Caph'reus, a lofty mountain and promontory of Eubœa, towards the Hellespont.
Calphurnia, Julius Cæsar's fourth wife; who, the night previous to her husband's murder, dreamed that he had been stabbed in her arms, and endeavoured in vain to detain him at home. Cæsar went to the senate-house, where he was assassinated.
Calphurnius Bestia, a noble Roman, who had several wives, whom he murdered when asleep.
Calyp'so, the goddess of silence, who was enamoured of Ulysses.
Camalodunum, a Roman colony in Britain.
Cam'bes, a remarkably gluttonous king of Lydia, who is said to have eaten his own wife, and afterwards killed himself for the act.
Cambu'ni, mountains of Macedonia.
Cambyses, the son of Cyrus the Great, and king of the Medes and Persians.
Cam'erium, a town of Italy, near Rome.
Camilla, a famous queen of the Volsci, who opposed Æneas on his landing in Italy.
Camillus, L. Fulvius, a celebrated Roman hero, called, from his services to his country, a second Romulus. B.C. 365.
Cam'na and *Car'na*, goddesses of infants
Cam'nae, a name given to the Muses.
Cam'pus Martius, a large plain at Rome, dedicated to Mars, where the Roman youths were taught to wrestle, box, hurl the javelin, &c.
Canari'i, a people near Mount Atlas, in Africa. The islands which they inhabited were called Fortunate by the ancients, but are now known as the Canaries.
Candant'es, the son of Myrsus, and king of Lydia; slain by Gyges, one of his ministers, for exposing his own wife naked.
Cand'e'i, a people of Arabia, who fed on serpents and other reptiles.
Can'es, a title of the Furies.
Can'na, a small village of Apulia, where Annibal conquered the Roman consuls, and slaughtered 40,000 of their army. B.C. 216.
Canopus, an Egyptian god.
Can'tabri, a ferocious and warlike people of Spain, now called Biscayans.
Can'tium, a country in the Eastern parts of Britain, now known as Kent.
Canusium, now *Canosa*, a town of Apulia.
Capane'us, a famous Grecian, killed by a thunderbolt at the siege of Thebes.
Capitol'ius, a surname of Jupiter, from his temple (the *Capitol*) on mount Capitolinus at Rome.
Capitol'ium, a celebrated temple at Rome.
Cappado'cia, a country of Asia Minor.
Capri'a, now Capri, an island on the coast of Campania, abounding in quails, and famous for the residence and debaucheries of the emperor Tiberius.
Cap'sa, a town of Libya, surrounded by vast deserts full of snakes.
Carac'ates, a people of Germany.
Carac'tacus, a king of the Britons. A.D. 47
Car'bo, a Roman orator, who killed himself because he could not curb the licentious manners of his countrymen.
Car'dua, a household goddess.
Car'ria, a country of Asia Minor; so called

from Car, a king who first invented the augury of birds.

Car'inus, a Roman, who attempted to succeed his father, Carus, as emperor. He was killed by a common soldier, whose wife he had debauched.

Car'ius, a son of Jupiter; who taught the art of music to the Lydians.

Carment'a, a propheticess of Arcadia; who, after death, had a temple at Rome, and was worshipped by the Greeks, under the name of Themis.

Car'na, a goddess amongst the Romans, who was supposed to preside over the vital parts of mankind.

Car'nus, a poet and musician of Acarnania.
Cartha'go, a celebrated city of Africa, long the rival of Rome, and mistress of Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia.

Carthaginien'ses, inhabitants of Carthage.

Cary'a, a city of Laconia; in which a festival was observed in honour of Diana Caryatis.

Cary'atis, a title of Diana.

Cas'ca, one of the assassins of Julius Cæsar; he gave him the first blow.

Cas'ius, a mountain in Syria, from the top of which the sun can be seen rising, though it be the darkness of night at the bottom.

Cas'pit, a people of Hyrcania, who starved their parents to death when 70 years old, and trained up dogs for war.

Cassan'dra, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, passionately loved by Apollo, and gifted with the power of knowing futurity.

Cassio'pe, wife of Cepheus, king of Æthiopia, by whom she had Andromeda. She boasted herself to be fairer than the Nereides; upon which Neptune, at the request of these despised nymphs, punished the insolence of Cassiope, and sent a huge sea-monster to ravage Æthiopia.

Cassiter'ides, islands in the Western Ocean, where abundance of tin was found.

Cas'sius, a celebrated Roman, friend of Brutus, and one of Julius Cæsar's murderers; who, being defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony at Philippi, ordered one of his freedmen to run him through, and he perished by the very sword that had given the wounds to Cæsar. B.C. 42.

Casta'lia, a nymph, whom Apollo metamorphosed into a fountain.

Castal'ides, the Muses, from the fountain Castalius, at the foot of Parnassus.

Cas'tor, son of Jupiter and Leda; between whom and his brother Pollux immortality was alternately shared, being formed into the constellation Gemini, or the Twins.

Cat'ana, a town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Ætna, where Ceres had a temple.

Catili'us (Catiline), a Roman noble, who from having the consulship refused to him, meditated the ruin of his country, and conspired with many illustrious Romans to destroy the senators and set Rome on fire.

Cat'ius, a tutelar god to grown persons.

Cato, a surname of the Porcian family, rendered illustrious by Marcus Porcius Cato, a noble Roman, afterwards called *Censorius*, from having exercised the office of censor. During his censorship, he behaved with the greatest rigour and impartiality, and showed himself an enemy to all luxury and dissipation. He died at an extreme old age, and a statue was erected to him, B. C. 150.—*Marcus*

Cato, surnamed *Uticensis*, from his death at Utica, was great grandson to Marcus Porcius Cato. When the first triumvirate was formed between Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, he opposed them with all his might, and foretold to the Roman people all the misfortunes which afterwards befel them. Cato joined himself to the side of Scipio, and when the latter was defeated by Cæsar, he fortified himself in Utica; but, rather than fall alive into the conqueror's hands, he stabbed himself, after having read Plato's treatise on the immortality of the soul. B.C. 46.

Catti, a people of Gaul and Germany.

Caucasus, a celebrated mountain between the Euxine and Caspian seas. Its height is immense; it is covered with snow in some parts, and in others variegated with fruitful orchards and plantations. It was anciently inhabited by various savage nations, who lived upon the wild fruits of the earth. Prometheus was tied on the top of Caucasus, by Jupiter, where his vitals were continually devoured by vultures.

Cæcæus, the son of Miletus, the Crotonian, who went into Caria to avoid the criminal importunities of his sister Byblis.

Cærops, the first king of Athens. B.C. 1556.

Celma, a Thessalian lady, who, with her husband Celmus, was changed into adamant for denying the immortality of Jupiter.

Celno, one of the Harpies.

Celtæ, the ancient Gauls and Germans.

Celtiberi, descendants of the Celtæ, in Spain.

Cen'chreis, wife of Cinyras, king of Cyprus.

Cen'chreus, a son of Neptune and Salamis.

Cen'chrius, a river of Ionia, near Ephesus.

Ceneus, a noble Thessalian, whom Neptune changed from woman to man, and rendered invulnerable.

Censores, two magistrates of great authority at Rome.

Censurs, the numbering of the people at Rome performed by the censors.

Centaurs, children of Ixion, half men, half horses, inhabiting Thessaly.

Cephalus, the son of Mercury and Herse, very beautiful, and loved in vain by Aurora.

Cepheus, a prince of Arcadia, and lover of Minerva; rendered invisible by a hair of Medusa's head.—A king of Æthiopia.

Cerastæ, a people of the Island of Cyprus, whom Venus changed into bulls.

Ceraun'ia, *Ceraunii*, large mountains of Epirus.

Ceryan'nius, a title of Jupiter.

Cerberus, a dog with three heads, who guarded the gates of hell. The destruction of this monster was one of the twelve labours of Hercules.

Cerodæes, a people of Pithecusa, changed by Jupiter into apes for their debaucheries.

Ceræyon, a famous robber, killed by Theseus.

Ceræalia, festivals in honour of Ceres.

Ceres, the daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and goddess of agriculture.

Cerus or *Serus*, the god of opportunity.

Ceryx the son of Lucifer and Cluone, and husband of Aicyone; passionately loved by Aurora, and changed into a kingfisher.

Chaas'pres, now *Karun*, a river of Media.

Chæari'tæ, a people at the foot of Caucasus.

Chaldæa, a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris, the capital of which was Babylon.

Chal'cea, festivals in honour of Vulcan.

Chao'nia, a mountainous part of Epirus.

Chaos, a rude and shapeless mass of matter, which pre-existed the formation of the world.

Charicle'a, the daughter of Hydaspes, a perfect beauty.—The wife of Cliron.

Char'ites, a name of the Graces.

Chæ'ron, the son of Erebus and Nox, and ferryman of hell.

Charyb'dis, an avaricious woman, turned by Jupiter into a very dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite the rocks called Scylla.

Chæ'ris, a city of Eubœa, near Epirus.

Chilo, a Spartan philosopher, one of the seven wise men of Greece. One of his maxims was—"Know thyself." He died through excess of joy in the arms of his son, who had obtained a victory at Olympia.

Chimæ'ra, a monster of Lycia, with three heads; those of a lion, a goat, and a dragon, which continually vomited flames. It was killed by Bellerophon.

Chione, the daughter of Dædalion, beloved by Apollo and Mercury; but, preferring herself for beauty to Diana, she was shot through the tongue with an arrow.

Chios, now *Scio*, an island in the Ægean Sea.

Chiron, the son of Saturn and Philyra, a centaur, who was preceptor to Achilles; he taught Æsculapius physic, and Hercules astronomy; and was made the constellation Sagittarius.

Chloris, an infamous nymph, married to Zephyrus.—The daughter of Amphion and Niobe, slain by Apollo and Diana for boasting that she excelled the former in singing, and the latter in beauty.

Chlorus, a river of Cilicia.

Chromis, the son of Hercules, a very cruel wretch, who fed his horses with human flesh, and was slain by Jupiter with a thunderbolt.

Chromius, an Argive; who alone survived a battle between his countrymen and the Spartans.

Chrysa'me, a Thessalian, priestess of Diana Trivia; she fed a bull with poison, which she sent to the enemies of her country, who eat the flesh, became delirious, and proved an easy conquest.

Chrysaor'eus, a surname of Jupiter.

Chryse'is, the daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo, famed for beauty and her skill in embroidery. She fell to Agamemnon's lot in the course of the Trojan war, but was afterwards restored, to stop a plague amongst the Grecians, which Apollo had sent at the request of her father.

Chrysi'pus, the son of Pelops, killed by Hippodamia, through jealousy, with a sword.

Chrysis, a priestess of Juno at Argos; who, by falling asleep, suffered the sacred fire to destroy the temple of the goddess, in which she herself was consumed.

Chryso'stom, a bishop of Constantinople; famous as an elegant preacher, a sound theologian, and a faithful interpreter of the Scriptures. He died aged 57. A.D. 407.

Cicero, son of a Roman knight, and lineally descended from the ancient kings of the Sabines. He was one of the most celebrated Roman orators, and distinguished himself above all the speakers of his age. Cicero has acquired more real fame by his literary compositions, than by his spirited exertions as a Roman senator. The learning and the

SINE LABE DECUS.—LEFT YOUR HONOUR BE WITHOUT A STAIN.

APPETITUS RATIONI PAREAT.—LET PASSION BE OBEIENT TO REASON.

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abilities which he possessed have been the admiration of every age and country; and his style has always been received as the true standard of pure latinity. He was called by the people the father of his country, and a second founder of Rome; but the enmity he bore to Mark Antony was fatal to him. The triumvirs, Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus, to destroy all cause of quarrel, and to despatch their enemies, each produced a list of proscriptions; in which about two hundred were doomed to death, and Cicero was among the number, in the list of Antony. He had fled in a litter towards the sea of Caieta; but, when the assassins came up to him, he put his head out of the litter, and it was severed from his body. He died aged 64. His son, Marcus, was taken by Augustus as his colleague in the consulship; and he revenged the death of his father by throwing public disgrace upon the memory of Antony.

Cicconum, a river of Thessaly, the waters of which converted every thing into stone.

Ciccones, a people of Thrace, near the Hebrus.

Cimbri, a people of Germany, who invaded the Roman empire with a large army, and were conquered by the great Marius.

Cimœm, a people near the Palus Nicotus.

Cimon, an Athenian, famous for his debaucheries in his youth, and the reformation of his morals when arrived to years of discretion. He was the last of the Greeks whose spirit and boldness defeated the armies of the barbarians. B. C. 449.

Cinara, a very vain woman, that had two daughters, whose beauty she preferred to Juno's; but the goddess, enraged at the insult, changed them into steps that led to one of her temples.

Cincinnatus, a very celebrated Roman, who, as he was ploughing his fields, was informed that the senate had appointed him dictator. He left his lands with regret, and hastened to join his countrymen, who were closely besieged by the Volsci and Æqui; whom he conquered, and returned to Rome in triumph. Shortly afterwards he gave up his office, and returned to plough his fields; but, in his 50th year, he was again summoned as dictator; and, after a series of successes, he resigned the absolute power he had enjoyed, nobly disregarding the rewards that were offered him. B. C. 460.

Cinyras, a king of Cyprus, who, by mistake, lay with his own daughter, Myrrha, by whom he had Adonis. Myrrha, after her delivery, fled into Arabia, and was changed into a tree, which still bears her name.

Cios, a river of Thrace.—The name of three cities in Bithynia.

Circe, the daughter of Sol and Perseis, a noted enchantress, who poisoned her husband, a king of the Sarmatians, and afterwards fled into Italy to avoid the rage of her subjects.

Circus, a large and elegant building at Rome, where plays, &c. were exhibited.

Ciris, a daughter of Nisus; changed into a bird of the same name.

Cirrha, a cavern of Phœcis, whence the winds produced oracular responses.

Cithæron, a famous mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Jupiter and the Muses. Actæon was torn to pieces by his own dogs on this mountain; and Hercules killed there an immense lion.

Clarus, or *Clæros*, a town of Ionia, famous for an oracle of Apollo.

Clauêdia, a vestal, who, to prove her virginity, is said to have drawn by her girdle a vessel into port, which a million of men could not move.

Claudius I., fifth emperor of Rome; he was poisoned by his wife, Agrippina, in order to raise her son, Nero, to the throne. The second emperor of this name was a Dalmatian, and succeeded Gallienus. He conquered the Goths, Scythians, and Herull; and killed no less than 300,000 in one battle. He died of the plague in Pannonia.

Clausins or *Clausus*, a name of Janus.

Cleomêdes, a famous wrestler.

Cleomêves, the name of three Spartankings; the first of whom conquered the Argives.

Cleostratus, a young Bœotian; who, being doomed by lot to be sacrificed to a dragon that ravaged his country, was delivered from the monster by his friend Menestratus.

Clio, the muse of history.

Clytê, the wife of Cyrcus; who, on the death of her husband, hung herself.

Cloacina, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the Cloacæ; which were large receptacles for the filth and dung of the whole city, begun by Tarquin the Elder, and finished by Tarquin the Proud.

Clotho, one of the three Fates.

Clymène, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, greatly beloved by Apollo; likewise one of the three Meneides.

Clytemnestra, daughter of Jupiter and Leda; killed by her son Orestes, for adultery with Ægisthus, king of Argos.

Clytêa, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, who pined away through love for Apollo, and was changed by him into a sunflower.

Cocalus, a king of Sicily; whose daughter destroyed Minos, king of Crete.

Cocytus, a river in hell flowing from Styx.

Codrus, the 17th and last king of Athens.

—A Latin poet, contemporary with Virgil.

Cœlus, the son of Æther and Tellus, and father of the giants, furies, and nymphs; who sprang from the wound which he received from his son Saturn. Cœlus was the most ancient of the gods.

Colchis and *Colchus*, a country of Asia, near Pontus; famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, and as the birthplace of Medea.

Collina, one of the gates of Rome.—A goddess who presided over hills.

Colophon, a town of Ionia, near the sea.

Colossus, a famous brazen image at Rhodes, called one of the seven wonders of the world. Its feet were upon the two moles which formed the entrance of the harbour, and ships passed in full sail between its legs; its height was 105 feet, and few could clasp round its thumb. Chares, the disciple of Lysippus, was the artist, and he was twelve years in making it. A winding staircase ran to the top, from which could be easily discerned, by the help of glasses, which were hung on the neck of the statue, the shores of Syria, and the ships that sailed on the coast of Egypt. This celebrated statue was partly destroyed by an earthquake 224 years before Christ, and remained in ruins for the space of 894 years. In the year 672 of the Christian era, it was sold by the Saracens, who were masters of the island, to a Jewish merchant, who loaded 900 camels with

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the brass, the value of which has been estimated at £35,000, English money.

Comitia, an assembly of the Roman people.

Cempitalia, games of the household gods.

Comus, the god of laughter and jollity.

Concordia, the Roman goddess of peace.

Conon, a celebrated general of Athens.

—A noted Greek astronomer of Samos.

Conservator and *Custos*, titles of Jupiter.

Constantinopolis, the capital of Thrace;

a noble and magnificent city, built by Constantine the Great. It was long the asylum of science and of learned men; but, upon its conquest by Mahomet II., the professors retired from the barbarity of their victors, and found in Italy the protection which their learning deserved.

Consul, a magistrate of Rome, with regal authority for the space of one year.

Consus, a title of Neptune.

Coryra, an island in the Ionian Sea.

Coronus, a priest of Bacchus, in Bœotia.

Corinna, Ovid's celebrated mistress.

Corinthus, an ancient city of Greece.

Coriolanus, the surname of Caius Martius,

from his victory over Corioli, where, from being a private soldier, he gained great honours. After a number of military exploits, and many services to his country, he was refused the consulship by the people. This raised his resentment; and, when the Romans had received a present of corn from Gelo, king of Sicily, he insisted that it should be sold for money, and not distributed gratis. His imprudent advice provoked the people, who wished him to be put to death; but this rigorous sentence was prevented by the influence of the senators, and he was banished. Coriolanus retired among the Volsci to Attius Tullus, his greatest enemy, from whom he met a friendly reception. Attius advised him to declare war against Rome, and Coriolanus marched at the head of the Volsci as general. His approach greatly alarmed the Romans, and they sent several embassies to reconcile him to his country, and solicit his return; but he was deaf to all proposals, and bade them prepare for war. He pitched his camp at the distance of five miles from the city; and his enmity against his country would have proved fatal, had not his wife, Volumnia, and his mother, Veturia, been prevailed upon by the Roman matrons to go and appease his resentment. Their meeting was tender and affecting; Coriolanus long remained inexorable; but their tears and entreaties at length succeeded, and he marched the troops from the neighbourhood of Rome. The conduct of Coriolanus displeased the Volsci, and he was summoned to appear before the people at Antium; but the clamours which his enemies raised were so prevalent, that he was murdered at the place appointed for his trial. B.C. 468.

Coronis, a nymph, changed by Minerva into a crow.—The daughter of Phlegias, who slighted and was slain by Apollo.

Cor'si, a people of Sardinia.

Cor'sica, a mountainous island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Italy.

Corinna, the covering of Apollo's tripod.

Cornus, a river of Arabia, falling into the Red Sea.

Corybant'es and *Cure't'es*, priests of Cybele.

Coltus, a giant, son of Coelus and Terra, who had 50 heads and 100 hands.

Coryllo, the goddess of debauchery.

Cul'dus and *Gul'dus*, a town and promontory of Caria; in which Venus had a famous temple.

Cred'cus, the son of Minos and Pasipha, killed, according to the oracle, by one of his own sons.

Cre'on, the son of Sisyphus, and king of Corinth; tortured to death by Medea.—A king of Thebes, remarkable for sagacity.

Cre'to, one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea; famous for its hundred cities, and for the law which Minos established there.

Cre'theis, the wife of Peleus, king of Colchus; she fell in love with Peleus, and accused him of attempts upon her virtue, because he refused to comply with her wishes.

Cre'thon, the son of Diocles; killed with his brother Orsilocus at one stroke, by Æneas.

Cre'usa, the daughter of Priam and wife of Æneas.—A daughter of Creon, killed by Medea with a poisoned robe.

Cri'nus, a priest of Apollo.

Cri'ninus, an amorous Trojan prince; who could change himself into any shape, and was turned into a river by the gods.

Cresus, a Lydian king, remarkable for his riches: he was conquered by Cyrus. B.C. 548.

Cro'nia, festivals in honour of Saturn.

Ctesib'ius, a famous Athenian parasite.

—An Alexandrian, who is said to have invented wind music.

Ctes'iphon, an Athenian, son of Leosthenes; he advised his fellow-citizens to present Demosthenes with a golden crown, for his probity and virtue.—A famous Greek architect, who designed the plan of Diana's temple at Ephesus.

Cu'ma and *Cu'me*, a town of Ælia, in Asia Minor.—A city of Italy, famous for the residence of the Cumæan sibyl.

Cu'nia, a goddess of new-born infants.

Cu'pid, a celebrated deity, the son of Mars and Venus, and the god of love.

Cure't'es, a people of Crete, who were produced from rain. They were entrusted with the education of Jupiter, and made priests and favourite ministers of Rhea's temple.

Curi'tii, a family of Alba, carried to Rome by Tullus Hostilius.

Cy'one, a Sicilian nymph, who in vain opposed the ravishment of Proserpine, and was turned into a fountain.—The daughter of the river Maander, who was turned into a rock for refusing the addresses of a young man, who killed himself for her.

Cyanip'pus, a Syracusan, who was killed by his daughter Cyane, for despising the sacrifices of Bacchus.

Cy'bele, a goddess, daughter of Coelus and Terra, and wife of Saturn.

Cy'clades, nymphs changed into islands of the same name, for not sacrificing to Neptune.

Cy'clops, Vulcan's workmen, who had only one eye, in the middle of their forehead.

Cy'enus, a king of Liguria, turned into a swan for bewailing the death of Phaeton.—A son of Neptune, who was invulnerable.

Cy'dippe, a noble and beautiful lady, beloved by Acontius.—One of Cyrene's attendants.

Cy'l'le, a mountain of Arcadia.

Cy'll'e'nus and *Cam'illus*, names of Mercury.

FAX MENTIS INCENDIUM GLORIÆ.—THE BLAZE OF GLORY IS THE FIREBRAND OF THE MIND.

FORTI ET FIDELI NIHIL DIFFICILE.—NOTHING IS DIFFICULT TO THE BRAVE AND THE FAITHFUL.

Cynocephali, a people of India, said to have heads resembling dogs.

Cynasura, a nymph of Ida, in Crete. She nursed Jupiter, who turned her into the constellation called the Lesser Bear.

Cynthia and *Cynthus*, titles of Diana and Apollo.

Cyparissæa, a title of Minerva.

Cyparissus, a very beautiful youth, beloved by Apollo, and turned by him into a cypress tree for killing a favourite stag.

Cypria and *Cytherea*, titles of Venus.

Cyprus, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, at the south of Cilicia.

Cyrene, the daughter of Peneus, who was carried by her lover Apollo into Africa, and gave name to that part called Cyrene.

Cyranthe, a shepherd of Bœotia, changed by Jupiter into a mountain near Thebes.

Cyræus, an island on the coast of Liguria, now called Corsica.—A river falling into the Caspian Sea.

Cyrræi, a people of Æthiopia.

Cyrus, king of Persia, surnamed the Great, was son of Cambyses and Mandane. He subdued the eastern parts of Asia, and made war against Cræsus, king of Lydia, whom he conquered. He invaded the Kingdom of Assyria, and took the city of Babylon, by drying the channels of the Euphrates, and marching his troops through the bed of the river, while the people were celebrating a grand festival. Cyrus next went against Tomyris, the queen of the Massagete, a Scythian nation; and was defeated in a bloody battle. The victorious queen, who had lost her son in a previous encounter, was so incensed against Cyrus, that she cut off his head, and threw it into a vessel filled with blood B.C. 530.—The younger Cyrus was son of Darius Nother, and brother of Artaxerxes. [See *Artaxerxes*.]

Cyrrus and *Cyropolis*, a city of Syria; built by the Jews in honour of Cyrus, whose humanity in relieving them from their captivity they thus commemorate.

Cythæra, an island on the coast of Laconia, in Peloponnesus; particularly sacred to Venus, who rose from the sea near its coasts.

Cythnos, now called Thermana, an island near Attica, famous for its cheese.

Cydrus, a mountain and town of Galatia, abounding in box-wood.

Cyzicena and *Cyzicus*, an island and town of the Propontis.

DÆDALION, the son of Lucifer; changed into a falcon by Apollo.

Dædalus, an artificer of Athens, who formed the Cretan labyrinth, and invented masts and sails for ships, &c.

Dæmon, a Pythagorean philosopher of Sicily, noted for his sincere and inviolable friendship for Pythias.—A poet and musician of Athens, intimate with Pericles.

Damasus, a rich and ancient city of Syria.

Damocles, a flatterer of the emperor Dionysius, who was invited by the latter to fill his place for a time, but while gazing upon the wealth and splendour that surrounded him, he perceived a sword, suspended by a horse-hair, immediately over his head. This so alarmed him, that his imaginary felicity at once vanished, and he begged to be removed from his perilous situation.

Damnti, a people at the north of Britain.

Da'ma, a daughter of Pythagoras, who devoted her life to perpetual celibacy.

Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos; seduced by Jupiter.

Danaïdes, the 50 daughters of Danaus, king of Argos; all of whom, except Hypermnestra, killed their husbands on the marriage night, for which they were doomed to draw water out of a deep well with sieves.

Dau'don, a man of Illyricum, who is said to have lived 500 years.

Daphnæ, a nymph beloved by Apollo, who changed her into a laurel.

Daphnis, the son of Mercury; deprived of his sight for inconstancy to his sweetheart.

Dardania, a town or country of Troy; from which the Trojans were called Dardani.

Daidanus, the son of Jupiter and Electra, and founder of the city of Troy.

Dares, a Phrygian, who wrote a history of the Trojan war.—A celebrated pugilist, killed by Turnus, in Italy.

Darius I. was son of Hystaspes: he conspired with six other noblemen to destroy Smerdis, king of Persia, and was by them elected to the throne. He soon distinguished himself by his activity and military accom-

plishments; but was at length defeated by the Athenians at the celebrated battle of Marathon, where the Persians lost 200,000 men.

He died, while levying an immense army, in his 65th year, B.C. 485.—*Darius II.*, son of Artaxerxes, by a concubine; who, after the murder of Xerxes, ascended the Persian throne, and married Parysatis, his sister, a cruel and ambitious woman. He carried on many wars with success; and was succeeded by his son Artaxerxes, B.C. 404.—*Darius III.*, son of Arsanes and Syngambis, was the last king of Persia. When Alexander the Great invaded that country, Darius met him in person, at the head of 100,000 men. This army was remarkable more for its opulence and luxury, than for the military courage of its soldiers; the camp of Darius containing 277 cooks, 29 waiters, 87 cup-bearers, 40 servants to perfume the king, and 66 to prepare garlands and flowers to deck the dishes and meat for the royal table. After several defeats by the Macedonians, Darius fled towards Media; where he was killed by Bessus, governor of Bactriana, and his body found covered with wounds. J.C. 331.

Darius, son of Piliumnus and Danaë.—A river of Apulia, now Carapelle.

Dea Syriæ, a title of Venus.

Decemviri, ten magistrates of absolute authority at Rome. Began B.C. 442.

De'cima, a title of Lachesis.

Dedalion, the brother of Ceix.

Deidamia, daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros; by whom Achilles had Pyrrhus, while concealed in woman's apparel at her father's court.

Deiopéa, a beautiful attendant on Juno

Deiphobæ, the Cæmæan sibyl.

Deiphobus, a son of Priam and Hecuba.

Deiphon, the son of Triptolemus and Meganira; whom Ceres loved so passionately, that she wanted to make him immortal, and made him pass through fire for that purpose; but, being disturbed by the cries of his mother, the goddess, in a hurry, mounted her car, and left Deiphon to perish in the flames.

Dejanira, wife of Hercules; who de-

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stroyed herself in consequence of ignorantly occasioning her husband's death.

Delia and *Delius*, Diana and Apollo.

Delos, one of the Cyclades at the north of Naxos, now called Saïles, where Apollo and Diana were born.

Delphi, a city of Phocis, famous for a temple and an oracle of Apollo.

Delphicus and *Didymus*, titles of Apollo.

Delphus, son of Apollo, who built Delphi.

Delphyne, a serpent who watched Jupiter.

Delta, a part of Egypt, which received that name from its resemblance to the form of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet.

Demades, an Athenian orator. B.C. 322.

Demetria, a Spartan mother, who killed her son because he returned from a battle without glory.

Demetrius, a famous Athenian philosopher, who enriched his library at Alexandria with 200,000 volumes on rhetoric, history, and eloquence. He gained such influence over the Athenians, that they erected 360 brazen statues to his honour. But, in the midst of all his popularity, his enemies raised a sedition against him, and he put an end to his life by the bite of an asp.

Democles, a beautiful youth, passionately loved by Demetrius Poliochretes, king of Macedonia; who threw himself into a cauldron of boiling water, rather than submit to the unnatural lusts of the tyrant.

Democritus, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera; who travelled over the greatest part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in search of knowledge, and died at the age of 109 years.

Demophon, king of Athens, son of Theseus and Phædra; beloved by Phyllis, who hanged herself in despair on account of his aversion.

Demosthenes, a famous Athenian orator, pupil of Plato, and rival of the great Cicero. At the age of 17, he gave an early proof of his eloquence and abilities: but his rising talents were impeded by weak lungs, and a difficulty of pronunciation; to correct which, he spoke with pebbles in his mouth, and removed the distortion of his features, which accompanied his utterance, by watching the motions of his countenance in a looking-glass. He frequently ran up the steepest and most uneven walks, where his voice acquired force and energy; and he used to declaim aloud on the sea-shore, when the waves were violently agitated, to accustom himself to the noise and tumults of a public assembly. His abilities as an orator raised him to consequence at Athens, and he was soon placed at the head of the government. His triumph and popularity were, however, short; for, when Antipater made war against Greece, he demanded all the orators to be delivered up to him; and Demosthenes, seeing that all hopes of safety were banished, took a dose of poison, which he always carried in a quill, and expired in his 69th year.

Derbies, a people near the Caspian Sea, who punished all crimes with death.

Derceia, *Derceis*, or *Derceia*, a goddess, who, being enraged at having a son by a young man, of whom Venus had made her enamoured, plunged herself into a pond, and was changed into a fish.

Dersæi, a people of Thrace.

Deucalion, son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly; who, with his wife, Pyrrha,

being preserved from the general deluge, repopled the world.

Déva, a town of Britain, now Chester.

Devera, a goddess of breeding women.

Diagoras, an Athenian philosopher and atheist.—A Rhodian, who died from joy, because his three sons had on the same day gained prizes at the Olympic games.

Diana, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, born at the same birth with Apollo. She was the goddess of hunting, chastity, &c., and had temples and oracles in most parts of the world.

Dianum, a town and promontory of Spain, where Diana was worshipped.

Dicarchus, a Messinian, disciple of Aristotle; famous for his knowledge of philosophy, history, and mathematics.

Dictidices, inhabitants of Mount Athos.

Dictynna, a nymph of Crete, who first invented hunting-nets.—A title of Diana.

Dectys, a Cretan, who wrote a history of the Trojan war.

Dellius, a man, who brought Cæsar the head of Pompey's eldest son.

Dido, daughter of Belus, and queen of Carthage, who killed herself through despair.

Didyumum, a mountain of Asia Minor.

Dies and *Diespiter*, titles of Jupiter.

Dii, divinities of the ancient inhabitants of the earth.—A people of Thrace.

Dimasus, an island near Rhodes.

Dindyme, *Dindymene*, titles of Cybele.

Dinia, a town of Phrygia.

Dinocrates, an architect of Macedonia, who built and beautified Alexandria.

Diocletianus, a celebrated Roman emperor, born of an obscure family in Dalmatia.

Diodorus, an historian of Sicily, who wrote a history of Egypt, Persia, Syria, Media, Greece, Rome, and Carthage. B.C. 44.

Diogenes, a celebrated Cynic philosopher of Sinope, pupil of Antisthenes; remarkable for the singularity of his manners, and contempt of riches. It was his practice to dress in the garb which distinguished the Cynics, and walk about the streets with a tub over his head, which served him as a house and a place of repose. Alexander III. once condescended to visit the philosopher in his tub; and asked him if there was anything in which he could gratify or oblige him. "Get out of my sunshine," was the answer of the cynic. Such an independence of mind so pleased the monarch, that he turned to his courtiers, and said, "Were I not Alexander, I would wish to be Diogenes." After a life spent in the greatest indigence, he died, in his 96th year, B.C. 324.—There was also a philosopher of this name who attended Alexander in his Asiatic expedition, for the purpose of marking out and delineating his march, &c.

Diomedes, a king of Etolia; who, with Ulysses, carried off the Palladium at Troy.—A tyrant of Thrace, who was slain by Hercules for his barbarity.

Dion, a Syracusan, famous for his powers and abilities; he was betrayed and murdered by his friend, Calliarches. B.C. 354.

Dione, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and one of Jupiter's mistresses.

Dionysia, feasts in honour of Bacchus.

Dionysides, two small islands near Crete.

Dionysides, a tragic poet of Tarsus.

Dionysipolis, a town of Thrace.

FAID, SED CUI VIDE.—HAVE CONFIDENCE, BUT BE CAUTIOUS IN WHOM YOU PLACE IT.

AURIGA VIRTUTUM PRUDENTIA.—PRUDENCE IS THE CONDUCTOR OF ALL VIRTUES.

Dionysius I., a tyrant of Sicily, who usurped the throne, and vowed eternal enmity against Carthage. He experienced various success in his wars against that republic; but his tyranny and cruelty at home rendered him odious to his subjects; and he became so suspicious, that he would not admit even his wife or children to his private apartments, without a previous examination of their garments; and never trusted his head to a barber, but always burned his beard. He made a subterraneous cave in a rock cut in the form of a human ear, 80 feet in height, and 250 in length, for the purpose of hearing the discourse of his victims, who were confined in chambers above. He died B.C. 368, at the age of 63, after a reign of 38 years: and was succeeded by his son, Dionysius II., who inherited all his father's vices, yet wished to be thought a great poet; and it is said that he died through excess of joy, at hearing that a tragedy of his own composition had been rewarded with a poetical prize.

Dioscuri, a title of Castor and Pollux.
Diotime, a woman who gave lectures on philosophy, which Socrates attended.

Dire, a title of the Furies.
Dire, the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes; dragged to death by a mad bull.

Dirypha, a title of Juno, from the mountain Dirphys, in Eubœa, where she had a temple, and was worshipped.

Dis, a title of Pluto, and a god of the Gauls.
Discordia, the goddess of contention.

Dithyrambus, a surname of Bacchus; whence the hymns sung in his honour were called Dithyrambs.

Diliani, a people of Spain.
Dodona, a town of Epirus; in which was a celebrated oracle of Jupiter, the most ancient in Greece, and founded, according to Egyptian tradition, by a dove.

Dodoneus, a name of Jupiter, from Dodona.
Dodone, a daughter of Jupiter and Europa.—A fountain in the forest of Dodona.

Dodonides, the priestesses who gave oracles in the temple of Jupiter in Dodona.

Doli, a people of Arabia Felix.
Dolomeua, a country of Assyria.

Dolon, a Trojan, famous for his swiftness.
Domiduca, a title of Juno.

Domiducus and *Donitius*, nuptial gods.
Domina, a title of Proserpine.

Domitia Longina, wife of the emperor Domitian; who boasted of her debaucheries.

Domitianus, *Titus Flavivus*, emperor of Rome; who poisoned his brother Titus, and succeeded to the throne. The beginning of his reign promised tranquillity to the people; but their expectations were soon frustrated.

Domitian became cruel, and gave way to incestuous and unnatural indulgences; and at length perished by the hand of an assassin. He was the last of the 12 Cæsars. A.D. 96.

Donyssa, one of the Cyclades in the Ægean Sea, where green marble is found.

Doraete, an island in the Persian Gulf.
Doricæes, a people of Crete and Cyrene.

Do'ris, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, who had fifty daughters by her brother Nereus.—A country of Greece.

Doryclus, son of Priam, killed by Ajax.
Dra'co, an Atherian lawgiver, who punished every crime with death.

Dr'ilo, a river of Macedonia.

Drim'achus, a famous robber of Chios; who, when a price was set upon his head, ordered a young man to cut it off, and go and receive the money.

Dr'lope, a nymph of Arcadia, beloved by Neptune, and turned into a tree by Bacchus.

Druidæ, ministers of religion among the ancient Gauls and Britons.

Drusilla, *Liv'ia*, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina; famous for her debaucheries and licentiousness. She committed incest with her brother, the emperor Caligula; who was so attached to her, that he made her heiress of all his possessions. A.D. 38.

Dru'sus, son of Tiberius and Vipsania; noted for his courage and intrepidity.

Dryades, nymphs of the woods.

Dryope, a woman of Lemnos, whose shape Veaus assumed, in order to persuade all the females of the island to murder the men.

Dryopes, a people of Greece.

Du'bis, a town of Britain, now Dover.

Du'rius, a large river of ancient Spain, now called the Douro.

Dyris, the name of Mount Atlas among the inhabitants of that neighbourhood.

Dyspou'tii, a people of Elis.

EBUDÆ, western isles of Britain, now called the Hebrides.

Eburo'nes, a people of Belgium.

Echid'na, a monster, sprung from the union of Chrysaor with Callirhoë, daughter of Oceanus. She is represented as a beautiful woman in the upper parts of the body, and as a serpent below the waist.

Echin'ades, or *Echinæ*, nymphs changed into islands by Achelous, for neglecting to invite him to a sacrifice.

Echion, a companion of Cadmus.

Ech'o, daughter of Aer and Tellus, who pined away for love of Narcissus.

Edon, a mountain of Thrace.

Edonides, priestesses of Bacchus.

Edu'ca, a goddess of new-born infants.

Eg'ria, a title of Juno, and a goddess.

Eg'rius, a young Thessalian; who married Tymandra, the most beautiful woman of her time.

Electra, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; who instigated Orestes to revenge their father's death on their mother, and the adulterer Ægisthus.

Elele'us and *Eleuther'ius*, titles of Bacchus.

Eleusinia, feasts in honour of Jupiter.

Elis, a country of Peloponnesus.—A city near the river Pelus.

Elis'sa, a surname of Dido.

Elpe'nor, one of the companions of Ulysses; changed into a hog by Circe's potions.

Elyma'is, a country of Persia; famous for a rich temple of Diana.

Elysium, a place or island where, according to the mythology of the ancients, the souls of the virtuous were placed after death.

There happiness was complete, and the pleasures were innocent and refined. The Elysian Fields were, according to some, in the Fortunate Islands, on the coast of Africa; others place them in the Isle of Leuce; but, according to the authority of Virgil, they were situate in Italy.

Emathion, a cruel robber, slain by Hercules.

Empel'ocles, a philosopher, poet, and historian of Agrigentum, in Sicily. B.C. 444.

Empisæ, a name of the Gorgons.
Enceladus, the son of Titan and Terra, and strongest of the giants, who attempted to scale heaven.—A son of Egyptus.

Euchelæa, a town of Illyricum, in which Cadmus was changed into a serpent.

Eudymion, a shepherd of Caria; who, for his intimacy with Juno, was condemned to a sleep of thirty years.

Eua, a town in the middle of Sicily, with a beautiful plain, whence Proserpine was carried away by Pluto.

Ennius, a Latin poet. B.C. 159.

Ennomus, a Trojan prince, killed by Achilles at the sacking of Troy.

Enotocæta, a nation whose ears are described as hanging down to their heels.

Enyo, the sister of Mars.

Eolus, Lucifer, or the morning star.

Epaniondas, a famous Theban, descended from the ancient kings of Boetia.

Epaphroditus, a freed man, punished with death for assisting Nero to destroy himself.—An assumed name of Sylla.

Epaphus, the son of Jupiter and Io; who caused Phaeton's destruction by denying his birth.

Epæus, an artist, who made the Trojan horse, and invented the sword and buckler.

Epheesus, a city of Ionia; famous for a temple of Diana, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.

Epheeta, magistrates at Athens.

Ephectes and *Oeus*, two monstrous giants, sons of Neptune and Iphimedia, who killed each other through the address of Diana.

Ephori, powerful magistrates of Sparta.

Ephorus, an orator and historian of Æolia.

Epictetus, a stoic philosopher of Hieropolis; who supported the doctrine of the immortality of the soul.

Epicurus, a celebrated philosopher of Attica; who, after improving his mind by travelling, visited Athens, where he established himself, and soon attracted a number of followers by the sweetness and gravity of his manners. He taught them that the happiness of mankind consisted in that pleasure which arises not from sensual gratification or from vice, but from the enjoyments of the mind and the sweets of virtue. This doctrine was warmly attacked by the philosophers of the different sects, and particularly by the stoics; but Epicurus refuted all the accusations of his adversaries by the purity of his morals, and by his frequent attendance at places of public worship. Of all the philosophers of antiquity, Epicurus is the only one whose writings deserve attention for their number; he having written no less than 300 volumes. He died at the age of 72. B.C. 270.

Epidanrus, a town of Argolis, in Peloponnesus; chiefly dedicated to the worship of Æsculapius, who had there a famous temple.

Epidium, one of the western isles of Scotland, or the Mull of Cantyre.

Epidothe, deities who presided over the birth and growth of children.

Epigoni, the sons of the seven heroes who besieged Thebes a second time.

Epitæne, sacrifices to Bacchus.

Epimenides, an epic poet of Crete, contemporary with Solon. He is reckoned one of the seven wise men. One day, while attending his flock, he entered into a cave,

and fell asleep, in which he continued, according to Pliny, for 57 years; and, on awaking, found every object so altered, that he scarcely knew where he was. It is supposed he lived 299 years. After death, he was revered as a god, and greatly honoured by the Athenians.

Epimætheus, the son of Japetus, turned into an ape for opening Pandora's box.

Epirus, a country situate between Macedonia, Achæa, and the Ionian Sea.

Epistrophia and *Erycina*, titles of Venus.

Epizephrii, a people of Locris, who punished with death those that drank more wine than physicians prescribed.

Equitalia, festivals established at Rome by Romulus, in honour of Mars.

Ereæ, a city of Greece.

Erasistratus, a celebrated physician, grandson of the philosopher, Aristotle.

Erató, the Muse of amorous poetry.

Eratosthenes, a famous mathematician of Cyrene, who was styled a second Plato.

Eratostatus, an Ephesian, who burnt the temple of Diana in the night during which Alexander the Great was born.

Erechta, a small village of Attica, the birthplace of Xenophon.

Erebus, the son of Chaos and Nox; turned into a river in hell for assisting the Titans in their war against Jupiter.

Erechtheus, an ancient king of Athens, who had four daughters that sacrificed themselves for the good of their country.

Erigone, a river, the waters of which were as intoxicating as wine.

Eriganes, a king of Ethiopia; who, to save his own life, killed all the priests of Jupiter.

Erigonius, king of Orchomenos; who compelled the Thebans to pay him a yearly tribute of 100 oxen, because his father had been killed by one of their countrymen.

Erichtho, a Thessalian woman, renowned for her knowledge of poisonous herbs, &c.

Erichthonius, the son of Vulcan and Minerva, and king of Athens; who was very deformed in his feet, and invented coaches to conceal his lameness.

Eridanus, a large river of Italy, rising in the Alps, and falling into the Adriatic.

Erigone, the daughter of Icarus; who hanged herself on the death of her father, and was made a constellation.

Eriónys, a common name of the Furies.

Eriphanis, a celebrated Greek poetess.

Eriphidas, a Lacedæmonian; who, being sent to suppress a sedition at Heraclea, assembled the people, and beheaded 500 of the ringleaders.

Eris, the Grecian goddess of discord.

Erichthon, a Thessalian; who derided Ceres, and cut down her groves. This so irritated the goddess, that she afflicted him with continual hunger. Erichthon squandered all his possessions to gratify the cravings of his appetite; and at last devoured his own limbs for want of food.

Eros, a servant of whom Antony demanded a sword to kill himself. Eros produced the instrument; but, instead of giving it to his master, he stabbed himself in his presence.

Erothia, a festival in honour of Eros, the god of love.

Erymanthus, a mountain, river, and town of Arcadia; where Hercules killed a prodigious boar.

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Erycina, a surname of Venus.

Erythra, a town of Ionia, opposite Chios.

Eryx, the son of Butes, king of Sicily; killed by Hercules in a contest at boxing.

Essedonians, a people of Asia, who eat the flesh of their parents, mixed with that of cattle.

Etion, the father of Andromache.

Esula, a town of Italy, near Thur.

Etocles and *Polynices*, sons of Oedipus, who hated and killed each other.

Etecrete, an ancient people of Crete.

Ethalides, the son of Mercury.

Ethalion, one of the Tyrrhene sailors who were changed into dolphins for carrying away Baeuchus.

Ethelia, wife of Laodiceus; who was changed by the gods into a man, that she might the better bear her husband company in his adventures.

Etrusci, inhabitants of Etruria, famous for their superstitions and enchantments.

Eubages, certain priests held in great veneration among the Gauls and Britons.

Euboea, a large island in the Aegean Sea.

Eubolus, a celebrated Athenian orator, rival to Demosthenes.

Euclid, a mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished 300 years B.C.

Euclytus, a prophet of Cyprus, who foretold the birth and greatness of Homer.

Eucrates, a person remarkable for dissimulation.

Eudoxus, son of Aeschines; who distinguished himself by his knowledge of astrology and geometry.

Emmenides, a name of the Furies.

Eu'meus, the favourite of Ulysses.

Eu'molpidae, priests of Ceres.

Euphemus, son of Neptune and Europa; he was so remarkably light and swift, that he could run over the sea almost without wetting his feet.

Euphrates, a large and celebrated river of Mesopotamia, rising from Mount Taurus, in Armenia, and discharging itself, with the Tigris, into the Persian Gulf.—A stoic philosopher in the age of Adrian, who destroyed himself to escape the miseries of old age.

Euphorbus, the son of Panthus, slain by Menelaus in the Trojan war.

Euphrosyna, one of the three Graces.

Eupolis, a comic poet of Athens.

Euripides, a celebrated tragic writer of Salamis, disciple of Socrates, B.C. 407.

Eurypus, a narrow strait which separates the island of Euboea from the coast of Bœotia.

Eurypa, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia; whom Jupiter seduced in the form of a bull, and carried to Crete.—The name of one of the three grand divisions of the earth known among the ancients.

Eurus, a wind blowing from the east.

Euryale, one of the three Gorgons.

Euryalus, a Latin prince, an intimate friend of Nisus, for whose loss Aeneas was inconsolable.

Eurybia, the mother of Lucifer.

Eurydamas, a Trojan, skilled in the interpretation of dreams.

Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus; killed by a serpent on her marriage-day.

Eurylochus, the only companion of Ulysses who was not changed by Circe into a hog.

Euryome, an infernal deity, who gnawed the dead by the bones, and was always grinding her teeth.—A daughter of Apollo.

Eurypilus, the son of Telephus; who,

through love for Cassandra, assisted Priam against the Greeks, but lost his life.—A soothsayer of Ceos, who assisted the Greeks with forty ships.

Eurytheus, the son of Sthenelus, and king of Mycenæ; who, at Juno's instigation, set his brother Hercules twelve difficult labours. [See *Hercules*.]

Eurytus, a king of Ecbalia; killed by Hercules for refusing him his daughter Iole.

Eusebius, bishop of Caesarea; who was concerned in the theological disputes of Arius and Athanasius, and distinguished himself by his writings.

Euterpe, the Muse presiding over music.

Euthymus, a famous wrestler of Italy.

Euxinus Pontus, a sea between Asia and Europe. The Euxine abounds in great varieties of fish, and receives the tribute of about 40 rivers. It is called the Black Sea, from the thick dark fogs which cover it.

Evadne, the daughter of Iphis; who threw herself into the funeral pile of her husband, Catenus, from affection.

Evander, king of Arcadia; who entertained Hercules when he returned from the conquest of Geryon.

Evæus, the son of Mars and Sterope, and king of Aetolia; who drowned himself because Idas outran him in a race for Marpessus.

Erephæus, a Pythagorean philosopher, whom Dionysius condemned to death, because he had alienated the people of Metapontum from his power.

Eriippe, the mother of the Pierides, who were changed into magpies.

FABII, a powerful family at Rome.

Fabius, *Maximus Rullianus*, the first of the Fabii who obtained the surname of Maximus. He was five times consul, twice dictator, and once censor; he triumphed over seven different nations at war with Rome, and rendered himself illustrious by his patriotism and philanthropy.

Fabula, the goddess of lies.

Fabullinus, a god of infants.

Falerinus, a fertile mountain and plain of Campania, famous for its wine.

Falisci, a people of Etruria.

Fama, the goddess of Fame.

Fates, the three daughters of Nox and Erebus—Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; the first was supposed to hold the distaff, the second to draw the thread of human life, and the third to cut it off.

Fascinum, a title of Priapus.

Fau'na and *Fal'na*, names of Cybele.

Fau'ni, called by the Greeks satyrs, they having the legs, feet, and ears, of goats.

Fau'vus, the son of Mercury and Nox, and father of the Fauns, or rural gods.

Faustina, wife of the Emperor Antoninus, famous for her debaucheries.

Faustulus, a shepherd, who found Romulus and Remus when they were exposed by the river Tiber, and brought them to his wife Laurentia to be taken care of.

Feltrinus, a goddess of purification.

Feltrina, *Florida*, *Fluonia*, titles of Juno.

Felicitas, the goddess of happiness.

Feltina, a town of Italy, north of Venice.

Fenni, and *Finni*, the inhabitants of Finland, now considered as Finland.

Fevralia, a festival in honour of the dead, observed at Rome in the month of February.

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Fer'culus, a household god.
Fer'etrius and *Fulminator*, titles of Jupiter
Fer'onia, a goddess of woods, groves, &c.
Fess'onia, a goddess of travellers.
Fibre'nius, a river of Italy.
Fid'ius, the god of treaties.
Flam'ius, priests of Jupiter, Mars, &c.
*Flamin'ius, C.—Flamin'ius, T. Q.—Flami-
 ni'us, Lu'cius*, celebrated consuls of the Ro-
 man republic, who distinguished themselves
 in the wars with Greece.

Flav'ius, a senator who conspired with
 Piso against Nero, &c.

Fl'ora, the goddess of flowers, &c.

Flor'entia, a town of Italy on the Arno,
 now called Florence, the capital of Tuscany.

Flo'rides or *Potam'ides*, nymphs of rivers.

Fons So'lis, a fountain in Cyrene, cool at
 midday, and warm at the rising and setting
 of the sun.

For'nax, a goddess of corn and bakers.

Fortu'na, the goddess of happiness and
 misery, said to be blind.

Fortun'atæ Ins'ula, islands at the west of
 Mauritania, in the Atlantic Sea, now supposed
 the Canary Isles.

Fos'i, a people of Germany, near the Elbe.

Frau'ci, a people of Germany and Gaul,
 whose country was called Francia.

Frauc'us, son of Nestor; who, leaving Troy
 on its destruction, gave name to France.

Frau's, goddess of treachery, &c.

Fuga'lia, festivals at Rome to commemo-
 rate the expulsion of the Tarquins.

Fulgo'ra, a goddess at Rome, who presided
 over lightning.

Ful'via, wife of Mark Antony, a very cruel
 and ambitious woman; who, when Cicero's
 head had been cut off by order of her hus-
 band, directed it to be brought to her, and,
 with all the insolence of barbarity, she bored
 the orator's tongue with her golden bodkin.

Fur'ies, the daughters of Nox and Ache-
 ron—Alecta, Megaera, and Tisiphone, who
 were armed with snakes and torches.

Furi'na, the goddess of robbers.

GADES, Gadis, and *Gadi'ra*, a small
 island in the Atlantic, on the Spanish coast,
 now called Cadiz.

Galan'this, a servant-maid of Alcmena;
 whom Juno changed into a weazel, for de-
 ceiving her concerning the birth of Hercules.

Galate'a, daughter of Nereus and Doris,
 beloved by Polyphemus.

Gall'ba, Ser'vius Sulp'i'cius, a Roman em-
 peror, assassinated in his 73d year.

Galla'ria, a country of Asia Minor; its in-
 habitants were called Galatæ.

Galen'us, Claud'ius, a celebrated phys-
 ician, born at Pergames, in the age of Anti-
 onius; who rendered himself famous for his
 unremitting attention to the study of physic,
 and the wonderful cures he performed.

Gallie'a, a celebrated country of Syria,
 frequently mentioned in Scripture.

Galli (the Gauls), a warlike nation of
 Europe.—Priests of Cybele. [France.]

Gall'ia, a large country of Europe, now
Gall'ia, a favourite of Mars, who was set
 by him to watch the door while he visited
 Venus; but, falling asleep, and, by that means,
 suffering the sun to spy them, he was turned
 into a cock, which, in remembrance of his neg-
 lect, daily announces the approach of the sun.

Gam'e'lia, a title of Juno.

Gangar'ide, a powerful people near the
 mouth of the Ganges.

Gan'ges, a large river of India, falling
 into the Indian Ocean, held in great veneration
 by the inhabitants. It rises in the
 mountains of Thibet, and runs upwards of
 2000 miles before it reaches the sea, receiv-
 ing in its course several rivers, eleven of
 which are superior to the Thames.

Gau'ymede, the cup-bearer of Jupiter.

Gar'garis, a king of the Caretes, who first
 found out the use of honey.

Garun'na, a river of Gaul, now Garonne.

Gelas'ius, the god of mirth and smiles.—
 A surname of Democritus, the laughing philo-
 sopher.

Gelo'ni, a people of Scythia, who used to
 paint themselves to appear more terrible.

Gen'ius, an astronomer and mathematician
 of Rhodes.

Geno'nia, a place at Rome where the
 carcasses of criminals were thrown.

Gen'ubum, a town of Gaul, now Orleans.

Gen'e'trix, a name of Venus.

Gen'i, guardian angels.

Gen'us, a spirit or demon, who presided
 over the birth and life of every man.

Geu'seric, a famous Vandal prince, who
 passed from Spain to Africa, took Carthage,
 and afterwards sacked Rome. A. D. 455.

Gen'ua, now Genoa, a celebrated town of
 Liguria, which Annibal destroyed.

German'ia, an extensive country of Eu-
 rope, east of Gaul; its ancient inhabitants
 were warlike, fierce, uncivilized, and always
 proved a watchful enemy against the Romans.

German'icus, Cæsar, son of Drusus and
 Antonia, and nephew of Tiberius; he greatly
 distinguished himself in the wars in Germany,
 and was raised by his uncle to the most im-
 portant offices of the state.—This name was
 common in the age of the emperors to those
 who had obtained victories over the Germans.

Germa'ni, a people of Persia.

Ge'ryon, a king of Spain, who fed his oxen
 upon human flesh. Hercules slew him.

Gessor'iacum, a town of Gaul, now
 Boulogne, in Picardy.

Ge'ia, a savage and warlike nation of
 European Scythia.

Gigan'tes, sons of Cælus and Terra; who
 sprang from the blood of the wound which
 Cælus received from his son Saturnus. They
 were of uncommon stature, and of a most
 terrible aspect; some of them had 50 heads
 and 100 arms, and serpents instead of legs.

The defeat of the Titans, to whom they were
 related, incensed them against Jupiter, and
 they conspired to dethrone him. The god
 was alarmed at the threats of his fearful
 adversaries; and armed his son Hercules
 against them, who soon defeated and put
 them to flight. Some were crushed to pieces
 under mountains, and others buried in thesea.

Gind'us, a people of Libya, who fed on
 the leaves of the lotus.

Gladiato'rii Lu'di, combats originally ex-
 hibited on the graves of persons at Rome.

Glaucop'is, a name of Minerva.

Glauc'us, a fisherman, transformed into a
 sea-god by eating a certain herb.—The
 son of Hippolochus, who exchanged his arms
 of gold for the brazen ones of Diomedes.

Gnos'sis, a name of Attidne.

Gnos'sus, a famous city of Crete.

Gord'i'i, mountains in Armenia, where

the Tigris rises; supposed to be the Ararat mentioned in Scripture.

Gordius, a husbandman, afterwards king of Phrygia; remarkable for tying a knot, on which the empire of Asia depended, in so intricate a manner, that Alexander the Great, unable to unravel it, cut it to pieces.

Gorgons, three celebrated sisters, daughters of Phorcis and Ceto, named Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, all immortal except the last named. Their hairs were entwined with serpents, their hands were of brass, their wings of the colour of gold, their body was covered with impenetrable scales, their teeth were as long as the tusks of a wild boar, and they could turn to stone all those on whom they looked. The Gorgons resided in the inland parts of Lybia, near the Lake of Triton, or the gardens of the Hesperides. Perseus rendered his name immortal by the conquest of Medusa. He cut off her head, and the blood that dropped from the wound produced the innumerable serpents that infest Africa; the horse Pegasus also arose from the blood of Medusa, as did Chrysaor, with his golden sword. Perseus, after performing wonderful exploits with the head of Medusa, placed it on the ægis of Minerva, which he had used in his expedition, and it still retained the same petrifying power as before.

Gorgopharus, a title of Pallas.

Golthi, a celebrated nation of Germany.

Gracchus, *T. Sempronius*, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus; he was twice consul and once censor, and distinguished himself by his integrity, prudence, and superior ability.

Graces, the name given to the three daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome—Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia: they attended on Venus and the Muses.

Gracchus, a name of Mars among the Romans.

Græcia, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded on the west by the Ionian Sea, on the south by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by the Ægean Sea, and on the north by Thrace and Dalmatia. Its inhabitants were called Græci.

Grampian Mons, the Grampian mountains in Scotland.

Granicus, a river of Bithynia, famous for a battle fought there between the armies of Alexander the Great and Darius; in which 600,000 Persians were defeated by 30,000 Macedonians.

Grætion, a giant, killed by Diana. [Iens.]

Grætian, a Roman emperor, father of Væ

Græcii, an ancient people of Spain.

Gryllus, one of the companions of Ulysses, changed by Circe into a swine.

Gyges, or *Gyges*, son of Coelus and Terra; a monstrous giant, whom Hercules slew.—

A Lydian, who, by means of a ring, could render himself invisible.

Gymnasium, a place in Greece, where all public exercises were performed.

Gymnetes, a people of Æthiopia, who lived almost naked.

Gymnosophistæ, a sect of philosophers in India, who despised bodily pain, and injured themselves to suffer the greatest tortures.

Gyrdes, a river of Assyria.

Gythium, a sea-port town of Laconia, in Peloponnesus, built by Hercules and Apollo.

HABIS, a king of Spain, who first taught his subjects agriculture, &c.

Hæmœon, a Grecian prince; who was tortured by the Furies for murdering his mother.

Hædes, a title of Pluto.—Hell, or the condition of the dead.

Hæmon, a Theban prince, who slew himself on the tomb of Antigone for love.

Hæmus, the son of Boreas and Orythia, turned into a mountain between Thrace and Thessaly for pretending to be a god.

Hæmus, the son of Agamemnon and Eriœis; turned into a mountain for conspiring against Clytemnestra.

Hæmus, a mountain and river near Ætna, whence Pluto carried away Proserpine, as she was gathering flowers.

Haliœia, a sea nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris.

Halonæsus, an island on the coast of Macedonia, inhabited only by women, who had slaughtered all the males.

Halotus, an eunuch of Claudius, whom he poisoned by order of Agrippina.

Halycus, a river at the south of Sicily, now called Platani.

Hamadryades, the daughters of Nereus and Doris, whose lives depended on some particular trees, especially oaks.

Hamæthii, a people of Scythia who continually removed from place to place.

Hæmmon, the Jupiter of the Africans.

Harmodius, a celebrated Athenian.

Harmônia, the daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus. Vulcan presented her with a bracelet dyed in every crime, which inspired all her children with impiety.

Harmonides, a famous artist of Troy, who built the ship of Paris, when he carried away Helen from Greece.

Harpalyce, a beautiful maid of Argos, debauched by her father, Clymenus, and changed into an owl.—The daughter of Harpalycus, king of Thrace.

Harpisæ, three monsters, Aello, Celæno, and Ocypete, with faces of virgins, bodies of vultures, and monstrous claws on their hands.

Harpocrates, the Egyptian god of silence.

Haruspeç, a soothsayer at Rome, who drew omens by consulting the entrails of beasts that were sacrificed.

Hæbe, the goddess of youth, and Jupiter's cup-bearer; banished from heaven through an unlucky fall, and married to Hercules.

Hæbrus, a river in Thrace.

Hecate, a poor old woman, who entertained Theseus as he was going against the bull of Marathon.

Hecælius, a title given to Jupiter by Theseus
Hecate, daughter of Perses and Asteria; a powerful goddess, called Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate, or Proserpine, in the infernal regions. Her power extended over heaven, the earth, sea, and hell; and to her kings and nations supposed themselves indebted for their prosperity.

Hecætes, a Milesian historian, who is reported to have first written history in prose.

Hecatombœia, a festival in honour of Juno.

Hecatombœia, a solemn sacrifice offered by the Messenians to Jupiter, when any of them killed a hundred enemies.

Hecatompolis, a name of Crete, from the hundred cities which it once contained.

Hecctor, son of Priam and Hecuba, and the most valiant of all the Trojans in the Greek

war. He was slain by Achilles, and his body dragged in triumph round the tomb of Patroclus, whom Hector had killed.

Hecuba, the daughter of Dimas, king of Thrace, and wife of Priam; who tore her eyes out for the loss of her children at Troy.

Hegesias, a philosopher of Cyrene.

Helen, the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Menelaus; the most beautiful woman in the world; who, running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.

Helicæus, a celebrated soothsayer, highly venerated by the Trojans; he was the only son of Priam and Hecuba that survived the ruin of his country.

Heliodæ, the three daughters of Sol and Clymene—Lampethusa, Lampetia, and Phœlusa; changed into poplars for lamenting greatly the death of their brother Phaeton.

Helicon, a mountain near Parnassus, dedicated to Apollo and the Muses.

Heliconiades, a name given to the Muses, from their residence on Mount Helicon.

Heliopolis, a famous city of Lower Egypt.

Helius, a beautiful woman, beloved by Marius; who killed her in a fit of passion, and afterwards destroyed himself.

Helte, the daughter of Athamas and Nephele; who fled from the cruelty of her mother-in-law, Ino, and was carried through the air on a golden ram, which her mother had received from Neptune; but, becoming giddy, she fell from her seat into that part of the sea, which from her received the name of Hellespont.

Hellespontus, now the Dardanelles, a narrow strait between Asia and Europe. It is celebrated for the love and death of Leander, and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built over it when he invaded Greece.

Helos, a place of Arcadia.—A town of Laconia, destroyed by the Lacedæmonians.

Helote, *Helotes*, public slaves of Sparta.

Helvetia, a vestal virgin struck dead with lightning, in Trajan's reign.

Helvetii, an ancient nation of Gaul, conquered by J. Cæsar; it is now Switzerland.

Hephestii, mountains in Lycia, which may be set on fire by the lightest touch of a burning torch; their very stones burn in the middle of water.

Heraclæa, the name given to about forty cities in different parts of the world, all built in honour of Hercules.

Heraclidæ, the descendants of Hercules.

Heraclitus, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus; who received the appellation of the Mourner, from his unconquerable custom of weeping at the follies, frailties, and vicissitudes, of human affairs. He removed himself totally from the society of mankind, and retired to the mountains, where he fed on grass, and died in his 60th year. B. C. 500.

Heraclius, a river of Greece.

Heraea, festivals at Argos in honour of Juno.—A town of Arcadia.

Herculanum, a town of Campania, swallowed up, with Pompeii, by an earthquake.

Hercules, a celebrated hero; who, after death, was ranked among the gods, and received divine honours. He was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena; and his birth was attended with many supernatural events. In his 18th year he delivered the neighbourhood of Mount Cithæron from a huge lion, and released his country from the annual tribute

of an hundred oxen, which it paid to Erginus, king of Orchomenos. As Hercules, by the will of Jupiter, was subjected to the power of Eurystheus, his brother, king of Argos, and obliged to obey him in every respect, Eurystheus ordered him to appear at Mycenæ, and perform whatever labours he should impose upon him. Hercules refused; but afterwards consulted the oracle of Apollo, and was told that he must be subservient for twelve years to the will of Eurystheus. He therefore repaired to Mycenæ, determined to bear with fortitude whatever gods or men imposed upon him. Eurystheus commanded him to achieve a number of enterprises the most difficult and arduous ever known, generally called the Twelve Labours of Hercules; which were as follows:—1. He was to kill the lion of Nemea, which ravaged the country near Mycenæ. The hero boldly attacked him with his club, pursued him to his den, and, after a sharp engagement, choked him to death. He then carried the dead beast on his shoulders to Mycenæ.—2. To destroy the Lernaean hydra, which, according to Diodorus, had 100 heads.—3. To bring alive and unhurt into the presence of Eurystheus a stag, famous for its incredible swiftness, its golden horns, and brazen feet. In the accomplishment of this task Hercules was a whole year occupied; but he at length caught the stag in a trap.—4. To bring alive a wild boar which ravaged the neighbourhood of Erymanthus.—5. To clean the stables of Augias, where 3000 oxen had been confined for many years.—6. To kill the carnivorous birds which infested the country near the Lake Stympthalis, in Arcadia.—7. To bring alive a prodigious wild boar which laid waste the island of Crete.—8. To obtain the mares of Diomedes, which fed upon human flesh.—9. To obtain the girdle of the queen of the Amazons.—10. To kill the monster Geryon, king of Gades, and bring to Argos his numerous flocks, which lived upon human bodies.—11. To gather apples from the garden of the Hesperides.—12. This was the last and most dangerous of his exploits, in which he was commanded to bring upon earth the three-headed dog, Cerberus. Hercules descended into hell by a cave on Mount Tanarus, seized the monster, whom he carried before Eurystheus; and afterwards conveyed him back. Besides these arduous labours, Hercules achieved a number of others, of his own accord, equally great and wonderful.—Such are some of the most striking characteristics of the life of Hercules, who is said to have supported for a while the weight of the heavens upon his shoulders, and to have separated by the force of his arm the celebrated mountains which were afterwards called the boundaries of his labours. He is held up by the ancients as a true pattern of virtue and piety; and, as his whole life had been employed for the common benefit of mankind, he was deservedly rewarded with immortality.

Herculis Columnæ, two lofty mountains, the one situate on the southern extremities of Spain, the other on the opposite part of Africa. They were reckoned the boundaries of the labours of Hercules, and were joined together until severed by the arm of the hero, and a communication thereby

opened between the Mediterranean and Atlantic Seas.

Hereyna, a nymph who accompanied Ceres when she travelled over the world.

Hereynia, a celebrated forest of Germany, which required nine days' journey to cross it. It contained the modern countries of Switzerland, Basil, Spire, Transylvania, and a great part of Russia.

Hérea, a town of Arcadia, famous for a wine which it produces of such unusual properties as to give fecundity to women, and cause madness in men.

Herbéia, the wife of Astræus, and mother of the stars.

Hermæa, festivals observed at Crete, Athens, and Babylon, where the masters waited upon the servants.

Hermaphroditus, the son of Mercury and Venus, a great hunter, who was passionately loved by the nymph Salmacis, and embraced by her as he bathed in a fountain; but, resisting her advances, was, at her earnest request to the gods, united with her in one body.

Hermæ, statues of Mercury.

Hermes, the Greek name of Mercury.

Hermione, daughter of Mars and Venus, married to Cadmus.—A daughter of Menelaus and Helena, married to Pyrrhus.

Hermus, a river of Asia Minor, the sands of which were covered with gold.

Héro, a beautiful woman of Sestos, in Thrace, and priestess of Venus, whom Leander, of Abydos, loved so tenderly, that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her; but, at length, being unfortunately drowned, she threw herself into the sea through despair.

Herodotus, a famous Greek historian.

Heraphila, the Erythrean sibyl.

Herse, the daughter of Cecrops, beloved by Mercury, and changed into a swallow.

Hersilia, the daughter of Tatus, and wife of Romulus, deified as the goddess Ora.

Hersuli, a savage nation in the northern parts of Europe.

Hesiodus, a celebrated poet of Bœotia; admired for the elegance of his diction, and the sweetness of his poetry. Hesiod was murdered by the sons of Ganymetor, of Nainpactum, and his body thrown into the sea. Some dolphins brought the body to the shore, and the perpetrators were discovered by means of the poet's dogs. B.C. 907.

Hesione, the daughter of Laomedon, delivered from a sea-monster by Hercules.

Hesper, or *Hesperus*, brother of Atlas, who, being in exile, went into Italy, and settled there, calling it Hesperia.

Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus—Egle, Arethusa, and Hesperethusa, who had a garden of golden apples, watched by a dragon, which Hercules slew.

Hesus, a name of Mars among the Gauls.

Hibernia, or *Hybernia*, a large island at the west of Britain, now called Ireland.

Hierichus, the name of Jericho, in the Holy Land, called the City of Palm-trees.

Hierocles, a profane writer in the age of Dioclesian.—A Platonic philosopher of Alexandria.

Hieronymus, a tyrant of Sicily, who rendered himself odious by his cruelty, oppression, and debauchery.

Hipparchus, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Nicæa. B.C. 125.

Hippias, a skilful philosopher of Elis.

Hippobotes, a large meadow near the Caspian Sea, where 50,000 horses could graze.

Hippocampi, Neptune's horses.

Hippocrates, a famous physician of Cos; who delivered Athens from a dreadful pestilence, in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, and was publicly rewarded with a golden crown, and the privileges of a citizen.

Hippocrène, a fountain at the bottom of Mount Helicon, dedicated to Apollo.

Hippodamia, the daughter of Chironians, who promised her in marriage to him who should outrun him in a chariot, on condition that the defeated should suffer death. After thirteen had forfeited their lives, Pelops conquered, and obtained the prize.

Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons; from whom Hercules obtained the girdle, by command of Eurystheus.

Hippolytus, the son of Theseus and Hippolyte, who refused intimacies with his step-mother, Phædra. He was restored to life by Esculapius, after having been killed by his chariot horses.

Hippomedon, the son of Nesimachus and Nasicæ; a most famous Grecian champion, drowned in the Theban war.

Hippomenes, a chaste Grecian prince; who, beating Atalanta in the race, by throwing golden apples before her, married her. They were changed by Cybele into lions.—An Armenian archon, who exposed his daughter Limone to be devoured by horses, for her adultery.

Hippocrene, the goddess of horses.

Hippopodes, a people of Scythia, who have horses' feet.

Hispania, or *Hispania*, now Spain, a large country of Europe, separated from Gaul by the Pyrenean mountains, and bounded on every other side by the sea. Spain was originally famous for its rich mines of silver, which employed 40,000 workmen, and were said to contain more gold, silver, and iron, than all the rest of the world.

História, the daughter of Saturn and Astræa, and goddess of history.

Homerus, a celebrated Greek poet, the most ancient of all the profane writers. The age in which he lived is not precisely known, nor is the place of his nativity; though no less than seven illustrious cities disputed the right of having given him birth. In his two poems, the Iliad and Odyssey, Homer has displayed the most consummate knowledge of human nature, and rendered himself immortal by the sweetness and elegance, the sublimity and fire, of his poetry. The ancients had such veneration for Homer, that they not only raised temples and altars to him, but offered sacrifices, and worshipped him as a god. There were also several other poets of inferior abilities who bore the name of Homer.

Honor, a goddess worshipped at Rome.

Honorius, a weak and timid emperor of the western empire of Rome.

Honorius and *Horio*, deities of grown persons.

Horæ, the three daughters of Jupiter and Themis, called Eunomia, Dice, and Tene.

Horatia, the sister of the Horatii, killed by her brother for mourning the death of the Curatii.

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Horatius Flaccus [*Horace*], a celebrated Latin poet.—*Horatii*, three brave Romans, born at the same birth, who fought and conquered the three Curatii.

Horæti, a people of Britain, supposed to be the inhabitants of Eskdale, in Scotland.

Hortensia, a Roman lady, daughter of the orator Hortensius; who successfully pleaded the cause of her fellow-countrywomen against the avarice and injustice of the triumvirate.

Hortensius, one of the names of Venus.

Hortensius, a celebrated orator, who began to distinguish himself in the Roman forum at the age of 19. His friend and successor, Cicero, speaks with great eulogium of his oratorical powers, and the uncommon extent of his memory. Hortensius was both prætor and consul, and died in his 63d year. B.C. 50.

Hórus, an Egyptian name of the sun.

Hospitatis, the god of hospitality among the Romans.

Hostiliana, a goddess of corn.

Hunni, a people of Sarmatia, who invaded Rome in the fifth century, and settled in Pannonia, to which they gave the name of Hungary.

Hyacinthus, a beautiful boy, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. The latter killed him; but Apollo changed the blood that was spilt into a flower called the hyacinth.

Hyades, the seven daughters of Atlas and Aethra—Ambrosia, Coronis, Eudora, Pasthoe, Plexaris, Pytho, and Tyche; turned by Jupiter into the seven stars, for bewailing immoderately the death of their brother Ilyas, who had been devoured by a Ilooes.

Hyala, a very beautiful nymph, and one of Diana's constant attendants.

Hyas, the son of Atlas and Aethra; who, in attempting to rob a lioness of her whelps, was devoured by the enraged animal.

Hybla, a mountain in Sicily, famous for its honey and all sorts of odoriferous flowers.

Hydra, a serpent which had seven heads; killed by Hercules in the Lake of Lerna.

Hygia, the goddess of health.

Hyllas, the son of Theodamus, remarkably beautiful, and passionately loved by Hercules.

Hylus, the son of Hercules and Dejanira.

Hymen, or **Hymenæus**, the son of Bacchus and Venus, and god of marriage.

Hyperborei, a nation in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, who were said to live to an incredible age. The word Hyperboreans is applied in general to all those who inhabit cold climates.

Hyperides, an Athenian orator, disciple of Plato and Socrates, and long the rival of Demosthenes. B.C. 322.

Hyperion, a giant, son of Titan.

Hyperminestra, one of the fifty daughters of Danaus; who alone spared her husband, Lynceus, when the rest of her sisters slew theirs on the wedding-night.

Hyph'roon, a river of Sicily.

Hypisyle, a queen of Lemnos, who was banished for saving her father, Thoas, when all the other men of the island were murdered by the women.

Hyrcania, a large country of Asia, abounding in serpents, wild beasts, &c.—A town of Lydia, destroyed by a violent earthquake.

Hyria, a country of Boeotia, with a lake, river, and town of the same name. It was

so called from Hyrie, a woman who wept so much for the loss of her son, that she was changed into a fountain.—An Arcadian nymph, who so much bewailed the death of her father, who had thrown himself headlong from the top of a rock, that she dissolved away in tears, and was changed into a lake bearing her name.

Hysus and **Hys'si**, a port and river of Cappadocia, on the Euxine Sea.

IACCHUS, a name of Bacchus.

Iambe, a servant maid of the queen of Eleusis. From the jokes and stories she made use of, free and satirical verses have been called *Iambics*.

Ian'ollicus, a Greek author, favourite of the emperor Julian. A.D. 363.

Ian'the, the beautiful wife of Iphis.

Iapetus, the son of Cœlus and Terra, a powerful Thessalian.

Iapygia, a country on the confines of Italy, situated in the Peninsular, between Tarentum and Brundisium.

Jar'tas, a cruel king of Mauritania.

Jar'chas and **Jar'chas**, a celebrated Indian philosopher; whose seven rings were famous for their power of restoring old men to the bloom and vigour of youth.

Jar'danus, a Lydian, mistress of Hercules.—A river of Crete.

Jæria, a country of Asia, between Colchis and Albania; it is now called Georgia.

Jærus, a river of Spain, now the Ebro.

Jbi, an Indian nation.

Jæria, a small island in the Ægean Sea, on which the body of Icarus was thrown by the waves and buried by Hercules.

Jærius, an Athenian, put to death by shepherds for having given them wine, which they supposed to be poison.

Jærus, the son of Dedalus, who, flying out of Crete into Sicily, and soaring too high, melted the wax of his wings, and fell into the sea, from thence called the Icarian Sea.

Jætos, son of Somnus, who could change himself into any kind of animal.

Jæni, a people of Britain, who submitted to the Roman power; they inhabited the modern counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge, &c.

Jænu'sa, an ancient name of Sardinia, which it received from its likeness to a human foot.

Jæthyophagi, a people of Æthiopia, who received their name from living upon fish.

Jæcius, a harbour in Gaul, in the modern straits of Dover, from which Cæsar crossed into Britain.

Jætumol'rum VVens, a place at the foot of the Alps, abounding in gold mines.

Jæda, a lofty mountain in Phrygia, near Troy; famous as the place where the shepherd Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to the goddess Venus.

Jæda Mater, a name of Cybele.

Jædi Dactyli, priests of Cybele.

Jædia, a name of Venus.

Jædium, a town of Crete, sacred to Venus.

Jædas, the son of Neptune, who was preferred to Apollo by the nymph Marpessa.

Jæmon, the son of Apollo and Asteria, a famous soothsayer amongst the Argonauts.

Jædomeneus, a king of Crete, who was banished for sacrificing his son on account of a vow which he had made in a tempest.

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Ithoëta, the daughter of Prætus, cured of madness by Melampus.—Jupiter's nurse.

Ithubeda, a river and mountain in Spain.

Ige'ni, a people of Britain.

Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, torn to pieces by lions in the amphitheatre at Rome.

Iliades, a name given to the Trojan women

Ili'one, eldest daughter of Priam.

Ili'ssus, a river in Attica.

Ilva, now Elba, an island between Italy and Corsica, celebrated for its iron mines.

Ilus the son of Tros and Callirhoe, from whom Troy was called Ilion.

Inachus, son of Oceanus and Tethys, and founder of the Kingdom of Argos.

India, the most celebrated and opulent of all the countries of Asia, bounded on one side by the Indus, from which it derives its name. It is situate at the south of the kingdoms of Persia, Parthia, &c., along the maritime coasts; and has always been famous for the riches it contains.

Indi'getes, a name given to those great and illustrious men who were honoured as gods after their death.

Indus, a large river of Asia; into which 19 rivers discharge themselves before it falls into the sea.

Ino, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and wife of Athamas, changed into a sea-goddess by Neptune.

Ino'pas, a river of Delos; near the banks of which Apollo and Diana were born.

Interced'nia, a goddess of breeding women.

Interdu'ca and *Ju'ga*, titles of Juno.

Inter'rex, a supreme magistrate at Rome.

In'bus and *In'cabus*, names of Pan.

Io, the daughter of Inachus and Ismena, turned by Jupiter into a cow, to prevent the suspicion of Juno, and worshipped after her death by the Egyptians, under the name of Isis.

Iola'us, the son of Iphiclus, and nephew of Hercules; restored to youth by Itebe for assisting Hercules in killing the Hydra.

Iol'chos, a city of Thessaly, famous as the birth-place of Jason, and where the Grecian princes assembled to go to the conquest of the golden fleece.

Iole, the daughter of Eurytus, beloved by Hercules, and the cause of his death.

Ionia, a fertile province of Asia Minor.

Iphano'ssa, the daughter of Prætus, turned into a cow by Juno for pride, but restored by Melampus.

Iphic'us, the twin-brother of Hercules.

Iphige'ia, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; who, standing as a victim ready to be sacrificed to Diana, was by that goddess carried to Tauris, and made her priestess.

Iphimed'ia, the wife of Alons, who was violated by Neptune, and had twins by him.

Iphis, a prince of Cyprus, who hanged himself for love.—A daughter of Lygdis and Telethusa, changed by Isis, at the request of his mother, into a beautiful man.

Iph'itus, the son of Praxionides, who instituted the Olympic games in honour of Hercules.

Ira, a city of Messenia, famous for having supported a siege of eleven years against the Lacedæmonians.

Irenæ'us, a native of Greece, and bishop of Lyons, in France. He suffered martyrdom, A. D. 202.

Iris, a messenger of Juno, who transformed her into the rainbow.

Irus, a beggar of Ithaca, and lover of Penelope; killed by Ulysses by a blow with his fist.

Isis, a celebrated deity of the Egyptians, daughter of Saturn and Ithea. The Egyptians believed that the yearly and regular inundations of the Nile proceeded from the abundant tears which Isis shed for the loss of her brother, Osiris, whom Typhon, a powerful giant, had murdered.

Iso'rates, a celebrated orator of Athens; admired for the sweetness and graceful simplicity of his style, the harmony of his expressions, and the dignity of his language.

Ister and *Ist'rus*, a large river of Europe, falling into the Euxine Sea, called also the Danube.

Italia, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded by the Adriatic and Tyrrhene seas, and by the Alpine mountains. It received its name either from Italus, a king of the country, or from Italos, a Greek word, signifying an ox, an animal very common in that part of Europe. Italy has been called the garden of Europe, and the mother of arts as well as of arms.

Ithaca, a famous island in the Ionian Sea, being part of the kingdom of Ulysses.

It'onus, the son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, reported to have found out the fusion of metals and the art of coining money.

It'una, a river of Britain, now called Eden, in Cumberland.

Ity's, the son of Tereus and Progne, murdered and served up by his mother at a banquet, for having violated her sister Philomela.

Ixi'one, a people of Pontus.

Ixon, the son of Phlegias, and father of the Centaurs; who was fastened to a perpetually revolving wheel in hell, for boasting that he had lain with Juno.

JANICULUM, one of the seven hills at Rome, joined to the city by Ancus Martius, and made a kind of citadel, to protect the place against an invasion. It is famous as the burial-place of King Numa and the poet Italics.

Janus, the son of Apollo and Creusa, and first king of Italy, who, receiving the banished Saturn, was rewarded by him with the knowledge of husbandry, and of things past and future. After death, Janus was ranked among the gods, for his popularity, and the civilization he had introduced among the wild inhabitants of Italy. His temple, which was always open in time of war, was shut only three times in the space of about 700 years; during which period the Romans were continually employed in war. There was also a street in Rome bearing his name, which was frequented by usurers and money brokers.

Ja'sius, the son of Jupiter and Electra, greatly beloved by Ceres.—A Trojan prince.

Ja'son, a celebrated hero, son of Æson, king of Iolchos, whose throne was usurped by Pelias, and the lawful successor driven to retirement and obscurity. Jason was commanded by the oracle to visit Iolchos, his native country, and demand the kingdom from the usurper. Pelias consented to abdicate the crown, provided Jason would undertake an expedition against Æetes, king of Colchis, who had murdered their common relation, Phryxus. Jason

accordingly embarked on board a ship called *Argo*, accompanied by the youngest and bravest of the Greeks; and, after a series of adventures, arrived at *Colchis*. *Æetes* promised to restore the golden fleece, which was the cause of the death of *Phryxus*, and of the voyage of the *Argonauts*, provided they submitted to his conditions. Jason was to tame bulls which breathed flames, and had feet and horns of brass, and to plough with them a field sacred to *Mars*. After this he was to sow in the ground the teeth of a serpent, from which armed men would arise, whose fury would be converted against him who ploughed the field. He was also to kill a monstrous dragon, who watched day and night at the foot of the tree on which the golden fleece was suspended. All these labours were to be performed in one day; but *Medea*, the king's daughter, whose knowledge of herbs, magic, and potions, was unparalleled, easily extricated Jason from all dangers, to the astonishment and terror of his companions, and of *Æetes* and the people of *Colchis*, who had assembled to be spectators of these wonderful actions. Jason tamed the bulls with ease, ploughed the field, sowed the dragon's teeth, and, when the armed men sprang from the earth, he threw a stone in the midst of them, and they immediately turned their weapons one against the other till they all perished. He next went to the dragon, and, by means of enchanted herbs, given him by *Medea*, he lulled the monster to sleep, and took from the tree the celebrated golden fleece, which was the sole object of his voyage. Jason then set sail for *Europe* with *Medea*, whom he had married; and, after numerous disasters, arrived safely in *Thessaly*. This expedition has been much celebrated in the ancient ages of the world, and has employed the pens of many writers. Some authors say that Jason afterwards returned to *Colchis*, where he reigned in great security; others, that, as he was one day reposing by the side of the ship which had carried him to *Colchis*, a beam fell upon his head, and he was crushed to death.

Jericho, a city of *Palestine*, besieged and taken by the Romans under the emperors *Vespasian* and *Titus*.

Jerusalem, the capital of *Judea*. It was taken by *Titus*, and destroyed; 110,000 persons are said to have perished, and 97,000 made prisoners, who were either sold as slaves, or wantonly exposed to the fury of wild beasts. A. D. 70.

Jocasta, the daughter of *Creon*, who married her own son, *Edipus*, neither of them knowing the other at the time.

Jordanes, a river of *Judea*, illustrious in sacred history; it falls, after a course of 150 miles, into the *Dead Sea*.

Josephus, *Flavius*, a celebrated Jewish author, born at *Jerusalem*; who wrote the history of the wars of the Jews, first in *Syriac*, and afterwards translated it into *Greek*. He was the author, also, of several other works on the antiquities of the Jews; and though, in some respects, inimical to the Christians, yet he has commended our Saviour so warmly, that *St. Jerome* calls him a Christian writer. *Josephus* died at the age of 56. A. D. 93.

Jocinus, *Flavius Claudius*, a native of *Pannonia*: elected emperor of *Rome* by the soldiers, after the death of *Julian*. A. D. 364.

Juba, king of *Numidia* and *Mauritania*, who favoured the cause of *Pompey* against *Julius Cæsar*. After the battle of *Thapsus*, in which he was defeated, he killed himself, and his kingdom became a Roman province, of which *Sallust* was the first governor.

Judea, a famous country of *Assyria*, bounded by *Arabia*, *Egypt*, *Phœnicia*, the *Mediterranean Sea*, and part of *Syria*. The inhabitants, after their *Babylonish* captivity, were chiefly governed by the high-priests, who raised themselves to the rank of princes, and continued in the enjoyment of regal power till the age of *Augustus*.

Jugurtes, a people of *Britain*.

Jugurinus and *Jupiter Perfectus*, nuptial gods.

Jugurtha, the illegitimate son of *Manabal*, the brother of *Micipsa*, who were sons of *Masinissa*, king of *Numidia*. *Micipsa*, who had inherited his father's kingdom, educated his nephew with his two sons, *Adherbal* and *Hempsal*; but, as *Jugurtha* was of an aspiring disposition, he sent him with a body of troops to the assistance of *Scipio*, who was besieging *Numantia*. *Jugurtha* showed himself brave and active, and gained the esteem of the Roman general. *Micipsa* appointed him successor to his kingdom with his two sons; but the kindness of the father proved fatal to the children. *Jugurtha* destroyed *Hempsal*, stripped *Adherbal* of his possessions, and obliged him to fly to *Rome* for safety. The senators listened to his complaints, but the gold of *Jugurtha* prevailed among them; and the suppliant monarch, forsaken in his distress, perished by the snares of his enemy. *Metellus* was at length sent against *Jugurtha*, and his firmness and success soon reduced the crafty *Numidian*, and compelled him to retire among his savage neighbours for support. *Marius* and *Sylla* succeeded *Metellus*, and fought with equal advantage. *Jugurtha*, who had claimed assistance from his father-in-law, *Bochus*, king of *Gordulia*, was betrayed by him, and delivered into the hands of *Sylla*, after carrying on a war of five years' duration. He was exposed to the view of the Roman people, and dragged in chains to adorn the triumph of *Marius*; and afterwards put in a prison, in which he died of hunger. The name and wars of *Jugurtha* have been immortalized by the pen of *Sallust*. B. C. 106.

Julia, daughter of *Julius Cæsar*, renowned for her personal charms and virtues. She married *Pompey the Great*, but her sudden death in child-bed broke all ties of relationship, and produced a civil war. B. C. 53.

Juliacum, a town of *Germany*, now *Juliers*.

Julianus, a son of *Julius Constantius*, the brother of *Constantine the Great*, born at *Constantinople*. In his youth he was taught the doctrines of the Christian religion, and exhorted to be modest and temperate; but he soon afterwards showed his dislike for Christianity, by secretly cherishing a desire to become one of the votaries of Paganism, and applied himself to the study of magic and astrology. About the 26th year of his age, he was appointed by *Constans* over *Gaul*, with the title of *Cæsar*; and he distinguished himself by his prudence, valour, and

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the numerous victories he obtained over the enemies of Rome in Gaul and Germany. His mildness and condescension gained him the hearts of his soldiers; and when Constans, to whom Julian was become suspected, ordered him to send him part of his forces, for the eastern provinces, the army mutinied and refused to obey the mandate of the emperor. They compelled Julian to accept the title of independent emperor and of Augustus; and the death of Constans, which shortly afterwards happened, left him sole master of the Roman empire. Julian then disclosed his religious sentiments, and publicly disavowed the doctrines of Christianity. After he had made his public entry into Constantinople, he determined to continue the Persian war; and, when he had crossed the Tigris, he destroyed his fleet, and advanced into the enemy's country. He was, however, obliged to retire; and he marched up the sources of the river, determined to imitate the bold return of the 10,000 Greeks. As he advanced through the country, he defeated the officers of Sapor, king of Persia; but an engagement proved fatal to him, and he received a deadly wound while animating his soldiers. The last moments of Julian were spent in a conversation with a philosopher concerning the immortality of the soul; and he died without showing any sorrow for his fate, or the suddenness of his death.

Ju'tii, a family of Alba, brought to Rome by Romulus, where they soon rose to the highest honours of the state.

Juliomagus, a city of Gaul, now Angers.

Ju'lis, a town of the Island of Cos, of which the walls were all marble.

Ju'no, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister and wife of Jupiter, queen of heaven, and goddess of marriages and births. Her temples were numerous, the most famous of which were at Argos, Olympia, &c. No woman of debauched character was permitted to enter, or even touch them. She protected cleanliness, patronized the most faithful and virtuous of the sex, and severely punished incontinence and lewdness in matrons.

Ju'no Infer'na, a name of Proserpine.

Junonalia and *Junonia*, festivals at Rome in honour of Juno.

Juno's, the protecting genii of the women among the Romans.

Ju'piter, son of Saturn and Ops, and supreme deity of the Pagan world. He was saved from destruction by his mother, and entrusted to the care of the Corybantes, priests of Cybele. Saturn had received the kingdom of the world from his brother, Titan, on condition of not raising male children; and he therefore devoured all his sons as soon as born;—but Ops, offended at her husband's cruelty, secreted Jupiter, and gave a stone to Saturn, who swallowed it, thinking it a male child. Jupiter was brought up in a cave on Mount Ida, in Crete, and fed upon the milk of a goat. As soon as he was a year old, he was sufficiently strong to make war against the Titans, who had imprisoned his father; they were conquered, and Saturn set at liberty. Saturn, however, apprehensive of the power of his son, conspired against his life, and was for this treachery driven from his kingdom. Jupiter now became sole

master of the empire of the world, and divided it with his brothers; reserving for himself the kingdom of heaven, and giving the empire of the sea to Neptune, and that of the infernal regions to Pluto. The beginning of his reign was interrupted by the rebellion of the giants, sons of the earth, who strove to revenge the death of their relations, the Titans. Jupiter, however, with the assistance of his son Hercules, totally overpowered and scattered his gigantic foes; and, being now freed from every apprehension, he gave himself up to the pursuit of pleasure. He married Metis, Thetis, Euronyme, Ceres, Mnemosyne, Latona, and Juno; and became a Proteus to gratify his passions. He introduced himself to Danae in a shower of gold; he corrupted Antiope in the form of a satyr, and Leda in the form of a swan; he became a bull to seduce Europa, and he enjoyed the company of Ægina in the form of a flame of fire; he assumed the habit of Diana to corrupt Callisto, and became Amphitryon to gain the affections of Alcmena. The worship of Jupiter was universal, and surpassed that of the other gods in solemnity; he was the Ammon of the Africans, the Belus of Babylon, the Osiris of Egypt, &c. From him mankind received their blessings and their miseries, and they looked upon him as acquainted with every thing, past, present, and future.

Ju'piter Secu'dus, a name of Neptune.

Ju'piter Ter'tius, *Infer'nus*, or *Sty'gius*, several appellations given to Pluto.

Ju'ra, a high ridge of mountains, separating Switzerland from Burgundy.

Justi'tia, daughter of Jupiter and Astræa.

Justi'nus, *M. Junia'nus*, a Latin historian in the age of Antoninus.

Jutu'na, the daughter of Dæuus, changed by Jupiter into a fountain, whose waters had the power to restore virginity.

Juvenalis, *D. J. [Juvenal]*, a poet born at Aquinum, in Italy. He came early to Rome, and passed some time in declaiming; after which he applied himself to write satires, sixteen of which are extant. His writings are fiery and animated, and abound with humour. Juvenal may be considered the last of the Roman poets; after him, poetry decayed, and nothing more claims our attention as a perfect poetical composition. He died at an advanced age.

Juvonta, a goddess at Rome, who presided over youth and vigour.

LAF'DA, a daughter of Amphioa, and one of the Bacchanals, born lame.

La'dæus, father of Laius, king of Thebes, and grandfather of Œdipus.

Lab'rius, *J. De'cimus*, a Roman knight, famous for his poetical talents in writing pantomimes. B.C. 44.

Labo'tas, a river near Antioch, in Syria.

La'bron, a part of Italy, on the Mediterranean, supposed to be Leghorn.

Labyrin'thus, a magnificent building at Egypt, the numerous passages and perplexing windings of which render the escape from it difficult, and almost impracticable.

Lacedæmon, a noble city of Peloponnesus, the capital of Laconia, called also Sparta, and now known by the name of Mistra. Its inhabitants were named Lacedæmonii

and Lacedæmones; and were famous for their courage and intrepidity, their known love of liberty and honour, and their aversion to sloth and luxury.

Lachesis, one of the three Fates.

Lacinia and *Lucifla*, titles of Juno.

Lucania, a large country in the southern parts of Peloponnesus. The brevity with which the inhabitants of this country always expressed themselves, is now become proverbial; and by the epithet *laconic* is understood whatever is concise, and not loaded with unnecessary words.

Luctura or *Luctuina*, a goddess of corn.

Laertes, king of Ithaca, and father of Ulysses.—A city of Cilicia, which gave birth to Diogenes.

Læstrigones, cannibals of Italy, who ate the companions of Ulysses.

Læis, a celebrated courtesan, born in Sicily, who was assassinated by the women of Thessaly, in order to prevent her from corrupting the fidelity of their husbands.

Læus, a king of Thebes, killed unwittingly by his own son Oedipus.

Læmia, the daughter of Neptune, loved by Jupiter, but turned by Juno into a bitch.

Læmia, monsters of Africa, who had the faces and breasts of women, and the rest of their bodies like that of a serpent.

Læmpedo, a woman of Lacedæmon, who was daughter, wife, sister, and mother of a king. Agrippina, the mother of Claudius, could boast of the same honours.

Lampethusa and *Lampetia*, two of the three Heliades.

Lan'di, a people of Germany.

Lao'don, a son of Priam, and high-priest of Apollo; who with his two children were killed by serpents.

Laodamia, the daughter of Bellerophon, loved greatly by Jupiter, but shot by Diana for her pride.

Laodicea, the daughter of Priam and Hecuba, and wife of Helicaon, who prostituted herself publicly with Acamas, a Grecian.

Laodæchus, a son of Antenor, the Trojan, whose form Pallas assumed, when she wanted Pandarus to break the truce agreed upon between the Greeks and Trojans, by throwing a dart at Menelaus.

Lægus, a Macedonian of mean extraction; who received in marriage Arsinoë, the daughter of Melæger, who was then pregnant by King Philip; and, to hide the disgrace of his wife, he secreted the child in the woods. An eagle preserved the infant, and fed it with its prey. This uncommon preservation induced Lægus to adopt the child as his own, and he named him Ptolemy, who became king of Egypt after the death of Alexander. [See Ptolemæus Lægus.]

Lanuvium, a city of Latium, in which Juno had a celebrated temple.

Laonædon, a king of Troy, killed by Hercules for denying him his daughter Hesione, after he had delivered her from the sea-monster, to which she had been exposed, on account of her father's refusal to pay Neptune, and Apollo their reward for building the city walls.—A demagogue of Messina.

Læpis or *Lapidæus*, titles of Jupiter.

Lapithæ, the sons of Æolus and Lapitha, daughter of Apollo, monstrous giants of Thessaly; they were the first that tamed horses.

Læra or *Larunda*, one of the Naiads,

famous for her beauty and loquacity. She revealed to Juno the amours of her husband, Jupiter, with Juturna; for which the god cut out her tongue, and ordered Mercury to conduct her to the infernal regions. The messenger of the gods fell in love with her by the way, and had two children by her.

Larvæ, gods who presided over houses and families; they were sons of Mercury and Lara.

Larissa, a city between Palestine and Egypt, in which Pompey was murdered.

Larius, a large lake of Cisalpine Gaul.

Larinos, a desolate island of Thrace.

Larvæ, a name given by the Romans to the spirits and apparitions who issued from their graves in the night, and came to terrify the world.

Lateranus, a Roman consul elect, executed for a conspiracy against Piso.

Latinius, a king of Latium, in Italy, who first opposed, but afterwards made, an alliance with Æneas, and gave him his daughter Lavinia. Latinius soon afterwards died, and was succeeded by his son-in-law.

Latium, a country of Italy, near the river Tiber; its inhabitants were called Latini.

Latmus, a mountain of Caria.

Latonia, loved by Jupiter, and mother of Apollo and Diana.

Laurentini, the inhabitants of Latium.

Laurentina, the capital of the kingdom of Latium, on the sea-coast east of Tiber.

Latron, a town in Spain, in which Pompey's son was conquered by Cæsar's army.

Lautens, a son of Nuntior, king of Alba; he was murdered by his uncle Amulius, who usurped his father's throne.

Lævina, a goddess of thieves

Lævinia, the daughter of Latinus, who was married to Æneas, in consequence of his slaying Turnus in single combat.

Lavinium, a capital city of Italy.

Leander, a youth of Abydos, famous for his amours with Hero.

Learechus, the son of Athamas and Ino.

Læda, daughter of Thespius, and wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta; enjoyed by Jupiter, in the shape of a swan, on the banks of the river Eurotas.

Lemanis, a place in Britain, where Cæsar is supposed to have first landed, and now placed at Lime, in Kent.

Lemnos, an island in the Ægean Sea, sacred to Vulcan, who fell there when kicked down from heaven by Jupiter.

Lemonades, nymphs of meadows, &c.

Lemovii, a nation of Germany.

Lemures, evil spirits, which were supposed to plague and disturb those who had injured them when living.

Læna, priestesses of Bacchus.

Læo, a native of Byzantium, who flourished 350 years before the Christian era, famous for his philosophical and political talents.

Leonidas, a courageous king of Sparta, who, with only 300 of his countrymen, opposed an army of above 5,000,000 Persians. [See Xerxes.]

Leontium, a noted courtesan of Athens, who studied philosophy under Epicurus, and became one of his most renowned pupils.

Leonton, or *Leontopolis*, a town of Egypt, in which lions were worshipped.

Læos, a son of Orpheus, who immolated his three daughters for the good of Athens.

Lepidus, a Roman, celebrated as being one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony.

Lepidus, a mountain of Italy. [Rhine.]

Lepontii, a people at the source of the *Lepros*, a son of Pyrgeus, who built a town in Elis, and called it after his own name. He laid a wager that he would eat as much as Hercules; and afterwards challenged the god to a trial of strength, and was killed.

Lepros, the name of two cities of Africa.

Lerna, a country of Argolis, celebrated for a grove and a lake, where the Danaides threw the heads of their murdered husbands, and where Hercules slew the hydra.

Lesbos, a large island in the Ægean Sea, famous for the wine which it produced. The Lesbians were celebrated for their skill in music, and the women for their beauty.

Letiges, a wandering people, composed of different unconnected nations.

Lethe, one of the rivers of hell, the waters of which the souls of the dead drank after they had been confined for a certain time in Tartarus. It had the property of making them forget whatever they had done, seen, or heard before.

Leucas, or *Leucadia*, an island of the Ionian sea, celebrated for a promontory from whence despoiling lovers threw themselves into the sea. Here Sappho took her fatal leap.

Leuce, a small island in the Euxine Sea, between the mouths of the Danube and the Borysthenes; where the souls of the ancient heroes were supposed to repose in peace, as in the Elysian fields.

Leucæ, mountains on the west of Crete, appearing at a distance like white clouds, whence the name.

Leucippe, one of the Oceanides.

Leucippus, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, disciple of Zeno. He was the first who invented the famous system of atoms and of a vacuum, which was afterwards more fully explained by Democritus and Epicurus. B.C. 428.

Leucon, a king of Pontus, slain by his brother, Oxylochus, because he had offered violence to his wife.—A town of Africa.

Leucothoe, the daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon and Eurynome; buried by her father alive, but turned by her lover, Apollo, into a frankincense-tree.

Leucina, a goddess of new-born infants.

Libanus, a high mountain of Syria, famous for its cedars.

Liberia, feasts in honour of Bacchus.

Liberitas, the goddess of liberty at Rome.

Libitina, the goddess of funerals.

Libya, the daughter of Epaphus and Memphis, married to Neptune; from her, Africa derived its first name.

Lichas, a youth killed by Hercules, for bringing him the shirt of Nessus, but turned by Neptune into a rock.

Limnades, nymphs of lakes and ponds.

Lincoln, a colony of Britain, now Lincoln.

Linnus, the son of Apollo and Terpsichore.

Liriope, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, changed into a fountain, near which her son, Narcissus, became fatally enamoured of himself.

Livius, *Andronicus*, a famous dramatic poet of Rome.—*Titus*, a native of Padua; celebrated for his writings, and particularly for a history of Rome. A.D. 17.

Locusta, a celebrated woman at Rome,

who poisoned Claudius and Britannicus, and attempted to destroy Nero, for which she was executed.

Lotos, or *Lotos*, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Neptune, changed by the gods into a tree called *Lotus*.

Lucina, the goddess of pleasure.

Lucania, a country of Italy, between the Tyrrhene and Sicilian seas.

Lucanus, a Roman poet in the age of Nero; who joined Piso in a conspiracy against the tyrant, and was condemned by him to destroy himself. A.D. 65.

Lucius, a writer of Samosata; who was worried to death by dogs for his impiety.

Lucina, a goddess invoked by women in labour.

Lucifer, son of Jupiter and Aurora, made the morning star.

Lucilla, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of Lucretius, and wife of Yarrinquius Coillinius; who stabbed herself in consequence of the violence she received from Sextus, son of Tarquin the Proud. This fatal blow was the signal for rebellion.

Brutus, L. J., who saw the tragical death of Lucretia, so eloquently and effectively harangued the populace on the barbarity and oppression of the Tarquins, that they were immediately expelled from Rome, and the republican or consular government established. B.C. 529.—The wife of Numa.

Lucretius, *T. Cæcilius*, a celebrated Roman poet and philosopher, pupil of Zeno and Phaedrus. B.C. 54.

Lucullus, *Lucius Licinius*, a Roman, celebrated for his fondness of luxury and his military talents. B.C. 48.

Lucus, a town of Gaul, at the foot of the Alps.—A king of ancient Gaul.

Lugdunum, a town of Gaulia Celtica, now called Lyons, the second city of France.

Luina, Diana's name in heaven.

Lupercal, a place at the foot of Mount Aventine, sacred to Pan.

Lupercalia, feasts in honour of Pan.

Luperci, priests of Pan.

Lusitania, a part of ancient Spain, which extended from the Tagus to the sea of Cantabria, and comprehended the modern kingdom of Portugal.

Lycæon, a king of Arcadia, changed into a wolf for killing his grandson, Arcas, and setting him before Jupiter to try his divinity.

Lycastus, a noted town of Crete.

Lycia, a country of Asia Minor.

Lycornides, a king of the Island of Scyros; amongst whose daughters Achilles for some time concealed himself, in woman's apparel, to avoid going to the Trojan war.

Lycophron, a famous Greek poet and grammarian, born at Chalcis, in Eubœa.

Lycæus, king of Nemea, in Peloponnesus; who was raised from the dead by Æsculapius.—2. A giant, killed by Osiris, in Thrace.—3. A noted lawgiver of Sparta.

Lycus, a king of Beotia, who married his niece, Antiope; which so exasperated his first wife, Dirce, that she caused Lycus to be put to death, and tied Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, which dragged her till she died.

Lycia, a celebrated kingdom of Asia Minor; the inhabitants of which were great warriors, and invented the art of coining gold and silver.

Lyncus, the only son of Egyptus who was not killed by the Danaides on the night of their marriage.

Lyncus, a king of Scythia, changed by Ceres into a leopard, for attempting to kill Triptolemus, who had been sent by Ceres to teach the Scythians husbandry.

Lysander, a celebrated general of Sparta, famous for his victories over the Athenians.

Lysippus, a distinguished statuary of Sicyon, patronized by Alexander the Great; who forbade any but Lysippus to make his statue.—A comic poet of Athens.

MACÆ, a people of Arabia Felix.

Macedæus, a son of Æolus, who debauched his sister Canace, and had a son by her.

Macedonia, a celebrated country, situate between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece.

Machaon, the son of Æsculapius: a famous Grecian physician, who died at Troy.

Mæris, the daughter of Aristæus, who received Bacchus into her lap when Vulcan drew him out of the fire, and thereby incurred the displeasure of Juno.

Mærobii, a people of Æthiopia; who lived to an extraordinary age.

Mæander, a river of Asia Minor: it is celebrated for its windings, which amount to about 600.

Mæta, a people at the south of Scotland.

Mænades, female sacrificers to Bacchus.

Mænus, a river of Germany, now called the Mayne, falling into the Rhine.

Mæonia, a country of Asia Minor.

Mæonides, a surname of Homer.

Mæotis Palus, a large lake near the Euxine Sea, worshipped by the Massagetæ.

Mægi, a religious sect among the eastern nations of the world, and particularly in Persia. Zoroaster was their founder.

Magnentius, an ambitious Roman, who conspired against the life of the emperor Constant, and murdered him in bed. A. D. 352.

Magnes, a slave of Medea, the enchantress; who found himself detained by the iron nails in his shoes as he walked over a stone-nine. This proved to be the magnet, which received its name from his person.

Magoniacum, or *Magontea*, a large city of Germany, now called Meutz.

Mæia, the daughter of Atlas and Pleione, beloved by Jupiter, and turned by him into a star, in order to avoid the rage of Juno.

Mammosa, a surname of Ceres.

Mæna, a goddess of women in labour.

Mænes, a name applied by the ancients to the souls, when separated from the body.

Mænia, a goddess, supposed to be the mother of the Lares and Manes.

Mænius, *Marc*, a noble Roman, who, with 1000 chosen men, defended the Capitol against the Gauls; but the Romans basely killed him.

Mæto, a daughter of the prophet Tiresias, endowed with the gift of prophecy.

Mænua, a town of Italy, beyond the Po.

Mærcellus, a most famous Roman consul and general; distinguished by being the first who gained any advantage over Annibal.

Mærcomanii, a people of Germany, who originally dwelt on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube.

Mærdi, a country of Persia, the inhabitants of which lived upon the flesh of wild beasts.

Mærina, *Mæanis*, *Mæretis*, *Migontis*, and *Mærcia*, titles of Venus.

Mærinus, *C*, a celebrated Roman, born at Arpinum, of obscure and illiterate parents.

He first signalized himself under Scipio at the siege of Numantia; and next passed into Africa against Jugurtha, king of Numidia, whom he defeated. Marius then returned to Rome, where new honours and fresh trophies awaited him. The provinces were suddenly invaded by an army of 300,000 barbarians, and Marius was the only man whose activity and boldness could resist so powerful an enemy. He was, therefore, elected consul, and sent against them; two battles were fought; and 200,000 of the enemy were slain, and 90,000 made prisoners. The following year was also marked by the total overthrow of the Cimbræ, another horde of barbarians, in which 140,000 were slaughtered by the Romans, and 60,000 taken prisoners. After these glorious victories, Marius, with his colleague, Catulus, entered Rome in triumph; but his restless ambition began to raise seditions, and to oppose the power of Sylla. This produced a civil war. Sylla refused to deliver up the command of the forces with which he was empowered to prosecute the Mithridatic war, and resolved to oppose the authors of a demand which he considered arbitrary and improper. He advanced towards Rome, and Marius was obliged to save his life by flight. He escaped to Campania, but was discovered by the emissaries of Sylla, and dragged to the neighbouring town of Minturnæ, where the magistrates passed sentence of death on their magnanimous prisoner. The inhabitants of Minturnæ, however, fearful of putting so great a man to death, released him from prison, and favoured his escape to Africa, where he joined his son Marius, who had been exciting the princes of the country in his cause. He then set sail to assist his friend Cinna, who had favoured his interest at Rome, at the head of only 1,000 men; but his army gradually increased, and he entered the city like a conqueror. His enemies were inhumanly sacrificed to his fury; Rome was filled with blood, and he who had been once called the father of his country, marched through the streets attended by a number of assassins, who immediately slaughtered all those whose salutations were not answered by their leader. When he had sufficiently gratified his resentment, he again made himself consul; but he did not long enjoy this dignity: he was worn out with age and infirmities, and he died sixteen days afterwards, aged 70. B. C. 86.

Mæra, a village of Attica, ten miles from Athens, famed for the victory which 10,000 Athenians and 1000 Plataeans, led by Miltiades, gained over the Persian army consisting of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse.

Mærcus Aurelius Antoninus, a Roman emperor and philosopher.

Mæro, the surname of Virgil.

Mærsia, a celebrated queen of the Amazons, who waged a successful war against the inhabitants of Mount Caucasus.

Mæressa, a very beautiful woman, wife of Ideus, and mother of Cleopatra.

Mærs, son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war, highly celebrated at Rome.

Mærsyas, a famous satyr, who, being overcome by Apollo, at a trial of skill in music was flayed by him, and turned into a river of blood, in Phrygia.

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Ma'ras, a river of Germany, which separates Hungary and Moravia.

Martia'lis, a famous epigrammatic poet, born at Billulis, in Spain.

Matro'na, now called the Marne, a river of Gaul, falling into the Seine.

Matrona'lia, festivals celebrated by married women at Rome in honour of Mars.

Maurita'nia, a country on the western part of Africa, which forms the modern kingdom of Fez and Morocco. Its inhabitants were called Mauri.

Mauso'lus, a king of Caria, who had a most magnificent tomb erected over him by his wife Artemisia. This monument was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, and was called Mausoleum; from which all other splendid sepulchres and tombs have received the same name.

Maxim'ianus, a native of Pannonia; who served as a common soldier in the Roman armies, but was made by Dioclesian his colleague in the empire.

Maxim'ianus, son of a peasant in Thraee; who, on the death of Alexander Severus, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of Rome. He was remarkable for his atrocious cruelty and uncommon strength.

Max'imus, a celebrated cynic philosopher and magician of Ephesus.

Med'ea, the daughter of Aetes, king of Colchis, and wife of Jason. She was a most powerful sorceress, and, by means of her art, extricated Jason from all his labours. [See Jason.]

Me'dia, a famous country of Asia, bounded on the north by the Caspian Sea, west by Armenia, south by Persia, and east by Parthia and Hyrcania. The Medes were a warlike race in the primitive ages of their power, and were remarkable for the homage which they paid their sovereigns. This title was afterwards adopted by their conquerors, the Persians; and it was still in use in the age of the Roman emperors.

Mediterra'neum Mare, a sea which divides Europe and Asia Minor from Africa. It received its name from its situation, *medis terra*, situate in the middle of the land; and is frequently denominated in Scripture the Great Sea.

Meditr'ina, a goddess of medicines.

Medu'sa, one of the three Gorgons. [See Gorgones, Perseus, &c.]

Mega'ra, one of the three Furies.

Megale'sia, festivals in honour of Cybele.

Me'gara, the wife of Hercules; who, with her three children, were killed by her husband in a fit of madness.

Melan'pus, the son of Amythaon and Dorippe; a physician and prophet, who understood the language of birds.

Melan'ia, a name of Venus.

Melan'tho, daughter of Proteus, ravished by Neptune under the form of a dolphin.

Mele'ger, the son of Ceneus and Althea; killed by his mother's burning the fatal billet on which his life depended.

Me'lie, nymphs of the fields.

Meliver'ta, the son of Athamas and Ino, changed into a sea-god by Neptune.

Meliss'a, the daughter of Melissus, king of Crete; turned by Jupiter into a bee.

Meliss'us, a philosopher of Samos, who maintained that the world was infinite, immovable, and without a vacuum.—A freed

man of Mecenas, who wrote some comedies, and was appointed librarian to Augustus.

Mel'ita, an island in the Libyan Sea, between Sicily and Africa, now called Malta.

Mel'ius, a name of Hercules.

Mel'dua, the goddess of honey.

Melpom'ene, the Muse of tragedy.

Men'non, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, and king of Ethiopia; killed by Achilles for assisting Priam, and turned by Apollo into a bird, at the request of his mother.

Mem'phis, a distinguished town of Egypt, on the western banks of the Nile.

Men'de, a mountain near the Eurotas.

Menal'ippe, an Amazon, taken by Hercules.

Menal'ides, a comic poet of Athens; who drowned himself in consequence of the comparisons of his rival, Philemon, obtaining more applause than his own. B.C. 293.

Menec'rates, a vain and arrogant physician of Syracuse.

Menela'ia, festivals in honour of Menelaus.

Menela'us, king of Sparta, and husband of Helen, of Greece.—A famous centaur.

Men'elapion, a young Thessalian, turned by Diana into a dog for having committed incest with his mother.

Menes'theus, a son of Peresus; who usurped the throne of Athens during the long absence of the lawful sovereign, Theseus, at the siege of Troy.

Menes'tho, a nymph who remembered every thing she had heard.

Menip'pus, a cynic philosopher of Phoenicia, who was originally a slave. He destroyed himself in consequence of the continual reproaches and insults he received on account of his low extraction.

Men'ius, the son of Lycaon, turned into a wolf for speaking disdainfully of Jupiter.

Men'ocetus, the son of Creon, slain in attempting to prevent the fighting of his cousins, Eteocles and Polinices.

Mene'tes, the friend and pilot of Aeneas.

Mene'tius, a son of Actor and Aegina, and one of the Argonauts.

Men'tha, a mistress of Pluto.

Men'tor, the tutor of Telemachus and the most wise and prudent man of his time.

Mer'cury, messenger of the gods, inventor of letters, and the god of eloquence, merchandise, and robbery. He was the son of Jupiter and Maia, born in Arcadia, on Mount Cyllene, and brought up by the Seasons.

Mer'oe, now Nuabia, an island of Ethiopia, with a town of the same name.

Mer'ope, one of the Pleiades, or seven stars.

Mer'ops, a celebrated soothsayer of Perseus; who foretold the death of his sons, engaged in the Trojan war. They slighted their father's advice, and were killed by Diomedes.—A king of the Island of Cos; changed into an eagle, and placed among the constellations.

Mesopot'a'mia, a country of Asia, situate between the Tigris and Euphrates.

Messen'ia, a province of Peloponnesus, the capital of which was Messena. Its inhabitants rendered themselves famous for the war which they carried on against the Spartans, and which was called the Messenian war.

Metho'dius, bishop of Tyre, who maintained a controversy against Porphyry.

Me'tis, Jupiter's first wife, and one of the Oceanides; destroyed by her husband.

Me'ton, a noted astrologer of Athens.

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Métra, the daughter of Eresichthon, who, for prostituting herself to Neptune, received from him the power of changing herself into any shape, and as often as she pleased.

Mezenéus, a king of the Tyrrhenians; expelled by his subjects for his atrocious cruelties. One of his modes of torture was to tie a man to a dead corpse face to face, and suffer him to die in that condition.

Midas, a king of Phrygia, who had the power given him of turning whatever he touched into gold; but had his ears lengthened like those of an ass, for giving judgment for Pan, against Apollo, in a trial of singing.

Miletus, the son of Apollo, who built the city Miletus, in Caria, famous for its fine wool.

Milo, a wrestler of remarkable strength.

Mimolones, attendants on Bacchus.

Mimos, a giant, destroyed by Jupiter.

—A mountain of Asia Minor.

Mimnermus, a Greek poet and musician of Colophon, in the age of Solon.

Mincides, the three daughters of Minyas, king of Orchomenos, in Bœotia.—Alcithœ, Clymene, and Iris; changed into bats for despising the feasts of Bacchus.

Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, arts, and war; she sprang from Jupiter's brain.

Minois, the son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Crete; rewarded, after death, for his equity and justice, with the office of supreme and absolute judge in the infernal regions.

Minotaur, a celebrated monster, half man and half bull, born of Pasiphœ, by a bull, and killed by Theseus.

Minthe, daughter of Cocytus, and mistress of Pluto; whom Proserpine changed into the herb called mint.

Minutio, a vestal virgin, buried alive from a suspicion of unchastity.

Mioye, a name of the Argonauts.

Misæus, a son of Æolus, and trumpeter to Hector; drowned on the coast of Campania for challenging one of the Tritons.

Misithens, a noble Roman, celebrated for his virtues and his misfortunes. A.D. 213.

Mithras, a god of Persia.

Mithradates, a herdsman of Astyages, who was ordered to put young Cyrus to death; but he refused, and educated him at home as his own son.

Mithridates, the name of seven successive monarchs of Pontus; the last of whom, surnamed the Great, was, according to Cicero, the bravest sovereign that ever sat on a throne. He conquered 21 nations, whose language he knew, and spoke with the same ease and fluency as his own. He was also skilled in physic; and there is now a noted ant dot which bears his name, and is called Mithridate. B.C. 63.

Mithradicum Bellum, the longest and most celebrated war ever carried on by the Romans against a foreign power; it lasted thirty years.

Mithridatis, daughter of Mithridates the Great, who poisoned her.

Mitylene and *Mitulæna*, the capital city of the island of Lesbos; famous for the fruitfulness of its soil, but more particularly for the great men it produced.

Mitys, a man whose statue fell upon his murderer, and crushed him to death.

Mixæi, a people of Elymais.

Mnasæes, a Greek epigrammatic poet.

Mnasias, an historian of Phœnicia.

Mnemon, a surname given to Artaxerxes on account of his retentive memory.

Mnemosyne, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, mother of the nine Muses, by Jupiter, and goddess of memory.

Mnucarchus, a noted philosopher of Greece.

Mnevis, a celebrated bull, sacred to the sun, in the town of Heliopolis.

Modeslus, an elegant Latin writer.

Mœria, one of the tribes at Rome.

Mæris, a celebrated lake in Egypt.

Mæsia, a country of Europe.

Mælo, a philosopher of Rhodes.

Molorchus, an old shepherd of Ciconæ, who entertained Hercules with great hospitality; and, in recompense thereof, the hero destroyed the Nemean lion, which laid waste the neighbouring country.

Molossi, a people of Epirus.

Molosus, son of Pyrrhus and Andromache, and king of Epirus.

Momms, son of Nox, and god of raillery.

Monia, an island between Britain and Hibernia, anciently inhabited by Druids. Some authors suppose it the modern island of Anglesey, and others the Isle of Man.

Monda, a river between the Durius and Tagus, in Portugal.

Moneta, a title of Juno among the Romans.

Monychus, a powerful giant, who could root up trees, and hurl them like a javelin.

Mopsus, a celebrated prophet, son of Manto and Apollo, and rival of Calchas, son of Thestor. These famous soothsayers were jealous of each other's fame, and determined on a trial of their skill in divination. Calchas first asked his antagonist how many figs a neighbouring tree bore. Mopsus replied, "Ten thousand, except one; and one single vessel can contain them all." The figs were gathered, and his conjectures were true.

Mopsus now asked his adversary how many young ones a certain pregnant sow would bring forth. Calchas confessed his ignorance; and Mopsus said, that on the morrow the sow would litter ten, of which only one would be male, all black. This prediction was also verified; and Calchas died through the excess of grief which this defeat produced. After death, Mopsus was ranked among the gods, and had an oracle at Malia.—A son of Amphyx and Chloris, often confounded with the son of Manto. He was the prophet and soothsayer of the Argonauts; and died at his return from Colchis, by the bite of a serpent in Libya.

Morini, a people of Belgic Gaul, on the shores of the British Ocean.

Morpheus, the son and minister of Somnus, and god of sleep.

Mors, the goddess of death.

Musa, a river of Belgic Gaul, falling into the German Ocean, now called the Meuse.

Mulcher, a title of Vulcan.

Mulucha, a river of Africa, dividing Numidia from Mauritania.

Museus, an ancient Greek poet.—A poet of Thebes, who lived during the Trojan war.

Muses, nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, presidents over musicians and poets; they were, Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania.

Muta, the goddess of silence.

Mutina, a Roman colony of Cisalpine Gaul.

STULTA SUPERBIA RIDEATUR AB OMNIBUS.—FOOLISH PRIDE IS LAUGHED AT BY EVERY ONE.

SAPIENS FILIUS LÆTIFICAT PATREM.—A WISE SON MAKETH A GLAD FATHER.

Muti'nes, one of Annibal's generals.
Mycale, a celebrated magician, who boasted that he could draw down the moon from her orb by his incantations.

Myrina, a town of Asia, destroyed by an earthquake in Trajan's reign.

Myrme'des, an ingenious artist of Miletus.

Myrmid'ones, a people on the southern borders of Thessaly, who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war.

Myron, a famous statuary of Greece, who made a cow so much resembling life, that even bulls were deceived, and approached her.

Myrrha, the daughter of Cinyras, king of Cyprus; who, lying with her father by the assistance of her nurse, was changed into a tree called myrrh.

Myrsus, the father of Candanes.—A Greek historian in the age of Solon.

Myrtillus, the son of Mercury and Myrtho, killed by Pelops for murdering his master, Enomaos, king of Pisa, in a chariot-race.

Myrtis, a Greek woman, who distinguished herself by her poetical talents.

Myria, a country of Asia Minor.

Myson, a native of Sparta, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

Mythacus, a sophist of Syracuse.

Mytus, a town of Ionia, on the confines of Caria, founded by a Grecian colony.

NABATHEA, a country of Arabia.

Nabis, a cruel tyrant of Lacedaemon.

Nenia, the goddess of funerals at Rome.

Nevius, a Latin poet in the first Punic war.—An augur in the reign of Tarquin.

Naiades, the nymphs of rivers and lakes.

Nais, a nymph of the Red Sea; who, by her incantations, turned into fishes all those she had admitted to her embraces.

Napeæ, daughters of Nereis and Doris, who presided over meadows and groves.

Naphtha, a secret and efficacious drug, used by Medea in her enchantments.

Nar, a river of Umbria, the waters of which were famous for their sulphureous properties.

Narcissus, a beautiful youth; who, falling in love with his own image in the water, pined away into a daffodil.

Nasamon'es, a savage people of Libya.

Nasos, one of the murderers of J. Caesar.

Nasus, or *Nasus*, a town of Acarnania.

Natio and *Nascio*, goddesses of infants.

Nau'plia, a maritime city of Peloponnesus.

Nau'plius, the son of Neptune and Eubœa; who, understanding that his son was unjustly put to death in the Grecian camp, endeavoured to debauch the wives and daughters of the absent princes, and misguided their ships by false lights, when they returned home from Troy.

Nau'tes, a Trojan, who foretold Æneas that all his troubles would arise from the hatred of Juno.

Nava, now *Nape*, a river of Germany.

Naxos, an island in the Ægean Sea, the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades.

Nazion'zus, a town of Cappadocia, in which St. Gregory was born.

Néa, a small island between Lemnos and the Hellespont, which arose out of the sea during an earthquake.

Néara, a beautiful nymph, mother of Phœbus and Lampetia, by Apollo.

Neap'olis, a city of Campania, anciently called Parthenope, and now Naples.

Nébo, a high mountain near Palestine; from the top of which Moses viewed the Promised Land.

Necessitas, a divinity who presided over the destinies of mankind.

Néchos, a king of Egypt; who attempted to make a communication between the Mediterranean and Red Seas; in which attempt 12,000 men perished.

Néteus, son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, and king of Thessaly, killed by Hercules.

Nemæa, a country of Argolis, famed for a terrible lion, killed by Hercules.

Nem'esis, or *Adrast'ia*, daughter of Nox, and goddess of revenge; violated by Jupiter in the shape of a goose.

Nemetes, a nation of Germany.

Néochus, a noted Athenian philosopher.

Neoptolemus, son of Achilles and Deidamia; who greatly distinguished himself in the Trojan war.

Néoris, a large country of Asia, almost destitute of water. It was a custom among the inhabitants to suspend their dead bodies from the boughs of trees.

Nephelæ, the first wife of Athamas, king of Thebes; who, to preserve her children from the jealousy of Ino, whom Athamas had married, gave them a celebrated ram, sprung from the union of Neptune and Theophane, on whose back they escaped to Colchis.

Nepos, *Cornelius*, a celebrated historian in the reign of Augustus. He was born at Hostilia; and, like the rest of his learned contemporaries, shared the favours and enjoyed the patronage of the emperor.

Neptune, son of Saturn and Ops, and brother of Jupiter, Pluto, and Juno. He was god of the sea, and more powerful than any of the other gods, except Jupiter. Not only the ocean rivers, and fountains, were subjected to him, but he could also cause earthquakes at his pleasure, and raise islands from the bottom of the sea, by a blow from his trident. The worship of Neptune was established in almost every part of the earth; the Lybians, in particular, venerated him above all other nations, and considered him the first and greatest of the gods.

Neptunia, a colony of Magna Græcia.

Neptunium, a promontory of Arabia, at the entrance of the gulf.

Neptunius, a name given to Sextus Pompey.

Nerides, sea-nymphs, the fifty daughters of Nereus and his sister Doris, the son and daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

Nerium, a promontory of Spain.

Nerio, or *Neriane*, the wife of Mars.

Nero, emperor of Rome, and one of the greatest tyrants that ever swayed its sceptre. All the ancient writers agree in exhibiting him as a pattern of the most execrable barbarity and wantonness. His injustice and cruelty at length aroused the senate, and he was sentenced to be dragged naked through the streets, whipped to death, and afterwards thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, like the meanest malefactor. This, however, he prevented by a voluntary death, after a reign of 13 years. A. D. 68.

Ner'va, *Cocce'us*, a Roman emperor, after the death of Domitian; distinguished for his mildness and generosity, and the active part he took in the management of his affairs.

Ner'vii, a warlike people of Helvic Gaul.

Nerstor, king of Pylos, son of Neleus and

Chloris, and grandson of Neptune. He lived to an uncommon age, and greatly distinguished himself in the Trojan war by his eloquence, wisdom, and justice.

Nestorius, a bishop of Constantinople.

Nessus, a celebrated Centaur, the son of Ixion and the Cloud; killed by Hercules for attempting to ravish his wife, Dejanira, when he had carried her over the river Evenus.

Nétum, now *Noto*, a town of Sicily.

Néuri, a people of Sarmatia.

Néoplatas, a sophist of Athens, in the reign of Philip. He was one of the most learned men of his age.

Néander, a Greek grammarian, poet, and physician, of Colophon. B.C. 137.

Néepherus, a title of Jupiter.

Néer, now the Necker, a river of Germany, falling into the Rhine at the modern town of Mannheim.

Néias, an Athenian general, celebrated for his courage and his misfortunes.

Néocles, an ancient Greek poet, who called physicians a happy race of men, because light published their good deeds to the world, and the earth hid all their faults and imperfections.

Néocreon, a tyrant of Salamis; who ordered the philosopher Anaxarchus to be pounded to pieces in a mortar.

Néolemus, a tyrant of Italy.

Néopolis, a city of Lower Egypt.

Néger, or *Négris*, a river of Africa, rising in Æthiopia, and falling into the Atlantic; little known to the ancients, and not yet satisfactorily explored by the moderns.

Néidius, a famous Roman a-trologer.

Nile, or *Nélus*, a river of Egypt, and one of the most celebrated in the world. It flows through the middle of Egypt in a northern direction, and falls into the Mediterranean by seven mouths. The Nile yearly overflows the country; and to these regular inundations the Egyptians are indebted for the fertile produce of their lands. The inhabitants on its banks were called Nilaci, Niligenæ, &c.—One of the Greek fathers.

Ninus, the first king of the Assyrians.

Ninûs, the son of Ninus, whom he succeeded.

Néobe, the daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion; who, having her fourteen children killed, wept herself into a statue.

Néssa, a celebrated plain of Media, near the Caspian Sea, famous for its horses.

Néssus, a king of Megara, turned into a hawk as he pursued his daughter, Scylla, who had betrayed his kingdom to Minos.

Nétoëris, a celebrated queen of Babylon.

Nomades, a name given to all uncivilized people, who had no fixed habitation.

Noméius, a name of Apollo.

Noricum, a country of ancient Illyria, which now forms part of Bavaria and Austria.

Noëtium, a town of Æolia.

Noëtus, the name of the south wind.

Nox, the most ancient of the deities, daughter of Chnos, and sister of Erebus.

Nothones, a people of Germany, inhabiting the country now called Mecklenburg.

Noëma Pompeiius, a famous philosopher, born at Cures, a village of the Sabines; who, on the death of Romulus, was elected emperor by the Roman senate, and revered for his moderation and humanity.

Numantia, a town of Spain, near the

sources of the river Duris; celebrated for the 14 years' war which, though unprotected by walls or towers, it maintained against the Romans, under Scipio Africanus.

Numéria, a goddess of numbers at Rome.

Numicus, a lover of Anna, Dido's sister.

Numidia, an inland country of Africa, now forming the kingdom of Algiers.

Númitor, son of Procas, king of Alba.

Nuptialis, a title of Juno.

Nyctelia, festivals in honour of Bacchus.

Nyctelius, a name of Bacchus.

Nyctimene, a nymph of Thessaly, changed into an owl for lying with her father, Nycteus, king of Thebes.

Nyctææ, certain female deities, who presided over the land and sea.

Nymphæum, a building at Rome; in which the nymphs were worshipped.

Nyssa, or *Nyssa*, a town of Æthiopia, at the south of Africa; sacred to Bacchus, who was educated there by the nymphs of the place, called Nyssiades.

Nyssa, a river rising in Æthiopia.

O'ARUS, a river of Sarmatia.

Oætes, a large river of Crete.

Oissequens, a title of Fortuna.

Ocedor, the god of harrowing.

Océanus, an ancient sea-god, the son of Cælus and Terra, and husband of Tethys; by whom he had the sea-nymphs, called from him Oceanides.

Octavia, a Roman lady, sister of the emperor Augustus, and wife of Mark Antony; celebrated for her beauty and virtue.

Octavius Cæsar, nephew of Cæsar, the dictator; upon whom the senate, after the battle of Actium, and the final destruction of the Roman republic, bestowed the title of Augustus, as expressive of his greatness.

Océpète, one of the three Harpies, who infected whatever she touched.

Océyde, a daughter of Chiron, by Chariclo; endowed with the gift of prophecy, and changed into a mare.

Océndus, a prince of Palmyra; distinguished for his fidelity to the Romans, and his conquests over Sapor, king of Persia.

Odesus, a sea-port town at the west of the Euxine Sea, in Lower Mæsia, below the mouth of the Danube.

Odius, a celebrated hero of antiquity, who flourished, about 70 years before the Christian era, in the northern parts of ancient Germany, or the modern kingdom of Denmark.

Odius, son of Ixion, killed by Mopsus.

Odiænes, a people of Thrace.

Oëa, a city of Africa, now Tripoli.

Oëlia, the ancient name of Laconia.

Oëchia, a country of Peloponnesus.

Oërius, the son of Laius and Jocasta, and king of Thebes. He solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and afterwards ran mad and tore out his own eyes.

Oërus, a king of Calydonia, whose country was ravaged by a monstrous boar.

Oërius, a king of Pisa, who broke his neck in a chariot-race with Pelops, through the perfidy of his servant, Myrtilus.

Oëne, a nymph of Ida, and lover of Paris; who was endued by Apollo with prophecy, and skill in physic.

Oëpion, king of Chios; of whose

daughter, Merope, the giant Orion became enamoured; and Enopion, afraid of provoking him by a denial, invited him to a feast, where he made him intoxicated, and put out his eyes.

Éta, now Banina, a celebrated mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia, upon which Hercules burnt himself.

Oßi, a nation of Germany.

Ogdofapis, a river flowing from the Alps.

Oglósa, an island in the Tyrrhene Sea.

Ogáa, a deity of Mylassa, in Caria.

Ogyges, son of Neptune, and husband of Thebe, daughter of Jupiter. He reigned in Bœotia, and was the most ancient of the Grecian monarchs. In his time there happened a dreadful deluge, which so inundated the territories of Attica, that they remained waste for nearly 200 years.

Ogygia, one of the daughters of Niobe and Amphion, changed into stones.

Olone, one of the mouths of the Po.

Olbiopolis, a city of Sarmatia.

Olen, a Greek poet of Lycia.

Oleuus, a famous soothsayer of Etruria.

Oleus, king of the Locrians, and father of Ajax; who, returning from Troy, was struck with thunder by Pallas, for violating Cassandra in her temple.

Olympœum, places in Delos and Syracuse.

Olympia, celebrated games in honour of Jupiter Olympius.—A town of Elis, in Peloponnesus; where Jupiter had a temple, with a celebrated statue 50 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.

Olympias, the space of time that elapsed between the celebration of the Olympic games.

Olympius, a title of Jupiter at Olympia.

Olympus, a mountain in Thessaly, and the residence of the gods.

Onphale, a queen of Lydia, with whom Hercules was so enamoured, that she made him submit to spinning, and other sedentary offices.

Onesicritus, a cynic philosopher of Ægina.

Onomacritus, a soothsayer of Athens.

Operlus, a name of Pluto.

Opheltes, one of the companions of Æetes, changed into a dolphin by Bacchus.

Ophidæes, an island on the coast of Arabia; so called from the great number of serpents that infested it.

Opigæna, a title of Juno.

Opis, a town near the mouth of the Tigris.

Opia, a vestal virgin, buried alive for her incontinence.

Oppidæus, a famous Greek poet of Cilicia, in the second century.

Oppius, a Roman, who saved his aged father from the dagger of the triumvirate.

Ops, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, wife of Saturn, and mother of Jupiter. Her festivals were called Opalia.

Opus, a city of Locris, on the Asopus, destroyed by an earthquake.

Ora, one of Jupiter's mistresses.

Oraculum, an answer of the gods to the questions of men, or the place where those answers were given.

Oræa, certain solemn sacrifices of fruits, offered to the goddesses who presided over the seasons, to obtain mild and temperate weather.

Orates, a river of European Scythia.

Orbitas Pupillus, a grammarian of Beneventum, the first instructor of the poet

Horace. He lived to his 100th year, and lost his memory some time before his death.

Orbóna, a mischievous goddess at Rome, who was supposed to be the cause of children's deaths. Her temple was near that of the gods Laræ.

Oróades, islands on the northern coasts of Britain, now called the Orkneys.

Oróchamus, a king of Assyria, who buried his daughter alive for her amours with Apollo.

Orócus, one of the names of the god of hell.

Oródores, the people of North Wales.

Oréadis, nymphs of the mountains in Diana's train.

Oréstia, a people of Epirus, who received their name from Orestes, who fled to Epirus after the murder of Ægisthus, king of Argos.

Orórum, one of the chief towns of Eubœa.

Oréstes, son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and the constant friend of Pylades. He revenged the death of his father by slaying his mother and her gallant, Ægisthus, and carried away the statue of Diana from Theos.—2. A governor of Egypt.—3. An ambassador, whose son was the last king of the western empire.

Orígia, festivals in honour of Bacchus.

Orígeu, a Greek writer, distinguished as much for his humility and modesty, as for his learning and the sublimity of his genius. He suffered martyrdom in his 60th year.

Oríus, an extensive river of Sicily.

Oríon, a mighty giant, sprung from Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury. He was killed by a scorpion for attempting to ravish Diana, but was changed by Jupiter into a constellation.

Orínea, a town of Argolis, celebrated for a battle fought there between the Lacedæmonians and Argives.

Orithyia, one of the Amazons, famous for her warlike and intrepid spirit.

Orábi, a people of Italy, near Milan.

Oródes, a prince of Parthia, who murdered his brother Mithridates, and ascended his throne. Oródes had 30 children; the eldest of whom, Phraates, strangled him, after a reign of 50 years.

Oromédon, a lofty mountain in the island of Cos.—A powerful giant.

Orótes, a king of the Lycians, who followed Æneas to the Trojan war, and perished in a shipwreck.—A satrap of Mysia.

Oróphæus, son of Apollo and Calliope, who had great skill in music, and was torn in pieces by the Mænades for disliking women after the death of his wife Eurydice.

Oróphæus, a nymph of the infernal regions.

Orsilochus, a son of Idomeneus, killed by Ulysses in the Trojan war.

Orthagoras, a musician in the age of Epaminondas.—A tyrant of Sicily.

Orthrus, or *Orthos*, a dog which belonged to Geryon; from which, and the Chimæra, sprang the Sphynx and the Nemean lion, destroyed by Hercules.

Ortygia, a small island of Sicily, within the Bay of Syracuse.

Orus, or *Horus*, one of the gods of the Egyptians, son of Osiris and Isis.

Oscei, a people between Campania and the country of the Volsci.

Osirus, son of Jupiter and Niobe; married to Isis, and worshipped by the Egyptians under the form of an ox; called also Apis.

Osismii, a people of Gaul in Brittany.

A Compendious Classical Dictionary.

SAPIENTIA EST POSSESSIO PRETIOSIOR DIVITIIS.—WISDOM IS BETTER THAN RICHES.

Os'sa, a lofty mountain of Thessaly, once the residence of the Centaurs.

Otho, emperor of Rome; he assassinated Galba, and thereby succeeded to his throne. But the sudden revolt of Vitellius in Germany rendered his situation precarious; and, after a reign of only three months, he stabbed himself. A.D. 69.

Othrys, a chain of mountains in Thessaly, the residence of the Centaurs.

Ovid'ius (*Ovid*), a celebrated amatory Roman poet; whose genius and imagination gained him many admirers. The learned became his friends; Virgil, Propertius, Tibullus, and Horace, honoured him with their correspondence; and even the emperor Augustus patronized him with the most unbounded liberality. Ovid was the author of a number of works; and, although many of his poems abound in sweetness and elegance, yet, in others, the expressions are too wanton and indelicate—a fault which is common in his compositions. His celebrity at Rome, however, was but of short duration; for, being suspected of a shameful amour with Livia, the wife of the emperor, he was banished to Tomos, on the Euxine Sea, where he died, in the 59th year of his age. A.D. 17.

Ox'ubi, a people of Liguria in Italy.

Ox'us, a large river of Bactriana.

Oz'ole, or *Oz'oli*, a people who inhabited the eastern parts of Atolia.

PACO'NIUS, a stolt philosopher of Rome, banished from Italy by Nero.

Pact'us, a celebrated river of Lydia; in which Midas washed himself at the time when he turned into gold whatever he touched; and from that circumstance it ever afterwards rolled with golden sands.

Pa'dni, an Indian nation, who devoured their sick before they died.

Pa'dus, now called the Po, a river in Italy.

Pa'en and *Ph'e'us*, names of Apollo.

Pæ'm'ni, a people of Belgic Gaul.

Pa'ou, a celebrated physician, who cured the wounds which the gods received during the Trojan war.—A Greek historian.

Pal'acium, or *Pal'atium*, a small village on the Palatine Hill, where Rome was afterwards built.

Pal'e'mon, a sea deity, son of Athamas.

Palæ'medes, a Grecian chief, son of Nauplius, and king of Eubœa; stoned at the siege of Troy through the false accusation of Ulysses, whose pretended madness, that he might not go to the Trojan war, Palæ'medes had before found out.

Palat'ius Mons, the largest of the seven hills on which Rome was built. Apollo was worshipped on the Palatine Hill, and therefore often called Palatinus.

Pal'ici, two deities, sons of Jupiter.

Pal'tades, certain virgins consecrated to Jupiter by the Thebans of Egypt.

Pall'as, one of the giants, son of Tartarus and Terra. He was killed by Minerva, who covered herself with his skin; whence she was called Pallas.

Pal'es, the goddess of shepherds.

Pal'ia, feasts in honour of Pales.

Palisc'o'rum, a sulphureous pool in Sicily.

Pall'adium, a celebrated statue of Minerva; on the preservation of which the fate of Troy depended.

Pallant'ia, now Palencia, a town of Spain.

Pallant'ides, the 50 sons of Pallas; slain by Theseus, son of Ægeus, when he went to take possession of his father's kingdom.

Pan'ph'itus, a celebrated painter of Macedonia, in the age of Philip.

Pan'phos, an ancient Greek poet.

Pan, the son of Mercury, and god of shepherds, huntsmen, &c.

Panac'ea, a goddess, daughter of Æsculapius; who presided over health.

Panathen'ea, festivals at Athens in honour of Minerva.

Pan'darus, a native of Crete; punished with death for carrying away a dog which guarded Jupiter's temple in Crete.

Pand'ora, a woman made of clay by Vulcan, and endowed with gifts by all the gods and goddesses. Jupiter gave her a box, which contained all sorts of evils, with Hope at the bottom.

Pang'æus, a mountain in Thrace, on which Lycurgus, the Thracian king, was torn in pieces, and where Orpheus charmed the wild beasts with his music.

Pannon'ia, a large country of Europe.

Pan'ope, one of the Nereides, whom sailors generally invoked in storms.

Panop'olis, a town of Egypt, where the god Pan was worshipped.

Panorm'us, a town of Sicily, built by the Phœnicians. It is now called Palermo.

Panthe'on, a celebrated temple at Rome, built by Agrippa, in the reign of Augustus, and dedicated to all the gods.

Panticap'æum, a city near the Bosphorus.

Paph'ia, a title of Venus.

Paph'os, a city in the isle of Cyprus, where Venus was particularly worshipped; the inhabitants were very lascivious, and prostitution was sanctioned by the laws.

Pa'pius, an early Christian writer, who first propagated the doctrine of the Millennium.

Papp'us, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria.

Parad'sus, a town of Syria or Phœnicia.

Par'asia, a country at the east of Media.

Par'ce, a name of the Fates.

Parant'elia, a festival annually observed at Rome in honour of the dead.

Par'is, or *Alexander*, the son of Priam and Hecuba; a most beautiful youth, who ran away with Helen, wife of Menelaus, which occasioned the Trojan war.

Paris'i'i, a people and a city of Celtic Gaul, now called Paris.

Par'tus, a river of Pannonia, falling into the Danube.

Par'm'a, a town of Italy, celebrated for its wool. Its inhabitants were called Parmenenses.

Parmen'id'es, a Greek philosopher of Elis, and pupil of Xenophanes. He maintained that there were only two elements, fire and the earth; and contended that the first generation of men was produced from the sun. He supposed, also, that there were only two sorts of philosophy, one founded on reason, and the other on opinion.

Parn'e'nia, one of the generals of Alexander the Great.

Parnas'sides, the Muses, so called from the mountain Parnassus, in Phocis.

Parnas'sus, a mountain in Phocis, famous for a temple of Apollo, and for being the residence of the Muses.—A son of Neptune.

Paropam'isus, a ridge of mountains at the north of India, called the Stoney Girdle, or Indian Caucasus.

NE LINGUA PRÆCURRAT MENTEM.—LET NOT THE TONGUE FORERUN THE THOUGHT.

Pa'ros, an island among the Cyclades, famous for its marble.

Par'hasius, a famous painter of Ephesus.

Par'thenon, a temple of Athens, sacred to Minerva; it was destroyed by the Persians, and afterwards rebuilt by Pericles.

Par'the'ope, a syren, who drowned herself because she could not charm Ulysses.

Par'thia, a celebrated country of Asia.

Partu'da, a nuptial goddess.

Pary'satis, a Persian princess, wife of Darius Ochus, by whom she had Artaxerxes, Memnon, and Cyrus the Younger. Parysatis revenged with the utmost cruelty the death of her son Cyrus at the battle of Cunaxa, and immolated all those who had been concerned in his fall.

Pasip'h'ae, the daughter of Sol and Perseis, and wife of Minos, king of Crete; she was inspired by Venus with a passion for a bull, and seduced by the Minotaur.

Pastoph'ori, priests of Isis.

Padu'vium, a city of Italy, at the north of the Po, now called Padua.

Pae'tina, a goddess of corn.

Pal'mos, one of the Cyclades, whither the Romans generally banished their culprits.

Patro'cles, an officer of the fleet of Seleucus and Antiochus; who discovered several countries, and wrote a history of the world.

Patro'clus, the son of Menæthus and Sthenete, and intimate friend of Achilles; in whose armour he was slain by Hector, at the siege of Troy.

Patul'cius, a surname of Janus.

Patul'cius, a name of Jupiter.

Pauli'na, wife of the philosopher Seneca, who attempted to destroy herself when Nero ordered her husband to death.

Pau'lus Æmyli'us, a noble Roman, who received the surname of *Macedonicus*, from his conquest of Macedonia. B.C. 168.

Pausa'nias, a Spartan general, who greatly signalized himself in the wars against the Persians.—2. A celebrated orator and historian of Rome, who wrote a history of Greece in the Ionic dialect.—3. A noted physician in the age of Alexander.

Pausily'pus, a mountain near Naples, on which is the tomb of Virgil.

Pave'n'tia and *Poli'na*, goddesses of infants.

Pax, an allegorical divinity among the ancients, emblematical of peace.

Pax'os, a small island in the Ionian Sea.

Peg'asium Stag'num, a lake near Ephesus, which arose from the earth when Pegasus struck it with his foot.

Peg'asus, a winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses, which sprung from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus cut off her head.

Pel'asgi, a people of Greece, supposed the most ancient in the world.

Pé'teus, king of Thessaly; who married Thetis, one of the Nereids, by whom he had Achilles, the famous Grecian warrior.

Pé'tias, the son of Neptune and the Nereid Tyro, and king of Thessaly; a most cruel wretch, pulled to pieces and boiled by his own daughter, at the instigation of Medea, from the hope of restoring him to youth. [See *Jason*.]

Petig'ni, a people of Italy; among whom were the most famous magicians.

Pé'tion, a celebrated mountain in Thessaly; upon the top of which the giants, in their wars

against the gods, placed Mount Ossa, in order to scale the heavens with more facility.

Pé'tra, a town of Macedonia, in which Alexander the Great was born.

Pé'tonia, a goddess of grown persons.

Pé'lope'ia, a festival observed at Elis in honour of Pelops.

Pé'lopidas, a distinguished general of Thebes.

Peloponnesi'acum Bellum, the celebrated war which continued for 27 years between the Athenians and the inhabitants of Peloponnesus, with their respective allies.

Peloponnes'us, a peninsula which comprehended the most southern parts of Greece. It received its name from Pelops, who settled there. The inhabitants of this peninsula rendered themselves illustrious, like the rest of the Greeks, by their genius, their fondness for the fine arts, the cultivation of learning, and the profession of arms.

Pé'lops, son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia. He was murdered by his father, who, wishing to try the divinity of the gods, placed on their table the limbs of his son. The gods perceived the perfidious cruelty of Tantalus, and they all refused to touch the meat except Ceres, who ate one of the shoulders of Pelops; and, when Jupiter afterwards restored him to life, he replaced it with an ivory one which had uncommon power, and could heal by its touch every complaint and disorder.

Pe'na'etes, small statues or household gods.

Pe'nelo'pe, daughter of Icarus, celebrated for her chastity during the absence of her husband, Ulysses, in the Trojan war.

Pe'ne'us, a celebrated river in Thessaly.

Pe'nthesi'la, a queen of the Amazons, daughter of Mars; she was slain by Achilles in the Trojan war.

Pe'nthus, the son of Echion and king of Thebes; torn in pieces by his mother and sisters for despising the rites of Bacchus.

Per'dic'as, one of the friends and favourites of Alexander the Great; who, on that king's death, wishing to make himself absolute, was assassinated in his tent by his own officers.

Per'dix, the inventor of the saw and compass; killed by his uncle, Dædalus, but turned by Minerva into a partridge.

Per'gannus, now called Bergamo, a town of Mysia, on the banks of the Caycus.

Per'iander, a tyrant of Corinth; who committed incest with his mother, put to death his wife Melissa, and banished his son Lycophron to the Island of Corcyra. B.C. 585.

Per'icles, a celebrated commander, statesman, and orator, of Athens. He distinguished himself by opposing Cimon, whom he caused to be banished, and waged a successful war against the inhabitants of Samos. Pericles was for forty years at the head of the administration; but the dreadful pestilence which had diminished the number of his family, at last proved fatal to him; and, in his 70th year, he fell a sacrifice to that terrible malady which robbed Athens of so many of her citizens. B.C. 429.

Per'icly'menus, the son of Neleus and brother of Nestor; who received from his grandfather, Neptune, the power of changing himself into any shape, and was killed by Hercules in the form of a fly.

Per'i'ta, a daughter of Ovid, the poet.

Per'il'us, an artist of Athens, who made a brazen bull for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigen-

tum; into which men were put when it was heated red hot, and their cries were like the roaring of a bull.

Perimela, daughter of Hippolampus; who, returning the love of Archelous, was cast into the sea, and changed into an island.

Peripatetici, a sect of philosophers at Athens, disciples of Aristotle.

Periphas, a king of Athens, changed into Jupiter's favourite eagle.

Periphetus, an ancient hero of Greece, to whom Solon sacrificed at Salamis.

Peristera, a nymph, changed by Cupid into a dove for assisting his mother in a contest of gathering flowers.

Permessus, a river flowing from Helicon, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Pero, a daughter of Climon; who, when her father was ordered to prison, and condemned to starve, supported his life by giving him the milk of her breasts.

Persephone, a daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, called also Proserpine.

Persopolis, a famous city, once the capital of the Persian empire. It was laid in ruins by Alexander, after his conquest over Darius.

Perseus, a son of Perseus and Andromeda; from whom the Persians, who were originally called Cepheneus, received their name.

Perseus, a celebrated hero, son of Jupiter and Danae. He slew Medusa, the only one of the Gorgons subject to mortality; and, after performing a number of wonderful exploits by means of her head, which had the power of turning into stone whoever fixed their eyes upon it, went and settled on the Peloponnesus, and founded a new city, which he called Mycenae. At his death, Perseus was made a constellation; and the Egyptians paid particular honour to his memory.

Persia, a well-known kingdom of Asia, which, in its ancient state, extended from the Hellespont to the Indus, above 2000 miles, and from Pontus to the shores of Arabia, above 2000 miles. The Persian monarchy was first founded by Cyrus the Great, about 559 years before the Christian era; and it became one of the most powerful nations of the earth.

Peritius, a Roman emperor after the death of Commodus; who, although a wise, virtuous, and benevolent monarch, was murdered by his soldiers, and his head carried about in triumph. A. D. 193.

Petrovius, a governor of Britain in Nero's reign, put to death by Galba. A. D. 66.

Peuce, an island at the mouth of the Danube.

Peucini, a nation of Germany.

Phaenici, ancient gods of Greece.

Phaedra, the daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, who fell in love with her son-in-law, Hippolytus, whom Neptune caused to be crushed to death by his own horses.

Phaedrus, one of the disciples of Socrates.

—An epicurean philosopher.

Phaeton, the son of Sol and Clymene, who obtained the guidance of his father's chariot for one day; but, unable to manage the horses, he set the world on fire, and was therefore struck by Jupiter with a thunderbolt into the river Po.

Phaetontides, the sisters of Phaeton; changed into poplars by Jupiter.

Phaon, a tyrant of Argirentum, murdered by his subjects for his cruelty and barbarity.—A Trojan, killed by Turnus.

Phaleron, an ancient harbour of Athens.

—A place of Thessaly.

Phallica, festivals in honour of Osiris.

Phallos, an elegiac poet of Greece.

Phaon, a boatman of Mytelene, in Lesbos, beloved by Sappho the poetess.

Pharsalia, a large plain near Pharsalus in Thessaly, famed for a battle fought there between Julius Caesar and Pompey, in which the latter was signally defeated.

Pharos, a small island in the bay of Alexandria, in which was a famous tower, built of white marble, which could be seen at the distance of 100 miles. Fires were kept on its top, to direct navigators in the bay, which was dangerous and difficult of access.

Phasis, a prince of Colchis, changed into a river by Thetis, for rejecting her love.

Phemonoe, the daughter of Apollo, who first gave out oracles at Delphos, and invented heroic verse.

Pheneus, a lake in Arcadia, whose waters are poisonous in the night, and wholesome in the daytime.—A comic poet of Melas.

Pherecrates, a comic poet of Athens.

Pherephate, a surname of Proserpine, from the production of corn.

Pheretima, wife of Battus, king of Cyrene; who was devoured alive by worms; a punishment inflicted by Providence for her unparalleled cruelties.

Phidias, a noted sculptor of Athens; who made the famous statue of Jupiter Olympius.

Phila, an island and town of Egypt, in which Isis was worshipped.

Philo, two brothers of Carthage, who chose rather to be buried alive than that their country should lose its just bounds.

Philonon, the son of Apollo and Chione, a skilful musician.

Philemon, a comic Greek poet, contemporary with Menander; he lived till his 97th year, and died through excess of laughter at seeing an ass eat figs. B. C. 274.

Philetas, a grammarian and poet of Cos; who was so small and slender that he always carried pieces of lead in his pockets, to prevent being blown away by the wind.

Philip II., king of Macedonia, and father of Alexander the Great and Cleopatra. He succeeded to the throne when but very young, and soon distinguished himself by his warlike and enterprising spirit. He was successively engaged in war with the Athenians, the Thracians, the Illyrians, and the Scythians; and was meditating an attack on the Persians, under Darius, when he was stopped in the midst of his preparations by the hand of an assassin, as he was entering the theatre during the celebration of the nuptials of his daughter Cleopatra. B. C. 336.

Philippi, a town of Macedonia; famous for a battle fought there between Augustus and Antony, and the republican forces under Brutus and Cassius, in which the former obtained the victory. B. C. 42.

Philyra, daughter of Oceanus, turned by her lover Saturn into a linden tree.

Philo, a Jewish writer of Alexandria, sent as ambassador from his nation to the emperor Caligula. A. D. 40.

Philoctetes, a tragic writer of Athens.

Philoctetes, one of the Argonauts, and the arm-bearer and particular friend of Hercules, whom he attended in his last moments, and from whom he received the

arrows which had been dipped in the gall of the hydra. He afterwards discovered them to the Greeks, without which Troy could not have been taken. His numerous adventures and sufferings are the subject of one of Sophocles' finest tragedies.

Philomela, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens; who was ravished, and had her tongue cut out, by her brother-in-law, Tereus, king of Thrace, and was changed into a nightingale.

Philopomen, a celebrated general of the Achaean league, born at Megalopolis. He subdued Sparta, and killed with his own hand Mechanidas, its tyrant; but during the revolt of the Messenians from the Achaean league, he was thrown from his horse, and, being taken prisoner, was compelled to swallow poison. This event happened in his 70th year, B.C. 183. This murder was afterwards revenged by his countrymen, who erected statues to his memory, and justly called him "the last of the Greeks."

Phineus, the son of Agenor, and king of Paphlagonia, who had his eyes torn out by Boreas, but was recompensed with the knowledge of futurity.—A king of Thrace, turned into a stone by Perseus, by the help of Medusa's head.

Phlegethon, a boiling river in hell.

Phlegon, one of the four horses of Sol.

Phlegyæ, a people of Bœotia, destroyed by Neptune on account of their piracies.

Phlegyas, the son of Mats and Chryse, and king of the Lapithæ; killed and set under a huge stone in hell by Apollo, for burning his temple at Delphi.

Phobos, son of Mars, and god of terror among the ancients.

Phocion, surnamed the Good, an Athenian administrator, distinguished for his prudence and moderation.

Phocis, a country of Greece; its chief town was Delphi, and Parnassus was the most famous of its mountains.

Phocus, son of Phocion the Good; he cruelly revenged the death of his father, whom the Athenians had forced to drink poison.

Phoebæ, the name of the priestess of Apollo's temple at Delphi.

Phoebæ, a name given to Diana, or the moon.

Phœbus, a name of Apollo, or the sun.

Phenice or *Phœnicia*, a country of Asia, at the east of the Mediterranean.

Phœnix, the son of Amyntor; who, being falsely accused of having attempted the honour of one of his father's concubines, was condemned to have his eyes torn out; but was cured by Chiron, and went with Achilles to the siege of Troy.

Phœnus, a Centaur, killed by one of the poisoned arrows of Hercules.

Phœbos, a famous robber, killed by Apollo.

Phœus, a sea god, son of Pontus and Terra, who could assume any form.

Phœoneus, the god of a river of Peloponnesus of the same name.

Phosphorus, the morning star.

Phœus, a tyrant of Chalcis, banished by his subjects.—A general of the Phœacians.

Phœades, the name of four successive kings of Parthia.—A Parthian satrap.

Phœacians, a Cyprian soothsayer, sacrificed on an altar by Busiris, king of Egypt.

Phœonima, a daughter of Etearchus, king

of Crete, and mother of Battus, the founder of Cyrene.

Phœonitis, one of the Argonauts.

Phryges, a river of Asia Minor.

Phrygia, a city of Thrace, and a country of the Lesser Asia.

Phryne, celebrated courtesan of Athens; who, when accused of lechery, unveiled her bosom, which so influenced her judges, that she was acquitted. B.C. 323.

Phrynicus, a tragic poet of Athens; he was the first who introduced female characters on the stage.

Phryxus, the son of Athamas, who fled his country on a golden ram to Colchis.

Phthia, a nymph of Achaia, beloved by Jupiter; who, to seduce her, disguised himself in the form of a pigeon.

Phyllis, the daughter of Lycurgus, king of Thrace; who hauged herself because she was slighted by Demophoon, son of Theseus, and was changed into an almond-tree.

Physcion, a famous rock of Bœotia, the residence of the Sphinx, and against which the monster destroyed himself when his enigmas were explained by Œdipus.

Phycus, a river of Asia, falling into the Tigris; over which the 10,000 Greeks crossed on their return from Cunaxa.

Picentini, a people of Italy, between Lucania and Campania, on the Tuscan Sea.

Picte, or *Picti*, a people of Scythia.

Picantinus and *Pilantinus*, rural gods.

Picus, a son of Saturn, beloved by Circe, by whom he was changed into a woodpecker.

Pierides, a name of the Muses, from Mount Pierus.—The daughters of Perus, whom the Muses changed into magpies, for challenging them to sing.

Pindarus [*Pindar*], a celebrated poet of Thebes, greatly honoured by the Greeks, the Thebans, the Spartans, and by Alexander the Great, when Thebes was reduced to ashes, B.C. 435.—A tyrant of Ephesus.

Pindarus, a mountain of Troas.

Pindus, a mountain of Thessaly.

Pindia, a town of Spain, now Valladolid.

Pion, one of the descendants of Hercules, who built Pionia, a town in Mysia.

Pirene, a fountain of Acrocorinthus.

Pirithous, the son of Ixion, and intimate friend of Theseus; killed by Cerberus.

Pisa, a town of Elis, famous for its horses.

Pisander, a poet of Rhodes; who composed a work which contained an account of the celebrated labours and exploits of Hercules.—A Spartan admiral.

Pisistratus, an Athenian, son of Hippocrates; distinguished for his valour in the field, and his address and eloquence at home.

Piso, one of the thirty tyrants appointed over Athens by Lyander.

Pithecia, a small island on the coast of Etruria, the inhabitants of which were transformed into monkeys by Jupiter.

Pitho, the daughter of Mercury and Venus, and goddess of eloquence.

Pithys, a nymph, changed into a pine-tree by Boreas, for slighting his addresses.

Pitheus, a king of Argolis; universally admired for his wisdom and learning.

Pitruinus, a mathematician in the age of the emperor Tiberius; thrown down from the Tarpeian rock.

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ALIQUID SEMPER DESSE PUTAT AVARUS. — COVETOUS PEOPLE ALWAYS THINK THEMSELVES IN WANT.

Pityusa, two small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Spain.

Placentia, now called *Placenza*, an ancient town and colony of Italy.

Plaudisia, an island on the coast of Gaul, where Tiberius ordered Agrippa to be put to death.—A town on the Rhone.

Platanius, a river of Bœotia.

Plataea, a town of Bœotia, celebrated for the great battle fought near it between the Persian army of Xerxes, consisting of 300,000 men, under the command of Mardonius, and that of the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, under Pausanias. In this battle, which occurred 479 years B. C., 3000 Persians escaped, and the Greeks were for ever freed from the alarms to which they had before been subject in consequence of Persian invasions, the latter never from that time daring to appear with a hostile force beyond the Hellespont.

Plato, a celebrated philosopher of Athens, descended from a noble, illustrious, and opulent family. He was for eight years the pupil of Socrates, and early imbibed the firmness, virtues, and moral sentiments of that great man. After the death of Socrates, Plato began his travels over Greece, and visited Megara, Thebes, Elis, and Magna Græcia, attracted by the fame of the Pythagorean philosophy, and the learning and reputation of its professors. He next passed into Sicily, and examined the eruptions and fires of the volcano of that island; and, after visiting Egypt, where the mathematician Theodorus then flourished, he returned to the groves of Academus, near Athens, where his lectures were attended by crowds of illustrious pupils. During forty years he presided over the academy, devoting his time to the instruction of the people, and composing those dialogues which have been the admiration of every age and country. Plato died on his birth-day, aged 81, about 348 years before the Christian era.

Plavis, a river of Venetia, in Italy.

Plantius, a comic poet, born at Sarsina.

Pleumossii, a people of Belgium, the inhabitants of modern Tournaï.

Pleiades, the seven stars, or daughters of Atlas and Pleione; Sterope, Celeno, Flectra, Alcyone, Maia, Merope, and Taygeta.

Plinius, S. (Pliny), surnamed the Elder, born of a noble family at Verona. He was made one of the augurs at Rome, and afterwards appointed governor of Spain. Pliny was a great writer, and the author of many works; he composed a natural history in 37 books, which has ever been admired and esteemed as a judicious collection from the most excellent treatises that were written before his age, on the various productions of nature. The death of Pliny was both singular and tragical. While commanding the fleet at Misenum, he was surprised at the sudden appearance of a cloud of dust and ashes, which proceeded from Mount Vesuvius; and immediately embarked on board a small vessel, and landed on the coast, where he remained during the night, the better to observe the mountain, which appeared to be one continual blaze. He was soon disturbed by a dreadful earthquake; and, the eruption of the volcano increasing, the fire at length approached the place where the philosopher was making his observations. He endeavoured

to fly before it, but was unable to escape, and soon fell, suffocated by the thick vapours that surrounded him, and the insupportable stench of sulphureous matter. His body was found three days afterwards, and buried by his nephew. This memorable event happened in the 70th year of the Christian era, and in the 56th year of his age.—*Plinius, Cæcilius Secundus*, called the Younger, son of the sister of Pliny the Elder. He was adopted by his uncle, whose name he assumed, and whose estate and effects he inherited. At the age of 19, he appeared at the bar, and distinguished himself so much by his eloquence, that he and Tacitus were reckoned the greatest orators of their age. Pliny was afterwards created consul by the emperor Trajan; and was highly respected at Rome, as the friend of the poor, the patron of learning, and an example of good breeding, sobriety, and modesty. He died in the 52d year of his age, A. D. 113.

Plinthine, a town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean.

Plotea, small islands on the coast of Ætola, *Plotina Pampæia*, wife of the emperor Trajan; who, after death, received divine honours, from her regard for the good and prosperity of the Roman empire. A. D. 122.

Platonopolis, a town of Thrace, built by Trajan.—Another in Dacia.

Plutinius, a platonic philosopher of Egypt. *Plutarchus [Plutarch]*, a celebrated writer of biographies, was a native of Charonea. He studied philosophy and mathematics under Ammonius, a reputable teacher at Delphi; and so well established his character, that his countrymen selected him to go on an embassy to Rome, of the most important nature. After travelling through Egypt and Greece in quest of knowledge, he retired to Rome, where he opened a school. The emperor Trajan honoured him with the office of consul, and appointed him governor of Hlyricum. On the death of Trajan, Plutarch removed to Charonea, where he closely applied himself to study, and wrote the greater part of his works, particularly his Lives of Illustrious Men. He died at an advanced age.

Pluto, the son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and god of hell.

Plutonium, a temple of Pluto in Lydia.

Plutus, the son of Jastus and Ceres, and god of riches; blind, lame, and timorous.

Po, or Eridanus, a river of Italy.

Podalirius, son of Æsculapius, a famous Grecian physician at the siege of Troy.

Ponarge, one of the Harpies, and mother of two of the horses of Achilles.

Podargus, a charioteer of Hector.

Pæcile, a celebrated portico at Athens.

Pæni, a name given to the Carthaginians.

Pænon, a youth of Athens, much given to drunkenness and debauchery. He once, when intoxicated, entered the school of Xenocrates, while the philosopher was descending upon the effects of intemperance; and was so struck with the eloquence of the academician, and the force of his arguments, that from that moment he renounced the dissipated life he had led, and applied himself totally to the study of philosophy. He was then in his 30th year, and lived to an extreme old age.—A rhetorician at Rome.

Polisæwatus, an Epicurean philosopher, friend of Hippocleides; they were both born

SILENTIUM EST QUANDOQUE ELIGIBILIS SERMO. — SILENCE IS OFTEN PREFERABLE TO SPEECH.

on the same day, and died at the same hour.

Pollio, C. Asinius, a Roman consul in the reign of Augustus; distinguished as much by his eloquence and writing, as his military prowess in the field. A. D. 4.—An historian in the age of Constantine the Great.

Pollux, son of Jupiter and Leda, and the twin brother of Castor.

Polusca, a town of Latium, formerly the capital of the Volsci.

Polyanus, a mountain of Macedonia.

Polybus, a soothsayer of Corinth, who foretold to his sons the fate that attended them in the Trojan war.

Polybotes, one of the giants who made war against Jupiter; he was killed by Neptune, who crushed him under a part of the island of Cos.

Polycarpus, a famous Greek writer, born at Smyrna. Some authors suppose he was a disciple of St. John. His epistle to the Philippians is simple and modest, yet replete with useful precepts. Polycarp was condemned to be burnt at Smyrna, A. D. 167.

Polyrates, a tyrant of Samos, famous for his successes and prosperity, but at last hanged.—A sophist of Athens.

Polydamas a famous wrestler, who strangled a lion, lifted a mad bull, and stopped a coach in full career; but was at length killed in attempting to bear a rock.

Polydeutes, the son of Maguetes, and king of Seriphus, who brought up Perseus.

Polydorus, a famous prophet and physician.

Polydorus, the son of Priam and Hecuba killed by Polynestor, king of Thrace, in order to obtain his riches.

Polyhymnia, the Muse of rhetoric.

Polynestor, a covetous and cruel king of Thrace.—A king of Arcadia.

Polynices, son of Oedipus, king of Thebes; who inherited his father's throne in conjunction with Etocles, his brother; but, becoming jealous of each other, they resolved to settle their difference by a single combat, in which they both were slain.

Polyphemus, the son of Neptune, a huge and cruel giant, with only one eye in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses destroyed with a firebrand.

Polyxena, the daughter of Priam and Hecuba, married to Achilles, and sacrificed by Pyrrhus to appease his ghost.

Polyxo, a woman of Lemnos, and priestess of Apollo, who advised the Lemnian women to kill all the men, because they took their wives from Thrace; which advice was accordingly put in execution, except upon Thoas, king of Lemnos.

Polyzelus, a Greek poet of Rhodes.

Pomeli'na, one of the tribes at Rome.

Pomona, the goddess of fruits and autumn.

Pompeia, daughter of Pompey the Great, and wife of Julius Caesar, who repudiated her for incontinence.

Pompeii, a town of Campania, built by Hercules. It was swallowed up by an earthquake in the year 79. Herculaneum, in its neighbourhood, also shared the same fate.

Pompeius, Cneus, surnamed the Great, from his wonderful exploits, was son of Pompeius Strabo and Lucilla. He early distinguished himself in the field of battle; and, by pleading at the bar, he displayed his eloquence, and received the most unbounded

applause. Pompey followed the interest of Sylla; and, in his 26th year, he conquered Sicily, which was then in the power of Marius, and regained all the territories of Africa, which had revolted from Sylla. After the death of Sylla, Pompey was made consul; and, by the influence of his friends at Rome, he was empowered to finish the war against Mithridates, king of Pontus, and Tigranes, king of Armenia. He totally defeated the army of the king of Pontus, and that monarch with difficulty escaped; he next entered Armenia, and received the submission of King Tigranes; and, after he had conquered the Albanians and Iberians, visited countries which were scarcely known to the Romans, and, like a master of the world, disposed of kingdoms and provinces, receiving the homage of twelve crowned heads. He entered Syria, and pushed his conquests as far as the Red Sea. Part of Arabia was subdued, Judæa became a Roman province, and, when he had nothing to fear from Mithridates, who had destroyed himself, Pompey returned to Italy with all the pomp and majesty of an eastern conqueror. To strengthen himself still further, Pompey united with Cæsar and Crassus, and formed the first triumvirate; and the provinces of the republic were arbitrarily divided between the triumvirs. But this powerful confederacy was soon broken by the death of Julia, daughter of Cæsar, whom Pompey had married; and the total defeat of Crassus in Syria. While the conqueror of Mithridates was considered as a sovereign at Rome, the adherents of Cæsar were not silent; they demanded that either the consulship should be given to him, or that he should be continued in the government of Gaul, of which he had been deprived. This demand was refused, and a civil war was the consequence. Cæsar collected his forces, and crossed the Rubicon; and, in sixty days, all Italy acknowledged his power. Several famous battles were fought between these great men, with alternate success; at length the two armies met and engaged on the plains of Pharsalia, where Pompey was obliged to give way, overwhelmed with grief and shame. He disguised himself, and fled to the sea-coast, whence he passed into Egypt, and claimed protection from Ptolemy, who basely betrayed him. A boat was sent to fetch him on shore, and, after an affectionate parting with his wife Cornelia, Pompey disembarked, and was assassinated by Achilles and Septimius. His head was cut off, and sent to Cæsar, who turned away from it with horror, and shed a flood of tears. The body remained for some time naked on the sea-shore, till Philip, one of his freedmen, raised a burning pile, and deposited his ashes under a mound of earth. The two sons of Pompey the Great, Cneius and Sextus, after the death of their father, prepared to oppose the conqueror; but Cæsar met them with vigour and success; and at the battle of Munda they were defeated, and Cneius left among the slain. Sextus fled to Sicily, and was shortly afterwards murdered by order of Mark Antony.

Pompeion, a town of Spain, now Pampe-luna, the capital of Navarre.

Pompius Numma, the second king of Rome.

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Pompilius, a fisherman of Ionia; who carried into Miletus, Ocyroe, the daughter of Chesiass, of whom Apollo was enamoured; but, before he had reached the shore, the god changed the boat into a rock, Pompilus into a fish, and carried away Ocyroe.

Pomponia, the mother of Scipio, by Jupiter, under the form of a snake.

Pons Aelius, a celebrated bridge at Rome, built by the emperor Adrian.

Pontus, an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, in which Pilate, surnamed Pontius, is supposed to have lived.

Ponticum Mare, the sea of Pontus, generally called the Euxine.

Pontina, or *Pontina Lacus*, a lake in the country of the Volsci, through which the great Appian road passed.

Pontus, a kingdom of Asia Minor, bounded on the east by Colchis, west by the Helys, north by the Euxine Sea, and south by part of Armenia.

Pontus Euxinus, a celebrated sea, situate at the west of Colchis, between Asia and Europe, at the north of Asia Minor. It is called the Black Sea by the moderns.

Poppea Sabina, wife of the emperor Nero; distinguished for her beauty and accomplishments. Shortly after marriage, the tyrant despised her, and even treated her with great barbarity. She died of a blow received from his foot, when many months advanced in pregnancy.

Porcia, daughter of Cato, and wife of Brutus; celebrated for her prudence, philosophy, courage, and conjugal affection. When Brutus was dead, she refused to survive him, and attempted to end her life as a daughter of Cato; but, when she was told that every weapon was removed from her reach, she destroyed herself by swallowing burning coals. B.C. 42.

Porcius, Licinius, a noted Latin poet during the time of the third Punic war.

Porina, a river of Peloponnesus.

Porosylene, an island near Lesbos.

Porphyriion, one of the giants that warred against the gods.

Porphyrius, a Platonic philosopher of Tyre.—A Latin poet in the reign of Constantine the Great.

Porrima, a goddess of women in labour.

Portunus, a sea deity among the Latins.

Portus, the god of plenty, at Rome.

Posidon, Neptune's name among the Greeks.

Postverta, a goddess of women in labour.

Potamides, nymphs who presided over rivers and fountains.

Potamon, a philosopher of Alexandria.

Pothinus, an eunuch, tutor to Ptolemy, king of Egypt; who advised that monarch to murder Pompey. When Caesar arrived in Egypt, he ordered Pothinus to be executed.

Potnia, a town of Bœotia, where Bacchus had a temple.—A town of Magnesia, the pastures of which produced madness in asses.

Prænestina, a name of Fortuna.

Prætes, a title of Jupiter and Minerva.

Prætor, a chief magistrate at Rome.

Præstane, now Verdant, a large island at the mouth of the Indus.

Proxicles, a famous statuary of Italy.

Procius, a lake of Tuscany, now Castiglione.

Proion, the last king of Troy, was son of Laomedon, and father of Paris, Hector, &c.

He was slain by Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, after the sacking of Troy.

Proteus, the son of Bacchus and Venus, and god of gardens and debauchery; enormously large, and very deformed.

Priene, a maritime town of Asia Minor, in which Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was born.

Probus, a native of Sirmium, in Pannonia; who, on the death of the emperor Tacitus, was invested with the imperial purple by the voluntary choice of the soldiers, and greatly distinguished himself in Gaul and Germany.

Procles, a tyrant of Epidaurus, killed by his subjects, and thrown into the sea.

Procris, the daughter of Erectheus, king of Athens; killed through mistake by the unerring dart of her husband Cephalus, and turned by Jupiter into a star.

Procrustes, a famous robber of Attica, killed by Theseus.

Prodicus, a sophist and rhetorician of Cos; put to death by the Athenians on pretence that he corrupted the morals of their youth.

Prætes, the son of Abas, and king of Argos; whose daughters, the Prætesides, were inspired with madness for daring to vie with Juno in beauty.

Progne, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and wife of Tereus, king of Thrace, changed into a swallow.

Prometheus, the son of Japetus and the nymph Asia, who animated a man that he had formed of clay with fire, which, by the assistance of Minerva, he stole from heaven; and was therefore chained by Jupiter to Mount Caucasus, with a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver.

Propertius, a famous Latin poet, born at Mevania, in Umbria. B.C. 19.

Prophetides, nymphs of Amathus, in Cyprus, who were made shameless prostitutes for denying the divinity of Venus.

Propontis, a sea which has a communication with the Euxine and the Ægean by the Thracian Bosphorus and the Hellespont.

Proserpina, a name of Hecate.

Proserpina, a daughter of Ceres, by Jupiter; whom Pluto stole out of Sicily, as she was gathering flowers, and carried to his subterranean dominions, of which she became queen.

Protesilaus, the son of Iphiclus, and king of a part of Thessaly, passionately loved by his wife Laodamia, and killed by Hector at the siege of Troy.

Proteus, a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys; who received the gift of prophecy from Neptune, and could change himself into any shapes.

Protagoras, a celebrated painter of Rhodes. *Protones*, principal magistrates of Athens and Corinth.

Psyche, the goddess of pleasure, beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.

Psylli, a people of Africa, whose bodies are said to have been a natural antidote against the bite of serpents.

Ptolemæus, the name of a race of kings of Egypt, who reigned in the following order:—Ptolemy the First, surnamed Lagos, was an illegitimate son of Philip of Macedonia, by Arrinœe, who married Lagos, a man of mean extraction. Ptolemy was educated in the court of his father, and attended Alexander the Great as one of his

QUOD VOLUIMUS, FACILE CREDIMUS.—WE READILY BELIEVE WHAT WE WISH.

SERMO EST IMAGO COGITATIONIS.—SPEECH IS THE IMAGE OF THOUGHT.

generals, when that monarch invaded Asia. After the conqueror's death, in the general division of the Macedonian empire, Ptolemy obtained as his share the government of Egypt, with Lybia, and part of the neighbouring territories of Arabia. He added greatly to his Egyptian dominions, and enriched the city of Alexandria with the spoils of the different nations he had conquered.

—The second Ptolemy was the son of the preceding, and called Philadelphus. He showed himself worthy in every respect to succeed his great father; and could boast of reigning over 33,339 well-peopled cities. His army consisted of 200,000 foot and 40,000 horse, besides 300 elephants and 2000 armed chariots. He gave every encouragement to commerce; and, by keeping two powerful fleets, one in the Mediterranean, the other in the Red Sea, made Egypt the mart of the world. This monarch was accounted the richest prince of his age; and, at his death, he left in his treasury a sum equivalent to two hundred millions sterling.—The third, surnamed Evergetes, succeeded his father Philadelphus on the Egyptian throne, and distinguished himself by his clemency, moderation, and prudence.—Ptolemy the Fourth was surnamed Philopater; and began his reign with acts of the greatest cruelty, sacrificing successively to his avarice his mother, wife, sister, and brother. He made war against the Jews, and ordered an immense number of that nation to be exposed on a plain, and trodden to death under the feet of elephants. After a dissipated reign of 17 years, he died, and his death was immediately followed by the murder of the companions of his voluptuousness and extravagance, whose bodies were dragged with ignominy through the streets of Alexandria.—The fifth succeeded his father Philopater when at the age of only four years, and was, during his minority, under the protection of Aristomenes. At 14, he was crowned at Alexandria, and received the surname of Epiphanes, or Illustrious. Young Ptolemy was no sooner delivered from the shackles of a superior, than he betrayed the same vices which had characterized his father; the counsels of Aristomenes were despised, and that minister, who for ten years had governed the kingdom with equity and moderation, was sacrificed to the caprice of the sovereign. His cruelties raised seditions among his subjects, and he was at length poisoned by his ministers, after a reign of 24 years.—The sixth was son of the preceding, and called Philometor, on account of the hatred he bore his mother Cleopatra. During part of his reign, he shared his throne equally with his younger brother, Ptolemy Physcon, and they united to expel their common enemy, Antiochus, king of Syria, who had entered Egypt with a large army. No sooner were they delivered from the impending war by the Romans, who had checked the progress of Antiochus, and obliged him to retire, than Philometor and Physcon began with mutual jealousy to oppose each other's views. Physcon was banished by the superior power of his brother, and repaired to Rome, where he claimed the assistance of the senate, who settled the dispute between the two royal brothers, by making them independent of each other, and

giving the government of Lybia and Cyrene to Physcon, and confirming Philometor in the possession of Egypt and the Island of Cyprus. These terms of accommodation were gladly accepted; but Physcon soon afterwards claimed the dominion of Cyprus, which Philometor refusing to deliver up, an open rupture ensued between the brothers. The death of Philometor, however, left Physcon master of Egypt, and of all the dependent provinces; although the wife and son of the deceased monarch laid claim to the crown. Ptolemy Physcon was stigmatized with the appellation of Rakergetes, or Evil-Doer; a surname which he merited for his tyranny and oppression. A series of barbarities rendered him odious; and he died at Alexandria, after a reign of 29 years, hated and despised by his subjects.—

Ptolemy the Eighth, called Lathyrus, succeeded his father Physcon on the throne of Egypt; whence he was expelled to Cyprus by his mother Cleopatra, who placed the crown on the head of his brother, Ptolemy Alexander, her favourite son. Lathyrus became king of Cyprus, appeared at the head of a large army, and marched against the king of Judea, through whose assistance and intrigue he had been banished from Egypt by his mother. He conquered the Jewish monarch, leaving 50,000 of his men dead on the field; and, after many vain attempts to recover the kingdom of Egypt, retired to Cyprus, until the death of his brother Alexander restored him to his native dominions. Some of the cities of Egypt refused to acknowledge him as their sovereign; Thebes, in particular, for its obstinacy, was closely besieged for three successive years, and, from a powerful and populous city, was reduced to a heap of ruins. Lathyrus was succeeded by his only daughter, Cleopatra, whom Alexander, son of Ptolemy Alexander the First, soon afterwards married and murdered.—

The ninth of the Ptolemean kings of Egypt was named Ptolemy Alexander the First, brother of Lathyrus. He reigned conjointly with his mother Cleopatra, who expelled and soon afterwards recalled him; but Alexander, to prevent a second expulsion, put her to death, and for this unnatural act was himself murdered by one of his subjects.—Ptolemy, Alexander the Second, son of the preceding, succeeded. He was educated in the Island of Cos, and, falling into the hands of Mithridates, king of Pontus, escaped to Sylla, who restored him to his kingdom; but was slain by his subjects a few days after his restoration.—His brother, Ptolemy Alexander the Third, next ascended the throne: after a peaceful reign, he was banished by his subjects, and died at Tyre, leaving his kingdom to the Romans.—The twelfth was an illegitimate son of Ptolemy Lathyrus, and was surnamed Auletes, from his skill in playing on the flute. As his predecessor, by his will, had left the kingdom of Egypt to the Romans, Auletes knew that he could not be firmly established without the consent of the senate. He accordingly applied to Cæsar, who was then consul, and, on the payment of an immense sum of money, his succession was acknowledged. But these measures rendering him unpopular at Rome, he was obliged to fly his kingdom, and seek protection among his allies. After a long ab-

NON MORITUR CUIUS FAMA VIVIT.—HE IS NOT DEAD WHOSE FAME SURVIVES.

VINO FORMA PERIT, VINO CORRUMPITUR. &C.—DRUNKENNESS DESTROYS BEAUTY AND SHORTENS LIFE.

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NOBILITATIS VIRTUS, NON STEMMA, CHARACTER.—VIRTUE, NOT LINEAGE, IS THE MARK OF NOBILITY.

sence from Alexandria, during which period his daughter Berenice had made herself absolute, Auletes was replaced on his throne by the Romans, and died four years after his restoration. He left two sons and two daughters, and directed by his will his eldest son to marry the eldest sister, Cleopatra, and ascend with her the vacant throne. As these children were very young, the dying monarch recommended them to the care and protection of the Romans, and Pompey the Great was appointed their patron and guardian. The young king, who was called Dionysius or Bacchus, was in his 13th year, when his protector, after the fatal battle of Pharsalia, came to the shores of Egypt, and claimed his assistance. [See *Pompey the Great*.] When Cæsar arrived at Alexandria, he sat as judge to hear the various claims of the younger brother and sister to the throne; and, to satisfy the people, ordered the will of Auletes to be read, confirmed Ptolemy and Cleopatra in the possession of Egypt, and appointed the infant princes masters of the Island of Cyprus. But Ptolemy, who was governed by cruel and avaricious ministers, refused to acknowledge Cæsar as a judge or mediator; the Roman enforced his authority by arms, and three victories were obtained over the Egyptian forces. In attempting to save his life by flight, Ptolemy was drowned in the Nile; and Cleopatra became sole mistress of Egypt; but, as the Egyptians were averse to female government, Cæsar obliged her to marry her younger brother, then in his 14th year. This reign was the last of the Egyptian monarchs of the family of Lagus; and, at the death of Cleopatra, who was queen for 24 years, Egypt became a Roman province.

Ptolemaïs, a town of Thebais, in Egypt, called after the Ptolemies, who beautified it.
Ptolemy Claudius, a celebrated geographer and astrologer in the reign of Adrian, born at Alexandria.

Pulvius Syrus, a mimic poet of Syria.

Punicum Bellum, the ancient name of the celebrated wars undertaken by the Romans against Carthage; in which Annibal and the two Scipios greatly distinguished themselves. The first Punic war was concluded in favour of the Romans, who bound the Carthaginians by a very submissive treaty, the conditions of which were for some time faithfully performed; but, when Annibal succeeded to the command of the Carthaginian armies in Spain, he spurned the boundaries which the jealousy of Rome had set to his arms, and war was determined on by the influence of Annibal in the Carthaginian senate. Without delay, he marched a numerous army towards Italy, and resolved to carry on the war to the very gates of Rome. He crossed the Rhone, the Alps, and the Apennines, with uncommon celerity, and the Roman consuls who were stationed to stop his progress were severally defeated. The battles of Trebia, Ticinus, and of the Lake of Trasymenus, but more particularly the decisive action at Cannæ, in which 45,000 men were slain, caused so much consternation at Rome, that, if Annibal had marched from the plains of Cannæ to the city, he would have met with no opposition, but have terminated a war with glory to himself, and inestimable advantages to his country. The victory of

Cannæ left the conqueror master of two camps, and of an immense booty; and the cities which had hitherto observed a neutrality eagerly embraced the interest of Carthage. In order to establish himself more firmly in Italy, Annibal called his brother Asdrubal from Spain, with a large reinforcement; but this army was intercepted and defeated by the Romans, and Asdrubal slain. Affairs now began to take a different turn, and the Carthaginians to experience a bitter reverse of fortune. The conquests of young Scipio, surnamed Africanus, in Spain, had raised the expectations of his countrymen; and, when recalled to Rome, he proposed to remove Annibal from the capital of Italy, by carrying the war into the heart of Carthage. This was a bold and hazardous enterprise; and, though opposed by the dictator Fabius, was at length approved by the senate, who empowered Scipio to sail to Africa. The successes of the young Roman were as rapid here as in Spain; and the Carthaginians, apprehensive for the fate of their capital, recalled Annibal from Italy. He received their orders with indignation, and, with tears in his eyes, departed from a country, where, for sixteen years, he had known no superior in the field of battle. On his arrival in Africa, the Carthaginian general soon collected a large army, and met his exulting adversary in the plains of Zama. The battle was long and bloody; the Romans ultimately obtained the victory; and Annibal, who had sworn eternal enmity to the gods of Rome, fled from Carthage, after advising his countrymen to accept the terms of the conqueror. The victory of Zama was decisive of the fate of Carthage, and concluded the second Punic war. During the 50 years which followed, the Carthaginians were employed in repairing their losses; but they still found in Rome a jealous rival and a haughty conqueror; they were also sorely oppressed and harassed by Masinissa, king of Numidia, the ally of Rome, who had made himself master of one of their provinces; and as, by one of the conditions of the treaty of Zama, the Carthaginians were unable to make war without the consent of Rome, they complained to the senate of this injustice, and sought its protection against the tyranny of Masinissa. But their petitions were received with indifference, and the king of Numidia continued his depredations. The Carthaginians, therefore, resolved to do themselves that justice which the Romans had denied them, and entered the field against Masinissa, by whom they were defeated with immense loss. By this desperate measure they had broken the treaty, and placed their destiny entirely at the disposal of the Romans; who, in order to prevent further hostilities, exacted from them conditions the most abject and submissive. The Carthaginians agreed to deliver up 300 hostages, all children of senators and of the most noble and respectable families; also, all their ships, their arms, engines of war, with all their naval and military stores. The Roman consuls next demanded, that they should leave their ancient habitations, and retire into the inland parts of Africa, and found another city, at the distance of not less than ten miles from the sea. This was heard with horror and indignation; the Romans were fixed and

NON TUA TE MOVEANT, SED PUBLICA VOTA.—LET NOT YOUR OWN, BUT THE PUBLIC WISHES, ACTUATE YOU.

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Inexorable; and Carthage was filled with tears and lamentations. But the spirit of liberty was not entirely extinguished in the capital of Africa; and the Carthaginians resolved to sacrifice their lives for the protection of their gods, the tombs of their forefathers, and the place which had given them birth. They covered the ramparts with stones, to compensate for the weapons and instruments of war which they had given up to their enemies; the town was blocked up by the Romans, commanded by Scipio, surnamed Africanus the Younger, a descendant of the great Scipio, who finished the second Punic war, and a regular siege was begun. The operations of the Roman general, however, soon baffled the extraordinary efforts and determined resistance of the besieged; the communications they had with the land were cut off, and the city, which was twenty miles in circumference, was completely surrounded by the enemy. Despair and famine at length raged in the interior; Scipio gained access to the walls, but his entrance into the streets was disputed with uncommon fury; the houses as he advanced were set on fire to stop his progress, and such of the inhabitants as disdained to be made prisoners, perished in the flames, which gradually consumed their habitations. During seventeen days Carthage continued burning; and that city, which had once been the seat of commerce, the model of magnificence, the common store of the wealth of nations, and one of the most powerful states of the world, left behind no traces of its splendour, of its power, or even of its existence. This memorable event happened 147 years B. C.

Puppius, a tragic poet in the age of J. Caesar
Pudna, a town of Macedonia, originally called Citron.

Pygmaei, a nation of dwarfs, in the extreme parts of India. Some authors affirm, that they were only a span high, and built their houses with egg-shells. Aristotle says, they lived in holes under the earth, and came out in the harvest-time with hatchets, to cut down the corn, as if to fell a forest. Hercules once fell asleep in the deserts of Africa, after he had conquered Antæus; and was suddenly awakened by an attack of an army of these Lilliputians, who discharged their arrows with great fury upon his arms and legs. The hero, pleased with their courage, wrapped a great number of them in his lion's skin, and carried them to the King of Argos.

Pygmalion, the son of Belus, and king of Tyre, who slew his brother-in-law, Sichæus, for his money.—A famous statuary of the Island of Cyprus, who fell in love with and married a statue of his own making, which Venus animated.

Pyldes, son of the king of Phocis; the constant friend and companion of Orestes.

Pyta, a town of Asia, near Cappadocia.

Pyteus, a Trojan chief, killed by Achilles.

Pylos, now Navarin, a town of Messina, situate on the western coast of the Peloponnesus.—Two towns of Elis.

Pyra, a part of Mount Ceta, on which the body of Hercules was burnt.

Pyramus and *Thisbe*, two fond lovers of Babylon, who killed themselves by the same sword, and were the occasion of turning the berries of the mulberry-tree, under which they died, from white to a blood colour.

Pyrenei, a long ridge of high mountains, which separate Gaul from Spain, and extend from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean Sea. They received their name from Pyrene, the daughter of Bebrycius, king of the southern parts of Spain; who, having been violated by Hercules, fled into the woods, and was torn to pieces by wild beasts.

Pyreneus, a king of Thrace, who broke his neck in attempting to fly after the Muses.

Pyrodes, the son of Clix, who first struck fire out of flint.

Pyrodis, one of the four horses of the sun.

Pyrrha, daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora, and wife of Deucalion, who reigned over part of Thessaly. In her age all mankind were destroyed by a deluge, and she and her husband alone escaped the general destruction. They repaired to the oracle of Themis, where they were directed, in order to repair the loss of mankind, to throw stones behind their backs. They obeyed; and those that Phyrre threw were changed into women, those of Deucalion into men.

Pyrho, a philosopher of Elis; much venerated by his countrymen, who raised statues to his memory, and exempted all the philosophers of Elis from taxes. B. C. 304.

Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, remarkable for his cruelty at the siege of Troy; Orestes slew him in the temple of Apollo.—A king of Epirus and Macedonia, famous for his wars against the Romans and Carthaginians.

Pythagoras, a celebrated philosopher, born at Samos. He was early made acquainted with poetry and music; eloquence and astronomy became his private studies; and, in gymnastic exercises, he often bore the palm for strength and dexterity. About the age of twenty, he visited Egypt and Chaldea; and, after he had spent many years in gathering all the information which could be collected from antique tradition, concerning the nature of the gods, and the immortality of the soul, Pythagoras revisited his native island. But the tyranny of Polycrates disgusted the philosopher; and, though he was the favourite of the monarch, he retired from Samos, and a second time assisted at the Olympic games. From Olympia, he repaired to Elis and Sparta, and also to Magna Græcia, where he fixed his habitation, in the town of Crotona, about the 40th year of his age. Here he founded a sect which received the name of the Italian, and soon saw himself surrounded by a great number of pupils, which the recommendation of his mental as well as personal accomplishments had procured. The animated harangues of the Samian sage were attended with rapid success, and a reformation soon took place in the morals and lives of the people of Crotona. The females were exhorted to become modest; the youths were called from the pursuit of pleasure and intemperance; and the aged were directed no longer to waste their time in amassing riches, but to seek that peace and comfort of mind which frugality, benevolence, and philanthropy alone can produce. When they were capable of receiving his secret instructions, Pythagoras taught his pupils the use of ciphers and hieroglyphic writings; so that they could correspond together, though in the most distant regions, in unknown characters. The great influence which the philosopher possessed in his school

TIMIDI NUNQUAM STATUT RUNT TROPEUM.—COWARDS NEVER BUILD TROPHIES.

BONA NOMINA MALA FIUNT, SI NON APPELLES.—GOOD DEBTS BECOME BAD, IF YOU CALL THEM NOT IN.

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was transferred to the world; and, in a short time, the rulers and legislators of the principal towns of Greece, Sicily, and Italy, boasted of being the disciples of Pythagoras. The Samian philosopher was the first who supported the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul into different bodies. In his theological system, he maintained that the universe was created from a shapeless heap of passive matter by the hands of a powerful Being, himself the mover and soul of the world, and of whose substance the souls of mankind were a portion. He considered numbers as the principles of every thing, and perceived in the universe regularity, correspondence, beauty, proportion, and harmony, as intentionally produced by the Creator. Pythagoras also distinguished himself by his discoveries in geometry, astronomy, and mathematics; and it is to him that the world is indebted for the demonstration of the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid's elements, concerning the square of the hypothenuse. His system of the universe, in which he placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits around it, was deemed chimerical and improbable, until the deep inquiries of the 16th century proved it, by the most accurate calculations, to be true and incontestible. The time and place of the death of this great man are unknown; yet many authors suppose that he died at Metapontum, about 497 years before Christ; and so highly was his memory venerated by the people of Magna Græcia, that he received the same honours as were paid to the immortal gods. There is now extant a poetical composition, ascribed to him, entitled, *The Golden Verses of Pythagoras*.

Pythæas, a native of Massilia, famous for his knowledge of astronomy, mathematics, philosophy, and geography. He was likewise a great traveller, and advanced far into the northern seas; he discovered the Island of Thule, and entered the then unknown sea, now called the Baltic.

Pythæus, a Lydian, in the age of Xerxes, renowned for his immense riches.

Pythia, the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.

Pytho, the ancient name of Delphi.

Pythockaris, a musician, who allayed the fury of some wolves by playing on an instrument.

Pythou, a huge serpent produced from the mud of the deluge of Deucalion; killed by Apollo, who, in memory thereof, instituted the Pythian games.

Pythouissa, a priestess of Apollo.

QUADERNA, a town of Italy.

Quadi, an ancient nation in Germany, on the borders of the Danube, in modern Moravia.

Quadrifrons, a title of Janus.

Quæstors, officers at Rome, who collected the revenues of the state, and had the whole management of the public treasury.

Quæri, a people of Gaul.

Quæres, the goddess of rest.

Quintilis and *Quintus*, names of Pluto.

Quindecimviri, an order of priests at Rome, whom Tarquin the Proud appointed to take care of the Sibylline books.

Quinquatria, feasts in honour of Pallas.

Quintilianus, a celebrated rhetorician, born in Spain. He opened a school of rhetoric

at Rome, and was the first who obtained a salary from the state as a public teacher. Quintilian is the author of a work, entitled *Institutiones Oratoricæ*; it is divided into 12 books, and is considered the most perfect and complete system of oratory extant. A.D. 95.

Quintius, *Carlius Rufus*, a Latin historian in the reign of Vespasian.

Quirindia, feasts in honour of Romulus.

Quirindis, one of the gates of Rome, near Mount Quirinalis.

Quirinus, a surname of Romulus.

Quiris and *Quirites*, formerly the name of the Sabines, but afterwards used to signify the Roman people.

RABIRIUS, a Latin poet in the age of Augustus.—A famous architect in the reign of Domitian.

Raven'na, a town of Italy, on the Adriatic; famous for its capacious harbour, which could contain 250 ships.

Rauraci, a people of Gaul.

Reate, a pleasant town of Umbria, near the Lake Velinus, built before the Trojan war; it was celebrated for its asses.

Reclus, a title of Bacchus.

Redoucs, a nation among the Armorici, now the people of Rennes and St. Maloes, in Brittany.

Redux and *Re'gia*, titles of Fortuna.

Reg'na, a title of Juno.

Reginum, a town of Germany, supposed to be now Ratishon or Regensburg.

Regulus, *M. Attilius*, a Roman consul during the first Punic war; he was cruelly put to death by the Carthaginians, by whom he had been taken prisoner. B.C. 251.

Re'mi, a nation of Gaul, whose principal town, Duricortorium, is now Rheims, in the north of Champagne.

Remulus, a king of Alba, destroyed by lightning on account of his impiety.

Remuria, festivals established at Rome by Romulus, to appease the manes of his brother.

Remus [See *Romulus*.]

Rha, a large river of Russia, now the Volga.

A medicinal root which grew on its banks was called *ra barbarum*—rinbarb.

Rhadamanthus, the son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia; made one of the three infernal judges on account of his justice and impartiality.

Rhadamistus, son of Pharnasmanes, king of Iberia; slain by his father for his cruelty.

Rhaetia, a country at the north of Italy, between the Alps and the Danube, which now forms the territories of the Grisons, of Tyrol, and part of Italy.

Rhaetus, one of the Centaurs.

Rhea, a daughter of Cælus and Terra, who married Saturn, by whom she had Vesta, Ceres, Juno, Pluto, and Neptune.

Rhea Sylvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus.

Rhene, a small island of the Ægean, near Delos; consecrated to Apollo.

Rheni, a people on the borders of the Rhine.

Rhenus, now called the Rhine, one of the largest rivers of Europe, which divides Germany from Gaul.

Rhesus, a king of Thrace; who, after many warlike exploits and conquests in Europe, marched to the assistance of Priam, against the Greeks. He was expected with great impatience; as an ancient oracle had

declared that Troy should never be taken if the horses of Rhesus drank the waters of the Nautilus, and fed upon the Trojan plains. This oracle was well known to the Greeks, and therefore Diomedes and Ulysses intercepted the Thracian king, slew him, and carried his horses to their camp.

Rhétor, one of the companions of Diomedes, changed by Venus into a heron.

Rhódus, a Greek poet of Thrace, originally a slave.

Rhóda, a town of the Rhone, from which the river takes its name. The Rhone was anciently called Rhodanus, and is one of the most rapid and largest rivers in Europe, rising in the Rhatian Alps, and falling into the Mediterranean Sea.

Rhódope, wife of Haemus, king of Thrace; changed into a high mountain in that country, extending as far as the Euxine Sea, because she preferred herself to Juno in beauty.

Rhódus, a celebrated island in the Carpathian Sea, at the south of Caria. Its principal cities were Rhodes, Lindus, Canisus, and Jalyssus. Rhodes was famous for the siege which it supported against Demetrius, surnamed the Destroyer of Towns, and for a celebrated statue of Apollo. The Rhodians were a warlike and independent people, and originally governed by kings; but, when Alexander made himself master of Asia, they lost their independence, and subsequently became dependent upon Rome.

Rhéus, one of the giants who warred against Jupiter; killed by Barchus.

Rigodulm, a village of Germany, now Rigol, near Cologne.

Rú'igo, a goddess of corn.

Róma (Rome), a city of Italy, the capital of the Roman empire, situate on the banks of the river Tiber, about sixteen miles from the sea. According to Varró, the foundation of this celebrated city was laid by Romulus in the year 3961 of the Julian period, 3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ, and 431 after the Trojan war, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of Mount Palatine; and its founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation or a barbarous horde, erected a standard as a common asylum for criminals who fled from their native country, to avoid the consequent punishment. From such an assemblage a numerous body was soon collected; and, before the death of the founder, the Romans had covered with their habitations the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, and Esquiline hills, with Mounts Caelius and Quirinalis. Their dwellings were destitute of every ornament; they were made with unequal boards, and covered with mud, and served rather as a shelter against the inclemency of the seasons, than for relaxation or ease. Till the age of Pyrrhus, they despised riches; and many salutary laws were enacted to restrain luxury and punish indolence. The national spirit of the Romans was supported by policy: the triumphal procession of a conqueror along the streets, amidst the applause of thousands, was well calculated to promote emulation; and the number of gladiators which were introduced in the public games and spectacles, served to cherish their fondness of war, while it steeled their

hearts against the calls of compassion. In their worship and sacrifices the Romans were very superstitious; the will of the gods was consulted on every occasion, and no general marched to an expedition without the previous assurance from the augurs, that the omens were propitious. Their wars were declared in the most solemn manner, and prayers were offered in the temples for the prosperity of Rome, whenever a defeat had been sustained, or a victory won. Their sanctuaries were numerous; and there were no less than 429 temples, crowded with statues. During 244 years the Romans were governed by kings, who reigned as follows: Romulus, Numa, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Tarquin Priscus, Servius Tullius, and Tarquin the Proud. But the tyranny and oppression of the last of these monarchs became so atrocious, that a revolution was effected in the state, and the democratical government established. After the expulsion of the Tarquins, the Romans became more sensible of their consequence, and turned their arms against those states which refused to acknowledge their superiority, or yield their independence. The wars with Pyrrhus and the Tarentines displayed their character in a different view: if they before had fought for freedom, they now drew the sword for glory, and the Roman name became known in Greece, Sicily, Spain, Africa, and, indeed, in all parts of the known world. After they had been governed by a race of princes, remarkable for the variety of their characters, the Roman possessions were divided into two distinct empires, by the enterprising Constantine; Constantinople became the seat of the eastern empire, and Rome remained in the possession of the western emperors, and continued to be the capital of their dominions. In the year 800, Rome, with Italy, was delivered by Charlemagne, the then emperor of the west, into the hands of the Pope, who still continues to hold the sovereignty, and to maintain his independence, under the name of the Ecclesiastical State, or States of the Church.

Romulus, son of Mars and Rhea Sylvia, born at the same birth with Remus. They were thrown into the Tiber by order of Amulius, who usurped the crown of his brother Numitor, king of Alba; but they were preserved by Faustulus, one of the king's shepherds, whose wife, Lupa, brought them up as her own. When the twins knew their real origin, they put Amulius to death, and restored the crown to Numitor. They then undertook to build a city, and had recourse to omens, and the flight of birds, to determine which of them should have the management of it. Remus first saw a flight of six vultures, and, soon afterwards, Romulus saw twelve; and he therefore began to lay the foundations of the city by marking with a furrow the place where he wished to erect the walls; but their slenderness was ridiculed by Remus, who leaped over them with great ease. This irritated Romulus, and his brother was immediately put to death, either by the hand of the former, or by one of his workmen. Romulus afterwards finished the walls of Rome, and peopled the country with foreigners and fugitives, whom he received as his lawful subjects. The Sabines, also,

NE TENTES, AUT PERFICE.—EITHER ATTEMPT NOT, OR ACCOMPLISH.

NE TE QUÆSIVERIS EXTRA.—SEEK NOTHING BEYOND YOUR SPHERE.

left their original possessions, and came and dwelt in Rome, where Tatius, their king, shared the sovereign power with Romulus; and, by admitting the conquered nations among their citizens, the Romans soon rendered themselves most powerful and formidable opponents. After death, Romulus was ranked among the twelve great gods by the Romans, as being the founder of their city and empire, and son of the god of war.

Roscus, Q., a Roman actor, born at Lanuvium; he was so celebrated on the stage that every actor of superior excellence and merit has received his name. B.C. 60.

Rotonagus, a town of Gaul, now Rouen. *Roxana*, a Persian woman, taken prisoner by Alexander. The conqueror became enamoured of her, and married her. After Alexander's death, she behaved with great cruelty, and was at length put to death.

Rubicon, now *Rugone*, a small river of Italy, which it separates from Cisalpine Gaul. *Rubo*, now the *Ducina*, which falls into the Baltic at Riga.

Rubrum Mære (the Red Sea), situate between Arabia, Egypt, and Ethiopia.

Rufus, P. Iulius, a celebrated Roman consul and writer in the age of Sylla.

Rufina, a goddess of newborn infants.

Rufino, the goddess of wedding.

Ruscino, a town of Gaul, at the foot of the Pyrenees.—A sea-port town of Africa.

Rusina, a rural deity.

Ruscucunum, a town of Mauritania, supposed to be the modern Algiers.

Rutuba, a river of Liguria, falling from the Apennines into the Mediterranean.—A river of Latium, falling into the Tiber.

Rutuli, a people of Latium, known, as well as the Latins, by the name of Aborigines.

Rutupæ, a sea-port town on the southern coast of Britain, abounding in excellent oysters. Some suppose it is the modern town of Dover; others, Richborough or Sandwich.

SABA, a town of Arabia, famous for frankincense, myrrh, and aromatic plants.

Saba'ia, feasts of Proserpine, &c.

Saba'ia, a people of Arabia Felix.

Sabina, wife of the emperor Adrian; who treated her with great cruelty, and by whom she was poisoned.

Sabini, an ancient people of Italy, reckoned among the aborigines. [See *Romulus*.]

Sabinus Julius, a Latin poet, intimate with Ovid.—A man from whom the Sabines received their name.

Sabryna, the river Severn, in England.

Sacerum Bellum, the name of the wars carried on concerning the temple of Delphi.

Saguntina, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, at the west of Iberus. In the second Punic war, Annibal took it, after a siege of eight months; and the inhabitants, rather than fall into the enemy's hands, destroyed their town, and perished in the flames.

Sala, a river of Germany, falling into the Elbe, near which are salt-pits.—The ancient name of another river falling into the Rhine, now the Issel.

Saldia, a wife of Neptune, and the goddess of the sea.

Salamis, or *Salamino*, a town at the east of the island of Cyprus; it was destroyed by an earthquake, rebuilt in the fourth century, and called Constantia.

Sala'pia, a town of Apulia, whither Annibal retired after the battle of Cannæ.

Sall'eo, a town of Spain.

Sallii, the twelve priests of Mars.—A nation of Germany who invaded Gaul.

Sallustius, Crispus, a Latin historian, born in the country of the Sabines. He received his education at Rome, and was made quaestor and consul. Sallust penitently distinguished himself by his writings, in which he displayed a wonderful knowledge of the human heart, and painted with a masterly hand the causes that gave rise to the great events which he related. He died at the age of 51.

Salmacis, a fountain of Caria, near Halicarnassus, which rendered effeminate all those who drank of its waters.

Salamanica, now Salamanca, in Spain.

Salmoneus, the son of Æolus, and king of Elis, killed by Jupiter for imitating his thunder, and arrogating divine honours.

Salus, the goddess of health and safety.

Salyes, a people of Gaul, on the Rhone.

Sama'ra, a river of Gaul, now called the Somme, which falls into the British Channel.

Sama'ria, a city and country of Palestine, famous in sacred history. The inhabitants were composed of heathens and rebellious Jews, and called Samaritans.

Samarvolva, a town of Gaul.

Samos, an island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Asia Minor; distinguished as being the birthplace of Pythagoras.

Sanus, or *Sauetus*, a god of the Sabines.

Sandalotus, a name given to Sardinia, from its resemblance to a saul.

Sanga'rius, or *Saug'ris*, a river of Phrygia, falling into the Euxine.

Sannyrion, a tragic poet of Athens.

Sapor, a king of Persia; distinguished for his conquests over Mesopotamia, Syria, &c.

Sappho, or *Sappho*, daughter of Herodotus; celebrated for her beauty, poetical talents, and amorous disposition. B.C. 600.

Saracene, part of Arabia Petraea, the country of the Saracens, who embraced the religion of Mahomet.

Sardinia, the largest island in the Mediterranean except Sicily, situate between Italy and Africa, at the south of Corsica.

Sarmatia, an extensive country at the north of Europe and Asia: the inhabitants were a savage uncivilized people, often contended with the Scythians; they lived by plunder, and fed upon milk mixed with the blood of horses.

Saron, a king of Træzene, excessively fond of hunting. He was drowned in the sea, near the Isthmus of Corinth, in which he had swam for some miles in pursuit of a stag, and was made a sea god by Neptune.

Sarpëdon, the son of Jupiter and Laodamia, and king of Lycia, who distinguished himself at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Patroclus.

Sator and *Sorritor*, rural gods.

Saturnalia, feasts in honour of Saturn.

Satur'na, an ancient town of Italy, on the Tarpeian Rock, built by Saturn.

Saturninus, Pompeius, a writer in the reign of Trajan: he was greatly esteemed by Pliny, who always consulted his opinion before he published his compositions.

Satur'us, or *Soturn*, the son of Cœlus and Terra, and god of heaven: he wished to devour all his male children; but, being de-

posed by his son Jupiter, he fled into Italy, and taught men husbandry.

Satyrs, horned monsters, the attendants of Bacchus, half-men, half-goats.

Sca'dis, or *Sca'dium*, a river of Belgium, now called the Scheldt, dividing the modern country of the Netherlands from Holland.

Scamander, the son of Jupiter and Doris; turned into a river near Troy, in which virgins washed themselves before marriage.

Scandinavia, a name given by the ancients to that tract of territory which contains the modern kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Lapland, Finland, &c.

Scen'a, a town on the confines of Babylon.

—A river of Ireland, now the Shannon.

Scen'ite, Arabians who live in tents.

Scinis, a cruel robber, who tied men to the boughs of trees which he had forcibly brought together, and, by immediately loosing them, their limbs were torn in an instant from their bodies.

Scipio, the name of a celebrated family at Rome, who obtained the highest honours in the republic. The most illustrious were—1. Cneus Scipio, surnamed *Asina*; he was father of Publius and Cneus Scipio. Publius, in the beginning of the second Punic war, was sent with an army to Spain to oppose Annibal, by whom he was conquered near the Ticinus, and would have lost his life, had not his son, who was afterwards called Africanus, courageously defended him. He again passed into Spain, and gained some memorable victories over the Carthaginians. His brother Cneus shared the supreme command with him; but their confidence proved their ruin. They separated their armies; and, soon afterwards, Publius was furiously attacked by the two Asdrubals and Mago, who commanded the Carthaginian forces. The Romans were cut to pieces, and their commander left dead on the field. Flushed with this success, the Carthaginians immediately marched against Cneus, whom the revolt of 30,000 Celtiberians had weakened and alarmed. The general, who was already apprised of his brother's death, secured an eminence, where he was soon surrounded on all sides. After desperate acts of valour, he was also defeated, and left among the slain.—2. Publius Cornelius, surnamed *Africanus*, was son of Publius Scipio, who was killed in Spain. He first distinguished himself at the battle of Ticinus, where he saved his father's life by deeds of unexampled valour and boldness. In his 21st year, he was made an edile; an honourable office, and never given but to such as had reached their 27th year. Some time afterwards, the Romans were alarmed by the intelligence that the commanders of their forces in Spain, Publius and Cneus Scipio, had been slaughtered; and young Scipio was immediately appointed to avenge the death of his father and uncle, and to vindicate the military honour of the republic. Cornelius soon proved how well qualified he was to be at the head of an army: the various nations of Spain were conquered; in four years, the Carthaginians were banished from that part of the continent, and the whole province became tributary to Rome. After these signal victories, Scipio was recalled to Rome, which still trembled at the continual alarms of Annibal, who was then at her gates. [See *Punicum Bellum*.] The battle of Zama was

decisive of the fate of Carthage; and the conqueror returned to Rome, where he was received with most unbounded applause, honoured with a triumph, and dignified with the appellation of Africanus. He afterwards, in the capacity of lieutenant, accompanied his brother against Antiochus, king of Syria. In this expedition his arms were attended with his usual success, and the Asiatic monarch submitted to the conditions of the conquerors. At his return to Rome, Cato, his inveterate rival, raised seditions against him; and the Petilli, two tribunes of the people, accused him of extortion in the provinces of Asia, and of living in an indolent and luxurious manner. Scipio condescended to answer his calumniators: the first day was occupied in hearing the different charges; but, when he again appeared on the second day, he interrupted his judges, and exclaimed, "Tribunes and fellow-citizens, on this day, this very day, did I conquer Annibal and the Carthaginians. Come, therefore, with me, Romans; let us go to the capitol, and there return our thanks to the immortal gods for the victories which have attended our arms." These words had an electric effect: the tribes and all the assembly followed Scipio, the court was deserted, and the tribunes were left alone in the seat of judgment. Yet, when this memorable day was forgotten, Africanus was a third time summoned to appear; but he had fled from the impending storm, to his country house at Linternia. Some time afterwards, Scipio died, in his 45th year; and so great an aversion did he express, as he expired, for the depravity of his countrymen, and the ingratitude of their senators, that he desired his bones might not be conveyed to Rome. They were accordingly inhumated at Linternia; and his wife, *Emilia*, raised a mausoleum, and placed upon it his statue.—

3. *Lucius Cornelius Scipio* was brother to Africanus, and accompanied him in his expeditions to Spain and Africa. He was rewarded with the consulship for his services to the state, and, after the defeat of Antiochus, king of Syria, surnamed *Asiaticus*. After the death of Africanus, Cato and the two Petilli, his devoted favourites, and the inveterate enemies of the family of the Scipios, turned their fury against Asiaticus, whom they charged with having received 6000 pounds weight of gold, and 480 of silver, from the monarch against whom, in the name of the Roman people, they were enjoined to make war. Scipio was condemned, and ordered to pay an immense fine, as were also his two lieutenants and his quaestor, who were included in the charge. Some time afterwards, he was appointed to settle the disputes between Lumenus and Sclencus; and, at his return, the Romans, ashamed of their severity towards him, rewarded his merit with such uncommon liberality, that Asiaticus was enabled to celebrate games in honour of his victory over Antiochus, for ten successive days, at his own expense.—4. *Nasica Scipia* was son of Cneus Scipio, and cousin to Scipio Africanus. He obtained the consulship after the death of his cousin; in which honourable office he conquered the Boii, and gained a triumph. He was also successful in an expedition which he undertook to Spain. Nasica also distinguished himself by the active

SOLICITUDO DEVORAT COR, ET PRODEST NIHIL.—SOLICITUDE DESTROYS THE MIND AND PROFITS NOTHING.

QUI DELIQUIT SUPPLEX EST OMNIBUS.—HE WHO DOES AMISS IS AT THE MERCY OF EVERY ONE.

part he took in confuting the accusations against the two Scipios, Africanus and Asiaticus.—5. *Pulvius Æmilianus*, son of Paulus, the conqueror of Persus, was adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus. He received the same surname as his grandfather, and was called Africanus the Younger, on account of his victories over Carthage. Æmilianus first appeared in the Roman armies under his father, and afterwards distinguished himself as a legionary tribune in the Spanish provinces. He passed into Africa to demand a reinforcement from King Masinissa, the ally of Rome; and was a spectator of the long and bloody battle fought between that monarch and the Carthaginians, and which produced the third Punic war. Shortly afterwards, Æmilianus was made edile, and next appointed consul, though under the age required for that important office. The surname he had received from his grandfather he was doomed lawfully to claim as his own. He was empowered to finish the war with Carthage, the siege of which city had already begun; but the operations of the Romans were not continued with vigour. [See *Punicum Bellum*.] Though Scipio was obliged to demolish its very walls, to obey the orders of the Romans, yet he wept bitterly over the melancholy and tragical scene. The return of Æmilianus to Rome was as that of another conqueror of Annibal, and, like him, he was honoured with a magnificent triumph. Shortly afterwards, Scipio was appointed to finish the war which the Romans had hitherto carried on without success against Numantia; the fall of which was more noble than that of the capital of Africa, and the conqueror of Carthage obtained the victory only when his enemies had been consumed by famine or self-destruction. From his conquests in Spain, Æmilianus was honoured with a second triumph, and received the name of Numantinus. Yet his popularity was of short duration; for, by telling the people that the murder of Gracchus, his brother-in-law, was lawful, since he was turbulent, and inimical to the peace of the republic, Scipio incurred the displeasure of the tribunes, and was received by them with great disapprobation. His authority for a moment quieted their sedition, when he reproached them for their cowardice; and he exclaimed, "Faction wretches! do you think that your clamours can intimidate me? Me, whom the fury of your enemies never daunted! Is this the gratitude that you owe to my father Paulus, who conquered Macedonia! and to me! Without my family, you were slaves. Is this the respect you owe to your deliverers! Is this your affection?" This firmness silenced the murmurs of the assembly, but proved fatal to Scipio; who retired to Caieta, where, with his friend Lælius, he passed the rest of his time in innocent pleasure and amusement. But this he was not long permitted to enjoy; his secret enemies thirsted for his blood, and he was one morning found dead in his bed, with violent marks on his neck, as if he had been strangled. This assassination caused the utmost consternation throughout Rome; and it was then generally believed to have been committed by the triumvirs, Papirius Carbo, C. Gracchus, and Fulvius Flaccus, and by his wife Senpronilla, who was charged with having introduced the murderers into his

room. No inquiries, however, were made after the authors of his death; and the only atonement which the populace made was to attend his funeral, and show their concern by loud cries and lamentations.

Sciron, a noted robber on the Isthmus of Corinth, whom Theseus slew.

Sordii, the ancient inhabitants of Scotland.

Scylax, a geographer and mathematician of Caria, in the age of Darius.

Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, who betrayed her country to Minos, by cutting off her father's golden locks, and was turned into a lark.—The daughter of Phorcys, courted by Glaucus, one of the deities of the sea; turned by her rival Circe into rocks in that part of the sea which separates the coast of Italy and Sicily. They still continue to bear her name, and, as well as the whirlpool of Charybdis on the coast of Sicily, have always been considered fatal to navigators.

Scythicus, a king who had eighty sons. He called them to his bedside as he expired, and, by enjoining them to break a bundle of sticks tied together, and afterwards separately, he convinced them that, when altogether firmly united, their power would be insuperable, but, if ever disunited, they would fall an easy prey to their enemies.

Scyros, a rocky and barren island in the Ægean Sea, sixty miles in circumference.

Scythia, a large country situate in the most northern parts of Europe and Asia. Scythia comprehended the modern kingdoms of Tartary, Russia in Asia, Siberia, Muscovy, the Crimea, Poland, part of Hungary, Lithuania, and the northern parts of Germany, Sweden, Norway, &c. The Scythians were divided into several nations or tribes, and inured themselves to bear labour and fatigue; they despised money, lived on milk, and covered themselves with the skins of their cattle. Their government was monarchial, and they paid the utmost deference to their sovereigns.

Segovia, or *Segesta*, a rural deity.

Segovia, a town of Spain, of great importance in the time of the Cæsars.

Seguntum, a town of Britain, supposed to be Caernarvon, in Wales.

Seipidius, a native of Tuscany, the favourite of Tiberius; he was strangled by order of the emperor, for conspiring to dethrone him, and his body thrown into the Tiber. A. D. 31.

Sela and *Segesta*, goddesses of corn.

Selenia, a town of Syria, on the sea-shore, generally called Pieria. There were eight other towns in the kingdom of Syria called Selenia, which had all received their names from Seleucus Nicator, the founder of Syria.

Seleucidæ, a name given to those monarchs of the Seleucian family who sat on the throne of Syria. The era of the Seleucidæ begins with the taking of Babylon by Seleucus, and ends at the conquest of Syria by Pompey.

Seleucus, the first of the Seleucidæ, surnamed Nicator, or Victorious, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, was son of Antiochus, king of Syria and Asia. After the king's death, he received Babylon as his province; but his ambitious views rendered him unpopular, and he was obliged to fly for safety to the court of his friend Ptolemy, king of Egypt. He afterwards recovered Babylon, which Antigonus had seized in his absence, and increased his dominions by the

conquest of Media, and some of the neighbouring provinces. Seleucus next made war against Antigonus, with the united forces of Ptolemy, Cassander, and Lysimachus; this monarch was defeated and slain, and his territories divided among the conquerors. When Seleucus became master of Syria, he built a city there, which he called Antioch, in honour of his father, and made it the capital of his dominions. He was preparing to set out to conquer Macedonia, when he was murdered by one of his servants, named Ptolemy Ceranus, a man on whom he had bestowed great favours, and whom he had distinguished by acts of unbounded confidence. Seleucus was succeeded by Antiochus Soter.—The second, called Callinicus, ascended the throne after his father, Antiochus Theus. He attempted to make war against Ptolemy, king of Egypt; but his fleet was shipwrecked in a violent storm, and his armies conquered by the enemy. Seleucus was taken prisoner by Arsaces, an officer who had made himself powerful by the dissensions in the family of the Seleucidae; and, after he had been detained for some time in Parthia, he died of a fall from his horse.—The third succeeded his father, Seleucus the Second, and received the name of Ceranus, from being a weak, timid, and irresolute monarch. He was murdered by two of his officers, after a reign of three years, and his brother Antiochus ascended the throne, and rendered himself so celebrated that he acquired the name of Great.—The fourth of the Seleucidae was the son of Antiochus the Great, and surnamed Philopater. His empire had been weakened by the Romans when he became monarch, and the yearly tribute of a thousand talents to those victorious enemies lessened his power and consequence among nations. Seleucus was poisoned after reigning twelve years.—The fifth succeeded his father, Demetrius Nicator, on the throne of Syria. He was murdered in the first year of his reign by his mother Cleopatra, who also sacrificed her husband to her ambition.—The sixth was son of Antiochus Gryphus: he was banished from his kingdom by Antiochus Pius, and fled to Cilicia, where he was consumed in a palace which the inhabitants had set fire to.

Selinus, a river of Achaia.

Selinus, or *Selinus*, a town on the southern parts of Sicily, founded by a colony from Megara.

Selleis, a river of Peloponnesus, falling into the Ionian Sea.

Selli, an ancient nation of Epirus.—Priests of Jupiter.

Senile, the daughter of Cadmus and Thebe, destroyed by the embraces of Jupiter in all his majesty, which Juno persuaded her to desire.

Semiramis, a celebrated queen of Assyria, daughter of the goddess Derecto. She was exposed in a desert, but her life was preserved by doves for a whole year, until found by one of the shepherds of Ninus, who brought her up as his own child. When grown up, Semiramis married Menones, governor of Nineveh; who hung himself when Ninus, king of Assyria, demanded her as his wife. Semiramis had a son by Ninus, called Ninias, of whom she was passionately fond. To establish herself firmly on the throne, she

killed Ninus, and caused herself to be proclaimed queen and sole empress of Assyria. Semiramis then began to repair the capital of her empire; and, by her means, Babylon became the most superb and magnificent city of the world. She visited every part of her dominions, and left every where immortal monuments of her greatness and benevolence. But her unconquerable and unnatural passion for her son Ninias induced him to destroy her with his own hands, and she was changed into a dove.

Semnones, a people of Italy on the borders of Umbria.—Also, of Germany, on the Elbe and Oder.

Supplicia, a Roman matron, sister of the Gracchi; who was accused of having assisted to murder her husband, Scipio the Younger.

Sempromius, the surname of several celebrated senators, consuls, &c., of Rome.

Seneca, *M. Annaeus*, a native of Corduba, in Spain, and father of Seneca, the philosopher. He made a collection of declamations from the most celebrated orators of the age, and from that circumstance received the appellation of Declamator. His son, *L. Annaeus Seneca*, early distinguished himself by his extraordinary abilities. He was taught eloquence by his father, and received lessons in philosophy from the best and most celebrated stoics of the age. In the character of a pleader, Seneca appeared to great advantage; but the fear of Caligula, who aspired to the name of an eloquent speaker, deterred him from pursuing his favourite study, and he sought a safer employment in canvassing for the honours and offices of the state. He was made quaestor; but the aspersions which were thrown upon him on account of a shameful amour with Julia Livilla, the sister of Caligula, removed him from Rome, and he was banished by the emperor to Corsica. After he had remained five years in Corsica, he was recalled by the empress Agrippina, to take charge of the education of her son Nero, who was destined to succeed to the empire. In the honourable duty of preceptor, Seneca gained much credit; and, as long as Nero followed his advice, Rome enjoyed tranquillity. But Seneca was too well acquainted with the natural disposition of Nero to think himself secure: he had been accused of having amassed ample riches during the four years in which he had attended Nero as a preceptor, and also of having initiated his pupil in those unnatural vices and abominable indulgences which disgraced him as a monarch and a man; and he therefore desired his imperial pupil to accept of the riches and possessions which his attendance on his person had procured, and to permit him to retire to solitude and study. Nero refused with artful duplicity, and Seneca, to avoid further suspicions, kept himself at home, as if labouring under a disease. In the conspiracy of Piso, which happened some time afterwards, and in which some of the most noble of the Roman senators were concerned, Seneca's name was mentioned by Natalis; and Nero, glad of an opportunity of sacrificing him to his jealousy, ordered the philosopher to destroy himself. Seneca was at table with his wife Paulina and two friends, when the messenger from the tyrant arrived. He heard the words which commanded him to commit suicide

with philosophic firmness, and even with joy; and observed, that such a mandate might long have been expected from a man who had murdered his own mother, and assassinated all his friends. Seneca ordered his veins to be opened, but they bled so slowly, that he drank a dose of poison to accelerate his death. This had no effect; the soldiers became clamorous, and he was carried into a stove, and suffocated by the steam. His body was buried without pomp or ceremony, according to the will he had made when enjoying the unbounded favours of Nero. The compositions of Seneca are numerous, and chiefly on moral subjects. There are also some tragedies ascribed to him. He died at the age of 53. A.D. 65.

Sen'ia, a goddess of married women.

Serāpis, one of the Egyptian deities.

Serōnis, a lake between Egypt and Palestine.

Ser'es, a nation of Asia, between the Ganges and the eastern ocean in the modern Thibet.

Ser'iphus, a barren and uncultivated island in the Ægean Sea, to which the orator Cassius Severus was exiled, and where he died.

Ser'torius, Quintus, a Roman general, famous for his magnanimity in the field, and his social and domestic virtues. He was stabbed at a banquet by one of his officers.

Ser'vilius, Nonianus, a Latin historian, who wrote a history of Rome in the reign of Nero.

Ser'vius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, son of Oerisia, a slave of Corniculum. Servius was brought up and educated in the palace of Tarquin, and raised himself to such consequence, that the monarch gave him his daughter, Tarquinia, in marriage. Servius soon endeared himself to the Romans as a warrior and a legislator; and, on the death of his father-in-law, he ascended the throne. He defeated the Veientes and Tuscani, and established the census; he increased the number of the tribes; he beautified and adorned the city, and enlarged its boundaries by taking within its walls the hills Quirinalis, Viminalis, and Esquilinus. He also built several temples to the goddess of fortune, to whom he deemed himself particularly indebted for obtaining the kingdom. Servius was murdered by his son-in-law; and his daughter Tullia ordered her chariot to be driven over the mangled body of her father. His death was universally lamented; and the slaves annually celebrated a festival in his honour, in the temple of Diana on Mount Aventine, which Servius had built. B.C. 534.

Sc'abus, a town of Spain, famous for the manufacture of linen.

Se'verus, Lucius Septimius, a Roman emperor, born at Leptis, in Africa. After the murder of Pertinax, Severus resolved to remove Didius Julianus, who had bought the imperial purple; and therefore he proclaimed himself emperor on the borders of Ægyptum, where he was stationed against the barbarians. He took as his partner in the empire, Albinus, who was at the head of the Roman forces in Britain, and marched towards Rome. He was received with universal acclamations; Julianus was deserted by his favourites, and assassinated by his own soldiers. But while he was victorious at Rome, Severus did not forget that his competitor, Pescennius Niger, was in the

east, at the head of a powerful army. Many obstinate battles were fought between the troops of the imperial rivals, till, on the plains of Issus, Niger was totally ruined by the loss of 20,000 men. Severus afterwards pillaged Byzantium, and conquered several nations in the east; he then returned to Rome, and resolved to destroy his only remaining rival, Albinus, with whom he had hitherto reluctantly shared the imperial power. He attempted to assassinate him by his emissaries; but, when this had failed, Severus had recourse to arms, and the fate of the empire was again decided on the plains of Gaul. Albinus was defeated, and the conqueror was so elated, that he insulted the dead body of his rival, and ordered it to be thrown into the Rhone. After enjoying a short respite from the toils of war, Severus again marched into the east, with his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, and made himself master of Seleucia, Babylon, and Ctesiphon, and advanced without opposition into the Parthian territories. From Parthia he marched towards the more southern provinces of Asia; and, after he had visited the tomb of Pompey the Great, he entered Alexandria, to which city he granted a senate, and viewed with curiosity the monuments and ruins which that ancient kingdom contained. The revolt of Britain recalled Severus from the east; thither he directed his attention, reduced it under his power, and built a wall across the northern part of the island, to defend it against the frequent invasions of the Caledonians. Severus died at York, aged 66, exclaiming, that he had been every thing man could wish, but was then nothing.

Se'verus, Alexander, a native of Phœnicia, adopted by Helio-gabalus; at whose death he was proclaimed emperor, by the unanimous approval of the army and the congratulations of the senate. Shortly after he ascended the throne, the empire was disturbed by the incursions of the Persians; and Alexander marched into the east, and obtained a decisive victory over them. At his return to Rome, he was honoured with a triumph; but the revolt of the Germans called him away from the indolence of the capital. Severus was murdered in his tent, in the midst of his camp, after reigning 14 years. A.D. 235.

Sextilius, a governor of Africa, who ordered Marius, when he landed there, to depart immediately from his province. Marius heard this with some concern, and said to the messengers, "Go and tell your master that you have seen the exiled Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage."

Sextus, a philosopher in the age of Antoninus.

Sibi'ni, a people near the Sueli.

Sibyllæ, certain women inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the world. They were ten in number; the most celebrated of whom was that of Cumæ, in Italy. Apollo became enamoured of her, and offered to give her whatever she should ask. The Sibyl demanded to live as many years as she had grains of sand in her hand, but forgot to ask for the enjoyment of the health, vigour, and bloom, of which she was then in possession. The god granted her request, but she refused to gratify the passion of her lover, though he promised her perpetual youth and beauty. She became old and de-

erepid, her form decayed, and melancholy paleness and haggard looks succeeded to bloom and cheerfulness. She had already lived about 700 years when Æneus went to Italy, and had three centuries more to exist before her years were as numerous as the grains of sand she had held in her hand. Another of these Sibyls went to the palace of Tarquin the Proud, and offered three books for sale, at a very high price. The monarch bought the books, and she instantly vanished, and never afterwards appeared to the world. They were preserved with great care by Tarquin, and called the Sibylline verses. A college of priests was appointed to keep them; and such reverence did the Romans entertain for them, that they were consulted with the greatest solemnity, and only when the state seemed to be in danger.

Sicani, a people of Spain, who left their country, and passed into Italy, and afterwards into Sicily, which they called Sicania.

Sicilia, the largest and most celebrated island in the Mediterranean Sea, at the bottom of Italy. The highest mountain in the island is Ætna, whose frequent eruptions are dangerous, and often fatal to the country and its inhabitants. Ceres and Proserpine were the chief deities of the place; and it was hence that the latter was carried away by Pluto, and made his queen.

Sicinius, L. Dentatus, a tribune of Rome, celebrated for his valour in the field during the period of 40 years. He was present in 121 battles, and obtained 14 civic crowns, 3 mural crowns, 6 crowns of gold, 83 golden collars, 60 bracelets, 18 lances, and 23 horses, with all their ornaments, as the reward of his uncommon services. He could show the scars of 45 wounds, all in the breast; the greater part of which he received in opposing the Sabines when they took the Capitol. The popularity of Sicinius became odious to Appius Claudius, and he was attacked and killed. Of 100 men who were ordered to fall upon him, he killed 15, and wounded 30. For this extraordinary courage, Sicinius was called the Roman Achilles.

Sicyon, a city of Peloponnesus.

Sida, the wife of Orion, one of the giants; thrown into hell by Juno, for boasting that she was fairer than that goddess.

Sidon, an ancient city of Phœnicia, the capital of the country, situate on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Sigalion, an Egyptian god of silence.

Sigæum, a promontory near Troy.

Sihæus, the priest of Hercules.

Silvani, a people on the banks of the Indus.

Silvanus, a demi-god, the foster-father and companion of Bacchus, who lived in Arcadia, and was every day drunk.

Sillis, a river of Venetia, in Italy, falling into the Adriatic.

Silius, C. Italicus, a Latin poet in the reign of Nero.

Silvanus, a rural deity, son of a shepherd.

Silures, the people of South Wales.

Silvius, a famous robber, killed by Hercules.

Simois, a river near Troy.

Simon, a courier of Athens, whom Socrates often visited on account of his genius.

Simonides, a celebrated poet of Cos, who wrote elegies, epigrams, and dramatic pieces.

Stimulicus, a Greek commentator on Aristotle.

Sigulæ, a river of Spain, falling into the Guadalquivir.

Sisius, a giant that dwelt in the Isthmus of Corinth, and put all strangers to death.

Sisnon, the son of Sisypheus, a most crafty Grecian, employed to deceive the Trojans about the wooden horse.

Sion, one of the hills on which the city of Jerusalem was built.

Sirena'se, three small rocky islands near the coast of Campania, in which the syrens were supposed to reside.

Sisymbrius, a judge, flayed alive for his partiality, by order of Cambyses; his skin was nailed on the benches of his brother judges, to incite them to act with candour.

Sisymbria, an ancient historian of Rome.

Sisypheus, son of Æolus; killed by Theseus, and doomed, for his perfidy, to roll incessantly a huge stone up a mountain.

Sisyracchus, a town of Egypt on the Arabian Gulf, where emeralds were dug.

Smitlar, a beautiful virgin, who, being slighted by Crocus, died through grief, and was turned into a shrub of the same name, with yellow flowers.

Smithæus, a name of Apollo.

Smyrna, a famous seaport of Ionia, in Asia Minor, built by Tantalus, king of Lydia.

Sodæus, a people of Colchis, near Caucausus, in whose territories the rivers abound with golden sands.

Socrates, the most celebrated philosopher of antiquity, was a native of Athens. His father was a statuary, and his mother followed the profession of a midwife. For some time Socrates laboured with his father; but he was called away from this meaner employment by Crito, who admired his genius and courted his friendship. Philosophy soon became the study of Socrates; and, under Archelaus and Anaxagoras, he laid the foundation of that exemplary virtue, which succeeding ages have ever loved and venerated. He appeared with the rest of his countrymen in the field of battle; he fought with boldness and intrepidity; and to his courage two of his friends and disciples, Xenophon and Alcibiades, owed the preservation of their lives. But the character of Socrates appears more conspicuous as a philosopher and a moralist, than as that of a warrior. He was fond of labour, and inured himself to suffer hardships; he bore injuries with patience; and the insults of malice or resentment he not only treated with contempt, but even received with a mind that expressed some concern for the depravity of human nature. Socrates was attended by a number of illustrious pupils, whom he instructed by his exemplary life and doctrines. He spoke with freedom on every subject, religious as well as civil; and this independence of spirit, and visible superiority of mind, created him many enemies; but, as his character was irreproachable, and his doctrines pure, the voice of malevolence was silent. Yet Aristophanes undertook, at the instigation of Melitus, in his comedy of the Clouds, to ridicule the venerable character of Socrates on the stage; and, when once the way was open to calumny and defamation, the fickle populace paid no reverence to the philosopher whom they had before regarded as a being of a superior order. Melitus, together with Anitus and Lycon, stood forth to criminate him; and Socrates was

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summoned before the tribunal of five hundred. He was accused of corrupting the Athenian youth, of making innovations in the religion of the Greeks, and of ridiculing the gods. In his defence he modestly said, that what little knowledge he possessed was applied to the service of the Athenians; it was his wish to make his fellow citizens happy, and it was a duty which he performed by the special command of the gods, "Whose authority," said he emphatically to his judges, "I regard more than yours." Such language from a man who was accused of a capital crime astonished and irritated the tribunal. Socrates was condemned; and when he was demanded, according to the Athenian laws, to pass sentence on himself, and mention the death he preferred, he said, "For my attempts to teach the Athenian youth justice and moderation, and render the rest of my countrymen more happy, let me be maintained at the public expense the remaining years of my life in the Prytaneum; an honour, O Athenians! which I deserve more than the victors of the Olympic games. They make their countrymen more happy in appearance, but I have made you so in reality." This exasperated the judges in the highest degree; and he was condemned to drink hemlock. Before he left the tribunal, he recommended to their care his defenceless children, and said, that to die was a pleasure, since he was going to hold converse with the greatest heroes of antiquity. The solemn celebration of the Delian festivals prevented his execution for thirty days, during which time he was confined in the prison, and loaded with irons. He disregarded the intercession of his friends; and, when it was in his power, he refused to escape from prison. When the hour to drink the poison arrived, the executioner presented him the cup with tears in his eyes. Socrates received it with composure, and, after he had made a libation to the gods, he drank it with an unaltered countenance, and in a few moments expired. In the 70th year of his age. He was scarcely buried, when the Athenians repented of their cruelty; his accusers were universally shunned and despised; one suffered death, some were banished, and others put an end to that life, which their severity to the best of their countrymen had rendered insupportable. B.C. 400.

Sol, the sun. — A name of Apollo.
Solon, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was born at Salamis, and educated at Athens. After he had devoted part of his time to philosophical and political studies, he travelled over the greatest part of Greece; and, at his return, found that dissensions were kindling among his countrymen, who fixed their eyes upon him as their deliverer, and he was elected archon and sovereign legislator. He made many salutary regulations in the state, and bound the Athenians by a solemn oath that they would faithfully observe his laws for the space of one hundred years. *Solon* then resigned the office of legislator, and travelled into Egypt. After ten years' absence, he returned to Athens; and had the mortification to find the greater part of his regulations disregarded by the factious spirit of his countrymen, and the usurpation of Pisistratus, his near relation. *Solon* therefore quitted Athens in disgust, and retired to

Cyprus, where he died, in the court of King Philoecyprus, aged 80 years. B.C. 558.

Solus, a maritime town of Sicily.
Somnus, the son of Erebus and Nox, and god of sleep.

Sophocles, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens, who obtained, at different times, 20 poetical prizes. He wrote 120 tragedies, which were admired for their beauty and tenderness; and died, in the 91st year of his age, through excess of joy at having obtained a prize at the Olympic games. B.C. 406.

Sophon, a comic poet of Syracuse.

Sosipolis, the god of the Elians.

Sospita, a surname of Juno.

Sostriatus, a wrestler, who held an antagonist's hands so firmly, that he broke his fingers, and obliged him to yield.

Sotades, a Greek poet of Thrace; thrown into the sea in a cage of lead, for writing some verses against Philadelphus Ptolemy.

Soterius, a poet and historian in the age of Dioclesian.

Sotion, a grammarian and philosopher of Alexandria, preceptor to Seneca.

Sparta, a celebrated city of Peloponnesus, the capital of Laconia, situate on the Eurotas.

Spartacus, a Thracian shepherd, famous for his abilities as a warrior, and the victories he obtained over the Romans. B.C. 71.

Spartea, or *Spartia*, a name given to those men who sprang from the dragon's teeth, which Cadmus sowed.

Spartianus Aulus, a Latin historian, who wrote the lives of all the Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Dioclesian.

Sperchius, a river of Macedonia.

Spreusippus, an Athenian philosopher, nephew to Plato.

Sphinx, a monster, born of Siphon and Echinda, who destroyed herself because Oedipus solved her enigma.

Sporidius, a surname of Apollo.

Spirion, a mathematician and astrologer, who cautioned Julius Cæsar to beware of the Ides of March. Cæsar went to the senate-house on the morning of the Ides, and said to Spuria, "The Ides are at last come." "Yes," he replied, "but not yet passed." Cæsar was slain a few minutes afterwards.

Stagira, a town on the borders of Macedonia, where Aristotle was born.

Stata, a goddess of grown persons, and a title of Fortuna.

Stata mater, a deity worshipped at Rome in the public market-place.

Statanus and *Statia*, deities of Infants.

Statira, daughter of Darius, king of Persia, whom Alexander the Great married; after whose death she was murdered by Roxana.

Statius, an epic poet of Naples.

Stator, a surname of Jupiter.

Stator, a Greek, whose voice was as loud as the voices of fifty men together.

Stephanus, a Greek writer of Byzantium.

Stilpoe, one of the Piciades.

Stilpoe, a Cyclop, son of Vulcan.

Stilnoe, one of the three Gorgons.

Sthenobaa, the wife of Prætor, son of Abas, who killed herself because she could not entice Bellerophon to adultery.

Stilpo, a famous philosopher of Megara.

Stiphetus, one of the Centaurs.

Stoici, a celebrated sect of philosophers, founded by Zeno, of Citium.

Strabo, a famous geographer in the age

of Augustus and Tiberius; he was a native of Amasia, on the borders of Cappadocia.

Strabo, a Greek historian, who wrote the lives of some of the Macedonian kings.

Strenua, a goddess, who gave vigour and energy to the weak and indolent.

Strophades, two islands in the Ionian Sea.

Strophius, king of Phocis, father of Pylades.
Struthophagi, a people of Ethiopia, who fed on sparrows.

Strymon, a river which separates Thrace from Macedonia, and falls into the Ægean.
Symphylus, a high hill of Arcadia.

Stryx, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She married Pallas, by whom she had three daughters—Victory, Strength, and Valour.—A celebrated river of hell, round which it flows nine times.

Succa, the goddess of persuasion.

Subsolanus, one of the principal winds.

Suesones, a powerful nation of Belgic Gaul.

Suetonius, a Latin historian, son of a Roman knight. He was favoured by the Emperor Adrian, and became his secretary.

Suetri, a people of Gaul, near the Alps.

Suevi, a people of Germany, between the Elbe and Vistula.

Suiones, a nation of Germany, supposed the modern Swedes.

Sulga, now *Sorgne*, a small river of Gaul, falling into the Rhone.

Sulpitius Gallus, a celebrated astrologer in the age of Paulus.

Summanus, a name of Pluto.

Surrentum, a town of Campania, famous for its wine.

Susa, now *Suster*, a noted city of Asia, the chief town of Susiana, the capital of the Persian empire.

Syllaris, a river of Lucania, in Italy, whose waters had the property of making men strong and robust.

Sylla, a celebrated Roman, born of a noble family. He first entered the army under the great Marius, and rendered himself conspicuous in military affairs. The character of Sylla is that of an ambitious, dissembling, credulous, and tyrannical commander; and the surname of Felix, or the Fortunate, which he assumed, showed that he was more indebted to fortune than to valour for the great fame he acquired. He was revengeful in the extreme, and sacrificed thousands of his fellow-countrymen to his caprice and passion; and, when one of the senators had the boldness to ask the tyrant when he meant to stop his cruelties, Sylla, with an air of unconcern, answered, that he had not yet determined; but that he would take it into his consideration. His intemperance at length hastened his end; his blood was corrupted, an imposthume bred in his bowels, and he died, at 60, in the greatest torments. B. C. 78.

Sylvanus, a god of woods and forests.

Sylvia Rheia, the daughter of Numitor, king of Alba, made a vestal by her uncle Amulius, and violated by Mars.

Symmachus, a celebrated orator in the age of Theodosius the Great.

Syracuse, a celebrated city of Sicily, founded about 732 years before the Christian era, by Archias, a Corinthian. Syracuse gave birth to Theocritus and Archimedes.

Syreus, sea-monsters, the daughters of Oceanus and Amphitrite; who enticed pas-

sengers by music, and then devoured them. They were overcome by Orpheus, and turned into stones.

Syria, a large country of Asia, bounded on the east by the Euphrates, north by Mount Taurus, west by the Mediterranean, and south by Arabia.

Sylvanum Mare, that part of the Mediterranean Sea which is on the coast of Phœnicia and Syria.

Syrinx, a nymph of Arcadia, who, flying from the god Pan, was turned into a reed.

Suavius, a surname of Jupiter.

Syrtis, two large sand-banks in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa.

Sythus, a river of Peloponnesus, flowing through Sicynia into the Bay of Corinth.

TABUDA, a river of Germany, now the Scheldt.

Tacita, a goddess of silence.

Tacitus, C. Cornelius, a celebrated Latin historian, born in the reign of Nero. The emperors Vespasian and Domitian patronized him, and he was raised to places of trust and honour, and made consul. The friendly intercourse of Pliny and Tacitus was very great, and arose from similar principles, and a perfect conformity of manners and opinions. Tacitus wrote a treatise on the manners and customs of the Germans, which was admired for its fidelity and exactness. His life of C. Julius Agricola, whose daughter he had married, is distinguished for its purity and elegance; and his history of the Roman emperors, for the most part is treated with attention and accuracy. The style of Tacitus has always been admired; and his Latin is remarkably pure and classical.

Tacitus, M. Claudius, a Roman, chosen emperor by the senate in the 70th year of his age, after the death of Aurelianus. The time of his administration was very popular; the good of his country was his care; and, as a pattern of moderation, temperance, and impartiality, Tacitus found no equal. He died in Cilicia, as he was on an expedition against the Persians, after a short reign of six months.

Tader, a river of Spain, near New Carthage.

Tæmarus, a promontory of Laconia, under which is a hollow cave with a large mouth, said by the ancients to be the mouth of hell.

Tages, the grandson of Jupiter; he first taught the Tuscans the art of divination.

Tænus, a river of Spain, which falls into the Atlantic after it has crossed Portugal.

Tælus, the nephew of Dædalus, who invented the saw from the sight of a serpent's teeth, and became so expert an artist, that his uncle slew him out of jealousy.

Tame-sis, a river of Britain now the Thames.

Tanagra, a town of Bœotia, famous for its fighting cocks.

Tanais, a river of Scythia, now the Don, which divides Europe from Asia.—A deity among the Persians and Armenians, who patronized slaves.

Tanis, a city of Egypt, on one of the eastern mouths of the Nile.

Tantalus, the son of Jupiter and the nymph Plota, and king of Lydia; who, for serving up the limbs of his son Pelops, to try the divinity of the gods, was plunged up to the chin in a lake of hell, and doomed to everlasting thirst, as a punishment for his barbarity.

Trochane, an island in the Indian Ocean, now called Creylon.

Turen'tum, a town of Calabria, situate on a bay of the same name near the mouth of the river Galesium. It was built by Taras, a son of Neptune.

Taiichæum, a fortified town of Judæa. Several towns on the coast of Egypt bore this name, from pickling fish.

Tar'pa, a critic at Rome in the age of the Emperor Augustus.

Tarpe'ia, a vestal virgin at Rome, who agreed with the Albans to deliver up the Capitol to them; they entered it, threw their shields upon her, and buried her under them. Hence is derived the name of the Tarpeian Rock.

Tarpe'ius Mons, a hill at Rome, whence the Romans threw down their condemned criminals.

Tarquin'ius, Priscus, the fifth king of Rome, was son of Denaratus, a native of Greece. He succeeded Ancus Martius on the throne, and reigned with moderation and popularity. He defeated the Latins and Sabines, and conquered the twelve nations of Etruria. In the time of peace, Tarquin repaired the walls of the capital, and adorned the public places with elegant buildings and useful ornaments. To him the Romans were also indebted for their aqueducts and subterraneous sewers, which supplied the city with fresh and wholesome water, and removed all the filth and odour which too often breed pestilence and disease. Tarquin was assassinated by the two sons of his predecessor, in his 80th year. B.C. 518.—The 2nd Tarquin, surnamed the Proud, was grandson of the preceding. He ascended the throne after his father-in-law, Servius Tullius, and was the seventh and last king of Rome. He married Tullia, the daughter of Tullius; at whose instigation he murdered his father-in-law, and seized the kingdom. The crown he had obtained by violence, he endeavoured to keep by a continuation of tyranny. The public treasury was soon exhausted by the continual extravagance of Tarquin; and, to silence the murmurs of his subjects, he called their attention to war. He was successful in his military operations; the neighbouring cities submitted; but, while the siege of Ardea was continued, the wantonness of his son Sextus, at Rome, for a while stopped the progress of his arms [see *Lucretia*]; and the Romans, whom a series of barbarities and oppression had hitherto provoked, no sooner saw the virtuous Lucretia stab herself, than the whole city and camp arose with indignation against the monarch. The gates of Rome were shut against him, and Tarquin and his race were for ever banished from the throne. B.C. 509.

Tar'tarus, the place of the wicked in hell. *Tar'aco*, now *Taragona*, a city of Spain, situate on the shores of the Mediterranean, founded by the two Scipios, who planted a Roman colony there.

Tat'ius, king of Cures, among the Sabines; who, with his subjects, left his ancient possessions, and settled in Rome, where, for six years, he shared the royal authority with Romulus. Tatius was murdered at Lanuvium, for an act of cruelty to the ambassadors of the Laurentes.

Tan'rica Chersonesus, a large peninsula

of Europe, at the south-west of the Palus Mæotis, now called the Crimea.

Tau'rus, the bull under whose form Jupiter carried away Europa.—The largest mountain in Asia, extending over a considerable tract of land.

Tæcum, a river of Gaul, falling from the Pyrenees into the Mediterranean.

Tæ'ium, or *Tæ'os*, a city of Ionia, in which Anacreon, the famous poet, was born.

Tælanon, the son of Æacus, and king of Salamis, who first scaled the walls when Hercules took the city of Troy, in the reign of Laomedon.

Telch'ones, a people of Rhodes; who were the inventors of many useful arts, and passed for the sons of the sea. They were the first who raised statues to the gods; and had the power of changing themselves into whatever shape they pleased, and could poison and fascinate all objects with their eyes, and cause rain and hail to fall at their pleasure. They were destroyed by Jupiter in a deluge.

Tel'ebæus, one of the Centaurs.

Telch'ides, a comic poet of Athens, in the age of Pericles.

Telag'onus, the son of Ulysses and Circe, who killed his own father through mistake, according to the oracle.

Telen'achus, the only son of Ulysses and Penelope, who went in quest of his father after the siege of Troy, and married Circe.

Tel'enus, one of the Cyclops, who was acquainted with futurity, and foretold to Polyphemus all the evils which he afterwards suffered from Ulysses.

Tel'ephus, the son of Hercules and Ancea, and king of Mysia, who was wounded and cured by the same spear.

Tel'ephorus, a god of medicine.

Tel'mus, a surname of Pluto.

Tell'us, a divinity, the same as the earth, the most ancient of the gods after Chaos.

Tel'messus, a town of Caria; whose inhabitants were skilled in augury and the interpretation of dreams.

Tem'esa, a town of Calabria, in Italy, famous for its mines of copper.

Ten'pe, a beautiful valley in Thessaly, the resort of the gods, &c.

Ten'edos, a small and fertile island of the Ægean Sea, opposite Troy.

Té'nes, a son of Cyrenus and Proclea, and king of Tenedos; killed by Achilles as he defended his country against the Greeks.

Ten'ues, a king of Sidon, who, when his country was besieged by the Persians, burned himself and the city together.

Té'nos, an island in the Ægean Sea.

Terent'ius, Publ'ius, a native of Carthage, celebrated for the comedies he wrote. He was sold as a slave to Terentius Lucianus, a Roman senator, who educated him with great care, and manumitted him for the brilliancy of his genius. Terence was the most elegant and refined of all the comedians whose writings appeared on the stage.

Té'reus, the son of Mars, and king of Thrace; changed into a hawk for ravishing Philomela, his wife's sister.

Ter'oli, now *Tyr'ol*, a fortified town at the north of Italy, in the country of the Grisons.

Ter'm'erus, a robber of Peloponnesus, who killed people by crushing their heads against his own. He was slain by Hercules in the same manner.

Terminus, the god of boundaries.

Terpan'der, a lyric poet and musician of Lesbos.

Terp'sichore, the muse of dancing, &c.

Terra, one of the most ancient deities in mythology, wife of Uranus, and mother of Oceanus, the Titans, Cyclops, Giants, &c.

Ter'ror, the god of dread and fear, and one of the attendants of Mars and Bellona.

Tertullid'us, a celebrated Christian writer of Carthage, who flourished A. D. 195.

Téthys, the daughter of Uranus and Terra, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the river nymphs.

Teu'cer, a son of Telemon, King of Salamis; he was one of Helen's suitors, and accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, where he greatly signalized himself.

Tev'ta, a queen of Illyricum, who ordered some Roman ambassadors to be put to death.

Tentoburgien'sis Saltus, a forest of Germany, between the Ems and Lipa, in which Varus and his legions were cut to pieces.

Tertoni and *Tentones*, a people of Germany, who made incursions upon Gaul, and defeated and destroyed two Roman armies.

Tha'is, a famous courtesan of Athens, who accompanied Alexander the Great in his Asiatic conquests.

Thalass'ius, a god of marriage.

Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece, born at Miletus, in Ionia. He began his travels when very young, and for some time resided in Crete, Phœnicia, and Egypt. Under the priests of Memphis, he was taught geometry, astronomy, and philosophy, and enabled to measure with exactness the vast height and extent of a pyramid merely by its shadow. His discoveries in astronomy were great and ingenious, and he was the first who calculated with accuracy a solar eclipse. Thales was the founder of the Ionic sect, which was distinguished for its deep and abstruse speculations. He died at the age of 96. B.C. 548.

Thal'etes, a Greek poet of Crete.

Thal'ia, the muse of lyric poetry and comedy
Tham'yras, a grandson of Apollo, who had his eyes torn out by the Muses, for challenging them to sing.

Thas'os, or *Thas'us*, a small island in the Ægean, on the coast of Thrace, built by Thasus, a son of Neptune.

Thammas'ius, a mountain in Arcadia, on the top of which Jupiter was born.

Th'e'a, a daughter of Uranus and Terra, who married her brother Hyperion, by whom she had the sun, the moon, Aurora, &c.

Thed'geus, an athlete of Thasos, famous for his strength.

Thed'ges, a Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates.

Thed'no, a priestess of Apollo.

Th'be, a celebrated city, capital of Bœotia, situate on the banks of the river Ismenus. Thebes revolted from Alexander, who ordered it to be totally demolished, except the house in which the poet Pindar was born. It was afterwards repaired by Cassander, but it never rose to its original consequence. The monarchical government was abolished at the death of Xanthus, and Thebes became a republic.

Th'e'bis, a country in the southern parts of Egypt, of which the celebrated city of Thebes was the capital.

Th'e'nis, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, sister of Saturn, and goddess of laws.

Thend'ison, a famous physician of Laodicea, who founded a sect called Methodists.

Themist'ius, a celebrated philosopher of Paphlagonia, in the age of Constantius; greatly esteemed by the Roman emperors, and called Euphrades, from his eloquent and commanding delivery.

Themisto, the wife of Athamas, who divorced her; and she, by mistake, murdered her own children instead of her husband's, and afterwards stabbed herself.

Themistocles, a celebrated general, born at Athens; distinguished for his courage and bravery against the Persians, B.C. 419.

Themistog'enes, an historian of Syracuse, in the age of Artaxerxes Memnon.

Theoc'lius, a Messenian poet and soothsayer.

Theoc'rytus, a Greek poet of Syracuse, whose compositions were admired for their beauty, elegance, and simplicity. B.C. 352.

Theodect'es, a Greek orator and poet of Phaselis, in Pamphylia.

Theod'nis, a town of Germany, on the Moselle.

Theodora, a woman, who, from a prostitute, became empress to Justinian.

Theodor'us, one of the Greek fathers, who flourished A. D. 425.

Theodor'us, a Greek ecclesiastical historian.

Theod'rus, a philosopher, disciple of Aristippus, who denied the existence of a God. He was condemned to die for his impiety.

—A Greek poet, in the age of Cleopatra.
Theod'ria, now *Coffa*, a town in the Cimmerian Bosphorus.

Theod'sius, *Flav'ius*, surnamed *Magnus*, from the greatness of his exploits; he was the last of the emperors who was sole master of the whole Roman empire.—The second *Theodosius* succeeded his father Arcadius as emperor of the western Roman empire, though only in the eighth year of his age. He was a warm advocate for the Christian religion; and the laws and regulations which were promulgated under him, selected from the most useful and salutary institutions of his imperial predecessors, have been called the Theodosian Code. B.C. 450.

Theod'otus, preceptor and counsellor of Ptolemy, king of Egypt; who advised that feeble monarch to murder Pompey. He was afterwards killed by Brutus.

Theog'nis, a Greek poet of Megara.

The'on, a philosopher, who frequently walked in his sleep.—An astronomer of Smyrna, in the reign of Adrian.

Theop'h'itus, a comic poet of Athens.—One of the Greek fathers. The name of Theophilus is common among the primitive Christians.

Theophrast'us, a native of Lesbos, son of a fuller. He studied under Plato, and afterwards under Aristotle; and to him the world is indebted for the works of the latter, which the dying philosopher entrusted to his care. Theophrastus composed many books, and Diogenes has enumerated the titles of above 200 treatises, which he wrote with great elegance and copiousness. He died in his 107th year, lamenting the shortness of life, and complaining of the partiality of nature, in granting longevity to the crow and the stag, but not to man.

Theopompus, a famous Greek historian of Chios, disciple of Isocrates.—A philosopher of Chironæa, in the reign of Philip.—A king of Sparta, of the Proclidæ family.

Theopodamas, a cruel king of Scythia, who is said to have fed lions with human flesh.

Therapne, or *Terapne*, a town of Laconia, at the west of the Eurotas, where Castor and Pollux were born.

Thermopyla, a small pass leading from Thessaly into Locris and Phocis; famous for a battle fought there between Xerxes and the Greeks.

Thersilochus, the son of Antenor, a famous Grecian, slain at the siege of Troy.

Thersites, a deformed Greek officer, fond of ridiculing his fellow-soldiers. Achilles killed him with one blow of his fist.

Thesæus, the son of Aigeus and Æthra, daughter of Pittheus, king of Athens, and intimate friend of Pirithous; reckoned the next hero to Hercules.

Thesmophoria, a surname of Ceres, as law-giver; in whose honour festivals were instituted, called Thesmophoria.

Thespis, a Greek poet of Attica, supposed to be the inventor of tragedy. B.C. 536.

Thespius, the son of Erectheus, king of Athens; whose fifty daughters, called the Thespiades, were debauched by Hercules in one night.

Thessalia, a country of Greece, famous for a deluge which happened there in the reign of Deucalion. Thessaly was governed by kings, until it became subject to the Macedonian monarchs. The inhabitants were very treacherous and superstitious, and addicted to the study of magic. It is now called Janna.

Thessalonica, an ancient town of Macedonia, first called Therna.

Thestor, a great prophet, the father of Calchas, and one of the Argonauts.

Thetis, daughter of Nereus and Doris, and goddess of the sea.

Thiæbe. See *Pyramus*.

Thoas, a Trojan prince, slain at the siege of Troy.—A king of Lemnos, who was saved by his daughter Hipsipyle, when the Lemnian women conspired to kill all the males in the island.

Thomyris, a queen of the Massagete; who marched against Cyrus, cut his army to pieces, and killed him on the spot.

Thoon, a Trojan chief, killed by Ulysses.—One of the giants who made war against Jupiter.

Thyosa, a sea-nymph, mother of Polyphemus, by Neptune.

Thyrax, a mountain near Magnesia, in Ionia, where the grammarian Dapuntas was suspended on a cross for his abuse against kings and absolute princes.

Thorua, a mountain of Argolis, where Jupiter changed himself into a cuckoo.

Thoth, an Egyptian god, same as Mercury.

Thracia, a large country of Europe, at the south of Scythia, bounded by Mount Hæmus; it had the Ægean Sea on the south, on the west Macedonia and the river Strymon, and on the east the Euxine Sea, the Propontis and the Hellespont. The Thracians were looked upon as a cruel and barbarous nation; they were naturally brave and warlike, addicted to drinking and venereal pleasures, and they sacrificed without the

smallest humanity their enemies on the altars of their gods. Thrace received its name from Thrax, son of Mars, the chief deity of the country. It now forms the province of Romania.

Thrasylbus, a famous general of Athens, who began the expulsion of the thirty tyrants of his country, though he was assisted by only thirty of his friends, and his efforts were attended with success. This great man was afterwards killed in his camp by the inhabitants of Aspendus, whom his soldiers had plundered without his knowledge.

Thrasylus, a Greek Pythagorean philosopher and mathematician, favoured by Augustus and Tiberius.

Thrasymachus, a native of Carthage, pupil of Isocrates and Plato, who hanged himself for want of bread.

Thrasymenus, a lake of Italy, near Perusium; famous for a battle fought there between Annibal and the Romans, under Flaminius, 217 years before Christ.

Thucydides, a celebrated Greek historian, born at Athens. B.C. 391.

Thuislo, one of the deities of the Germans.

Thule, an island in the northern parts of the German Ocean, to which, on account of its great distance from the continent, the ancients gave the epithet of Ultima.

Thyamis, a river of Epirus, falling into the Ionian Sea.

Thyestes, a son of Pelops and Hippodamia, who debauched Ærope, the wife of his brother Atreus, because he refused to take him as his colleague on the throne of Argos.

Thymetes, a Trojan prince, whose wife and son were put to death by order of Priam.—A king of Athens, the last of the descendants of Theseus.

Thyræus, the rod of Bacchus.

Tiberias, a town of Gallice, built by Herod, and called after Tiberius.

Tiberianus, king of Alba, who was drowned in the river Albula; whence it was called Tiberis, of which he became the god.

Tiberis, *Tyberis*, *Tiber*, or *Tybris*, a river of Italy, on the banks of which the city of Rome was built. It rises in the Appennines, and falls into the Tyrrhene Sea, after dividing Latium from Etruria.

Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero, a Roman emperor, successor to Augustus. The beginning of his reign seemed to promise tranquillity to the world; but the real character of Tiberius soon manifested itself. His ingratitude to his mother Livia, to whose intrigues he was indebted for the purple, his cruelty to his wife Julia, and his tyrannical oppression and murder of many noble senators, rendered him odious and disgusting to the people. Not only his relations and friends, but the great and opulent, were sacrificed to his ambition or caprice; and there was scarcely one family in Rome that did not reproach Tiberius for the loss of a brother, a father, or a husband. He at last retired to the island of Caprea, on the coast of Campania, where he buried himself in unlawful pleasures. The care of the empire was entrusted to favourites, among whom Sejanus shone with great splendour. Tiberius nominated Caligula as his successor, and died, after a reign of 22 years. A.D. 37.

Tibullus, a Roman knight, celebrated for his poetical compositions.

Tibur, an ancient town of the Sabines, about 20 miles north of Rome.

Tigranes, a king of Armenia, who declared war against Rome, and made himself master of Assyria and Cappadocia.

Tigranocerta, now Scerd, the capital of Armenia, built by Tigranes during the Mithridatic war, on a hill between the springs of the Tigris and Mount Taurus.

Tigres, a river of Peloponnesus.

Tigris, a famous river of Asia, rising on Mount Niphate, in Armenia, and falling into the Euphrates.

Tigurini, a warlike people among the Helvetii, forming the modern cantons of Switz, Zurich, Schaffhausen, and St. Gall. Their capital was Tigurum.

Timæus, an historian of Sicily.—A Pythagorean philosopher, born at Locris.

Timandra, the daughter of Leda, and the most beautiful woman of her age.

Timarchus, a painter of Sicily.—An athlete of Cleone, who destroyed himself when he perceived his strength began to fail.

Timæus, a broad river of Italy, rising from a mountain; at the mouth of which are several small islands, with hot springs.

Timæus, two Greek poets of Athens.

Timocrates, a Greek philosopher of uncommon austerity.

Timocreon, a comic writer of Rhodes, who obtained poetical as well as gymnastic prizes at Olympia. B.C. 476.

Timoleon, a celebrated Corinthian, son of Timodemus; he was a great enemy to every species of tyranny, and killed his own brother, Timophaeus, who attempted to make himself absolute in Coriath. B.C. 337.

Timon, a native of Athens, called Misanthrope, from his unconquerable aversion to mankind.—A Greek poet in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Timotheus, a celebrated poet and musician of Miletus.—An Athenian general, son of Conon.—A tyrant of Heraclæa.

Tingis, now Tangiers, a maritime town of Mauritania, built by the giant Antæus.

Tiphys, the pilot of the ship Argo.

Tiresias, a Theban, who gave judgment for Jupiter against Juno in a dispute on the pleasures of love; and was therefore struck blind by her, but endued by Jupiter with the spirit of prophecy.

Tisiphone, one of the three Furies.

Titan, the son of Cæus and Terra, whose sons, the giants, warred against heaven.

Tithonus, the son of Laomedon, beloved passionately by Aurora, and turned by her in his old age into a grasshopper.

Titus Vespasianus, son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, a Roman emperor, distinguished for his benevolence, moderation, and justice. A.D. st.

Titus, a son of Julius Brutus, put to death by order of his father, for conspiring to restore the Tarquins.

Tityus, the son of Jupiter and Terra, a giant, whose body covered nine acres of land.

Toletum, a town of Spain, on the Tagus, now called Toledo.

Tolosa, now Toulouse, the capital of Languedoc, a town of Galia Narbonensis, which became a Roman colony under Augustus.

Topazos, an island in the Arabian Gulf, anciently called Ophiodis, in which the valuable stone called topaz is found.

Trachonitis, a part of Judea, on the other side of the Jordan.

Trojanus, a Roman emperor, born at Italica, in Spain. He succeeded to the throne on the death of Nerva, and rendered himself deservedly popular by his victories over the barbarians, and his attention to the public works of his capital. Trajan reigned 19 years, and died at the age of 64.

Trajecus Rhœni, now Utrecht, the capital of one of the provinces of Holland.

Trebellius Pollio, a Latin historian, who wrote the lives of the Roman emperors.

Trébia, a river of Cisalpine Gaul.

Tribuni Plebis, magistrates at Rome.

Trinacria, or *Trinacris*, one of the ancient names of Sicily, from its triangular form.

Trinobantes, a people of Britain, in modern Essex and Middlesex.

Tripod, a kind of stool, on which the priests of Apollo uttered their oracles.

Tripolis, an ancient town of Phœnicia, built by the liberal contributions of Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus.—A district of Africa, between the Syrtes.

Triptolemus, the son of the nobleman Eleusius, taught husbandry by Ceres.

Triton, the son of Neptune and Amphitrite, and his father's trumpeter.

Tritonia, a lake and river of Africa, near which Minerva had a temple; whence she is surnamed Tritonia.

Triumviri, three magistrates appointed to govern the Roman state with absolute power.

Triuia, a surname of Diana.

Troilus, the son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles during the Trojan war.

Troja, a celebrated city, the capital of Troas, a country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor. This city has been distinguished by the poems of Homer and Virgil; and, of all the wars which were carried on by the ancients, that of Troy was the most famous. It was undertaken by the Greeks to recover Helen, whom Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy, had carried away from the house of Menelaus, her husband. After a siege of ten years, it was taken, and totally destroyed.

Trophœnius, the son of Apollo, who gave oracles in a gloomy cave; into which whoever entered, laughed no more.

Tullia, a daughter of Servius Tullius, king of Rome; who married Tarquin the Proud, after she had murdered her first husband, Arunx, and her father Servius, in order that Tarquin might be raised to the throne. She was afterwards, with her husband, banished from Rome.—A daughter of Cicero.

Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome; who signalized himself in his expedition against the people of Alba, whom he conquered, and whose city he destroyed, after the famous battle of the Horatii and Curiatii.

Turicum, a town of Gaul, in Switzerland, now called Zurich.

Turonus, a king of the Rutuli, in Italy. He was a man of uncommon strength, but killed by Æneas in single combat.

Turones, a people of Gaul, the capital of which is the modern Tours.

Tutellina, a goddess of corn.

Tutia, a vestal virgin, who, being accused of incontinence, proved herself innocent by carrying water from the Tiber to the temple of Vesta in a sieve.

Tychæus, a famous artist of Bœotia, who

NIL NON MORTALE TENEMUS.—WE POSSESS NOTHING BUT WHAT IS MORTAL.

NITIDÆ VESTES ORNATIORE REDDUNT.—FINE FEATHERS MAKE FINE BIRDS.

made Hector's shield, which was covered with the hides of seven oxen.

Tydeus, the son of Æneus and Peribœa, who overcame Eteocles, king of Thebes, at various kinds of exercises.

Tyndarides, the descendants of Tyndarus, king of Cebalia.

Typhæus, a most huge giant, who warred against heaven, but was crushed by the gods under Mount Ætna.

Typhon, a giant, whom Juno produced by striking the earth.

Tyro, one of the Nereides.

Tyros, or *Tyros*, a very ancient city of Phœnicia, built by the Sidonians, on a small island at the south of Sidon. Tyre was destroyed by the princes of Assyria, and afterwards rebuilt. It had two large and capacious harbours, and a powerful fleet; and was built about 2760 years B. C.

U'BI, a people of Germany, near the Rhine. *Ulysses*, the son of Laertes and Anticlea, and king of Ithaca; who, by his valour and eloquence, was eminently serviceable in the Trojan war, but was afterwards unwittingly killed by his own son Telegonus.

Umbria, a country of Italy, separated from Etruria by the Tiber, bounded on the north by the Adriatic Sea, east by Picenum and the country of the Sabines, and south by the river Nar. The Umbrians opposed the early Romans, but afterwards became their allies.

Umbrius, a soothsayer, who foretold the calamities that befel Galba.

Umbro, a navigable river of Italy.

Undecimviri, magistrates at Athens, to whom such as were publicly condemned were delivered to be executed.

Uxia, a title of Juno.

Urania, the muse of astronomy.

Uranus, or *Ouranus*, a deity, the same as Cœlus, the most ancient of all the gods.

Urge, now *Garçona*, an island in the Bay of Pisa, famous for anchovies.

Urites, a people of Italy.

Utica, a celebrated city of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, where Cato died.

Uxama, a town of Spain, on the Iberus.

Uxantia, now *Ushant*, an island on the coast of Brittany.

Uxi, mountains of Armenia, with a nation of the same name, conquered by Alexander. The Tigris rises in their country.

Uxiana, an island in the Western Ocean.

Uzita, an inland town of Africa, destroyed by Caesar.

VACCA, a town of Numidia.—A river of Spain.

Vaccæi, a people at the north of Spain.

Vaccina, a goddess at Rome, who presided over leisure and repose.

Vahalis, a river of modern Holland, now called the Waal.

Valens, *Valerius*, son of Gratian, born in Pannonia. He reigned conjointly with his brother Valentinian, who appointed him over the eastern parts of the Roman empire. Valens did not possess any of the qualities which distinguish a good and powerful monarch; he was illiterate, and of a disposition naturally indolent and inactive. He suffered the Goths to make depredations upon his subjects, and he was slain in a battle against them. A. D. 378.

Valentia, one of the ancient names of Rome.—A town of Spain, near Saguntum, founded by J. Brutus.

Valentinianus I., brother of Valens, was raised to the imperial throne for his merit and bravery. He governed the western part of the Roman empire; and signalized himself by the victories he obtained over the barbarians in the provinces of Gaul, the deserts of Arabia, and on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube. He broke a blood-vessel while in the act of speaking with much warmth against the insolence of the Quadi, an ancient nation of Germany, and expired in great agonies. A. D. 375.—His son, *Valentinian II.*, was proclaimed emperor after his death, though only five years of age. After a peaceful reign of nine years, he was strangled by one of his officers, at Vienna, a modern town in France.—*Valentinian III.* was the son of Constantius and Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius the Great. He was created emperor when very young, and governed by his mother, and the intrigues of his generals and courtiers; and when he came to years of discretion, he disgraced himself by violence, oppression, and incontinence; and was murdered in the midst of his capital. A. D. 454. *Valentinian III.* was the last of the family of Theodosius.

Valeria, a daughter of Publicola, given as an hostage to Porcenna by the Romans. She fled from the enemy's country with Clælia, and swam across the Tiber.

Valerianus, *Publius Licinianus*, a Roman emperor, father of Gallienus, whom he took as his colleague in the empire. Valerian was a weak and imbecile monarch, and soon showed the malevolence of his heart by persecuting the Christians, whom he had for a while tolerated. He made war against the Goths and Scythians; but, in an expedition against Sapor, king of Persia, he was defeated, and his person seized by the conqueror, and carried in triumph to his capital, where he was exposed to the insolence and ridicule of his subjects. The Persian monarch then ordered him to be flayed alive, and salt thrown over his mangled body; his skin was tanned, and nailed in one of the temples of Persia. A. D. 260.

Valerius, *Publius*, a celebrated Roman, who was very active in assisting Brutus to expel the Tarquins, and was the first that took an oath to support the liberty and independence of his country.—*Valerius Corvinus*, a tribune of the soldiers under Camillus; he was six times honoured with the consulship, and died at the age of 100.—*Valerius Antias*, an excellent Roman historian.—*Valerius Flaccus*, a consul with Cato, whose friendship he shared; he made war against the Insubres and Boii, and killed 10,000 of the enemy.—A famous Latin poet, who flourished under Vespasian.—*Valerius Asiaticus*, a noble Roman, accused of having murdered a relative of the emperor Claudius; although innocent, he opened his veins, and bled to death.—*Valerius Saronus*, a Latin poet in the age of Julius Cæsar, put to death for betraying a secret.—*Valerius Marcus*, who defeated the army of the Sabines in two battles.

Valletia, a goddess of valleys.

Vandalii, a people of Germany.

Vardnes, a name common to some of the

Persian monarchs in the age of the Roman emperors.

Vas'ro, a Latin writer, celebrated for his great learning. B. C. 28.

Var'us, *Quintili'us*, a Roman proconsul, descended from an illustrious family. He was appointed governor of Syria, and afterwards made commander of the armies in Germany. Varus was surprised by the enemy under Arminius, and killed himself, and his example was followed by most of his officers. The father and grandfather of Varus slew themselves with their own swords; the one after the battle of Philipp, the other in the plains of Pharsalia.—*Va'rus*, *Lucius*, an epicurean philosopher, intimate with Julius Cæsar.—*Va'rus*, *Alfrenus*, a Roman, who, although originally a shoe-maker, became consul, and distinguished himself as an orator.

Vascon'es, a people of Spain, on the Pyrenees. They were so reduced by a famine, that they fed on human flesh.

Vaticani'us, a hill at Rome, near the Tiber and the Janiculum; celebrated for its ancient monuments and pillars, for a splendid public library, and for the palace of the Pope.

Ve'ctis, an island in the south of Britain, now called the Isle of Wight.

Ve'ia, a sorceress, in the age of Horace.

Ve'i'i, a powerful city of Etruria, which sustained many long wars against the Romans, but was taken and destroyed by Camillus, after a siege of ten years. Its inhabitants were called Veientes.

Vejo'ris, or *Veja'piter*, a deity of ill omen at Rome, where he had a temple.

Ve'lia, a maritime town of Lucania, founded by a colony of Phocæans.

Veli'na, a part of the city of Rome, adjoining Mount Palatine.

Ven'eti, a people of Gallia Celtica.

Ven'eti, a people of Italy, in Cisalpine Gaul, near the mouth of the Po. They were descended from a nation of Paphlagonia, who settled there under Antenor, some time after the Trojan war. The Venetians, who have long been a powerful and trading people, were originally very poor and defenceless.

Ven'ilia, a wife of Neptune.

Venn'dnes, inhabitants of the Rhatian Alps.

Venus, the goddess of love, beauty, and marriage, and wife of Vulcan, born of the froth of the sea.

Vendun'us, a governor of Britain, under Nero. He succeeded Didius Gallus.

Ver'dunus Lacus, now Majora, a lake of Sicily, in the modern duchy of Milan.

Verg'et'us, a small river near Canne, falling into the Ausidus, over which Annibal made a bridge with the slaughtered bodies of the Romans.

Verg'ilia, a town of Spain, supposed to be Murcha.

Verg'ili'æ, a title of the seven Pleiades.

Verg'ili'us, a rhetorician in the age of Nero, banished on account of his great fame.

Ver'itas (*Truth*), made a deity by the ancients, and called the daughter of Saturn and mother of Virtue. According to Democritus, she hid herself at the bottom of a well, to intimate the difficulty with which she is found.

Ver'ona, a town of Venetia, on the Adthesis, in Italy, founded by Brennus, the leader of the Gauls; it is the birthplace of Cornelius Nepos, Catullus, and Pliny the Elder.

Ver'res, *C.*, a Roman who governed the province of Sicily, as prætor; but was guilty of great oppression and rapine while in office, for which he was banished, and killed by the soldiers of Antony, the triumvir.

Ver'rius, *Flac'cus*, a freedman and grammarian, distinguished for his writings.

Vertum'us, the constant lover of Pomona, and god of the spring, who could change himself into any shape.

Ver'us, *Lucius C. Commodus*, adopted by M. Aurelius as his colleague on the Roman throne. He died in an expedition against the Marcomanni in Germany, after a reign of eight years. Verus was a most debauched and dissolute monarch, and for four years left the care of the war to his officers, while he retired to the voluptuous retreats of Daphne and the luxurious banquets of Antioch.

Ves'ertis, a river near Mount Vesuvius.

Ves'pasian'us, *Titus Flac'cus*, a Roman emperor, descended from an obscure family at Reate. He was honoured with the consulship when young, and accompanied Nero into Greece. Vespasian was next sent to carry on a war with the Jews; many of the cities of Palestine surrendered, and he began the siege of Jerusalem, which was afterwards achieved by his son Titus. Vespasian was crowned at Alexandria by the unanimous approval of the army, and by every province in the empire; and, although originally a horse-doctor, so fitted had he become for an exalted station, that he behaved, when invested with the imperial purple, with all the dignity and greatness which became a successor of Augustus. He reformed the manners of the Romans, repaired the public buildings, embellished the city, and made the great roads more spacious and convenient. To men of learning and merit he was a great friend and patron; one hundred thousand sesterces were annually paid from the public treasury to the different professors that were appointed to encourage and promote the arts and sciences. Vespasian died of a disorder in his bowels, aged 70, and was the first of the Roman emperors that died a natural death.

Ves'ta, daughter of Rhea and Saturn, and goddess of fire; whose mysteries were celebrated by virgins only, who kept lamps perpetually burning in her temple. The priestesses of Vesta were called Vestal'es.

Ves'talia, festivals in honour of Vesta.

Ves'tilia, a matron of a patrician family, banished to the Island of Scirphos for her immodesty.

Ves'tini, a people of Italy, near the Sabines, famous for the making of cheese.

Ves'ulus, now *Ves'o*, a large mountain of Ligeria, near the Alps, whence the Po takes its rise.

Ves'uvius, a mountain of Campania, about six miles to the east of Naples, celebrated for its volcano. The first eruption was in the 79th year of the Christian era, under Titus; it was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities of Campania, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum; and the burning ashes it threw up were carried as far as the shores of Egypt, Libya, and Syria. This eruption proved fatal to Pliny, the naturalist. [See *Pliny*.] Vesuvius continually throws up a smoke, and sometimes ashes and flames. The perpendicular height of this mountain is 3780 feet.

A Compendious Classical Dictionary.

Velluria, one of the Roman tribes, divided into two branches of the Junil and Senil.

Viadus, the classical name of the Oder, which rises in Moravia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic.

Viales, deities of the highways. Mercury was the principal.

Vibilia, the goddess of wanderers.

Vicentia, or *Vicetia*, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, at the north-west of the Adriatic.

Victor, *S. Aurelius*, a writer in the age of Constantine, highly esteemed by the emperor, and honoured with the consulship.

Victoria, one of the deities of the Romans, supposed to be the daughter of the giant Pallas, or of Titan and Styx. The goddess of victory was sister of Strength and Valour, and one of the attendants of Jupiter.

Victorina, a celebrated matron, who placed herself at the head of the Roman armies, and made war against the emperor Gallienus. She was afterwards poisoned by one of her favourites, called Tetricus, whom she had raised to the throne. A. D. 269.

Vicuna, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhone, below Lyons.

Viminalis, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built; so called from the number of ozers which grew there.

Vincentius, one of the Christian fathers, who flourished A. D. 434.

Vindelici, an ancient people of Germany, between the Rhine and the Danube. Their country, which was called Vindelicia, now forms part of Suabia and Bavaria.

Virgilius (*Virgil*), called the Prince of the Latin poets, was born at Aude, a village near Mantua, about 70 years before Christ. He repaired to Rome with his father, where he soon formed an acquaintance with Mecenas, and recommended himself to the favours of the emperor Augustus. Some time afterwards, Virgil wrote his *Georgics*; a poem the most perfect of all Latin compositions. The *Æneid* was begun at the particular request of Augustus; but the poet died before he had revised this immortal work, which had engaged his attention for eleven successive years; and he ordered, in his will, his unfinished poem to be burned. This injunction, however, was disobeyed; the poem was delivered by the emperor to three of his literary friends, who were directed to revise it, and expunge whatever they deemed improper, but they were strictly enjoined not to make any additions; hence the cause that so many lines of the *Æneid* are unfinished, particularly in the last books. The great merit of this work is well known; and it will ever remain undecided which of the two poets, Homer or Virgil, is more entitled to our praise and admiration. The writer of the *Iliad* stood as a pattern to the favourite of Augustus; the voyage of *Æneas* is copied from the *Odyssey*; and for his battles, Virgil found a model in the wars of Troy, and the animated descriptions of the *Iliad*. The Romans were not insensible to the merit of their poet: Virgil received great applause in the capital; and, when he entered the theatre, he was astonished and delighted to see the crowded audience rise up to him as to an emperor, and welcome him by reiterated plaudits. In the works of Virgil, there is a more perfect and satisfactory account of the religious ceremonies and cus-

oms of the Romans, than in all the other Latin poets, Ovid excepted. In his connexions, Virgil was remarkable; his friends enjoyed his unbounded confidence, and his library and possessions seemed to be the property of the public. Like other great men, he was not without his enemies and detractors; but from their aspersions he received additional lustre. The poet, in his latter years, attended his patron, the emperor, in the east, but was detained at Naples by ill health. He however, went to Athens, and met Augustus on his return; but he again fell sick, and ordered himself to be removed to Italy, where he died, in his 51st year.

Virginensis and *Viriplaca*, nuptial goddesses.

Virginea, the daughter of the centurion, L. Virginius; of whom Appius Claudius, the decemvir, became enamoured, and claimed as the daughter of a slave. Virginius, when informed of these violent proceedings, left the camp, and demanded to see his daughter. His request being granted, he plunged a knife into the breast of Virginia, to preserve her from the lust and violence of a tyrant. Virginius then ran to the camp with the bloody knife in his hand; the soldiers were astonished and incensed against the decemvir who was the cause of Virginia's death, and immediately marched towards the capital. Appius was seized, but he destroyed himself in prison; Spurius Oppius, another decemvir, also killed himself; and Marcus Claudius, the favourite of Appius, was put to death, and the decemviral power abolished.

Virginius, one of the generals of Nero in Germany, who made war against Vindex, governor of Gaul, and conquered him.—A Roman orator and rhetorician.

Virtus (*Virtue*).—All virtues were made deities among the Romans, and Marcellus erected two temples, one to Virtue, and the other to Honour, so constructed, that to see the temple of Honour, it was necessary to pass through that of Virtue. The principal virtues were distinguished by their attire: Prudence was known by her rule, and her pointing to a globe at her feet; Temperance had a bridle; Justice, an equal balance; and Fortitude leaned against her sword; Honesty was clad in a transparent vest; Modesty appeared veiled; Clemency wore an olive branch; and Devotion threw incense upon an altar; Tranquillity was seen to lean on a column; Health was known by her serpent; Liberty by her cap; and Gaiety by her myrtle.

Visigis, a river of Germany, now called the Weser, falling into the German Ocean.

Vistula, a river falling into the Baltic, the eastern boundary of ancient Germany.

Vitellius Andrus, a Roman, descended from an illustrious family, and created emperor after Otho. He did not, however, long enjoy his exalted station; his continual gluttony, intemperance, and debauchery, disgusted his subjects, and they rose against him, tied his hands behind his back, and dragged him naked through the streets. After being for some time exposed to the reproaches and insults of the populace, he was carried to the place of execution, and put to death with repeated blows; his head was then cut off, and fixed on a pole, and his body thrown into the Tiber. A. D. 69.

Vilula, the goddess of mirth.
Volce, or *Volge*, a people of Gaul, between the Garonne and the Rhone.

Vologeses, a name common to many of the kings of Parthia, who made war against the Roman emperors.

Volsci, or *Volci*, a people of Latium, who were formidable enemies to the Roman republic, until conquered with the rest of the Latins.

Volsin'um, a town of Etruria, in Italy, destroyed by fire from heaven.

Volutus and *Volutia*, the goddess of sensual pleasures.

Volutia, a goddess of corn.

Vomanius, a river of Picenum in Italy.

Vopiscus, a noted writer of Syracuse.

Vulcan, the son of Jupiter and Juno, husband of Venus, and god of subterraneous fires; so deformed, that Jupiter kicked him out of heaven into the Isle of Lemnos, where he erected forges, and made thunderbolts for his father.

Vulcanalia, festivals at Rome in honour of Vulcan.

Vulcani Insula, or *Vulcania*, a name given to the islands between Sicily and Italy, now called Lipari, from the subterraneous fires supposed to be excited there by Vulcan.

Vulturinus, a river of Campania, rising in the Apennines, and falling into the Tyrrhæic Sea, after passing by the town of Capua. The god of the Tiber was also known by the name of Vulturinus.

Vulsinum, a town of Etruria, where Sejanus was born.

Wise Men of Greece (seven), viz., Bias, of Priene; Chilo, of Lacedæmon; Clæbulus, of Lindi; Periander, of Corinth; Pittacus, of Mitylene; Solon, of Athens; and Thales, of Miletus.

Wonders of the World (seven), viz., the colossus at Rhodes; the mausoleum, or sepulchre of Mausolus; the palace of Cyrus, king of the Medes; the pyramids of Egypt; the statue of Jupiter in the city of Olympus; the temple of Diana, at Ephesus; and the walls of Babylon.

XANTHE, one of the Oceanides.
Xanthi, a people of Thrace.—The inhabitants of Xanthus, in Asia.

Xanthus, or *Xanthos*, a river of Troas, in Asia Minor, the same as the Scamander.—One of the horses of Achilles, who spoke to his master when chid with severity, and told him that he would soon be killed.

Xantippe, the wife of the philosopher Socrates, remarkable for her ill-humour and peevish disposition.

Xantippus, a Lacedæmonian general, who greatly assisted the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, but was afterwards assassinated by them.—A celebrated Athenian general, who defeated the Persian fleet at Mycale.

Xenarchus, a peripatetic philosopher of Seleucia, who taught at Alexandria and Rome, and was intimate with Augustus.

Xenades, a Corinthian, who went to buy Diogenes when sold as a slave. He asked him what he could do—"Command freemen," replied the cynic; which answer so pleased Xenades, that he gave him his liberty, and entrusted him with the education of his children.

Xenoclea, a priestess of Apollo's temple at Delphi.

Xenocles, a famous tragic writer, who obtained four poetical prizes for his compositions.—One of Cicero's friends.

Xenocrates, an ancient philosopher, born at Calchedonia, and educated in the school of Plato. He was remarkable as a disciplinarian, and required that his pupils should be acquainted with mathematics before they came under his care; and even rejected such as had not the necessary qualifications, saying, that they had not yet found the key of philosophy. His contempt of riches was very conspicuous; and, when Alexander, in order to gain his confidence, sent some of his officers with fifty talents, as a present to the philosopher, he said, "Tell your master to keep his money—he has more people to maintain than I have." His integrity was also so well known, that, when he appeared in a court as a witness, the judges dispensed with his oath. The character of Xenocrates was also distinguished in every other particular; and he has been held up as a pattern of virtue from the following circumstance: the courtesan Lais had pledged herself to forfeit an immense sum of money if she did not triumph over the virtue of Xenocrates. She tried every art, assumed the most captivating looks, and used the most tempting attitudes to gain the philosopher, but all to no purpose; and Lais declared that she had not lost her money, as she had pledged herself to conquer a human being, and not a lifeless stone. Xenocrates wrote above 60 treatises on different subjects, and acknowledged no other deities but heaven and the seven planets. It is said that he fell in the night with his head in a basin of water, and was suffocated, at the age of 82.

Xenophanes, a Greek philosopher of Colophon, disciple of Archelaus. He wrote several poems and treatises, and founded a sect, called the Eleatic, in Sicily; but his incoherent opinions respecting the divinity raised the indignation of his countrymen, and he was banished, and died in his 100th year.

Xenophanes, a Pythagorean philosopher, who lived till the age of 170, and enjoyed all his faculties to the last.

Xenophon, an Athenian, celebrated as a general, an historian, and a philosopher. In the school of Socrates he received those instructions and precepts which afterwards so eminently distinguished him. He joined the army of Cyrus the younger in an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes, king of Persia, and showed he was a true disciple of Socrates, and that he had been educated in the warlike city of Athens. After the decisive battle in the plains of Cunaxa, and the fall of Cyrus, the prudence and vigour of his mind were called into action. The 10,000 Greeks, who had followed the standard of an ambitious prince, were now at the distance of 600 leagues from their native home, in a country surrounded on every side by a victorious enemy, without money, without provisions, and without a leader. Xenophon was selected from among the officers to superintend the retreat of his countrymen; and, although he was opposed by malevolence and envy, he rose superior to every danger. Notwithstanding he was under continual alarms from the sudden attacks of the Per-

SEMEL MALUS, SEMPER MALUS.—ONCE A KNAVE, AND NEVER AN HONEST MAN.

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sians, he was still enabled to cross rapid rivers, penetrate through vast deserts, and gain the tops of mountains, where he rested secure for a while, and refreshed his fatigued companions. This celebrated retreat was at length happily effected; and the Greeks returned home, after a march of 1115 leagues, which was performed in 215 days; the whole particulars of which had now, perhaps, been forgotten, had not the great philosopher who planned it employed his pen in describing the dangers he had escaped, and the difficulties he had surmounted. Xenophon afterwards gained new honours, under Agesilaus, in Asia; but his fame did not escape the aspersions of jealousy, and he was banished from Athens for accompanying Cyrus against his brother. He retired to Scillus, a small town of the Lacedæmonians, and dedicated his time to literary pursuits, and to the composition of those works which gained him such renown in after ages. The sentiments of Xenophon as to religion and the divinity were the same as those of the venerable Socrates: he supported the immortality of the soul, and, with all the zeal and fervour of a Christian, he exhorted his friends to cultivate those virtues which alone insure the happiness of mankind. Xenophon died at the age of 90. B. C. 359.

Xera, a town of Spain, famous for a battle which the Moors obtained over Roderic, king of the Goths.

Xeritilla, a part of Africa, between Egypt and Cyrene.

Xerzæna, a part of Armenia.

Xerxes, the second son of Darius, succeeded his father on the throne of Persia. He continued the warlike preparations of his predecessor, and added the revolted kingdom of Egypt to his extensive possessions. Xerxes afterwards invaded Europe, and entered Greece with an army which, with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women, that attended it, amounted to 5,283,220 souls. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylae by the intrepidity and valour of 300 Spartans, under King Leonidas. The Persian monarch, astonished that such a handful of men should dare to oppose his progress, ordered some of his soldiers to bring them alive into his presence; but, for three successive days, the most valiant of the Persian troops were repeatedly defeated in endeavouring to execute the monarch's injunctions. The heroic Spartans would have triumphed much longer, but for the treachery of a Trachinian, who led a detachment of Persians by a secret path up the mountains, whence they suddenly fell upon the rear of the Spartans, and cut them to pieces. The battle of Thermopylae was the commencement of the disasters which befell Xerxes: the more he advanced, the greater disappointments he experienced; his fleet was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis; and he found his millions unable to conquer a nation that was superior to his in the knowledge of war and maritime affairs. He therefore hastened back to Persia, and, in 59 days, marched over all that territory which he had before passed with such pomp and magnificence in the space of six months. When he arrived in his capital, Xerxes forgot his dangers, losses, and defeats, and gave himself up to riot and de-

bauchery. His indolence and luxurious voluptuousness at length caused great discontent among his subjects, and he was murdered in his bed by Artabanus, the captain of his guards, in the 21st year of his reign.

Xiphonia, now *Cruce*, a pronuntory of Sicily, at the north of Syracuse.

Xôis, an island formed by the mouths of the Nile.

Xylenopolis, a town at the mouth of the Indus, built by Alexander.

Xyrius, a lake of Thessaly.

Xyrichtia, an anniversary day observed at Athens in honour of Minerva.

ZABATUS, a river of Media, falling into the Tigris, near which the 10,000 Greeks halted in their retreat.

Zabdicæne, a province of Persia.

Zabitha, a town of Libya, where Bacchus destroyed a huge monster.

Zabus, a river of Assyria, falling into the Tigris.

Zacynthus, a native of Bœotia, who accompanied Hercules when he went into Spain to destroy the monster Geryon. Zacynthus died from the bite of a serpent, and was buried in an island in the Ionian Sea, which was named after him. This island is now called Zante, and is situate at the south of Cephalonia, and at the west of the Peloponnese. It is 60 miles in extent.

Zagæus, a son of Jupiter and Proserpine.

Zagrus, a mountain on the confines of Media and Babylonia.

Zaleucus, a lawgiver of the Locrians, in Italy, and one of the disciples of Pythagoras.

Zama, or *Zag'ma*, a town of Numidia, 300 miles from Carthage, celebrated for the victory which Scipio Africanus obtained over Annibal.—A town of Cappadocia.

Zancle, a town of Sicily, or the straits which separate that island from Italy.

Zela, or *Zéna*, a town of Pontus, near the river Lycus, where Caesar defeated Pharnaces, son of Mithridates.

Zelus, a town of Spain.

Zeno, a philosopher of Elia, or Vella, in Italy, and disciple of Parmenides. His opinions about the universe, the unity, incomprehensibility, and immutability of all things, were the same as those of Xenophanes, and the rest of the Eleatic sect.—There was also another famous philosopher of the name of Zeno, born in the Island of Cyprus, who was the founder of the sect called Stoics. The first part of his life was spent in commercial pursuits. As he was returning from Phœnicia, a storm drove his ship on the coast of Attica; and, to dissipate his melancholy, he entered a bookseller's shop, and began to read. The volume was written by Xenophon; and the merchant was so captivated by the eloquence and beauties of the philosopher, that, from that time, he renounced the pursuits of a busy life, and closely addressed himself to the study of philosophy. Zeno attended the schools of Crates, Stilpo, Xenocrates, and Polemon; and became perfect in every branch of knowledge. He opened an academy at Athens, and was soon surrounded by the great, the learned, and the powerful. His life was an example of soberness and moderation; his manners were austere; and to his temperance and regularity he was in

UNA HIRUNDO NON FACIT VER.—ONE SWALLOW DOES NOT MAKE A SUMMER.

QUI FUGIT MOLAM, FUGIT FARINAM.—NO PAINS NO PROFIT.

debted for the continual flow of health which he always enjoyed. After he had taught publicly for 48 years, Zeno died, aged 98. This name was common to many of the Roman emperors on the throne of Constantinople, during the fifth and sixth centuries.

Zenobia, a queen of Iberia, wife of Rhadamistus; who, being unable to accompany her husband when he was banished from his kingdom by the Armenians, on account of her pregnancy, entreated him to murder her. Rhadamistus hesitated for some time; but, fearful of her falling into the hands of the enemy, he slew her, and threw her body into the Araxes.—*Zenobia Septimia*, a celebrated princess of Palmyra, who married Odenatus, whom Gallienus acknowledged as his partner on the Roman throne. After the death of her husband, which she is said to have hastened, she caused herself to be styled queen of the east, and fortified herself against the attacks of Gallienus. When Aurelian succeeded the former, he marched into the east to punish the pride of Zenobia, who appeared at the head of 700,000 men. She bore the labours of the field like the meanest of her soldiers, and walked on foot, fearless of danger. Two battles were fought, and the courage of the queen gained the superiority; but she was at length overpowered, and fled to her capital, determined to support a siege. Aurelian followed her, and proposed terms of accommodation, which were rejected by the warlike princess. Her hopes of victory, however, vanished when she heard that the armies which were marching to her succor from Armenia and Persia had been partly defeated and bribed from her allegiance; and she fled from Palmyra in the night, but was pursued and caught as she was crossing the Euphrates. Zenobia was brought into the presence of Aurelian, and, although the soldiers were clamorous for her death, was treated with great humanity by the emperor, who gave her large possessions near Tibur, where she lived the rest of her days in peace, with all the grandeur and majesty which became a queen of the east and a warlike princess. A. D. 273.

Zenodorus, a celebrated sculptor in the age of the emperor Nero.

Zenodotia, a town of Mesopotamia, the inhabitants of which behaved treacherously to Crassus, by pretending to surrender, and when about 100 of his army were received within the walls, putting them to death; for which, as soon as Crassus took the town, he sold the inhabitants for slaves.

Zenodotus, a grammarian of Alexandria, in the age of Ptolemy Soter. B. C. 245.

Zephyrium, or *Zephyrium*, a promontory in the Island of Cyprus, where Venus had a temple.—Several other promontories bore the same appellation: one near the city of Loeri; another of Cilicia; others of Crete, Cyrenaica, Paphlagonia, &c.

Zephyrus, the son of Æolus and Aurora

who passionately loved the goddess Flora.—A name for the west wind.

Zetes and *Calais*, sons of Boreas and Orythia, who attended the Argonauts, and drove the Harpies from Thrace.

Zethus, the son of Jupiter and Antiope, very expert in music.

Zexis, a portion of Africa, in which Carthage was situate.

Zexis, a famous painter, born at Heraclæa; who died from excess of laughter at a comical picture he had made of a decrepid old woman. B. C. 468.

Zigis, a promontory of Æthiopia, near the entrance of the Red Sea.

Zion, the royal residence of Pharaoh, lying within the Delta, where Moses performed his miracles.—Psalm 78, v. 12, 43.

Zoilus, a sophist and grammarian of Amphipolis, who made himself known by his severe criticisms on the works of Isocrates and Plato, and the poems of Homer. The name of Zoilus is generally applied to austere critics.

Zona, a town of Thrace, on the Ægean Sea, where the woods are said to have followed the strains of Orpheus.

Zona Orbis Terrarum. The wisest of the Greeks and Romans, convinced of the sphericity of the earth, imagined the same circles on its surface as corresponded with those in the heavens, and the same division of parts: thus, they reckoned five Zones; one between each pole and its polar circle, which they called the two Frigid Zones; one between the two tropics, called the Torrid Zone; and one on each side the Torrid Zone, which they called the Temperate Zones.

Zonaras, one of the Byzantine historians.

Zopyrus, a famous physician in the age of Mithridates.—A rhetorician of Colophon.

Zoraster, a part of Taurus, between Mesopotamia and Armenia, near which the Tigris flows.

Zoroaster, a king of Bactria, who first invented magic, or the doctrines of the Magi, and rendered himself famous by his deep and acute researches in philosophy, the origin of the world, and the study of astronomy.

Zosæne, the wife of King Tigranes, led in triumph by Pompey.

Zoster, a town and promontory of Attica.

Zotale, a place near Antiochia, in Margiana, where the Margus was divided into small streams.

Zothraustes, a lawgiver among the Arimaspi.

Zuchis, a lake to the east of the Syrtis Minor, with a town of the same name, famous for a purple dye and salt fish.

Zyganites, a people of Africa.

Zygii, a savage nation of Colchis.

Zygopolis, a town of Cappadocia, on the borders of Colchis.

Zygrita, a nation of Lybia.

Zymana, a town of Syria.

INIS ALIATUR DISCENDO.—THE MIND OF MAN IS NOURISHED BY LEARNING.

OBTECTATIO PLEBOSQUE LACERAT.—FEW PEOPLE ARE OUT OF THE REACH OF SLANDER.

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES,

ACCENTED FOR PRONUNCIATION.

Note.—*Ch* should be sounded like *k*, as *Ke'lus* for *Chel'lus*, *Ahi'ophel* for *Achil'ophel*, &c., except in *Ru'chel* and *Cher'ubim*.

A'A-LAR	Ac'a-tan	A-du'el	A'i-ath	Am'ram
A'a-ron	Ac'a-ron	A-du'l'am	A-i'ra	Am'ram-ites
Ab'a-cue	A-cel'da-ma	A-dun'mim	A-i'jah	Am'ran
Ab'a-dah	A'chab	A-e-di'as	Ar'ja-lon	An'ra-pher
A-bad'don	A'chad	A'non	Aij'e-lech Sha'har	Ar'a-el
Ab-a-di'as	A-cha'i-a	A'nos	A'in	An-a-ha'rath
A-bag'tha	A-cha'i-cus	Ag'a-ba	A-toth	An-a-i'ah
A'bai	A'chan	Ag'a-bus	A-i'rus	An'a-kims
Ab'a-na	A'char	A'gag	Ak-rab'bin	An'a-mim
Ab'a-rim	A'chiz	A'gag-ite	A-lan'e-lech	A-nam'e-lech
Ab'a-ron	A-chi-ach'a-rus	Ag-a-rees'	A'a-meth	An-a'ul
Ab-di'as	A'chim	Ag'e-e	A'a-moth	An-a-ni'ah
Ab'di-el	A-chim'e-lech	Ag-ge'us	A'el-mus	An-a-n'as
A-bed'ne-go	A-chi-or	Ag-noth-ta'bor	A'e-ma	A-nan'i-el
A'bel	A-chi'ram	A'gur	A'e-meth	A'nath
A'bel Bethma'a- cah	A'chish	A'hab	Al-ex-an'dri-a	A-nath'e-ma
A'bel Ma'im	Ach'i tob	A-ha'ah	Al-ex-an'dri-on	An'a-thoth
A'bel Me-ho'lath	A-chit'o-pher	A-ha'al	Al-le-hu'jah	An'drew
A'bel Mis'ra-im	Ach'me-tha	A-has'a-i	A-l'ah	A'nen
A'bel Shit'im	Ach'sa	A-has-u-e'rus	A-h'an	A'neth
Ab'e-san	Ach'shaph	A-ha'ya	A'lou	An'a-thoth-ite
Ab'e-sar	Ach'zib	A-haz'a-l	A'lou Bac'huth	A'ni-am
Ab'ga-rus	Ac'i-pha	A-ha-zi'ah	Al-mo'dal	A'nim
A-bi'a, or A-bi'ah	Ar'i-tho	A'hi	Al'mou, Dib-la- tha'im	An'na-as
A-bi'abon	A-e'ua	A-hi'ah	Al'mu-than	An-n'us
A-bi'a-saph	Ad'a-da	A-hi'am	Al'oth	An-ti-lib'a-nus
A-bi'a-thar	Ad'a-dah	A-hi'e'zer	Al-pher'us	An'ti-och
A'bib	Ad-ad-e'zer	A-hi'hud	Al-ta-ne'us	An'ti-o-chis
A-bi'dah	Ad-ad-rim'mou	A-hi'jah	Al-ta-ne'us	An'ti-o-chus
Ab'i-dan	A'dah	A-hi'kam	Al-ta-chi'ith	An'ti-pas
A-bi-el	Ad-a-i'ah	A-hi'lad	Al'te-kou	An-ti'pa-tris
A-bi-e'zer	Ad-a-i'ia	A-him'a-az	Al'vah, or Al'vau	An'ti-pha
A-bi-ez'rute	Ad'a-ma, or	A-hi'man	Al'tu'h	An-t'ni-a
Ab'i-gail	Ad'a-mah	A-him'e-lech	A'mad	An-to-thi'jah
Ab-i-ha'il	Ad'a-mi	A-hi'moth	A-mad'a-tha	Antioth-ite
A-bi'hu	Ad'a-mi Ne'keb	A-hin'a-dab	A-mad'a-thus	A'nub
A-bi'hud	Ad'a-sa	A-hin'o-am	A'mal	Ap-a-me'a
A-bi'jah	Ad'a-tha	A-hi'o	A-mal'da	Aph-a-ra'im
A-bi'jam	Ad'be-el	A-hi'ra	An'a-lek	A-phar'sath- chites
Ab-i-je'ne	Ad'din	A-hi'ram	An'a-lek-ites	A-phar'sites
A-bim'a-el	Ad'er	A-hi'ram-ites	An'a-na	A'phek
A-bim'e-lech	Ad'i-da	A-hi'sa-m'el	An-a-r'ah	A-ph'e-kah
A-bin'a-dab	Ad'el	A-hi'sa-m'el	A-ma'st	A-ph'er'e-ma
A-bin'o-am	A'din	A-hi'sham	A-mas'a-l	A-ph'er-ra
A-bi'ram	Ad'i-na	A-hi'shar	An-a-shi'ah	A-ph'i'ah
A-bi'ron	Ad'i-no	A-hi'tob	An-a-th'e'is	Ap'i'rah
A-bis'a-i	Ad'i-nus	A-hi'tub	An'a-this	Ap'i'ses
Ab-i-s'i	Ad'i-tha	A-hi'tub	An-a-zi'ah	A-poc'a-lypse
Ab'i-shag	Ad-i-tha'im	A-hi'ud	A-mir'a-dab	A-poc'ry-pha
A-besh'a-l	Ad'ia-i	Al'bah	A-nit'tai	A-poc'tos
A-bish'a-har	Ad'ma-tha	Al'tal	A-miz'a-bad	A-poc'ly-on
A-bish'a-lom	Ad'nah	Al'ho'e	An'mah	Ap'pa'im
A-bish'u-a	Ad'o-nal	A-ho'ah	An-mad'a-tha	Ap'phi-a
Ab'i-shur	Ad-o-n'as	A-ho'ite	An'mi	Ap'plius
Ab'i-sum	A-do-ni-be'zek	A-ho'lal	An-mid'i-ol	Ap'ri-la
Ab'i-ral	Ad-o-n'ah	A-ho'ba	An-mi'had	A'ra
Ab'i-tub	A-don'i-kam	A-ho'lal	An-mi'had	Ar'a-bah
A-bi'ud	A-don'i-ram	A-ho'li-ab	An-i-shad'da-l	Ar-a-bat'i-ne
A'braam, or	A-don-i-ze-dek	A-ho'li-ban	An'mon	A-ra'bi-a
A'bra-ham	A-do-ra	A-ho-lib'a-mah	An'mon-ites	A'rad-ite
Ab'sa-lom	Ad-o-ra'im	A-hu'ma-i	An'mon	Ar'a-dus
A-bu'bus	A-do'ram	A-hu'zam	A'mek	A'rah
Ac'e-ad	A-dram'e-lech	A-huz'zah	A'mou	Ar'a-rat
Ac'a-ron	A'dri-a	A'i	An'o-rites	A-rau'rah
	A'dri-el	A-i'ah	An'pli-as	

NON FACILE CREDIMUS QUAE NOLIMUS.—WE EASILY DISBELIEVE THOSE THINGS WHICH WE DESIRE NOT.

MAXIMA VIS EST IN CONSENTU BONORUM.—THERE IS VERY GREAT FORCE IN THE ACCORD OF GOOD MEN.

Scripture Proper Names.

SI DEUS NOBISCUM, QUI CONTRA VOS EST—IF GOD BE WITH US, WHO SHALL BE AGAINST US?

Ar'ba, or Ar'bah	Ash'te-moth	Az'ri-kam	Bal-tho'o-niew	Tie'rites
Ar-bat'is	Ash'ta-roth-ites	A-zu'bah	Bar-ti-me'us	Ber-ni'ce [dan
Ar-be'ia	A-shu'ath	Azu'ran	Bar'uch	Be-ro'dach Bal'a-
Ar-bel'la	Ash'ur	Az'y-mites	Bar-zil'a-l	Be'roth
Ar'bite	A-shu'rim	Az'zah	Bas'ca-ma	Be'ro-thal
Ar-bo'nal	Ash'ur-ites		Ba'shan, or	Be-to'thiath
Ar-che-la'us	As-i-bi'as	BA'AL-AH	Ba'shan [Fa'ir	Be'ryl
Ar-che'stra-tus	A'si-el	Ba'al-ath	Ba'shan Ha'voth	Ber-ze'lus
Ar-che-vites	A'si-pha	Ba'al-nath Re'er	Bash'e-math	Be'zai
Ar-chi-at'a-roth	A'ske-lon	Ba'al Be'rath	Eas'ith	Bez-o-def'ah
Ar-chip'pus	As'ma-dal	Ba'al-le	Eas'math	Be'ten
Arch'ites	As'ma-veth	Ba'al Ham'on	Ras'tai	Beth-ab'a-ra
Ar'i'tes	As-mo-de'us	Ba'al Han'an	Ba'a-ne	Beth-ab'a-rah
A're'li	As-mo-ne'ans	Ba'al Ha'zor	Bath	Beth'a-math
A're'lites	As-nap'per	Ba'al Her'non	Bath'a-loth	Beth'a-moth
A-re-op'a-gite	A-so'chis	Ba'al-i	Bath-rab'bin	Beth'a-ny
A-re-op'a-gus	As'ja-tha	Ba'al-im	Bath'she-ba	Beth-ar'a-bah
Ar-e'tas	A'spha	Ba'al-is	Bath'sim-a	Beth'a-ram
A're'us	As-pha'a-sus	Ba'al Me'on	Bav'a-i	Beth-ar'bel
Ar'gab	As'ri-el	Ba'al Pe'or	Be-a-li'ah	Beth'a'ven
A-rid'a-l	As-sa-bi'as	Ba'al Per'a-zim	Be-a-loth	Beth-az-mal-veth
A-rid'a-tha	As-sa'i-moth	Ba'al Sha'ti-sha	Be'an	Beth-ba-na-me'on
A-ri'eh	As-sa-ni'as	Ba'al Ta'mar	Be'a-i	Beth-ba'ra
A-ri-el	As-si-de'ans	Ba'a. Ze'hub	Be'cher	Beth-ba'rah
Ar-i-ma-the'a	As'ta-roth	Ba'al Ze'phon	Bech'o'rath	Beth'ba-si
A-ri-och	Ash'ta-roth	Ba'a-na	Bech'i-leth	Beth-bir'e-i
A-ri-sa-i	As'tar'te	Ba'a-nah	Be'dad	Beth'er
Ar-is-to-bu'lus	As'tath	Ba'a-nan	Be-d-a-f'ah	Beth-da'gon [im
Ark'ites	As-sup'pim	Ba'a-nath	Be-el-fa-da	Beth-dib-la-tha'
Ar-ma-ged don	A-syn'cri-tus	Ba-a-ni'as	Be-el-sa-rus	Beth-el
Ar-mi-shad a-i	A'tad	Ba'a-ra	Be-el-tele'mus	Beth-el-ite
Ar-mie-plier	A'ta-rah	Ba'a-sha	Be-el-ze-bub	Beth-e'mek
Ar'o-di	A-tar'ga-tis	Ba'a-shah	Be'er	Beth-es'da
Ar'o'er	A'ta-roth	Ba-a-si'ah	Be'e-ra	Beth-e'zel
Ar'pad, or	Ai-e-re-z'i'as	Be'bel	Be-e'rah, or	Beth-ga'der
Ar'phac	A'thack	Ba'bi	Be'rah	Beth-ga'mul
Ar'sa-ces	Ath a-f'ah	Bab'y-ion	Be-er-e'lim	Beth-ga'e'e-elim
Ar-phax'ad	Ath-a-l'iah	Ba'ca	Be-e'ri	Beth-ga'ran
Ar-te-mas	Ath-a-r'i'as	Bach'rites	Be-er-la-ha'l-roi	Beth-hog'lah
Ar'vad	Ath-e-no'bi-us	Bac-chi'rus	Be-e'roth	Beth-ho'lon
Ar'vad-ites	Ath'ai	Bach'u'ni Al'lon	Be-e'roth-ites	Beth-j'a'i-moth
Ar'u-both	At'roth	Ba-go'as	Be-e'r'she-ba	Beth-l'e'a-oth
A-ru'mah	At-ta-l'i'a	Ba-go-i	Be-esh-te-rah	Beth'le-hem
As-a-di'as	At-ta-lus	Ba-ha'rom-ite	Be'he-moth	Beth'le-tah
As'a-el	At-tar'a-tes	Ba-hu'lim	Be'kah	Beth'le-hem-ite
As'a-he-l	Av'a-ran	Ba'jith	Be'lah	Beth-lo'mon
As-a-f'ah	Au'gi'a	Bak-bak'er	Bel'e-ites	Beth-ma'a-cah
As'a-na	Au-ra-ni'tis	Bak'buk	Bel'e-mus	Beth-mar'ca-both
As'a-phar	Au-ra'nus	Bak-buk-i'ah	Bel'ga-i	Beth-me'on
As'a-ra	Au-te'us	Be'la-am	Be'li-al	Beth-min'rah
A'sar'e-el	Az-a'e'ias	Ba'la-dan	Bel'ma-im	Beth-o'ron
As-a-re'lah	Az-a'h'ah	Ba'lah	Bel'men	Beth-pa'tet
As-baz'a-reth	Az-a-ni'ah	Ba'la-mo	Bel-shaz'zer	Beth-pa'z'zer
As'ca-lon	Az-a'phi-on	Ba'la-mus	Bel-te-shaz'zar	Beth-pe'or
As-se'as	Az'a-ra	Bal-tha'r-ar	Ben-a'ah	Beth'pha-ge
As-e-bi'a	Az'a're-el	Ba'mah	Ben-am'mi	Beth'phe-let
A-seb-e-bi'a	Az-a-ri'ah	Be'moth	Ben-ei'e-rak	Beth'i-a-hah
As'e-nath	Az-a-r'i'as	Be'moth Ba'al	Ben-ei'ja'a-kam	Beth'ra-pha
A-se'rar	Az-a'zel	Ba'nid	Ben-ha'dad	Beth're-hob
Ash-a-bi'ah	Az-a-z'iah	Bau-a-f'as	Ben-ha'il	Beth-sa'i-da
A'shan	Az-baz'a-reth	Bau'nus	Ben-ha'man	Beth'sa-mos
Ash'be-a	Az'buk	Bau'u-as	Ben'ja-min	Beth'shan
Ash'hel	Az'e'kah	Be-rab'bac	Ben'ja-mite	Beth'she'an
Ash'bel-ites	Az-e-phi'rith	Bar'a-cher	Ben'ja-mites	Beth'she-me-sh
Ash'dod	Az-e'tas	Bar-a-chi'ah	Ben'u-nu	Beth-shit'tah
Ash'doth-ites	Az'gad	Bar-a-chi'as	Ben-u'i	Beth'si-mos
Ash'doth Pis'gah	Az'i'a	Bar-e'e'nor	Ben-u'ni	Beth-top'pu-a
A'she-an	Az'i'e-i	Bar-hu'mites	Ben-zoheth	Beth-su'ra
Ash'er	A'zi-el	a'ri'ah	Be'on	Beth-th'e'l
Ash'i-math	A'zi'za	Bar-je-sus	Be'or	Be'thu'
Ash'ke-naz	Az'ma-veth	Bar-jo'na	Be'r-a-chah	Beth-u-l'i'a
Ash'nah	Az'mon	Bar'na-bas	Be-r-a-chi'ah	Beth'zur
A'shon	Az'moth Ta'hor	Bar'ne-a	Be-r-a-f'ah	Beth'zur
Ash'pe-naz	A'zor	Bar-ro'dis	Be-re'a	Be-to'i-us
Ash'ri-el	A-zo'rus	Bar-sa-bas	Be're'd	Bet-o-mes'tham
Ash'ta-roth	A'zi-el	Bar-ta-cus	Be-ri'ah	Bet'o-nior

REDUNDANTE BILE, MORBI NASCUNTUR.—WHEN CHOLER ABOUNDS, DISEASES ARE GENERATED.

Scripture Proper Names.

Be-n'lah	Car-a-ba'si-on	Che'sud	Dan'o-brath	E'lam
Be'zai	Car'cha-mis	Che-sul'loth	Da'ra	E'lam-ites
Be-za'l'e-el	Car'el'e-mish	Cher'tim	D'a'ri-an	E'fa-sah
Be'zer	Ca-re'ah	Ch'e'zib	Da'than	E'fath
Bi'a-tas	Ca'ri-ah	Chi'dou	Dat'fe mah	Ei-beth'e
Bieh'ri	Car-na'n'i-ans	Chif'le-ab	Dath'mah	E'fei-a
Big'than	Car'me	Chi-l'fon	De'bir	E'fa-ah
Big'tha-na	Car'mel	Chif'mad	Deb'o-rah	E'f'ad
Big'va-i	Car'mel-ite	Chim'ham	De-cap'o-lis	E'le-ad
Bil'e-am	Car'mel-i-tes	Chis'leu	De'dan	E-le-a'leh
Bil'gab	Car'mites	Chis'lon	De'ca'p'o-lis	E-le'a-sah
Bil'gal	Car'na-im	Chis'loth Ta'bor	De'da-nims	E-le-a'zer
Bil'hah	Car'ni-on	Chit'm	De-ha'vites	E-le-a-zur'us
Bil'shan	Car-she'na	Chim	De'kar	Ei-el-o'he Is'ra-el
Bim'hal	Ca-siph'i-a	Chio'e	Del-a'i'ah	E-ler'the-rus
Bur'e-a	Cas'len	Cho'ba	De'i-lah	Ei-eu-za'i
Bur'nu-l	Cas'lu-bim	Cho-ra'sin, or	De'oe	Ei-ha'nan
Bir'za-vith	Cas'phor	Cho-ra'shan, or	De'ssan	E-i'ab
Bush'lam	Cas'pis, or	Cho-ra'zin	De'u'el	E-li-a-da
Bi-th'ah	Cas'plim	Chos-a-me'us	Deu-ter-on'o-my	E-li-a-dah
Bith'ron	Ca-thu'ath	Chos-ze'ba	Dil'a-im	E-li'a-dun
Biz-i-jo-th'ah	Ce'dron	Chu'sa	Dil'fath	E-i'ab
Biz-i-jo-thi'jah	Ce'lan	Chush'an Rish-a-	Dil'fon Gad	E-i'ah-ba
Biz'tha	Ce-le-mi'a	th'im	Dil'ri	E-i'ah-kin
Bl'ustus	Cen'ere-a	Chu'si	Dil'za-nab	E-i'a-ij
Bo-a-ner'ges	Cen-de-be'us	Chu'za	Dil'raehm	E-i'lam
Bo'az	Cen-tu'ri-on	Cin'ner-elb,	Dil'y-mus	E-i'fas
Bo'e'as	Ce'phas	Cin'ner-oth	Dil'lah, or	E-i'fa-saph
Boeh'e-ru	Ce'ras	Cir'a-ma	Dil'dah	E-i'fa-shib
Bo'chim	Ce'teb	Cis'ai	Dil'fe-un	E-i'fa-sis
Bo'han	Cha'bis	Cis'leu	Din'nah	E-i'fa-tha, or
Bo'oz	Cha'di-as	Cit'le-rus	Din'on	E-i'fa-thah
Bo'seath	Cha're-as	Cit'ims	Di-mo'nah	E-i'ha'zar
Bo'sor	Chaf'e-do-ni	Cle'a'sa	Din'ah	E-i'f'ad
Bo'so-ra	Chaf'col	Cle'o-phas	Din'a-ites	E'i-el
Bo's-rah	Chai'de'a	Clo'e	Din'ha-bah	E-i'e-na-1
Bo'zez	Cha'nes	Col-ho'zeh	Di-of're-phas	E-i'ha-ba
Boz'rah	Chan-nu-ne'us	Col-l'us	D'shan	E-i'ho'na-1
Brig'an-dine	Char-a-ath'a-lar	Co-lo'sse	D'shon	Ei-i'ho'reph
Buk'ki	Char'a-a	Co-lo'ssi-ans	D'za-hab	E-i'hu
Buk-ki'ah	Char'a-sim	Co-m'ah	Do'eus	E-i'us
Bu'nah	Char'eus	Con-o-n'ah	Do'fa-1	E-i'jah
Bun'ni	Char'e-a	Cor'bau	Do'fa-nim	Ei'ka
Buz	Char'mis	Co're	Do'fa-vah	E'im
Bu'zi	Char'ran	Cor'inth	Do'eg	E-im'e-lech
Buzite	Chas'e-ba	Co-rin'thi-ans	Doph'kah	E-i'm'e-na-i
CAB'HAM	Che'bar	Co'sim	Do-rym'e-nes	E-i'o'nas
Ca'bul	Che'd-er-la'o-mer	Co'tha	Do-sith'e-us	E'i-phal
Ca'd'is	Che'hal	Cres'ceus	Do'tha-im,	E-i'ph'e-leh
Ca'des	Che'ci-as	Cre'ti-ans	Do'than	E'i-phaz
Ca'desh	Che'fub	Cu'shan Rish-tha'	Do'mah	E-i'ph e-let
Ca'i-phas	Che'fod	Cu'shi	E'A-NAS	E-i's'a-beth
Ca'i'nan	Che'fub	Cuth	E'bal	E-i'se-us
Ca'i'nan	Che'f'li-ans	Cuth'ah	E-bed'me-lech	E-i'sha
Ca'i'rites	Che'f'us	Co'the-ans	E-ben-e'zer	E-i'shah
Ca'lah	Che'hu'bal	Cy'a-mon	E-bi'a-saph	E-i'sh'a-ma
Ca'fa-nus	Che'hu'bar	Cy-re'ne	E-br'o'nah	E-i'sh'a-mah
Ca'lees'	Chem'a-rims	Cy-re'ni-us	E-ca'nos	E-i'sh'a-phia
Ca'leb Eph'ra-tah	Che'mosh	DAB'A-REH	E-ca'na	E-i'sh'e-ba
Ca'i-tas	Che-na'a-nal	Dab'ba-sheth	E-ca'na-na	E-i'shu'a
Ca'la-mo'fa-lus	Chen'a-ni	Dab'e-rath	E-cle-si-as'tes	E-i'si' mus
Ca'p'li	Chen-a-m'ah	Dab'i-ri-a	E-cle-si-as'te-us	E-i'u
Ca'va-ry	Che'phar Ha-an'-	Da-co'bi	E'den	E-i'ud
Ca'mon	mo-nal	Da-co'bi	E'di-as	E-i'z'a-phaz
Ca'na-an	Cheph'f'rah	D'de-us	E'dom	E-i'ze'us
Ca'na-an-ites	Che'ran	Daf'san	E'dom-ites	E-i'zur
Ca'neh	Che're-as	Dal-a'fah	E'de-1	E'i'ka-mah
Ca'neh	Che'reth-hns	Dal'i-lah	Eg'lah	E'i'ko-shite
Ca-per'na-nim	Che'reth-ites	Dal-ma-no'tha	Eg'la-im	E'i'zar
Cap'har-sal'a-mah	Che'rish	Dal'phon	E'hi	E'i'no-dam
Ca-phen'a-tha	Che'rith	Dam'a-ris	E'hud	E-na-am
Ca-phi'ra	Che'r'ub	Dam-a-scenes'	E'ker	E'na-than
Cap'y'tor	Che'r'u-bim	Dan'ites	E'ker-bel	E'on
Cap'h'o-rim	Che'sa-lou	Dan-ja'an	E'kron-ites	E'lon-ites
Cap'h-to-rims	Che'sed	Dan'i-el	E'la	E'lon Beth'ha-naa
Cap-pa-do'ci-a	Che'sil	Dan'nah	E'fa-dah	

Scripture Proper Names.

FORME DIGNITAS VETUSTATE EXTINGUITUR.—THE MAJESTY OF BEAUTY IS DESTROYED BY OLD AGE.

El'oth	E-so'ra	Gu-za'ra	Gl'i'ga-shi	Ha'math-lie
El'pa-al	Es-ri'l	Gu'zath-ites	Gl'i'ga-shites	Ha'math Zi'bah
El'pa-let	Es-rom	Gu-ze'ra	Gi'pa	Iban'moth
El'pa'ran	Es-se-nes'	Gu'zites	Gi'tah He'pher	Han-med'a-tha
Ef'e-keh	Es'tha-ol	Gaz'zam	Gi'ta'im	Han'e-lech
Ef'te-keth	E'tham	Ge'bal	Gi'tue	Han'i-tal
Ef'te-kon	Eli'ha-nim	Ge'ber	Gi'tutes	Han-mol'e-keth
Ef'to-lad	Eli'ha-al	Ge'bum	Gi'tith	Han'mou
E'lul	E'ther	Ge'd-a-l'ah	Gi'zo-nite	Han'o-nah
E-lu'za-l	E'th'ar	Ge'd'ar	Gi'dus	Il'i'mon Gog
Ely-ma'is	E'th'an	Ge'd'er	Go'ath	Il'moth Dor
Ely-mas	Eu-asi-bus	Ge-de'rah	Go'an	Ha-mu'el
Ef'za-bad	Eu-bu'lus	Ge-de'rite	Go'l-go'tha	Ha'mui
Ef'za-phan	E'vi	Ge-de'roth	Go-l'ah	Ha'mul-ites
Eu-al-cu'el	E-yil-mer-o'dach	Ge-de-roth-a'im	Go-li'ath	Ha-mu'tal
E'mims	Eu'na-than	Ge'dir	Go'mer	Ha-nan'e-el
Eu-man'u-el	Eu-ol'e	Ge-ha'zi	Go-mor'rah	Ha-nan'e-el
Ez-ma-us	Eu-o'di-as	Geli-loth	Go'pher-wood	Han'a-ni
Em-mer	Eu-pol'e-mus	Ge-ma'li	Go'r-gi-as	Han-a-ni'ah
E'mor	Eu-roc'ly-don	Ge-ma-ri'ah	Go'r-ly-na	Ha'nes
E'nam	Eu'ty-chus	Ge-ne'zar	Go'sien	Han'lel
Eu'dor	Ex'o-dus	Ge-nes'a-reth	Go'thon'i-el	Han'nah
Eu-eg-la'im	E'zar	Ge-ne'sis	Go'zan	Han'na-thon
Eu-e-mes-sar	Ez'ba-l	Gen-ne'us	Gr'a'ba	Han'u-el
E-ne'i-as	Ez-e-chi'as	Gen-u'bah	Gr'e'ci-a	Ha'noch
Eu-gan'im	Ez-e-ki'as	Ge'on	Gu'l-go'dah	Ha'noch-ites
Eu-ge-di	Ez-z'e-ki-el	Ge'rah	Gu'ni	Haph-a-ra'im
Eu-had'dah	Ezel	Ge'ra-se	Gu'nites	Ho'a-dah
Eu-hak'ko-re	Ez-e-ri'as	Ge'r-ga-shi	Gu-ba'al	Har-a-fah
Eu-ha'zor	E-zifas	Ge'r-ga-shites		Ha'ran
Eu-nishi'pat	E-z'ion Ge'bar	Ge'r-ge-senes'	HA-A-HASHI'TA-	Ha'ra-rite
E'noch	E'zi-on-ge'ber	Ge'r-zim	RI	Har-bo'na
E'non	Ez'nite	Ge'r'in-i-ans	Ha-ba'ah	Har-bo'nah
Eu-rim'mon	Ez'ra-lite	Ge'r-ra'ans	Ha'ba-kuk	Ha'reph
Eu-ro'gel	Ez'ri	Ge'r-shon	Ha-b-a-zi-ni'ah	Ha'reth
Eu-she-mesh	Ez'ri-el	Ge'r'shon	Ha-be'r'ge-on	Har'as
Eu-lap'pu-ah	Ez'ril	Ge'r'shon-ites	Ha'bor	Har'ha-ta
Ep'a-phras		Ge'r'shur	Hach-a-l'ah	Har'hur
E-paph-ro-di'tus	GA'AL	Ge'sem	Hach'i-ah	Har'im
E-peu'e-tus	Ga'ash	Ge'shem	Hach'mo-ni	Har'iph
E'phah	Ga'ba	Ge'shur	Hach'mo-nite	Har'ne-pher
E'phai	Gab'a-el	Gesh'u-ri	Ha'da	Ha'rod-ite
E'pher	Gab'a-tha	Gesh'u-rites	Ha'dad	Har'o-eh
E'phes-dam'min	Gab'hai	Ge'thur	Had-ad-e'zer	Har'o-rite
Eph'lal	Gab'ba-tha	Geth-o-l'ias	Ha'dad Rim'mon	Har'o-sheth
E'phod	GA'BRI-AS	Get'i-sen'a-ne	Ha'dar	Har'sha
Eph'pha-tha	Ga'bri-el	Ge-u'el	Had'a-shah	Har'run
E'phra-im	Gad'a-ra	Ge'zer	Ha-das'ah	Ha-ru'maph
E'phra-im-ites	Gad-a-renes'	Ge'zer-ites	Ha-das'ah	Ha-ru'psite
Eph'ra-tah	Gad'des	Gi'ah	Ha-dat'tah	Ha'ruz
Eph'ra-th	Gad'di-el	Gi'bar	Ha'did	Has-a-di'ah
Eph'ra-th-ites	Ga'di	Gi'be-thon	Had'tai	Has-e-nu'ah
E'phron	Gad'ites	Gi'b'e-a	Ha-do'ram	Hash-a-bi'ah
E'ran-ites	Ga'ham	Gi'b'e-ah	Ha'drach	Hash-ab'rah
E-ras'tus	Ga'har	Gi'b'e-ath	Ha'gab	Hash-ab-ni'ah
E'rech	Ga'i-us	Gi'b'e-on	Ha'ga-bah	Hash bad'a-na
E-sa'i-as	Ga'l-a-dad	Gi'b'e-on-ites	Ha'ga-i	Ha'shem
E-sar-had'don	Ga'lat	Gi'b'ites	Ha-gar-enes'	Hash-no nah
E'sau	Ga'f-ed	Gid-dal'ti	Ha'gar-ites	Ha'shumi
E'sdras	Ga'ga-la	Gid'del	Ha'ga-ri	Ha-shu'pha
Es-dre'lon	Ga'f-lee	Gid'e-on	Ha'ge-ri	Has'rah
E'se-bon	Ga'lim	Gid-e-o'ni	Ha'gi	Has'sah
E-se'hu-as	Ga'li-on	Gi'dom	Ha'g-g'ah	Has-se-na'ah
Esh'ba-al	Gan'a-el	Gi'er Ka'gle	Ha'g-gites	Has-su'pha
Esh'ban	Ga-ma'li-el	Gi'hon	Ha'g-gith	Ha'tach
Esh'col	Gan'ma-dius	Gi'ha-lai	Ha'i	Ha'thath
E'she-au	Ga'mni	Gi'ho-a	Ha'ka-tan	Ha'i-ta
E'shek	Gar'i-zim	Gi'he-ad	Ha'koz	Ha't'il
Esh'ka-lon	Gar'u-ites	Gi'he-ad-ite	Ha-ku'pha	Hat-ti'pha
Esh'ta-ol	Gash'mu	Gi'zal	Ha'lah	Ha'tush
Esh'tan-ites	Ga'tam	Gi'loh	Ha'lic	Ha'y'i-lah
Esh-tem'o-a	Gath He'pher	Gi'lo-nite	Ha'lul	Ha'oth Ja'ir
Esh'te-moth	Gath Rim'mon	Gi'm'zo	Ha'li	Han'ran
Esh'ton	Gau'tan	Gi'nath	Ha-le-lu'jah	Ha'za-el
Es'll	Gau'lon	Gi'ne-thon	Ha-lo'esh	Ha-za'i'ah
Es-ma-chi'ah	Gaz'a-bar	Gi'ne-thon	Ha'math	Ha'zar Ad'dar

Scripture Proper Names.

CONSUETUDO QUOVIS TYRANO POTENTIOR.—CUSTOM IS THE GREATEST TYRANT.

Ha'zar E'nan	Hil-k'fah	Id'a-lan	Ize-har	Jai'na
Ha'zar Gad'dah	Hil'fel	Id'bash	Iz'har	Jai'nes
Ha'zar Hat'ti-cou	Hin'nom	Id'do	Iz'har-ite	Ja-no'ah
Ha'zar Ma'veth	Hir'rah	Id'u-el	Iz-ra-bi'ah	Ja-oc'hah
Ha-za'roth	Hir'ran	Id-u-mac'a	Iz-ra-bite	Ja'num
Ha'zar Shufel	Hir-ca'nus	Id-u-mac'ans	Iz-ra-f'ah	Ja'phet
Ha'zar Su'sah	His-ki-jan	Igal	Iz-re-el	Ja'pheth
Ha'zar Su'sim	Hit'tites	Ig-da-l'ah	Izri	Ja-ph'ah
Ha'zel El-po'ni	Hiv'ites	Ig-e-ab'a-rim	Izrites	Japh'et
Ha-ze'rim	Ho'ba	Iz'e-al		Japh'et-i
Ha-ze'roth	Ho'bab	Ijon	J'A-A-KAN	Ja'pho
Ha'zer Sha'sim	Ho'bah	Ja-ak'o-bah	Ja-ak'o-bah	Ja'rah
Ha-ze-zou	Ho'd-a-f'ah	Ja'a'la	Ja'a'lah	Ja'reb
Ha'zi-el	Ho'd-a-vi'ah	Ja'a'lah	Ja'a'lah	Ja'red
Ha'zor	Ho'dish	Ja-a'tan	Ja-a'tan	Ja-r-e-s'ah
Ha'zu-bah	Ho-de'va	Ja-a'tai	Ja-a'tai	Ja'ra
He'ber-ites	Ho-de'vah	Ja-ar-e-or'a-gim	Ja-ar-e-or'a-gim	Ja'rib
He'brews	Ho-d'ah	Ja-as-a-n'a	Ja-as-a-n'a	Ja'r-nuth
He'bron-ites	Ho-d'f'ah	Ja'a-sau	Ja'a-sau	Ja-ro'ah
Heg'a-i	Hog'lah	Ja-s'i-el	Ja-s'i-el	Ja-s'e-l
He'ge	Ho'hau	Ja-s'zan	Ja-s'zan	Ja'shem
He'im	Ho'ien	Ja-ra-zo-n'ah	Ja-ra-zo-n'ah	Ja'shen
He'l'bah	Ho'l-o-fer'nus	Ja-s'zar	Ja-s'zar	Ja-sho-be-am
Hel-chi'ah	Ho'man	Ja-s'z'ah	Ja-s'z'ah	Ja'shub
Hel'da-i	Ho'mi	Ja-s'z'el	Ja-s'z'el	Ja'shu-bi La'hem
He'led	Ho-ph'rah	Ja'ub	Ja'ub	Ja'shu-b-ites
He'tek-ites	Ho'tan	Ja'ubok	Ja'ubok	Ja'se-el
He'teph	Ho'reb	Ja'besh	Ja'besh	Ja-s'funs
He'lez	Ho-r-a gid'dad	Ja'bez	Ja'bez	Ja'tal
He'li	Ho'ri	Ja'bon	Ja'bon	Ja'tu-m'el
He'l'ka-i	Ho'rims	Ja'bo-sel	Ja'bo-sel	Ja'tir
He'l'kath	Ho'r'ites	Ja'buch	Ja'buch	Ja'van
He'l'kath Haz'-zu-	Ho'r'mah	Ja'chan	Ja'chan	Ja'zar
He'l-k'as	Ho-r-o-m'um	Ja'chim	Ja'chim	Ja'zi-el
He'lon	Ho-r'o-m'ites	Ja'chim-ites	Ja'chim-ites	Ja'ziz
He'man	Ho'sa	Ja-cu'bus	Ja-cu'bus	Ja-z'arim
He'm'dan	Ho-sau'na	Ja'da	Ja'da	Ja-z'e-ri
He'na	Ho-se'a	Ja-d'na	Ja-d'na	Ja-ber-e-chi'ah
He'n'a-dad	Hosh-a-f'ah	Ja'don	Ja'don	Ja'bus
He'noeh	Hosh'a-ma	Ja'e-l	Ja'e-l	Ja-bu'si
He'pher	Ho-sh'a	Ja'gur	Ja'gur	Ja-bu'sites
He'pher-ites	Ho'than	Ja-ha'le-el	Ja-ha'le-el	Ja-c'a-m'ah
Heph'zi-bah	Ho'than	Ja-h'e-l'el	Ja-h'e-l'el	Ja-c'o-b'ah
He'fes	Ho'thar	Ja'nath	Ja'nath	Ja-c'o-m'ah
He'resh	Huk'ko-k	Ja'nah	Ja'nah	Ja-da'a
He'rmas	Hul'dah	Ja-n'az	Ja-n'az	Ja-de'ah
He'r-mog'e-nes	Hun'tah	Ja-n'az'ah	Ja-n'az'ah	Ja-de'as
He'rmon	Hu'p'ham	Ja-ha-z'ah	Ja-ha-z'ah	Ja'd'u
He'rmon-ites	Hu'p'ham-ites	Ja-ha-z'el	Ja-ha-z'el	Ja'd'e-fah
He'rod	Hu'p'pah	Ja'h'e-l'i	Ja'h'e-l'i	Ja-de'fah
He-ro'di-ans	Hu'p'pim	Ja'h'e-l'el	Ja'h'e-l'el	Ja-d'fa-el
He-ro'di-as	Hu'rai	Ja'h'do	Ja'h'do	Ja'd'i-ah
He'seb	Hu'ram	Ja'h'e-el	Ja'h'e-el	Ja'di-el
He'sed	Hu'ri	Ja'h'e-el-ites	Ja'h'e-el-ites	Ja'du-thau
Hesh'bon	Hu'shah	Ja'h'mu-i	Ja'h'mu-i	Ja'e'li
Hesh'mon	Hu'shad	Ja'h'z'ah	Ja'h'z'ah	Ja'e'zer
Heth'lon	Hu'sham	Ja'h'ze-el	Ja'h'ze-el	Ja'e'zer-ites
He'ze-ki	Hu'smath-ite	Ja'h'zi-el	Ja'h'zi-el	Ja'e'zar Sa-ha-du'
Heze-k'fah	Hu'shim	Ja'h'ze-el-ites	Ja'h'ze-el-ites	Ja-ha'le-el
He'zer	Hu'shub	Ja'h'ze-rah	Ja'h'ze-rah	Ja-ha'le-el
He'zia	Hu'shu-bah	Ja'ir	Ja'ir	Ja-ha'z'el
He'zir	Hoz	Ja'ir-ites	Ja'ir-ites	Ja-h'e-fah
He'z'ra-i	Hu'zoth	Ja'i-ras	Ja'i-ras	Ja-h'e'el
He'z'ro	Hu'zab	Ja'kan	Ja'kan	Ja-h'e-g'kel
He'z'ron	Hy-da's'pes	Ja'keh	Ja'keh	Ja-h'ah
He'z'ron-ites	Hy'e'mi	Ja'kim	Ja'kim	Ja-h'e'l
Hid'da-i	Hy-men-e'as	Ja'kim	Ja'kim	Ja-h'e-li
Hid'de-kef		Ja'los	Ja'los	Ja-hish'a-i
Hif'el	HY'BAR	Ja'm'br's	Ja'm'br's	Ja-his-k'fah
Hie'r'e-el	Hu'le-am	Ja'm'br'i	Ja'm'br'i	Ja-ho'ad'ah
Hie'r'e-moth	Hu'le'fah	Ja'm'in	Ja'm'in	Ja-ho'ad'dan
Hie'r'e-el'us	Hu'of'ah	Ja'm'ites	Ja'm'ites	Ja-ho'a-haz
Hie'r'e'us	Hu'i	Ja'm'levh	Ja'm'levh	Ja-ho'ash
Hie'r-on'y-a-us	Hu'zin	Ja'm'na-au	Ja'm'na-au	Ja-ho'ha-dan
Hig-gai'on	Hu'a-bod	Ja'm'na	Ja'm'na	Ja-ho'ha-nan
Hu'ien	Hu'co'ni-um	P'vah	Ja'm'ites	Ja-ho'fa-chin

VIRTUS AMICITIA CONCILIAT ET CONSERVAT.—VIRTUE GAINS AND MAINTAINS FRIENDSHIPS.

Scripture Proper Names.

QUOD EST IN CORDE SOBRIUM, EST IN ORE EBRIUM.—WHAT SOBRIETY CONCEALS, DRUNKENNESS REVEALS.

Je-ho'a-da	Je'uz	Josh'a-phat	Kir'jath Je'a-rim	Loth-a-su'bus
Je-ho'a-kim	Jew'rie	Josh-a-v'ah	Kir'jath San'nah	Lo'zon
Je-ho'a-rib	Jez-a-n'ah	Josh-bek'a-sha	Kir'jath Se'pher	Lu'bin
Je-ho'a-dab	Jez'a-bel	Josh'u-a	Kir'oth	Lu'bims
Je-ho'u-than	Je-z'e'lus	Jo-s'ah	Kish'f	Lu'ci-fer
Je-ho-ram	Je'zer	Jo-s-i-b'ah	Kish'ton	Lu'ri-us
Je-ho-shab'e-ath	Je'zer-ites	Jo-s-i-pl'ah	K'ishon	Lu'dim
Je-hosh'a-phat	Je-z'ah	Jo-s'phus	K'ison	Lu'birth
Je-hosh'e-ba	Je-z'i-el	Jo'b'ah	Kith'lish	Lye-a-o'ni-a
Je-hosh'u-a	Je-z'if'ah	Jo'bath	Ki'ron	Lye'ca
JE-HO'VAH	Je-z'o-ar	Jo'ba-tha	Ki'tim	Lyd'a-a
Je-ho-z'a-bad	Je-z'ra-hi'ah	Jo'tham	Ko'a	Ly-sa'ni-as
Je'hu	Je-z're-el	Jo'za-bad	Ko'nath	Ly's'a
Je-hub'bah	Je-z're-el-ite	Jo'za-char	Ko'nath-ites	Lys't-as
Je-hu-cal	Je-z're-el-i-tes	Jo'za-dak	Ko-l-a'fah	Lys'tra
Je'bed	Jib'sam	Ju'dah	Ko'rah	
Je-hu'di	Jid'i'ph	Ju'de'a	Ko'nath-ites	MA'A-CAH
Je-hu-di'jah	Jim'a	Ju'dith	Ko'rath-ites	Ma'a-chah
Je'bush	Jim'na	Ju'e'l	Ko're	Ma-aeh'a-thi
Je-fel	Jim'uah	Ju'li a	Ko'r'hite	Ma-aeh'a-thites
Je-kab'ze-el	Jim'ntes	Ju'ni-a	Ko'r'ites	Ma-ad'ai
Je-k-a-me'am	Jip'h'ah	Ju-shab'he-sed	Ko'r'ites	Ma-a-d'ah
Je-k-a-nif'ah	Jiph'irai-el	Jus'tus	Kash'afah	Ma-a'i [bin]
Jem'i-mah	Jo'ab	Jur'bah		Ma-al'eh A-crab'
Jem'u-el	Jo'a-chaz		LA'A-DAH	Ma'a-nai
Jeph'tah	Jo-a-da'rus	KADZE-EL	La'a-dan	Ma'a-rath
Je-plun'nah	Jo'ah	Ka'des	Lab'a-na	Ma-a-se'fah
Je'rah	Jo'a-haz	Ka'desh	La'chish	Ma-a-s'fah
Je-rahm'e-el	Jo'a-kim	Ka'desh Bar'ne-e	La-cu'nus	Ma'ath
Je-rahm'e-el-ites	Jo-an'na	Kad'mi-el	La'dan	Ma'az
Je-r'e-chus	Jo-an'nan	Kal'mon-ites	La'el	Ma-a-z'ah
Je'red	Jo'ash	Kal'ha-i	La'had	Mab'da-i
Je-r'e-mai	Jo'a-tham	Ka'nah	La-lia'roi	Ma'a-lon
Je-r'e-mi'ah	Jo-a-zab'dus	Ka-re'ah	Lal'man	Ma'e-ca-bees
Je-r'e-moth	Jo'bab	Ka'ka-a	Lal'mas	Ma-e-ca-be'us
Je-r'e-mouth	Jo'eh'e-bed	Ka'kor	Lal'mi	Mach'be-nah
Je-r'ih	Jo'da	Ka'na-im	La'sh	Mach'be-nah
Je-r'i-bai	Jo'd	Ka'rah	La'kum	Mach-be'loth
Je-r'i-cho	Jo'e'l	Ka'ran	La'mech	Ma'chi
Je-r'i-el	Jo-e'lah	Ka'dar	Lu'p'i-oth	Ma'elir
Je-r'ijah	Jo-e'zer	Ka'de-mah	La-se'a	Ma'elir-ites
Je-r'i-moth	Jo'g-be-ah	Ka'de-moth	La'shab	Ma'elmas
Je-r'i-oth	Jo'gi	Ka'desh	La-sha'ron	Mach-na-de'bal
Je-ro-don	Jo'ha	Ke-hel'a-thah	Las'the-nus	Mach-pe'lah
Je-ro-ham	Jo'ha-nan	Ke'l'ah	La-z-a-rus	Ma'eron
Je-ro-bo'am	Jo'ha-da	Ke-lai'ah	Le'ah	Mad'a-i
Je-rub'ba-al	Jo'ha-kim	Ke-li-ta [rim]	Le'ba-nah	Ma-di'a-bun
Je-rub'e-she'eth	Jo'ha-iib	Ke'l'ath-ha-zu'	Le'ba-nou	Ma-di'ah
Je-r'u-el	Jo'k'de-am	Ke'n'u-el	Le'ba-oth	Ma-di-an
Je-ru'sa-lem	Jo'kim	Ke'nah	Le-be'as	Mad-man'nah
Je-ru'sha	Jo'k'me-an	Ke'nan	Le-bo-nah	Ma'dou
Je-sai'ah	Jo'k'ne-am	Ke'nath	Le'chah	Ma'e'ins
Jesh-a'fah	Jo'k'shan	Ke'nuz	Le'ha-bim	Mag'bish
Jesh'a-nah	Jo'k'tan	Ke'n'ites	Le'hi	Mag'da-la
Jesh-ar'e'lah	Jo'k'the-el	Ke'n'iz-zites	Len'u-el	Mag'da-len
Jesh-eb'e-ab	Jo'n'a-dab	Ke'en hap'tuch	Le'shem	Mag'da-le'ne
Jesh-eb'e-ah	Jo'nah	Ke'ri-oth	Le'tus	Mag'di-el
Je'sher	Jo'n'a-than	Ke'ros	Le-tu'shim	Ma'gog
Jesh'i-mon	Jo'nath E'lim Re-	Ke-tu'ra	Le-v'i-a-than	Ma'gar Mis'sa-bib
Je-shih'a-i	cho'chian	Ke'tu-rah	Le'v'is	Mag'pi-ash
Jesh-o-ha-i'ah	Jo'p'a	Ke-z'i'a	Le'v'ites	Ma'ha-lah [noth]
Jesh'u-a	Jo'ra	Ke'ziz [val]	Le-vi'ti-cus	Ma'ha-lath Le-an'
Jesh'e-a	Jo'ra-i	Kil'roth Hat-ta'a	Le-un'mim	Ma'ha-lath Mas-
Je-s'fah	Jo'ram	Kil'za-im	Lil'a-nus	Ma'ha'le-el [chil]
Je-sim'i-el	Jo'rdan	Kil'rou	Lil'nah	Ma'ca-li
Je'se	Jo'ri-bas	Kil'nah	Lil'ni	Ma-ha-na'im
Je'u-a	Jo'rim	Kir-bar'a-seth	Lil'ni'tes	Ma'ha-nah Dan
Je'u-i	Jo'ro-am	Kir'he-resb	Lyb'i-a	Ma'ha-nem
JE'SUS	Jo'sa-bad	Kir'oth	Liz-mal'ocs	Ma-har'a-i
Je'ther	Jo'a-phat	Kir'jath	Lig'ure	Ma'nath
Je'theth	Jo-a-ph'as	Kir'jath Ar'ba	Lik'hi	Ma'ha-vites
Je'th'ah	Jo'se	Kir'jath A'im	Lo-an'mi	Ma'naz
Je'thro	Jo'se-dech	Kir'jath A'rim	Lo'fe-bar	Ma-ha'zi-oth
Je'tur	Jo'se-el	Kir'jath A'ri us	Lo'is	Ma'lier-shal'al-
Je'u-el	Jo'sha-bad	Kir'jath Ba'al	Lo Ru'ha-mah	hah'baz
Je'ush	Jo'shah	Kir'jath Hu'zoth	Lo'tan	Mah'lah

JUCUNDUM EST MEMINISSE LABORUM ACTURUM.—THE REMEMBRANCE OF PAST DANGERS IS PLEASANT.

Scripture Proper Names.

EXTANT RECTE FACTIS PREMIA.—THE REWARDS OF GOOD DEEDS ENDURE.

Mah'li	Me-a'ni	Me-sho'bah	Miz'zak	Naph'i-si
Mah'lites	Me-a'rah	Me-shul'am	Mna'son	Naph'tha-li
Mah'ton	Me-bu'ni	Me-shul'le-mith	Mo'ab	Naph'thar
Mai-an'e-as	Me-ch'e-rath	Me-so'bah	Mo'ab-ites	Naph'tu-lim
Ma'kas	Ma-ch'e-rath-lie	Me-so'ba-ite	Mo-a-d'ah	Nas'bus
Ma'ked	Me'dal	Me-so-po-ta'mi-a	Mock'mur	Na'shon
Mak-c'loth	Me'da-lah	Me-si'ah	Mock'ram-	Na'sith
Mak-ke'dah	Me'dan	Me-si'as	Mo'din	Na'sor
Mak'tesh	Me'de-ha	Me-to'rus	Mo'eth	Na'than
Mafa-chi	Me'di-a	Me'theg Am'mah	Mo'a-dah	Na'than'a-el
Maf'ham	Me'di-an	Me'tre-dath	Mo'lech	Na'tha-ni's
Maf-chi'ah	Me'di-a	Me-thu'sa-er	Mo'li	Na'than Me'lech
Maf'chi-el	Me-gi'do	Me-thu'se-la	Mo'lid	No've
Maf'chi-el-ites	Me-gi'd'on	Me-thu'se-lah	Mo'loch	Na'tum
Maf-chi'jah	Me-ha'li	Me-tu'm	Mom'dis	Naz-a-rene'
Maf-chi'ram	Me-he'a-bel	Me-z'a-hab	Mo-o's'as	Naz-a-reus'
Maf-chi-shu'ah	Me-hi'da	Me-a-min	Mo'rash-ite	Naz'a-reth
Maf'choom	Me'hor	Mib'har	Mo'rash-thite	Naz'a-rite
Maf'chus	Me-ho'ath-ite	Mib'sam	Mo're-cal	Ne'ah
Maf'fus	Me-hu'ja-el	Mib'zar	Mo'reh	Ne-a-ri'ah
Maf'i-thi	Me-hu'man	Mi'ah	Mo'resh-eth Gath	Neb'a-i
Maf'uch	Me-hu'm	Mi-ca'ah	Mo'ri'ah	Ne-bi'oth
Ma-mai'as	Me-hu'mias	Mi'ena	Mo'se'ra	Ne-bi'oth
Ma'mu'm	Me-ja'm'kon	Me'cha-el	Mo'se'rah	Ne-ba'lat
Ma'mi-ta-nar'	Mek'o-man	Me'chah	Mo-so'roth	Ne'bat
Ma'm're	Me-la-ti'ah	Mi-chaf'ah	Mo-so'tam	Neb-u-chad-nez'-
Ma-mu'eus	Me'ehi	Mi'chel	Mo-su'la-mon	zar
Ma'u-en	Me-chi'ah	Mi-ch'mys	Mo'za	Neb-u-chad-rez'-
Ma'u-leah	Me-chi'as	Mi-ch'mash	Mup'pin	Neb-u-chas'ban
Ma'u-hem	Me-chi-el	Mi-ch'me-thah	Mu'shi	Neb-u-chod-on'o-
Ma-na'heh-ites	Me-chi's-dek	Mi-ch'ri	Mu'shites	sor
Ma-nas-se'as	Me-chi-shu'a	Mi-ch'tam	Muth'lab-ben	Neb-u-zar'a-dan
Ma-nas'eh	Me'le'a	Mi-ch'din	Mu'din	Ne'cho
Ma-nas'sites	Me'lech	Mi-ch'an	Mi'te-le'ne	Ne-co'dan
Ma'neh	Me'le-cu	Mi-ch'an-ites	NA'AM	Ned-a-b'ah
Ma-nu-na'im	Me'le-ta	Mi-ch'dy-lei	Na'a-mah	Ne-e-mi'as
Ma'ni	Me'zar	Mi-ch'i-Gad	Na'a-mah	Neg'i-noth
Ma-no'ah	Me'm'phis	Mi-ch'el	Na'a-man	Ne-he'fa-mite
Ma'och	Me-mo'e-an	Mi-ch'ron	Na'a-man-thites	Ne-he-mi'ah
Ma'on	Me-na-hem	Mi-ch'min	Na'a-mites	Ne-he-mi'as
Ma'on-ites	Me'nan	Mi-ch'oth	Na'a-rah	Ne'hum
Ma'rah	Me'ne	Mi-ch-ne'ah	Na'a-rai	Ne-hush'ta
Ma'ra-lah	Me'nith	Mi-ch'li	Na'a-raa	Ne-hush'tab
Ma-ra-math'a	Me'nithal	Mi'cah	Na'a-rath	Ne-hush'tan
Ma-ro-che'us	Me-ni'e-nem	Mi'cha	Na-as'ion	Ne'i-el
Ma-re'shah	Me-pi'a-oth	Mi'chah	Na-a-thus	Ne'keb
Ma'ri-sa	Me-plu'oth-sheth	Mi'com	Na'bi	Ne-ko'da
Ma'roth	Me'rab	Mi'fo	Na-ba-r'as	Nem-u'el
Ma're-kah	Me-ra-fah	Mi'na	Na-ba-the'ans	Nem-u'el-ites
Ma're-na	Me-ra'oth	Mi-na'mu	Na'bah-ites	Ne'pheg
Ma're-na	Me'ran	Mi'ni	Na'both	Ne'phi
Ma're-na	Me-ra-ri	Mi'nith	Na'chon	Ne'phis
Ma'se'li	Me-ra-rites	Mi'ok'kad	Na'chor	Ne-phish'e-sha
Ma'se'loth	Me-ri-nan'im	Mi'ok'am	Na'gab	Neph'tha-li
Ma'shal	Me'rod	Mi'ok'ab	Na-dab'a-the	Nep'tho-ah
Ma'sman	Me-ro-moth	Me'gab	Nag'ze	Neph'tu-im
Ma'smoth	Me'ros	Me'sa-el	Na-ha'li-el	Ne-phu'sim
Ma'sre-kah	Me'ri-bah	Mi'shal	Na-ha'li	Ne're-us
Ma'sah	Me'ri-bah Ka-	Mi'sham	Na-ha-foi	Ne'gal
Ma'ss'as	Me-ri-bi'ah-al	Mi'she-al	Na'him	Ne'gal Shy-r'ezer
Ma'tred	Me'ri-moth	Mi'shu'a	Na'ham	Ne'gab
Ma'tri	Me-ro-dach Bal-	Mi'shu'na'na	Na-ham'a-ri	Ne-thi'm'e-el
Ma'tan	ad'im	Mi'shu-rites	Na'hash	Ne-tha-ni'el
Ma'tan-ah	Me'ron	Mi'spur	Na'hath	Ne-thi'mes
Ma'tan-fah	Me-ro'zo thite	Mi'se-reth	Na'ibi	Ne-to'bah'a
Ma'ta-tha	Me'ro	Mi'spha	Na'ba-li	Ne-to'ba-thi
Ma'ta-thi'as	Me'roth	Mi'sphah	Na'hor	Ne-to'ph'a-thites
Ma'te-na	Me'sech	Mi'sta-nu	Na'hoshon	Ne-z'ah
Ma'than	Me'sha	Mi'sre-photh-ael'	Na'hum	Ne'zib
Ma'thar	Me'shach	Mi'te'ah	Na'hus	Ni'bas
Ma'the'las	Me'shech	Mi'b'nite	Na'im	Ni'shan
Ma'thi'as	Me'she-el-e-mi'ah	Mi'tri-dath	Na'im	Ne-o-d'i-mos
Ma'ti-th'ah	Mesh-ez'a-bel	Mi'zar	Na'oth	Ne-o-d'i-mos
Maz-i'ub	Mesh-ez'a-bel	Mi'zah	Na-n'a	Ni'o-tes
Maz-zu'rah	Mesh-ez-b'mith	Mi'zech	Na-no'i	Ni'o'rah
Me'ah	Mesh-i'le-moth	Mi'za-im	Na'poh	Ni'u'im

NIL MAGNUM NISI BONUM.—NOTHING IS GREAT UNLESS IT BE GOOD.

Scripture Proper Names.

Nin'shi	Pa'gi-el	Pha'flu	Rab'sa-ris	Re'zon
Nin'e-ve	Pa'hath Mo'ab	Pha'fti	Rab'sha-keh	Rhe'gi-um
Nin'e-veh	Pa'i	Pha'fti-el	Ra'ea	Rhe'sa
Nin'e-vites	Pa'lal	Pha-nu'el	Ra'eha	Rho'da
Nisan	Pa'tes-tine	Pha'ra-cim	Ra'eah	Rho'do-cna
Nis'roch	Paf'tu	Pha'ra-oh	Ra'ehab	It'ba
No-a-di'ah	Paf'tu-ites	Phar-a-tho'ni	Ra'da-i	Rib'lah
No'ah	Pa'fi	Pha'rez	Ra'ges	Rim'mon
No'bah	Pa'fi-el	Pha'rez-ites	Ra'ges	Rim'mon Pa'rez
No'dab	Pa'fite	Phar'i-sses	Ra'gu-a	Rit'nah
No'e-ba	Pan'ag	Pha'rosh	Ra-gu'el	Rif'phath
No'ga	Pa'ra-dise	Phar'phar	Ra'hah	Ri'sah
No'gah	Pa'rah	Pha'rites	Ra'ham	Rith'mah
No'hah	Pa'ran	Pha'se'ah	Ra'kem	Ris'pah
Nou'a-des	Pa'rbar	Pha-se'lis	Ra'kath	Ro-ge'him
No'phah	Par-mo'sh'ta	Pha'si-ron	Rak'kou	Roh'gah
No'mo'ni-na	Par-mo-nas	Ph'e	Ra'ma	Ro'gim-us
Nym'phas	Par'nach	Pho-nice	Ra'mah	Ro-man-ti-c'zer
OB-A-DIAH	Par'vath	Phib'se'th	Ra'math	Ro'by
O'hal	Pa'rosh	Phib'se'th	Ra-math-a'min	Ru'ha-mah
O'bed E'dom	Pa-shan'da-tha	Phi-lar'ches	Ra-math-them	Ru'mah
O'both	Pa'u-ah	Phi-le'mon	Ra'math-ite	Ru'si-cus
O'chi-el	Par-va'm	Phi-le'tus	Ra'math Le'hi	SA-BAC'THA-NI
O'ci-de'las	Pa'sach	Phi-lis'ti-a	Ra'math Mi'spel	Sab'a-oth
O'ci-de'las	Pa-s-dam'min	Phi-lis'tim	Ra-me'ses	Sa'bat
O'ci-na	Pa-se'ah	Phi-lis'tines	Ra'mah	Sab'a-tus
O'eran	Pa'shur	Phi-lo'o-gus	Ra'moth Gil'e-ad	Sab'ban
O'ded	Pa'sso-ver	Phi-lo-me'tor	Ra'phia	Sab'both
O-dol'lam	Pa'a-ra	Phi-ne-us	Ra'phah-el	Sab-ba-tho'eus
Od-on-ar'kes	Pa-te'o-li	Phi-ne-has	Ra'phah	Sab-be'us
O'had	Pa-tho'us	Phis'on	Ra'phai-m	Sab-de'us
O'hel	Pa'th'ros	Phle'gon	Ra'phon	Sab'di
O'fa-nus	Pa'th-ro'sim	Pho'ros	Ra'phu	Sa-be'ans
O-lym'phas	Pa'tro-bas	Phu'rah	Ra'ssis	Sa'bi
Om-a-e'rus	Pa'u	Phu'vah	Ra'th'u-mus	Sab'tah
O'mar	Pa'da-hel	Phy-gellus	Ra'zis	Sa'car
O-me'ga	Pa'dah-zur	Phy-lae'te-tes	Re-a-fah	Sad-a-ni'as
O'mri	Pa'dah	Pi-ha-hi'roth	Re'ha	Sa'das
O'nam	Pa'kah	Pi'dash	Re-be'e'a	Sad-de'us
O-nes'i-mus	Pa'ka-hi'ah	Pi'fe-tha	Re'chab	Sad'line
On-e-siph'o-rous	Pa'kod	Pi'frai	Re'chab-ites	Sad'line-cus
O-ni'a-res	Pa-la-fah	Pi'non	Re'chab	Sa'doc
O-ni'as	Pa-la-l'ah	Pi'ra	Re-el-ni'ah	Sa'h-dn'tha Je'
O'no	Pa-la-ti'ah	Pi'raim	Re-el-fas	Sa'ite-cha
O'nus	Pa'leg	Pi'ra-thon	Re-safas	Sa'lah
O'ny'as	Pa'let	Pi'ra-thoa-ite	Re'gem, g'hard	Sa-lu
Ou'y-cla	Pa'leth	Pi's-gah	Re-gem'ue-lech	Sa-lu-sa'fa-i
O'nyx	Pa'leth-ites	Pi'son	Re'gem	Sa-lu'thi-el
O'phel	Pa-li'as	Pi's-pah	Re-ha-bi'ah	Sa'rah
O'phir	Pa'fo-nite	Pi'thon	Re'hab	Sa'chah
Oph'ni	Pa-ni'el	Poch'e-reth	Re-ho-bo'am	Sa'fa-i
Oph'rah	Pa-ni'mah	Por'ti-us P'lute	Re-ho'both	Sa'lu
O'reb	Pa-ni-nah	Por'tha	Re'hu	Sa'tum
O'ran	Pa-ni-p'o-lls	Por'ti-phar	Re'hum	Sa-lu'mus
O'ri'on	Pa-n'ta-tench	Pos'tip'e-ra	Re'i	Sa'ma
O'r'nan	Pa'n'te-cost	Proch'o-rous	Re'kem	Sa'mah
O'r'phah	Pa-nu'ei	Pu'ah	Re-m-a-l'ah	Sa-mo'ne
O'r-tho-si'as	Pa'or	Pu'dens	Re'meth	Sa'lom
O-sa'fas	Pa'ra-zim	Pu'hites	Rem'mon Meth'	Sa'lome
O-se'as	Pa'resh	Pu'ntes	o-ar	Sa'lu
O'see	Pa'rez Uz'za	Pu'non	Rem'phan	Sa'lum
O'she-a	Pa'rga	Pur	Rem'phas	Sa'm'a-el
O'spray	Pa'rga-mos	Pa'rim	Re'pha-el	Sa-ma'as
O'ss'i-frage	Pa'rifa	Pa'ri-el	Re'phah	Sa-ma'ri-a
Oth'ni	Pa'ri-zites	Py'garg	Re'pha-fah	Sa-ma'ri-tans
Oth'ni-el	Pa'rme-nes		Re'pha-im	Sa-ma-tus
Oth-o-m'as	Pa'r-uda	RA'A-MAH	Re'pha-ims	Sa-mo'f-us
O'zen	Pa'th-a-hi'ah	Ra-a-mi'ah	Re'phi-dim	Sa'mi'gar Ne'bo
O-z'ias	Pa'thor	Ra-am'ses	Re'sen	Sa'mi
O'zi-el	Pa'thu'el	Rab'bah	Re'sheph	Sa'mis
Oz'ni	Pa'u'fai	Rab'both	Re'u'ben	Sa'u'tah
Oz'n'es	Phac'a-reth	Rab'bi	Re'u'el	Sa'm'us
O-zo'ra	Pha'i'sur	Rab'both	Re'u'mah	Sa'm'us-mes
PA-A-RAI	Phai-daf'us	Rab-bo'ni	Re'zeph	Sa-n-ba'sa-ru-s
Pa'dan-A'ram	Pha-h'as	Rab'mag	Re'zia	Sa'n'a-sib
	Pha'leg	Rab'sa-cus	Re'zim	Sa-n-ba'l'i-t

INFIRMI EST ANIMI EXIGUIQUE VOLUPTAS ULTIO.—REVENGE IS THE LUXURY OF A WEAK AND PITIFUL MIND.

SI NON POSSIS QUOD VELLIS, VELLIS ID QUOD POSSIS.—IF YOU CANNOT DO AS YOU WISH, DO AS WELL AS YOU CAN.

Scripture Proper Names.

San'he-drim	Sha-af'bin	She'lesh	Shir'ra-i	So'chob
San-san'nah	Sha-af'bo-nite	She'o-mi	Shir'tah	So'chob
Sa'phat	Sha'aph	She'fo-mith	Shir'tim Wood	Sod'i
Saph-a-ti'as	Sha-a-ra'im	She'fo-moth	Shi'za	Sod'om-ites
Saph'ir	Sha'a-im	She-lu'mi-el	Sho'a	Sod'o-na
Sa-pheth	Sha-ash'gas	She'ma	Sho'ab	Sop'a-ter
Sap-phi'ra	Shah-beth'i-a-i	She'ma-ah	Sho'ah	Sop'h'e-reth
Sap'phire	Shach'i-a	Shem-a-fah	Sho'bach	So-sip'a-ter
Sar-a-bi'as	Shad'da-i	Shem-a-ri'ah	Sho'ba-i	Sos'the-nes
Sir-a-f'ah	Shad'rach	Shen'e-ber	Sho'bal	Sos'tra-tus
Sa-ra'as	Sha'ge	She'ner	Sho'b'k	So'ta-i
Sa-ram'a-el	Sha-baz'i-math	She-mi'da	Sho'bi	St'achys
Sa-ra-mel	Sna'ie-ethet	Shem'i-nith	Sho'cho	Stac'te
Sa'raph	Sha'lem	She-mir'a-moth	Sho'chob	Steph'a-na
Sar-ched'o-nus	Sha'lim	She-mu'el	Sho'h'am	Steph'a-nas
Sar'de-us	Shal'i-sha	She-ma'zar	Sho'mer	Ste'phen
Sar'dites	Shal'lum	Shu'nir	Sho'phach	Su'ah
Sar'di-us	Shal'ma-i	She'pham	Sho'phan	Su'ba
Su'dine	Shal'man	Sheph-a-ti'ah	Sho-shan'nim	Su'ba-i
Sar'do-nyx	Shal-ma-ne'ser	She'phi	Shu'a	Suc'oth
Sa're-a	Sha'ma	She'poo	Shu'ah	Suc'oth Be-noth
Sa-rep'ta	Sham-a-ri'ah	She-phu'phan	Shu'al	Su-ca'ath-ites
Sar'gon	Sha'med	She'rah	Shu'ba-el	Su'di-as
Sa'rid	Sha'mer	Sher-e-bi'ah	Shu'ham	Suk'ki-lims
Sa'ron	Sham'gar	She'resh	Shu'ham-ites	Su'sa
Sa-ro'thi	Sham'huth	She-re'zer	Shu'ites	Su'san-chites
Sar-se'chim	Sha'nir	She'shaek	Shu'lam-ite	Su-sar'nah
Sa'ruch	Sham'ma	She'shai	Shu'math-ites	Su'si
Sath-ra-baz'nes	Sham'mah	She'shan	Shu'nam-ite	Syc'a-mine
Sath-ra-bou-za'nes	Sham'ma-i	S'es'h-baz'zar	Shu'nem	Sy-ce'ne
Sa'vi-an	Sham'moth	She'thar	Shu'ni	Sy'char
Sa'vi-as	Sham-mu'a	She'thar Boz'nai	Shu'nites	Sy'e'lus
See'va	Sham-mu'ah	Shil'bo-leth	Shu'pham	Sy'e'ne
Seh'chem	Sham-she-ra'l	Shil'mah	Shu'pham-ite	Syn'a-gogue
Sey-tho'fo-lis	Sha'pham	Shi'ehron	Shu'p'im	Syn'ti-che
Seyth-o-pol'i-tans	Sha'phan	Shi'e-gai'on	Shu'shan	Sy'ri-a Ma'a-cah
Se'bat	Sha'phat	Shi'on	Shu'shan E'duth	Sy'ri-on
See'a-cah	Sha'pher	Shi'hor Lib'nath	Shu'she-lah	Sy-ro-phi-ne'ci-a
Sech-e-mi'as	Sha'r-a-i	Shi'i'im	Shu'thal-ites	
Se'chu	Sha'rma-im	Shi'hi	Si'a	TA'A-NACH
Se'e-e-ci'as	Sha'ra	Shi'phim	Si'a-ka	Ta'a-nach Sh'i'o
Se'gub	Sha-re'zer	Shi'lem	Si'ba	Tab'ba-oth
Se'ir	Sha'ron	Shi'lem-ites	Si'ba-chal	Tab'bath
Se'i-rath	Sha'ron-ite	Shi'o	Si'ba-leth	Tab'be-al
Se'la Ham-mah- le'koth	Sha'ruhen	Shi'toh	Si'b'nah	Tab'be-el
Se'lak	Shash'a-i	Shi-to'ah	Si'ra-im	Tab'bel'i-us
Se'led	Sha'shak	Shi-to'ni	Si'chem	Tab'e-ra
Se'e-mi'as	Sha'veh	Shi-to'nites	Si'dim	Tab'i-tha
Sem-a-chi'ah	Sha'veth	Shi'tshah	Si'de	Tab'or
Sem-a-f'ah	Sha'ul	Shim'e-a	Si'don	Tab'ri-mon
Sem-a-l'as	Sha'ul-ites	Shim'e-ah	Si-g'i'o-noth	Tach'mo-nite
Sem'e-l	Sha-n'sha	Shim'e-am	Si'ha	Tad'mor
Se-me'le-us	She'al	Shim'e-ath	Si'hon	Ta'han
Se'mis	She-al'ti-el	Shim'e-ath-ites	Si'la	Ta'han-ites
Se'n'a-ah	Shim'e-i	Shim'e-on	Si'lo-a	Ta-haph'i-nes
Se'neh	She-ar-ja'shub	Shim'bi	Si'lo-as	Ta-hap'e-nes
Se'nir	She'ba	Shi'mi	Si'lo-ah	Ta'bath
Sen-a-che'rib	She'bah	Shim'ites	Si'lo-am	Tah'per-nes
Sen'u-ah	She'bam	Shim'ma	Si'lo-c	Tah're-a
Se-o'rim	Sheb-a-n'ah	Shim'mon	Si-mal-cu'e	Tah'tim Hod'shi
Se'phar	Sheb-a-rim	Shim'rath	Sim'e-on	Tah'i-tha Cu'mi
Seph'a-rad	She'bat	Shim'ri	Sim'e-on-ites	Ta'mal
Seph-ar-va'im	She'ber	Shim'rith	Sim'ri	Ta'mon
Se'phar-vites	Sheb'na	Shim'ron-ites	Si'nal	Ta'sas
Se-ph'e'la	Sheb'u-el	Shim'ron Me'ron	Si'nim	Ta'nah
Se'rah	Shec-a-ni'ah	Shim'shai	Shi'ites	Ta'muz
Se-ra-f'ah	She'chem	Shi'nab	Shi'p'moth	Ta'nach
Se'a-phum	She'chem-ites	Shi'nar	Shi'pai	Tan'hu-meth
Se'red	Shech'i-nah	Shi'phi	Shi'rach	Ta'nis
Se'ring	Shed'e-ur	Shi'phi-mite	Shi'rah	Ta'phath
Se'sis	She-ha-ri'ah	Shi'ph'ra	Shi'ri-on	Taph'e-nes
Se'sthel	She'kel	Shi'ph'rath	Sis-am'a-i	Taph'nes
Se'thar	She'lah	Shi'p'tan	Si'se-ra	Ta'phon
Sha-al-ab'bin	She'lan-ites	Shi'sha	Si-sin'es	Tap'pu-ah
	She'l-e-mi'ah	Shi'shak	Si'nab	Ta'rah
	She'leph		Si'van	Ta'ra-lah

Scripture Proper Names.

Ta're-a	Ti-be'ri-as	U'phaz	Zam-zam'minus	Ze'reth
Ta'rapel-ites	Ti'ni	U'phar'v'n	Ze'm'ah	Ze'ri
Ta'shish	Ti'gal	U'ru-ne	Zaph-nath-pa-a-	Ze'ror
Ta'shish	Ti'gath Pi-le'ser	U'ri	me'ah	Ze-ru'ah
Ta'sh'psi	Tik'vah	U'ri'ah	Z'e'phon	Ze-ru'ah-bd
Ta'sus	Tik'vath	U'ri'as	Za'ra	Zer-u'pah
Ta'tak	Ti'lon	U'ri-el	Za'ra-ces	Zer-u'pah
Ta'tan	Ti-m'e'lus	U'ri'jah	Za'rah	Za'tham
Ta'ta-i	Ti'm'a	U'ru	Za'ra-pas	Za'than
Ta'tah	Ti'm-nath	U'ta	Za're-ah	Za'thar
Teb-a-li'ah	Ti'm'o-thah	U'tha-l	Za're-ah-ites	Za'
Teb'eth	Ti'm'nath He'res	U'thi	Za're'd	Za'ba
Te-haph'ne-hes	Ti'm'nath Se'rah	U'za-l	Za're', bath	Zab'e-on
Te-ho'nah	Ti'm'ite	U'zel	Za're-tan	Zab'i-on
Te'kel	Ti-mo'the-us	U'zza	Za're'ti. Sla'har	Zab'i'i
Te-ko'a	Ti'p'sah	U'zab	Za'ri'tes	Za'd'im
Te-ko'ah	Ti'us	U'zen She'rah	Za'ri'tah	Za'd-ki'jah
Te-ko'tib	Ti'rath-ites	U'zi	Za'ri'tan	Za'don
Tefa-b'eh	Ti'r'ha-kah	U'zi'ah	Za'ri'se	Za'do'm-ans
Tef'ah	Ti'r'ha-nah	U'zi-el	Za'th'i	Z'e'ha
Tefa'im	Ti't'a	U'zi-el-ites	Za'th'bu	Za'lag
Tefas'sar	Ti'sha-tha		Za'tu	Za'lah
Tef'em	Ti'r'zah	VA-JEZA-THA	Za'tan	Za'pah
Tel-ha-re'sha	Ti'sh'bite	Va-r'ah	Za'za	Za'thai
Tel-har'sa	Ti'van	Vash'ni	Zeb-a-d'ah	Za'm'ah
Tef-me-ta	Ti'za	Vash'ti	Zeb'ah	Za'm'ram
Tef-me-lah	Ti'zite	Vop'h'i	Zeb'a'im	Za'm'ran
Tef'ma	Ti'ah		Zeb'e-dee	Za'm'ri
Tef'man	Tef-a-nah	XA'GUS	Zeb'e-na	Za'na
Tef'ma-ni	To-b'ah	Xau'ti-ens	Zeb'o'im	Za'or
Tef'man-ites	To'bi-t	Xe'ne-as	Zeb'u'da	Zi'phah
Tef'me-ni	To-bi'jah	Xer-o-pha'gi-a	Ze'bul	Zi'ph'on
Tef'pho	To'chen	Xe-rof'y-be	Zeb'u-lon	Zi'ph'ites
Tef'rah	To-gar'mah	Xystus	Zeb'u-loo-ites	Zi'phron
Tef'a-phim	To'hu		Zeb'u-ri'ah	Zi'por
Tef'resh	To'i	ZA-A-NA'IM	Ze'dad	Zi'p-or'ah
Tef-tufus	To'la	Za'a-man	Ze-de-ki'ah	Zi'th'ri
Tef'ra	To'lad	Za-a-nan'um	Ze'lah	Ziz
Tef'rarch	To'la-ites	Za'a-van	Ze'lek	Zi'za
Tbad-de'us	To'ba-nes	Za'bad	Ze-lo'phic-ad	Zi'zah
Tah'hash	To'l'mai	Zab-a-da'us	Ze-lo'tes	Zi'na
Tah'mah	To'p'el	Zab-a-da'us	Ze'zah	Zo'an
Tam'ma-tha	To'p'et	Zab'bai	Zem-a-ra'im	Zo'ar
Tah'ra	To'u	Zab'ad	Zem'a-rite	Zo'ba
Tah'ra	Trach-o-ni'tis	Zab-de'us	Zem'a-ra	Zo'bah
Tah'shish	Trip'o-lis	Zab'di	Ze'nan	Zo-be'bah
Tah'si	Tro'as	Zab'di-el	Ze'nus	Zo'har
Tah'ez	Tro-gyl'li-um	Za-be-re	Ze'or'im	Zo'he-leth
The-co'e	Tioph'i-mus	Za'bud	Zeph-a-n'ah	Zo'n-ras
The-las'er	Try-phen'a	Zab'u-lon	Ze'phath	Zo'peth
The-le'pas	Try-phi'a	Zac'ca-i	Zeph'a-thah	Zo'phah
The-o'd-a-nus	Tu'bal Ca'in	Zac'cur	Ze'phi	Zo'phaj
The-od'o-tus	Tu-b'e-ni	Zach-a-ri'ah	Ze'pho	Zo'phar
The-oph'i-lus	Ty-be'ri-as	Za'cher	Ze'phon	Zo'phim
The'ras	Tyeh'i-ens	Zac-che'us	Zeph'on-ites	Zo'rah
The'rme-leth	Ty-ran'us	Za'dok	Ze'rah	Zo'rath-ites
The's-sa-to-n'ca	Ty'rus	Za'ham	Zer-a-hi'ah	Zo're-ah
The'us		Za'ir	Zer-a'fa	Zo'rites
Thim'na-thath	THAL	Za'laph	Ze'ran	Zo-rob'a-bel
Thi'be	Thal	Zal'mon	Ze're'd	Zo'ar
Thim'o-i	Tha-i	Zal-mo'nah	Zer'e-da	Zo'ri-el
Thra-se'as	Tham	Zal-mun'nah	Zer'e-dah	Zu-ri-shad'da-i
Thum'min	Tha	Zam'bis	Ze-red'a-thah	Zu'zims
Thy-a-b'ra	Tha'mah	Zam'ori	Ze're-rath	
Tib'bath	Thi'ni	Za'moth	Ze'resh	

QUOD CONTENTIUR SÆPE UTILISSIMUM EST.—THAT WHICH IS DESPISED IS OFTEN THE MOST USEFUL.

A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, WITH THEIR EXPLANATIONS.

TEMPUS EST OPTIMUS JUDEX RERUM OMNIUM.—TIME IS THE BEST JUDGE OF ALL THINGS.

A. B. or B. A. *Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts.—Abp. Archbishop.—A. C. *Ante Christum*, Before Christ.—Acct. Account.—A. D. *Anno Domini*, in the Year of our Lord.—A. M. *Ante Meridiem*, Before Noon; or *Anno Mundi*, in the Year of the World.—Anon. Anonymous.—A. P. G. Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College.—A. U. C. *Anno Urbis Condite*, in the Year of the City; i. e. the building of Rome.

B. *Bassa*, Bass.—Bart. Baronet.—B. C. Before Christ.—B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.—B. D. *Baccalaureus Divinitatis*, Bachelor of Divinity.—B. L. *Baccalaureus Legum*, Bachelor of Laws.—B. M. *Baccalaureus Medicinæ*, Bachelor of Medicine.—Bp. Bishop.—B. R. *Banco Regis*, the King's Bench.—B. V. *Beata Virgo*, blessed Virgin.

C. or Cap. *Caput*, Chapter.—C. or Cent. *Centum*, a Hundred.—C. B. Companion of the Bath.—C. C. Caius College.—C. C. C. Corpus Christi College.—Capt. Captain.—Ch. C. Christchurch.—Co. Company.—Col. Colonel.—Coll. College.—C. P. Common Pleas.—C. P. S. *Custos Privati Sigilli*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.—Cr. Creditor.—Ct. Count.—Cwt. a Hundred-Weight.

D. D. *Divinitatis Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.—Dec. December.—Deg. Degree.—Deut. Deuteronomy.—Do. *ditto*, the same.—Dr. Doctor, or Doctor.—Dwt. a Penny-weight.—*d. denarius*, a penny.

E. East.—Eccel. Ecclesiastes.—Eccles. Ecclesiasticus.—E. E. English Ells.—E. G. *Exempli Gratia*, for Example.—Ep. Epistle.—Eph. Ephesians.—E. I. M. Coll. East-India Military College.—Esq. Esquire.—Ex. Example, or Exodus.—Exr. Executor.

F. *Fiât*, let it be done; or *Fortis*, strong.—F. A. S. *Fraternitatis Antiquariorum Socius*, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.—Fl. E. Flemish Ells.—Feb. February.—Fig. Figure.—F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.—F. H. S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.—F. L. S. *Fraternitatis Linneanæ Socius*, Fellow of the Linnean Society.—Fo. folio.—F. R. S. *Fraternitatis Regiæ Socius*, Fellow of the Royal Society.—F. R. S. & A. S. *Fraternitatis Regiæ Socius et Associatus*, Fellow and Associate of the Royal Society.—F. S. A. *Fraternitatis Artium Socius*, Fellow of the Society of Arts.

Gal. Galatians.—Gall. gallons.—G. C. B. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.—Gen. Genesis, or General.—Gent. Gentleman.—G. R. *Georgius Rex*, King George.

H. M. S. His Majesty's Ship, or His Majesty's Service.—H. or hr. hours.—Hob. Hebrews.—Hud. hogsheds.—H. P. Half-Pay.

J. H. S. *Jesus Hominum Satorator*, Jesus the Saviour of Men.—Ib. or ibid. *ibidem*, in the same place.—I. e. *id est*, that is.—Incog. *incognito*, unknown.—In. inches.—Int. interest.—Inst. instant, or of this Month.

K. A. Knight of St. Andrew (Russia).—K. A. N. Knight of Alexander Nevski (Russia).—K. B. Knight of the Bath.—K. B. E. Knight of the Black Eagle (Russia).—K. C. Knight of the Crescent (Turkey).—K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.—K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece (Spain).—K. G. V. Knight of Gustavus Vasa (Sweden).—K. M. Knight of Malta.—K. P. Knight of

St. Patrick.—K. M. T. Knight of St. Martha Theresa (Austria).—K. N. S. Knight of the Royal North Star (Sweden).—K. S. Knight of the Sword (Sweden).—K. R. E. Knight of the Red Eagle (Russia).—K. S. A. Knight of St. Anne (Russia).—K. S. F. Knight of *St. Esprit* (France).—K. S. F. Knight of Ferdinand of Sicily.—K. S. G. Knight of St. Georgia (Russia).—K. S. L. Knight of the Sun and Lion (Persia).—K. S. P. Knight of St. Stanislaus (Poland).—K. S. W. Knight of St. Waldimir (Russia).—K. I. Knight of the Thistle.—K. T. S. Knight of the Tower and Sword (Portugal).—Kt. Knight.—K. W. Knight of William (Netherlands).

L. *libra*, a pound.—L. or lib. *liber*, a book.—L. D. Lady-Day.—Ldp. Lordship.—Lev. Leviticus.—Lient. Lieutenant.—L. L. D. *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws.—L. S. *Locus Sigilli*, the place of the Seals.

M. A. *Artium Magister*, Master of Arts.—Mac. Maccabees.—Mal. Malachi.—Matt. Matthew.—M. B. *Medicinæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Physic; or *Musicæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Music.—M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*, Doctor of Physic.—Mem. *emento*, remember.—Mess. *Messieurs*, Gentlemen.—M. P. Member of Parliament.—Mr. Mister.—Mrs. Mistress.—MS. *manuscriptum*, manuscript.—MSS. *manuscripta*, manuscripts.—M. mille, a thousand; and, in a recipe, for *manipulus*, a handful; *miscere*, mingle; and *mixture*, a mixture.

N. north, or note.—N. B. *nota bene*, take notice.—Nem. con. or Nem. diss. *nemine contradicente*, or *nemine dissentiente*, unanimously.—No. numero, number.—Nov. November.—N. S. New Style.—Numh. Numbers.—Obt. obedient.—Oct. October.—O. S. Old Style.—Oxon. Oxford.—Oz. ounces.

Parl. Parliament.—Per cent. *per centum*, by the hundred.—Pet. Peter.—Phil. Philipians.—P. M. *post meridiem*, afternoon.—P. M. G. Professor of Music in Gresham College.—Pres. President.—P. R. S. President of the Royal Society.—Prof. Professor.—P. S. *post scriptum*, postscript.—Prob. Problem.—Prop. Proposition.—Ps. Psalms.

Q. Question.—Q. D. *quasi dictum*, as if it were said.—Q. E. D. *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated.—Q. E. F. *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.—Q. Pl. *quantum placet*, as much as you please.—Qr. quarter.—Q. S. *quantum sufficit*, a sufficient quantity.—Q. V. *quantum vis*, as much as you will; or, *quod vide*, which see.—Qy. Query.

R. *Rex*, King.—R. A. Royal Academician.—Rec. *recipe*, take.—Recd. received.—Rect. Rector.—Rev. Revelations, or Reverend.—R. N. Royal Navy.—R. M. Royal Marines.—Rom. Romans.—Rt. Hon. Right Honourable.—Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.—S. *Socius*; *Societatis*; *Solidus*, or Shilling.—South.—St. Saint, or street.—Sec. Secretary, or seconds.—Sept. September.—Sol. Solomon, or solution.—Sr. Sir.—Sq. square.

Tb. Theology.—Theor. theorem.—Tim. Timothy.—Tit. Titus.

V. or vide, see.—Viz. *videlicet*, namely.—V. verse.—Ult. *ultimo*, the last, or last month.—Xmas. Christmas.—Xn. Christian.—Xper. Christopher.—Xnty. Christianity.

COR MALI VIRI NON EMOLLITUR.—THE HEART OF A WICKED MAN IS NOT TO BE SOFTENED.

CHRONOLOGY AND HISTORY.

WITH LATIN MAXIMS, TRANSLATED.

ABBEYS and Monasteries, robbed of their plate and jewels by William the Conqueror, 1069; entirely dissolved by Henry VIII. 1540. He suppressed, in England and Wales, 613 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2374 churches and chapels, and 110 hospitals; and had the abots of Reading, Glastonbury, and Saint John's, Colchester, hanged and quartered, for refusing to surrender their abbeys and denying his supremacy.

Aberville, France, 100 houses destroyed, and 150 persons perished, by an explosion of gunpowder, Nov. 1773.

Aberdeen, University of, founded, 1477; King's College founded, 1500; Marechal College founded, 1593; the town of Aberdeen and its vicinity visited by a most destructive inundation, Aug. 8, 1829.

Aboukir, in Egypt, surrendered to the English forces, March 18, 1801.

Abstincts, a sect who abstained from wine, flesh, and marriage, arose in 170.

Academies, the principal foreign, founded as follows:—**Berlin**, Royal Society, 1700. A literary society incorporated with it, 1744.—**Bologna**, for physic and mathematics, 1690; arts and sciences, 1714.—**Brescia**, 1626.—**Brest**, military, 1662.—

Caen, Normandy, belles lettres, 1705.—

Copenhagen, polite literature, 1753.—**Cortona**, Etruscan antiquities, 1726.—**Cronaca**, 1560; renewed, under the title of

Disniti, 1607.—**Dublin**, arts, 1750.—

Erfurt, Thuringia, sciences, 1755.—**Florence**, belles lettres, 1272; Della Crusca, 1562.—**Genoa**, medical, 1715.—**Genoa**, painting and sculpture, 1751.—**Germany**, natural history, 1652; military, 1752; medical, 1617.—**Haerlem**, Holland, sciences, 1760.—**Lisbon**, royal historical, by John V., 1722.—**Lyons**, science and belles lettres, 1709; the royal societies of physic, mathematics, and arts, united to it, 1758.

Madrid, painting, sculpture, and architecture, 1753.—**Mantua** (of the Vigilanti), sciences, 1704.—**Marseilles**, belles lettres, history, and criticism, 1726.—**Massachusetts Bay**, arts and sciences, 1760.—**Milan**, sciences, 1719.—**Naples**, arts and sciences, 1510.—**New York**, literary and philosophical, 1814.—**Nismes**, royal, 1682.—

Padua (of the Ricovrati), poetry, 1670.—

Padermo, medical, 1645.—**Paris**, of the Sorbonne, for divinity, 1236; of St. Luke, for painting, 1391; of Verona, for music, 1543; for French, eloquence, and poetry, by Louis XIII., 1635; royal, of inscriptions and belles lettres, by Louis XIV., 1663; of painting and sculpture, by ditto, 1664; of architecture, by ditto, 1671; royal, of surgery, 1731; of agriculture, 1751; royal military, 1751; natural philosophy, 1796.—

Parma, of the Innombrati, 1559; Cremona, 1560; renewed as the Disniti, 1607.—

Perouso, of the Insensati, 1561; Filgerti, or Lovers of Industry, 1574; enlarged, 1652.—

Petersburg, sciences, 1721; military, 1722; arts, 1761; Russian literature, 1811.—

Philadelphie, sciences, 1749.—**Prussia**, academies reformed, 1750.—**Rome**, of the Umoristi, for comic poetry, 1611; of the

Fantascel, 1625; of the Infecondi, 1653; the French school, for painting, 1665; English, 1752.—**Spain**, royal military, 1751.—

Stochholm, royal, of sciences, 1750; belles lettres, 1758; agriculture, 1781.—

Turkey, military, 1775.—**Toulon**, military, 1682.—**Upsal**, sciences, 1720.—**Venice**, medical, 1701.—**Verona**, music, 1543.—

Vicna, oriental literature, 1810.—**Warsaw**, languages and history, 1753.

Achain, founded, B. C. 1080.

Acva, or **Ptolemis**, the seat of the kings of Jerusalem, taken by the Crusaders, 1191.

Acra, taken by Richard I. and other crusaders, July 12, 1191, after a siege of two years and the loss of 300,000 men; attacked by the French under Bonaparte, July 1, 1798, and relieved by Sir Sidney Smith, March 6, 1799, when the French were totally routed; seized upon by Ibrahim Pacha, July 2, 1832; bombarded and taken by the British, Nov. 3, 1840, the Egyptians losing 5000 men.

Actium, in Epirus, naval battle of, which rendered Augustus master of the Roman empire, Sep. 2, B. C. 31.

Adams and Jefferson, ex-presidents, death of, on the 50th anniversary of the Independence of the United States, July 4, 1826.

Admiralty Court, instituted 1357; incorporated, 1772.

Adrian, the emperor, visited Britain, 117, and built a strong rampart, 80 miles long, between Tyne and the Frith of Solway, 138.

Adrianople, taken by the Ottomans, 1360; taken from the Turks by the Russians, 1829.

African Company, first charter granted, 1673; completed, 1695.

Agesilaus, of Lacedæmon's, expedition into Asia, against the Persians, B. C. 396.

Agincourt, battle of, between the French and English, gained by Henry V., Oct. 25, 1415; 10,900 of the French killed, and 14,000 taken prisoners—the English losing only 40. In the French army were four times as many men as in the English.

Agrian Law, introduced at Rome, B. C. 465.

Air-balloons, invented by B. Gensido, a Jesuit, 1729.

Air-guns, invented, 1656.

Air-pump, invented by a German, 1672.

Aix-la-Chapelle, taken by the French, 1793; and again, Sept. 21, 1794; congress at, Sept. 29, 1818.

Alban's Sl., the first battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the former was victorious, May 22, 1155.—

Battle between the Yorkists, under the Earl of Warwick, and the Lancastrians, under Queen Margaret, who conquered, Feb. 2, 1461.

Albigenses, a sect of reformers, at Albigois, in Langudoc, in the 12th century, that opposed the discipline, &c., of the Church of Rome.

Aldermen, first appointed, 882.

Alderton Moor, Yorkshire (battle of), where the royalists routed the parliamentarians, June 29, 1643.

Alessandria, Italy, taken by the French, 1798; surrendered to the Austrians and Russians, July 24, 1799.

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Alexander the Great, born, B. C. 356.

Alexandria, Egypt, built by Alexander in 17 days, the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, B. C. 332; taken by Cæsar, B. C. 48; by Dioclesian, 296; by the Persians, 615; by the Saracens, 640; by the French, 1798. Battle of, between the French and English, in which the former were defeated, but General Abercrombie was killed, 1801.

Alexandria, North America, taken by the British, Aug. 29, 1814.

Alexandrian Library, consisting of 400,000 manuscripts, destroyed by fire, B. C. 47.—The second library, consisting of 700,000 volumes, was destroyed by the Saracens, under Caliph Omar, at whose command they for six months burned books, instead of wood, for the purpose of heating the water for their baths, 640.

Alfred (called the Great), born at Wantage, Berks, 849; succeeded his brother Ethelred on the throne, 872; took London from the Danes, besieged Rochester, and drove them to their ships, 882. He divided England into counties and hundreds, built the University of Oxford, took a survey of England, and formed a body of laws, which, though now lost, are esteemed as the origin of English Common Law. He was three married, and had several children; died in 900, and was succeeded by his second son, Edward the Elder.

Alfred, son of Ethelred II.; his eyes were put out, 600 of his train murdered at Guildford by Earl Godwin's vassals, and he led to a monastery at Ely, 1035, where he soon afterwards died.

Algebra, first known in Europe, 1491.

Alghers, formerly the country called Numidia, as united under Massinissa and Jugurtha. It became a Roman prov. B. C. 44; afterwards it was independent, till the inhab. invited Barbarossa, the pirate, to assist them against the Spaniards, who, however, seized it, 1516. Some time afterwards it became the property of the Turks; reduced by Admiral Blake, 1655; bombarded by the French, 1751; bombarded by the British fleet under Ad. Exmouth, and the Christian captives set free, Aug. 27, 1816; taken by the French, July 5, 1830, and made a colony of France.

Alliance, defensive, between England and Holland, April 25, 1788.

Allied Sovereigns (of Russia and Prussia) entered London, June 8, 1814.

All Souls' College, Oxford, founded by Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1437. The library presented to it by Christopher Codrington, a native of Barbadoes, 1676.

Almida, Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, Aug. 25, 1762; by the French, Aug. 27, 1819; Massena defeated by Wellington, Aug. 3, 1811.

Alnwick (battle of), 1032; again, 1171.

Alresford, Hampshire, totally destroyed by fire, 1660; twice since.

Altars, instituted by Pope Sixtus I., 117; first Christian one erected in Britain, 631; first consecrated, by Pope Sylvester, 434.

Amazons, The, made an irruption into Attica, about 1209 B. C.; a queen of, visited Alexander the Great and cohabited with him, in the hopes of having issue by him, but died soon after her return home, 330 B. C.

Ambassadors, first protected from arrest for debt in England, 1709; the first from

the Ottoman Court arrived in London, December, 1793.

Ambogna, seized by the Dutch, 1621; by the English, Nov. 28, 1796; restored; and again taken by them, Feb. 17, 1810.

America, first discovered by Columbus, 1492; South America, completely, by Vesp. Americus, a Florentine, and North America by John Cabot, a Venetian, 1497; thirteen colonies declared themselves independent of the British crown, 1776, and recognized as such by England, 1783. South-American independence established, and recognized by the English sending consuls to the new states, 1824.

Amiens, peace of, 1802.

Amphictyonic Council, established at Thermopyæ, B. C. 1386.

Amsterdam, establishment of a West-Indian Company of merchants at, April 9, 1626.

Anabaptists, first appeared in England, 1549; the first Anabaptist meeting-house established in London, 1640.

Anaximander, pupil of Thales, invented maps, globes, and the signs of the zodiac, about 560, B. C.

Anchors (of ships) invented, 578.

André Major, adjutant-general of the British army, hanged as a spy at Tappau, New York, Oct. 2, 1780.

Anglesca, appointment of the Marquis of, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Feb. 27, 1828; recalled, Dec. 30.

Anglesy, the Mona of the Romans, reduced by Julius Agricola, 76; by the English, 1295.

Anjou (battle of), where the Duke of Clarence and 1500 English were slain, 1421.

Ann Boleyn, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, married to Henry VIII., Nov. 1532; crowned, June 1, 1533; tried on a charge of incest, and, though not guilty, convicted and beheaded, May 14, 1536, aged 29.

Ann of Cleves, fourth wife of Henry VIII., died, July 15, 1557.

Ann, Queen, born Feb. 6, 1665; married to the Prince of Denmark, 1683; succeeded her brother-in-law, William III., on the throne, March 8, 1702; crowned, and settled the first fruits and tenths on the poor clergy, 1704; died, Aug. 1, 1714, aged 49, and was succeeded by her cousin, George I., elector of Hanover.

Anglo-Saxons, first landed in Britain, 449.

Anointing, first used at the coronation of Alfred, 872.

Antikens, first introduced, 386.

Antigua, settled by the English, 1666.

Antioch, in Syria, built by Seleucus after the battle of Ipsus, B. C. 300; 100,000 of its inhabitants killed by the Jews in one day, B. C. 145.

Antiochus (son of the illustrious Antiochus), massacred 80,000 Jews for revolting, 170; put Eleazer and the seven brothers, Maccabees, to death, 168; died B. C. 104.

Apocalypse (the Revelation of St. John), excluded from the sacred canon, in the council of Laodicea, 360; received again by that of Trent, 1545.

Apocrypha, history of, ends, B. C. 135.

Apollo, Temple of, founded, B. C. 434.

Appian Way, aqueducts, &c., constructed at Rome, B. C. 311.

Arbela, battle of, when Alexander conquered Persia, B. C. 331.

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FAMA SERVIT INEPTUS.—HE IS A FOOL WHO IS THE SLAVE TO FAME.

FAMA MALUM GRAVIUS QUAM RES TRAHIT.—REPORT IS WORSE THAN REALITY.

Arcadians, colony of, conducted by Evander into Italy, B. C. 1243.

Archangel, Russia, great fire at, which destroyed its cathedral, public edifices, and nearly 3000 dwellings, June 29, 1793.

Archdeacon, the first appointed in England, was by Lanfranc, Abp. of Canterbury, 1075.

Archery, introduced by the Saxons; disused after the Norman conquest; revived by the Crusaders. All the statutes for the encouragement of archery are since the invention of fire-arms!

Areopagus, the famous senate of, established at Athens in the reign of Cæcrops, B. C. 1509.

Argentaria, in Alsace (battle of), where the German tribe, the Alemanni, were defeated by the Romans under the Emperor Gratian, with the loss of 35,000 out of 40,000 men, May, 378.

Argonauts, expedition of, B. C. 1263.

Argos, the kingdom of, began under Inachus, B. C. 1856.

Argyle, Marquis of, beheaded for rebellion, 1661.—Earl of, invaded Scotland with 2500 men, May, 1685; defeated and executed at Edinburgh in June following.

Arians, arose from their leader, Arius, who died, 246. The doctrine of Arrianism the ruling religion in the west, 493; exploded in Spain, 580.

Arithmetic, first taught in Egypt, and said to be brought thence to Greece by Thales, B. C. 600; oldest treatise on, known, by Euclid, B. C. 300; first introduced into Europe, from Arabia, about the end of the 10th century.

Armada, the Spanish, of 150 ships, with 30,000 men, arrived in the English Channel, July, 1588, but were defeated by Admiral Howard, and afterwards totally wrecked.

Armagh, founded by St. Patrick, 742; constituted an archbishopric, together with Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, by Car. Papyro, 1142.

Armenia, conquered by the Turks, 1522.

Arminianism, taught by Vorstinus, the disciple of Arminius, 1611; the Arminians chiefly contend for the doctrine of universal redemption, and generally espouse the principles of the Church of England.

Arms, coats of, became hereditary in families at the latter end of the 12th century. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, to distinguish them in the crusades. The arms of England and France were first quartered by Edward III. 1358; the French arms discontinued by the English kings, Jan. 1, 1801.

Army, first standing one in modern times, established by Charles VII. of France, 1445; introduced here by Charles I. 1638; declared illegal, together with royal guards, 1679.

Articles (of religion), the 39 first published, 1628.

Arundelian Tables, containing the chronology of ancient history, from 1582 to 355, B. C., found in the Isle of Pharos, about 1610; purchased by Lord Arundel, and given to the University of Oxford.

Ascalon, Judea (battle of), where Richard I. defeated Saladin's army of 300,000 men, 1191.

Ashantees defeat the British troops at Accra, 1824; are defeated by the British and their allies, Aug. 7, 1826.

Ashdown (battle of), between Canute and Edmund, which Edmund gained, 1016.

Assembly of the States-general opened at Paris, May 5, 1789; formed into the National Assembly, June 16; decreed the country in danger, July 11, 1792.

Assyria, kingdom of, began under Ninus, called Assur, B. C. 2084; lasted about 1264 years, ending with Sardanapalus, B. C. 1200.

Astronomy, earliest observations of which we have any account, at Babylon, B. C. 2250; known to the Chinese, 1100; lunar eclipses observed at Babylon, with accuracy, 720; spherical form of the earth, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, 640; further discoveries in, by Pythagoras, who taught the doctrine of celestial motions, and believed in the plurality of habitable worlds, &c., 500; Dionysius was the first who found the solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, 285; Hipparchus began his observations at Rhodes, 167; began his new cycle of the moon, consisting of 111,035 days, 143; great advances in the science made by Hipparchus, B. C. 140; the precession of the equinoxes confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets discovered, &c., by Ptolemy, A. D. 130; after the lapse of nearly seven centuries, during which time the science was neglected, it was resumed by the Arabs, about 800; and afterwards brought into Europe by the Moors, 1200; the true doctrine of the motions of the planetary bodies revived by Copernicus, 1533; improvements in, by Tycho Brahe, 1600; the true laws of planetary motion defined by Kepler, 1625; telescopes used in astronomy, and many phenomena discovered, by Galileo, 1630; Sir Isaac Newton's "Principia," published, and the system, as now taught, incontrovertibly established, 1687; since which, various discoveries have been made by Cassini, Dr. Halley, Dr. Bradley, Dr. Herschell, and others.

Athelstan, the natural son of Edward the Elder, crowned King of England at Kingston, 925; invaded Scotland, 930; reduced Wales, 929; died at Gloucester, 941, and was succeeded by Edmund I.

Athenians, defeated at Cheronea by the Boeotians, B. C. 447; entirely defeated by Lysander, 405, which occasioned the loss of their city, the ruin of their power, and the appointment of the 30 tyrants; defeated at Methone, the first battle that Philip of Macedonia ever won in Greece, 360; revolt from Demetrius, 267.

Athens, founded by Cæcrops, B. C. 1571; kingdom of, ended in Codrus, 1070; governed by annual archons, 684; city taken by Xerxes, 480; by the Romans, 67; by the Venetians, A. D. 1204; by the Turks, 1687; by the Greeks 1826.

Attica, laid waste by the deluge of Ogyges, B. C. 1764, and remained so above 200 years, till the coming of Cæcrops.

Atmospheric Railway, experiments first publicly made on it, 1840; in operation, 1841.

Attila, king of the Huns, 434; ravaged the Roman empire, 447; died, 454.

Aughrim, Ireland (battle of), between the French and English, July 12, 1691.

Augustin, St., landed in the Isle of Thanet and commenced his mission of conversion, 697; soon after made the first Archbishop of Canterbury; died, 604.

Augustine Friars, their first appearance

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in England, 1250; established by Pope Alexander IV. 1256; their church granted to German Lutherans, 1531.

Aurora Borealis, or the northern lights, first observed, March 6, 1715-16; electricity of, discovered, 1769.

Austerlitz, battle of, Dec. 2, 1805.

Austria, anciently the Belgic Gaul of the Romans, taken from Hungary and annexed to Germany, when it received its present name, 1049; erected into a duchy, 1156; made an empire of, Aug. 11, 1804; Francis II, emperor of, made a formal resignation of the high office of Emperor of Germany, Aug. 7, 1806.

Austria and Russia united against France, August, 1805.

Austrian Army, under Mack, surrendered at Ulm to Bonaparte, Oct. 20, 1805.

Armenia, taken from the Pope by the French, 1769; restored, 1773; declared to belong to France by the National Assembly, 1791; and confirmed by the Congress of Allied Sovereigns, 1815.

BABEL, Tower of, began to be built, B. C. 2247, and was 40 years building; when, as the Bible informs us, God confounded the language of the builders, and dispersed them into different nations. From Japheth, the eldest son of Noah, sprung the inhabitants of the north of Europe and Asia. From Shem came the people of the east and the Jews; and from Ham, the Egyptians, Philistines, and the ancient possessors of Africa.

Babington, and 13 others, hanged for conspiring to assassinate Queen Elizabeth, 1566.

Babylon, kingdom of, founded by Nimrod, the grandson of Ham, B. C. 2340; city walled in, 1243; taken by Cyrus, 588; by Darius, 511.

Baldjaret, fortress of, captured by the Russians, Sept. 9, 1828.

Bagdad, built, by the Caliph Almansur, B. C. 762.

Balhol, King of Scotland, appeared to a summons, and pleaded his cause in Westminster Hall, Oct. 14, 1293.

Balioi College, Oxford, founded, 1262.

Banbury (battle of), between the rebels and royalists, when the first were victorious, July 25, 1469.

Bangor, bishopric founded, and cathedral built, 516.

Banks, first established by the Lombard Jews in Italy, 808; the name taken from *banco*, a bench, benches having been erected in the market-place for the exchange of money, &c.; the Bank of Venice established, 1157; of Genoa, 1345; of Amsterdam, 1609; of Hamburg, 1710; of Rotterdam, 1635; of England, 1693; old Scotch Bank, 1695; Royal ditto, 1727; in the East Indies, 1787; America, 1791. The Bank of England was incorporated by King William and his Parliament, in consideration of £1,200,000 lent to government. In 1727, the interest was reduced from six to five per cent. Discontinued paying in cash, Feb. 25, 1797. Issued 20s. notes, March 9, 1797. Discontinuance of its payments in cash restricted by Parliament in 1816, not to extend beyond April 5, 1818. Cash payments resumed, 1821. Five per cents. reduced to four, March, 1822; lent sums on mortgage and funded stock, April 24, 1824. Charter renewed, 1833.

Bannockburn (battle of), between 30,000 Scots and 200,000 English, when the latter were routed with the loss of 50,000 slain and 30,000 prisoners, June 25, 1311.

Banqueting-house, Whitehall, now the Chapel, built, 1627.

Baptism, practised in the Christian church by immersion, till the end of the first century.

Barbadoes, first English settlement in the West Indies, 1625; almost totally destroyed by a hurricane, Oct. 10, 1780.

Barbers, the first profession brought to Rome from Sicily, B. C. 299; barbers and surgeons in London made one company, 1540; separated, 1744. They formerly exhibited a head, or poll, at their doors, and the barber's pole now used by them is a burlesque imitation of it.

Barcelona, said to be built by Hamilcar, the Carthagenian general who subdued Spain; reduced by Louis XIV. of France, 1714.

Barham-moor (battle of), where the royalists were defeated by the forces of the Parliament, March 29, 1643.

Barnet (battle of), when Edward IV. defeated the army of, and slew the Earl of Warwick, April 14, 1471.

Barometres, invented by Torricelli, a Florentine, 1626.

Baron, title of, first used in England, 1388. The barons attended Parliament in complete armour in the reign of Henry III.

Baronets, English, first created, 1611; Scotch, 1625; 13 new ones created, Dec. 19, 1827.

Bastille, at Paris, taken, and the governor killed, June 14, 1789.

Bataria taken by the English, Aug. 8, 1811.

Bath, the hot springs of, discovered B. C. 871; its bishopric founded, A. D. 903; having been dissolved, it was added to that of Wells, 1545; city burned, 1116; again, 1137; chartered by Queen Elizabeth.

Bath, Order of the, instituted at the coronation of Henry IV.; re-established, 1725.

Battle Abbey, Sussex, founded where Harold was slain, by William I., 1066.

Battles by Land. [See the names of places, where, if important, they are recorded.]

Battles by Sea:—With the French, when 200 of their ships were taken, laden with wine, 1297; on the coast of Britain, between the English and French, when both the admirals' ships were burnt, 1512; between the English and French, when the former were beaten, April 25, 1513; off Calais, between the English and the Spanish armada, 1588; in Dover road, between the English and Dutch, June 29, 1652; near Portland, with the Dutch, Feb. 18, 1653; near the coast of Flanders, June 2, 1653; off Cadiz, Sept. 1656; one hundred and thirty sail of Dutch merchantmen taken by the Duke of York, before war was declared, Nov. 1664; between the English and the Dutch, June 3, 1665; between the English, and the Dutch and French joined, June 1, 1666; at the mouth of the Thames, between the English and the Dutch, July 25, 1666; Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway, almost as far as Chatham, and destroyed great part of the English fleet, June 11, 1667; near Martinico, with the French, June 25, 1667; twelve Algerine pirates destroyed by Sir Edward Spragg, 1671; at Soleby, between the English and French joined, and the Dutch, May 28, 1672;

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on the coast of Holland, between the combined fleets and the Dutch, May 28, 1673; again, June 4, 1673; at the mouth of the Texel, Aug. 11, 1673; English and Dutch beat by the French, off Beachy Head, June 30, 1690; French beat, off La Hogue, by Rook, May 19, 1692; off St. Vincent, June 16, 1693; near Vigo, August 15, 1702; off Cartagena, August 24, 1704; at Gibraltar, Nov. 5, 1704; off the Lizard, Oct. 9, 1707; near Cartagena, May 28, 1708; Spanish fleet destroyed by Sir George Byng, off Cape Passaro, in the Mediterranean, Aug. 11, 1718; off Toulon, between the combined fleets of France and Spain, and the English, Feb. 9, 1714; off Cape Finisterre, May 3, 1747; off Belleisle, Nov. 1759; off Brest, July 27, 1778; off Cape St. Vincent, Jan. 16, 1780; off Martinico, April 17, 1780; off ditto, May 15 and 19, 1789; at St. Jago, April 16, 1781; off Martinico, April 29, 1781; off Dogger Bank, August 5, 1781; off Cape Henry, near Chesapeake Bay, Sept. 5, 1781; St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797; Nile, 1798; Copenhagen, 1801; Trafalgar, Oct. 1805; Navarino, Oct. 1827.

Bavaria erected into a kingdom, 1805.

Becket, Thomas à, born, 1117; made Archbishop of Canterbury, 1162; murdered at the altar of that cathedral, 1171; his bones enshrined in gold set with jewels, 1221; afterwards taken up and burned, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Belgium, separated from Holland, and erected into an independent kingdom, 1831.

Belgrade (battle of), between the Germans and Turks, when the latter were beaten, and lost 40,000 men, 1456; the city taken by the Turks, 1690; battle of, between the Hungarians, under Prince Eugene, and the Turks, when the latter were defeated, July 16, 1717.

Bellingham, shot Mr. Perceval, the minister, May 12, 1812; hanged, May 18.

Bells, invented by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; first used in churches, about 900.

Beresina, passage of, French lost 22,000 men at, Nov. 8, 1812.

Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, begun to be built by Henry I., 1108; finished by Henry II.

Berkley, judge, arrested on his seat in the court of King's Bench, and sent to prison for giving his opinion in favour of ship-money, Feb. 10, 1640; fined £10,000, 1643.

Bermuda Islands discovered, 1609; settled, 1612; nearly destroyed by a hurricane, Oct. 11, 1780.

Bernadotte, nominated crown prince of Sweden, 1810; crowned, 1818; died, 1844.

Berwick, burned, 1173; again, 1216; taken from the Scots and annexed to England, 1333; taken by the Scots, 1354; by the English, 1356; by the Scots, 1378; by the English, 1378; by the Scots, 1384; by the English, 1385; surrendered to Cromwell, 1648; secured by General Monk, 1659.

Bhopal, fortress of, taken by storm by Lord Combermere, Jan. 18, 1826.

Billingsgate, built, B. C. 370; formerly the port of London, but made a fine fish-market, 1699; great fire at, Jan. 13, 1715.

Bills of Exchange, first used in England, 1381.

Bill of Rights, passed, 1 William and Mary, 1689.

Bithynia, a kingdom of Asia, conquered by Croesus, King of Lydia, B. C. 560; by Alexander, 332. From its ruins rose the Ottoman Turks, who made Prusa their capital before they possessed Constantinople, 1327.

Blackfriars' Bridge, begun, 1760, and finished, 1770; cost, £152,845; toll taken off, 1785.

Blenheim (battle of), between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 27,000 killed and 13,000 prisoners; while the total loss of the English amounted to no more than 13,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, Aug. 3, 1704.

Blockade of the ports of the Isle of Candia, and of those of Modon, Coron, and Navarin, declared by the President of Greece, March 18, 1829.

Blood, a disbanded officer of Cromwell's army, seized the Duke of Ormond at night in his coach, and tied him on a horse with a design to hang him at Tyburn, had not the duke's servants rescued him, Dec. 3, 1670; attempted to steal the crown out of the tower, May 9, 1761. When taken, he obtained an interview with Charles II., who not only pardoned, but gave him a pension of £500 a year.

Blood, circulation of, first asserted by Michael Servetus, a French physician, 1553; fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.

Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, at the head of the Britons, attacked the Romans, burned London, and massacred 70,000 of its inhabitants; but being shortly afterwards captured by Suetonius, poisoned herself, 59.

Bodleian Library, Oxford, founded, 1598, by Sir Thomas Bodley, who died, 1612.

Boetian War, commenced, B. C. 366; ended, 379.

Bolívar, General, proclaimed Dictator by the Congress of Peru, Feb. 10, 1821; president for life of the Colombian republic, by the Congress of Lima, Aug. 19, 1826, at Bogota, June 13, 1828; decree of, for letting in farm the factories of tobacco throughout the Republic of Colombia, July 18, 1828; for augmenting the army of the Colombian Republic to 40,000, in consequence of the accumulations of Spanish troops in the Havannah, Aug. 7; proclamation of, to the Colombians, Sept. 13, 1828; conspiracy against the life and government of, Sept. 25, 1828. Died December, 1830.

Bonaparte arrived in France from Egypt, Oct. 16, 1799; appointed first consul, Nov. 10; declared chief consul for life, July, 1802; proclaimed Emperor of the Gauls, May 20, 1804; his coronation by the Pope, Dec. 2; assumed the title of King of Italy, and crowned, May, 1805; left Paris for Spain, Sept. 30, 1808; dissolved his marriage with Josephine, Jan. 11, 1810; married Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, April 1; had a son born, March 23, 1811; arrived in Paris at midnight, Dec. 18, 1812; his abdication, April 5, 1814; sent to Elba, April 28; landed at Cannes from Elba, March 1, 1815; gave himself up to the British, and sent to St. Helena, Aug. 1815; died, May 5, 1821; his body disinterred and taken to France, 1810.

Bombay, given by the Portuguese to Charles II., with Tangiers in Africa, and £300,000, as a portion with the Infanta in marriage, 1662; granted by William III. to the East-India Company, 1688.

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Bombs, invented at Venlo, 1588; mortars soon afterwards.

Boronino, or Meshava, battle of, Sept. 7, 1812.

Chosphorus, the, closed by the Turkish government, Sept. 18, 1824; declared in a state of blockade by the Russian admiral, Greig, Dec. 31, 1828.

Boston, America, removed by Parliament, June, 1774; battle at, between the royalists and independent troops, when the latter were defeated, June 17, 1775.

Bowthorpe (battle of), between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., when the former was slain, 1485.

Bohweil, Earl of, supposed to have murdered Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1567; but, after being tried and acquitted, he forlornly seized the queen, and was at length married to her in the same year; died, 1596.

Boulogne, France, besieged and taken by Henry VIII., 1544; sold to France for 400,000 crowns, 1550; Sir Sidney Smith failed in an attack on the flotilla there, Nov. 1805.

Bourbon, Isle of, violent hurricanes at, Feb. 25, 1829.

Bovines, near Lille, battle of, between the King of France, with 50,000 men, and the Emperor Otto, allied with England, with nearly 200,000 men, when France was victorious, July 25, 1214.

Boyne (battle of), between King William and King James, when the latter was defeated July 1, 1690.

Brazen-nose College, Oxford, founded, 1511.

Brazil, discovered by the Portuguese, 1500, who settled there, 1519; diamond-mines discovered, 1730; the royal family of Portugal arrived at, 1607; revolution there, 1821; independence declared, and the prince regent declared emperor, 1822; the king of Portugal ratified the treaty concluded with, and took the title of Emperor of, 1825; war with Buenos Ayres, 1826; death of the dowager princess of, at Lisbon, Aug. 8, 1829; abdication of the Emp. in favor of his son, 1831.

Bressat, and chiefs of the Girondist party, mentioned, 1793.

Bristol, city of, chartered by Edward III., and became a distinct co.; new charter obtained, 1581; attacked by Cromwell, 1655; dreadful riots, from political excitement, nearly 100 houses burned, and many lives lost, Oct. 29, 1831.

Brunswick, Duke of, with the combined armies of Austria and Prussia, arrived at Coblenz, July 3, 1792; his son, the late duke, slain the day previous to the battle of Waterloo, when opposing the French, at the head of his band of Brunswickers.

Brunswick Club, the first, formed in England, at a meeting at Maidstone, Sep. 15, 1828.

Brunswick Theatre, New Royal, in Wells Street, dreadful fall of the, occasioned by the suspension of an improper weight to the roof; by which Mr. Maurice, one of the proprietors, four of the performers, and five other persons, were killed on the spot, and several others much bruised and wounded, Feb. 28, 1828.

Bucharest, peace of, between Russia and Turkey—the Pruth the frontier, 1812.

Buckingham, Duke of, beheaded for taking arms against Richard III., 1483; Edward, Duke of, beheaded for aspiring to the crown,

1521; —, Duke of, assassinated by Felton, a disappointed officer, 1628.

Eucnos Ayres, founded, 1533, by Pedro de Mendoza; rebuilt, 1580; taken from the Spaniards, by Sir Home Popham, June 21, 1806; re-taken, after an attack of three days, Aug. 12; British attack on, under Lieut.-General Whitelock, in which the British were repulsed, July 6, 1807; declaration of independence published, July 29, 1816.

Bulgarians, defeated by Basilus, emperor of the East, who made 15,000 of them prisoners, and caused their eyes to be put out, except one in a hundred, whom he left one eye, that they might serve as leaders to the rest, 1011.

Burdett, Sir F., sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and fined £2000, for a letter addressed to his constituents on the proceedings at Manchester, Feb. 8, 1821.

Burke, the Edinburgh murderer, executed, Jan. 28, 1829.

Burmese, British victorious over, 1825; undertook to cede four large provinces, and to pay upwards of £1,000,000, Jan. 2, 1826; the king refused to ratify the treaty entered into between his minister and Sir A. Campbell, and the war re-commenced, Jan. 18, 1826.

Busaco, battle of, 1816.

Byron, Commodore, circumnavigated the globe, leaving England June 21, 1764, and returning May 9, 1765.—*Byron*, Lord, having arrived in Greece to aid the inhabitants in their struggle to throw off the Turkish yoke, died there, April 19, 1824.

Byzantium, built by a colony of Athenians, B. C. 670.

CADIZ, siege of, raised, July 25, 1812; massacre at, by the soldiers, March 10, 1820; declared a free port by a decree of Ferdinand VII., Jan. 24, 1829.

Cadmus carried the Egyptian letters into Greece, and founded Thebes, B. C. 1493.

Cairo, taken by the British, May 11, 1801.

Cambridge, once called Granta, built by Carausius; university chartered, 531; founded, 915; the town burned by the Danes, 1010; its castle built, 1067; chancellor's court established by Queen Elizabeth.

Canada, discovered, 1499; settled by the French, 1534; Quebec built by Sam. Champlain, 1608; conquered by the English, 1759; ceded to them, 1763. [See *America*.]

Canary Islands, discovered by a Norman, 1405; conquered by the Spaniards, 1491.

Candia, the ancient Crete, once subject to Greece, sold to the Venetians, 1194, who held it till taken by the Turks, after 22 years' siege, 1669.

Canning, Mr., first official appointment, 1799; appointed first lord of the treasury, April 10, 1827; died Aug. 8, same year.

Canova, the celebrated sculptor, died at Venice, Oct. 12, 1822.

Canterbury, built, B. C. 912; made a bishopric, A. D. 598; first governed by a mayor, 1448; the cathedral burned by the Danes, 1011; rebuilt and finished, 1038; castle built about 1066; cathedral burned again, by accident, 1067; rebuilt, 1060; burned again, Sept. 5, 1174; rebuilt, 1181; bishopric made superior to York, 1073.

Canute, son and successor of Swenon, king of Denmark, and the first Danish king in England, invaded this country, 1015; fought

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several battles with Edmund II., and, on the death of Edmund, he took the crown, 1017; attacked Norway, and took possession of that crown, 1028; made Malcolm, King of Scots, do homage to him for Cumberland, 1031; died at Shaftesbury, 1033; was buried at Winchester; left three sons, and was succeeded by his second son, Harold.

Cape of Good Hope, taken by the British troops, Sept. 16, 1795; taken by General Baird and Admiral Sir Home Popham, Jan. 10, 1806; ceded to England, 1814; disastrous gale at, four vessels wrecked, June 15, 1828.

Capitol and Pantheon at Rome destroyed by fire, A. D. 70.

Carbanari, suppressed by the Austrian government in Italy, Sept. 16, 1820.

Cardinals, originally the parish priests at Rome; title began to be used, 308; college of, founded by Pope Paschal I., 817; did not elect the Popes till 1160; wore the red hat (to remind them, that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion), and were declared princes of the church, 1222.

Carlisle, castle founded, 1092, by William II., who rebuilt the city; bishopric founded out of York and Durham, 1133; priory founded and cathedral built, by Henry I.

Caribbe Islands discovered, 1495.

Carlsbad, congress at, Aug. 1, 1819.

Carteret, Captain, set sail with Wallis, to go round the world, July 26, 1766; returned, February 20, 1769.

Carthage, founded by the Tyrians, B. C. 1259; built by Queen Dido, about 869; destroyed, B. C. 101.

Cartagena, Spain, or New Carthage, built by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, B. C. 239.

Carthaginiens entered Sicily, B. C. 409, where they destroyed Selinus and Himera, but were repulsed by Hierocrates; defeated by Timoleon, at Agrigentum, 340; under Xantippus, they took Regulus prisoner, 265; their army defeated by the Romans, 256.

Castiglioni, Cardinal, elected Pope, and assumed the name of Pius VIII., March 31, 1829.

Catalauna, kingdom of, conquered by the Goths under Ataulph, 414; by the Saracens, 714; taken from the Moors by Lewis, the son of Charlemagne, 600; united to Spain, 1492.

Catapulta invented by Dionysius, B. C. 399.

Catharine Hall, Cambridge, founded by R. Woodlarke, 1475.

Catharine II. of Russia, died, 1796.

Catholics, the Romish Christians first so called, 38; Relief bill for the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland passed, 1829.

Catholic Association in full establishment, and great weekly subscriptions (*rents*) collected, 1821; resumed its sittings, July 26, 1823; act passed for its suppression, and they voted their own dissolution, Feb. 12, 1829.

Catholic Relief Bill, passed the House of Commons, the motion for its being read the third time having been carried by 329 to 142, Jan. 30, 1829; carried in the House of Lords, by a majority of 213 to 109, April 10; received the royal assent, April 13, same year.

Ceylon, taken by the English, 1795.

Chambers, French, dissolved, and 76 new presses created by an ordinance, Nov. 5, 1827.

Champion of England, the office of, first introduced at the coronation of Richard II.,

1377. It has continued in the Dymock family ever since.

Chancery, court of, established, 605; present one, by William the Conqueror.

Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, king of France, by succession, 758; crowned king of Italy, 771; subdued Saxony, 785; was emperor of the west, by conquest, 800; died first emperor of Germany, 813, aged 70.

Charles Edward, Prince (the young Pretender), died at Rome, 1780.

Charles I., second son and successor of James I., born, 1600; succeeded his father on the English throne, March 27, 1625; crowned, Feb. 2, 1626; went to the House of Commons, and there demanded a surrender of five of their members (Hollis, Sir Arthur Hazelrigg, Handen, Pym, and Strode), whom he accused of high treason, for opposing him, 1612; apprehensive of danger from the enraged multitude, he retired to York immediately afterwards; raised his standard first at Nottingham, Aug. 25, following, and waged war with his Parliament; quitted his broken army at Oxford, travelled in the disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scotch at Newark, May 5, 1646, who confined him, and sold him to the Parliament for £400,000, August 8, following; the Parliament kept him in custody at Holmsby, from whence he was carried off, by force, to the independent army at Newmarket, by one Joyce, a cornet, June 3, 1647; brought to Hampton Court soon after, from whence he escaped, and fled to the Isle of Wight, November following, where he was made a close prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, July 29, 1648; soon after, he was set at liberty at Newport; seized again, and confined in Hurst Castle, December 1, following; removed to Windsor, December 23; to St. James's House, January 19, 1649; tried the next day; condemned, the 27th; beheaded at Whitehall, the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Charlestown, surrendered to the British, 1780.

Chatham Dock, begun by Queen Elizabeth; chest established, for the relief of wounded and decayed seamen, 1583.

Chelsea College, founded by James I., for theological disputations, 1609; but converted by Charles II. to its present purpose, and completed, 1690.

Chester, built by Cissa; bishopric founded in the Isle of Selsey, 651; removed to Chichester, 1071.

Chimneys first built in England, 1200.

China, monarchy of, commenced, B. C. 2367; but its history does not extend above the Greek Olympiads. Fohi is by many writers supposed to be the founder of the empire, and its first sovereign, B. C. 2247. The country conquered by the Eastern Tartars, when the emperor and his family killed themselves, A. D. 1644.

Christ College, Cambridge, founded by Henry the VIII.'s mother, 1505.

Christ's Hospital, founded by Edward the Sixth; first stone of the new hall laid by the Duke of York, April 29, 1825.

Christchurch College, Oxford, founded by Henry VIII., 1532.

Christian, name of, first given to the disciples of Christ at Antioch, 10.

Christianity introduced into Britain, A. D. 60.

DIGNUM LAUDE VIRUM MUSA VETAT MORI.—THE MUSE FORBIDS THE VIRTUOUS MAN TO DIE.

RECTI CULTUS PECTORA ROBORANT.—PROPER INSTRUCTION FORTIFIES THE HEART.

Chuddeleigh, a market-town in Devonshire, consisting of about 200 houses, entirely consumed by fire (7 houses and the church excepted), without the loss of a human life, April 22, 1807.

Churches, New, Parliament voted £500,000 for the erection of, April 22, 1821.

Churchwardens and Overseers, first appointed, 1127.

Church-yards, first consecrated, about 217.

Chemistry and distilling introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, 1150; they learned it of the Africans, and these of the Egyptians.

Cimbri, war with, B. C. 113. At a battle between the Cimbri and Teutones, and the Romans, 80,000 of the latter, with their allies, were killed, and 70,000 slaves, B. C. 107.

Cinque Ports, the, vested in barons, 1078, for the better security of the coast; first received their privileges, 1216. They were originally five; Winchelsea and Rye have since been a del.

Citra, Convention of, Aug. 30, 1828.

Circuits, the six justiciary, established, 1175.

Clare Hall, Cambridge, founded by R. Badew, 1326.

Clarence, Duke of, regent of France, son of Henry IV., slain at the battle of Beaugé, April 3, 1421.—Brother of Edward IV, condemned for arraigning public justice, and put to death privately, by being drowned, at his own desire, as is said, but without good authority, in a butt of Malmsay in the Tower, 1478, aged 27.—Brother of George IV. appointed Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, April 17, 1827; resigned his office, Aug. 12, 1828.

Clocks, called water clocks, first used in Rome, 158 before Christ; clocks and dials set up in churches, 613; clocks made to strike by the Arabians, about 851, and by the Italians, about 1300; repeating clocks and watches invented, 1676.

Coaches, first used in England, 1155; an act passed to prevent men from riding in coaches, as effeminate, 43 Elizabeth, 1601; began to ply in the streets of London, 1626; glass ones first brought from Brussels to Paris, 1660; act for licensing hackney coaches passed, 1693.

Coal-mines, discovered in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, about 1300.

Coals, first used in London in the reign of Edward I., when the smoke was supposed to corrupt the air so much, that he forbade the use of them by proclamation, 1273; first brought from Newcastle to London, 1351.

Cochrane, Lord, indicted, with others, 1814; escaped from King's Bench, and voted in Parliament, 1815; left England with a naval force to assist the Greeks, 1826.

Code of Justinian, published, 529.

Coffee, introduced into Arabia Felix, 1454; became known at Constantinople, and coffee-houses opened, 1554; brought to Marseilles, 1644; the art of roasting and making it introduced at London by a Greek servant, and house opened in George Yard, Lombard Street, 1652.

Coin, first used in Britain, B. C. 25; the first sterling coined, 1216. Before this time rents were paid in kind, and money was found only in the coffers of the barons. Milling the coin introduced, 1662; copper coin first made current here, 1672.

Cloth, manufacture first established by Edward I.; cloth first made at Kendal, 1390.

Colchester, once a Roman colony, built B. C. 125; castle built, 921.

Colombia, Republic of, first Congress of, May 25, 1825; conspiracy against the government, and the influence of General Bolivar, April 9, 1828.

Colossus, of Rhodes, thrown down by an earthquake, B. C. 224; it was of brass, and weighed 713,000 lbs.

Columbian Loan, of £3,750,000, circulated in London, May 16, 1824.

Columbus, Christopher, the discoverer of America, made his first voyage, 1492; died, 1526.

Comedy, the first, acted at Athens on a stage, B. C. 562; those of Terence first acted, B. C. 154; the first regular one performed in England, 1551.

Commerce of Neutral Powers restricted by the French imperial decrees of Nov. 23, Dec. 17 and 26, 1807, Jan. 11, 1808, &c.

Common Pleas, court of, established by William I.; settled in Westminster Hall, 1215.

Common Prayer, published in English, with authority of parliament, 1518.

Companies, the twelve, first formed in London in the reign of Richard I.

Companies, mining and rail-road, great rage in London for purchasing shares in, 1825; many extensive ones formed. Many of these, and others which sprung up at the same period, turned out to be mere bubbles, by which immense loss accrued to the individuals who embarked their property therein.

Compass, Mariner's, invented by Murphys, a Dutchman, 1229.

Constantine, Grand Duke, voluntarily renounces the Russian throne, Nov. 1825.

Constantinople, founded by the Argives, B. C. 658; besieged and destroyed, 193; received its present name from Constantine the Great, who removed there the seat of the eastern empire, 324; suffered greatly by fire, pestilence, famine, and an earthquake, that overturned its wall and 17 towers, Sept. 27, 446; had first an emperor, 1268; taken from the Greeks by Mahomet II. who slew the emperor and 60,000 inhabitants—this put an end to the eastern empire, which began with the reign of Arcadius, 395, and continued 1035 years, 1463; the ambassadors of England and France arrive at, June 20, 1829.

Convention concluded between Great Britain and Spain for satisfying the claims of British merchants, June 26, 1828; between the Viceroy of Egypt and Sir Edward Codrington, for the evacuation of the Morea and the delivery of the Greek captives, Aug. 5, 1828; between France and Brazil, for the indemnity of the proprietors of French vessels seized and condemned in the river Plata, Aug. 21, 1828.

Cook, Captain, sailed, July 30, 1769, to go round the world; returned, August, 1771; again, to explore the southern hemisphere, July 13, 1772; returned, July 29, 1775; killed by some savages on another voyage, 1779; ship returned, 1780.

Copenhogen, burnt, 77 streets destroyed, 1723; Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson passed the sound, and, after destroying the fleet, made a peace with the Danes, April 2, 1801; garrison of, capitulated to the British troops,

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after a severe bombardment of three days, Sept. 6, 1807; shock of an earthquake felt at Aug. 10, 1829.

Copley, Sir J., created Lord Lyndhurst, and appointed Lord Chancellor, April 20, 1827.

Corder, Wm., trial of, at Bury St. Edmund's, for the murder, on the 18th May, 1827, of Maria Martin, Aug. 6, 1828. He was executed on the 11th.

Cordoba, the first Roman colony in Spain, by Marcellus; the residence of the Moorish princes, 759; kingdom of, destroyed, 1014.

Corinth, formed into a state, B. C. 1184; destroyed by the Romans, B. C. 146.

Corinthian War, began, by the alliance of the Athenians, &c., against Lacedæmon, B. C. 394.

Cork, Ireland, built, 1170; its first charter granted, 1212.

Corn, great scarcity of, and soup shops established, 1799.

Corn Exchange, the New London, opened, June 24, 1828.

Cornwallis, Lord, defeated the Americans at Camden, Aug. 16, 1780; British troops under him surrendered to the Americans, at Yorktown, 1781; died in India, aged 66, Oct. 5, 1805.

Coronation, of Victoria, queen of England, at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Her majesty succeeded William IV. June 20, 1837.

Corpus Christi College, Oxford, founded by the Bishop of Winchester, 1516.

Corsica, dependent on Genoa till 1730; became free, 1733; elected Theodore king, 1735; ceded to France by Genoa, 1770; sold to Germany for about £150,000, 1781; the Corsicans acknowledge George III. as their king, 1794; the island evacuated by the English, Nov. 1796.

Corunna, Gen. Moore's army attacked at, by the French, who were repulsed, but he killed, and in the evening the remains of the army hastily embarked, Jan. 16, 1809.

Counties, first sent members to parliament, 1258; before this the knights met only in their own counties.

County Courts, established, 896.

Courts of Justice, the four in England, took their rise from a court established in the palace of William the Conqueror.

Covent Garden, begun by the Earl of Bedford, 1633; the old market pulled down and commodiously rebuilt, 1829.

Cromwell, Oliver, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; made a colonel, 1613; made lord lieutenant, and went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649, which he almost subdued; returned, May, 1650; made general of the army, June 21 following, having taken near 7000 prisoners at the battle of Worcester, whom he sold for slaves to the Americans; made protector for life, December 12, 1653; elected king, but refused the title, May 8, 1657; died at Whitehall, September 3, 1658; his carcass hung up at Tyburn, December 2, 1660.

Cromwell, Richard, proclaimed protector on the death of his father, September 3, 1658; deposed, April 22, 1659; died in England, July 13, 1712, aged 85.

Cross, the sign of, first used by Christians, as a mark of distinction, about 110; that of our Saviour found on Mount Calvary, 326.

Crown, the first Roman that wore one was

Tarquin I., B. C. 616; first used in England, 872; the triple one, or tiara, first worn by Pope Urban V., 1361; before, the Pope wore only one with two circles.

Croyland Abbey, Lincolnshire, founded by Ethelbald, king of Mercia, 718; destroyed by the Danes, 867; rebuilt, 945.

Crusade, or Holy War, between the Christians and Mahometans, 1095; which in the end cost the lives of 200,000,000 of men. A second crusade, undertaken by Louis VII. of France, 1145; a third, under Richard I. of England, 1190; a fourth, under Philip II. of France, 1204; a fifth, under Louis IX. of France, against Egypt, 1248; the last, under Louis IX., against Tunis, where Louis lost his life, 1270.

Curfew Bell, established, 1068, which, to prevent fires, obliged people to put out their fire and candle at eight in the evening, when the bell rung; abolished, 1160.

Curaçoa, Dutch island of, surrendered to the British, Jan. 1, 1807.

Curius Dentatus defeated Pyrrhus, B. C. 274.

Cyprus, war of, finished by a treaty, after a continuance of two years, B. C. 385.

Cyrene, in Africa, founded, B. C. 648; left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans, 97.

Cyrus, first king of the Medes and Persians, B. C. 559; conquered Croesus, 548; issued an edict for the return of the Jews, 536.

DANEGELT, a land tax, established by Ethelred II., 1002; abolished by Stephen, 1136.

Danes, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787; their second, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled, and perished by shipwreck. They landed on Sheppy Island, 832; again, in Cornwall, and were defeated by Egbert, 836; again, at Charnmouth, Dorsetshire, from 33 ships, and stood their ground, 837; defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from 350 vessels, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf at Okeley, in Surry, 853; invaded Northumberland, and seized York, 867; defeated Ethelred and his brother Alfred, at Basing and Merton, 871; took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 120 of their ships wrecked at Swanwich, Dorsetshire, 877; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally destroyed at Apudore, by Alfred, 894; invaded Anglesea, 900; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 962; landed again in Essex, 991, and were bribed to quit the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; fresh invasions by them near Bristol, and in Kent, and had £24,000 given them to depart, 998; numbers of them massacred, by order of Ethelred II., November 13, 1002; continued their ravages, and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; settled in Scotland, 1021; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off great plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burned York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but, bribed by William I., quitted it, 1740.

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NIMMUM NE CREDE COLORI.—TRUST NOT TO OUTSIDE SHOW.

DOCTRINA VIM PROMOVET INSITAM.—LEARNING IMPROVES GENIUS.

Chronology and History.

Dantzic, inundation at, by which 10,000 head of cattle, and 4000 houses, were destroyed, and many lives lost, April 2, 1829.

Danube, passage of the, by the Russian advanced guard, June 8, 1821; 35 Turkish vessels destroyed here by a Russian flotilla, June 9.

Dardanelles, blockade of the, by the Russians, Oct. 1, 1828.

Decemvirs, created B.C. 451; banished, 449.

D'Enghien, Duke, shot, 1803.

Delphi, first sacred war concerning the temple, B.C. 419; second sacred war, on Delphi being attacked by the Phocians, 356; the Gauls, under Brennus, cut to pieces near the temple, 278.

Demetrius, king of Syria, defeated and killed by Alexander Balas, B.C. 149.

Demetrius Phalareus, began his rule in Egypt, which he governed for 10 years, B.C. 317.

Denmark, the ancient kingdom of the Goths, its first king reigned, 714; embraced Christianity, 940; united with the crown of Norway, 1112, and with Sweden, 1497; separated from Sweden, when Gustavus Vasa was elected king, 1523; crown of, made hereditary and absolute, 1660; revolution of, January 17, 1772; Copenhagen bombarded by the English, 1807; commercial treaty between Denmark and England, 1824.

Diana, temple of, at Ephesus, burned by the Amazons, about 1182; again, by Erostratus, in order to perpetuate his name, B.C. 356; again, by the Goths, in their third naval invasion, about 256.

Dieu et mon Droit, "God and my right," the motto of the royal arms of England. It was the parole of the day given by Richard I. to his army at the battle of Gisors in France, and adopted in remembrance of his victory.

Dionysius, usurpation of, B.C. 403; besieged Rhegium, 338, and took it after 11 months; began the first Punic war, 364; expelled from Syracuse by Dion, 337.

Dissenters, first separated from the Church of England, 1571; the test act repealed, 1828.

Domingo, St., independence of, 1798.

Don Miguel, departed from Portugal, May, 1824; swore fealty to the Portuguese constitution, at Vienna, Oct. 4, 1826; Donna Maria betrothed to, Oct. 23; arrived in London, Nov. 30, 1827; left England for Lisbon, Feb. 9, 1828; arrived at Lisbon, and took the prescribed oaths as Regent of Portugal, Feb. 22; changed the command of the provinces and the colonels of the constitutional regiments, for other officers more attached to his person, March 11; abolished by decree the law of elections of the 7th of August, 1826, March 17; convoked the assembly of the three estates, according to the alleged ancient usage of the monarchy, May 3; defeated the army of the Junta of Oporto, at Condeixa, June 24; declared by the Three Estates the legitimate King of Portugal, June 25; took possession of Oporto, July 3; formally accepted the title of king, July 4; defeated the Constitutionals at Valdeste, July 6; dissolved the Three Estates of Portugal, July 12; sent an expedition to take possession of Madeira, Aug. 23; ordered all coffee-houses at Lisbon to be closed, Oct. 10; decree of, directing the scrupulous observance of the legal pri-

villeges of British subjects, Nov. 24; sailing of the squadron from Lisbon, fitted out by his order for the reduction of Tejecira, Feb. 20, 1829.

Doomsday-Book, which contained a survey of the kingdom, began, 1086; finished, 1086. The taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Henry VIII., 1522.

Dort, sea broke in at, drowned 100,000 people, April 17, 1146; synod of, began, November 3, 1618; ended, April 19, 1619.

Dover Castle, built by Julius Cæsar; the tower of, built, 47; old church dedicated, 116; town chartered by Edward the Confessor; priory built, 1139; pier built, 1539.

Draco, published his laws at Athens, B.C. 624.

Drake, Sir Francis, set sail for his voyage round the world, 1577; died, January 28, 1595, aged 50.

Dresden, battle of, Sept. 4, 5, 1813; surrender of, Nov. 25.

Druids, an order of men among the ancient Britons, who acted as priests and magistrates, and one of whom was occasionally invested with the supreme authority. They were cruelly burned and destroyed in the Isle of Anglesea, in defence of their country's right, by Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman governor, 69.

Dublin, city, wall built, about 838; stormed by Dermot, 1171; its first charter granted, 1173; castle built, 1220; mayor of, first made from a provost, 1470; its university founded, 1591; students admitted, January, 1594; mayor honoured with the title of lord, 1665; parliament-house begun, 1729; finished, 1739; cost £40,000; insurrection in, and murder of Lord Kiltwarden, July 23, 1803; violent storm in the neighbourhood of, Aug. 13, 1829.

Duke, title of, first given in England to Edward, son of Edward III., March 17, 1336; quite extinct, 1572.

Dulwich-college, founded by Alleyn, the Comedian, 1619.

Dunkirk, taken by the English, June 21, 1658; sold to the French, for £219,000, October 17, 1662; delivered up to England, to be demolished, July 7, 1712; the bastion, &c. destroyed under the inspection of English engineers, 1763 and 1761; English army, under the Duke of York, defeated and retreated from, 1794.

Durham, bishopric founded, 635; removed from Lindisfarne to Durham, 1090; monastery built, 1073; first cathedral founded, 995; present cathedral built, 1242; made a county palatine, 1552; town incorporated, 1576; act passed to enable the city and county to send members to Parliament, 1672.

Dyeing, woollen cloth, art of, brought from the Low Countries, by Brewer, in James II.'s reign.

EDMUND II., styled Ironside, on account of his strength, son of Ethelred II., whom he succeeded, 1016, aged 27, but was opposed by Canute, and, after many battles, it was agreed to divide the kingdom between them; but Edmund was soon after murdered at Oxford by two of his chamberlains, 1017, and Canute, king of Denmark, succeeded.

Edred, succeeded his brother, Edmund I., on the throne, 948; died, 955; succeeded by his nephew, Edwy, son of Edmund I.

Chronology and History.

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Edward the Elder, second son of Alfred, whom he succeeded to the throne, 900; he founded the University of Cambridge, and enlarged his dominions in Wales and Scotland by conquest; died, 925, and was succeeded by his natural son, Athelstan.

Edward the Martyr, eldest son of Edgar, succeeded to his father's crown, 975, aged 15; stabbed at the instigation of his step-mother, Elfrida, who opposed his succession, in favour of her own son, Ethelred, 979, who succeeded him.

Edward the Confessor, youngest son of Ethelred II., succeeded his half-brother, Harthacante, on the throne, 1041; married Editha, daughter of Earl Godwin, 1043; supported Malcolm, heir to the crown of Scotland, against Macbeth, the usurper, 1051. He caused the Saxon laws to be revised and amended, and introduced the French language and customs into England. He was the first who touched for the king's evil, 1058; verbally nominated William I. to be his successor; died January 5, 1066, aged 65; buried in Westminster Abbey, and was succeeded by Harold II., son of Earl Godwin.

Edward I., eldest son of Henry III., born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, princess of Castile, 1255; taken prisoner by the rebel army, 1251; released on ignominious terms, 1265; obtained a complete victory over the barons, at Evesham, August 4, following; wounded by an assassin, 1271; succeeded to his father's crown, Nov. 16, 1272; landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Westminster, August 19, following; went and did homage to the king of France, for the duchy of Guienne, 1273; subdued Wales, 1283; subdued Scotland, and sent King Balliol to the Tower, 1296; died at Burgh, in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his fourth son, Edward II.

Edward II., fourth son of Edward I., born at Caernarvon, Wales, April 25, 1284; he was the first Prince of Wales; succeeded his father, July 7, 1307; went to France, and married Isabella, the king's daughter, 1308; obliged by the barons to vest the government of the kingdom in 12 persons, March 16, 1308; de throne by his queen, January 13, 1327; and was succeeded by his son, Edward III.; put to a cruel death at Berkeley Castle, at the instance of Mortimer, the queen's paramour, September 21, following, and buried at Gloucester.

Edward III., eldest son of Edward II., succeeded his father, January 13, 1327; being a minor, the queen dowager and Mortimer governed till 1330; but he afterwards confined his mother, and put Mortimer to death; he next reduced Scotland, and took the king prisoner; did homage for Guienne to the king of France, at Amiens, 1337; took the title of king of France, quartered the arms of France, the fleur de lis, which were anciently spears, and added the motto, Dieu et mon droit, 1339; chosen emperor of Germany, which he refused, August, 1348; instituted the order of the garter, 1349; defeated the French at Poitiers, and took the king and his son prisoners, 1356; embarked with 100,000 men for Calais, Oct. 28, 1359; raised the siege of Paris, April, 1360, when a storm near Chartres destroyed 1000 men and 6000 horses;

king of France ransomed for 3,000,000 of crowns, July following; died at Richmond, June 21, 1377; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II., son of Edward the Black Prince.

Edward the Black Prince (so called from his black hair and black armour) son of Edward III., born June 15, 1330; made prince of Aquitaine, 1362; brought the king of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poitiers, 1356; died, 1376.

Edward IV., a descendant of the duke of Clarence, Edward III.'s second son, born Sept. 1442; elected king when Henry VI. was deposed, March 5, 1461; crowned, June 29, following; privately married Lady Elizabeth Gray, 1464; in the civil war he was taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick, March, 1470, but escaped soon afterwards; expelled the kingdom, 1470, and Henry VI. restored to his crown, after six years' imprisonment; Edward returned, as Duke of York, March 25, 1471; beat the Earl of Warwick, at Barnet; was restored, and Henry VI. sent to the Tower; died, April 9, 1483, at Westminster, and was succeeded by his son, Edward V.

Edward, son of Henry VI., murdered by Clarence and Gloucester, in presence of Edward IV., May 21, 1471, aged 18.

Edward V., son of Edward IV., born 1470; succeeded his father, April 9, 1483, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, protector; conveyed to the Tower, May, 1483; deposed, June 29, following, and, with his brother, the Duke of York, smothered in the Tower soon afterwards, by order of his uncle, who, as Richard III., succeeded him.

Edward VI., son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour, his third queen, born October 12, 1537; succeeded his father, January 28, 1547, his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, protector; settled the crown on Lady Jane Grey, May, 1553; died of a consumption at Greenwich, July 6, following, and was succeeded by his sister, Mary.

Edwin, king of Northumberland, the first Christian king, succeeded Redwald as eighth monarch of Britain, 624; killed in battle, 633, aged 46; buried at Whitby, Yorkshire, and was succeeded by Oswald, his nephew, king of Northumberland.

Edwy, son of Edmund I., succeeded his uncle, Edred, 955, aged 17; resigned part of his kingdom, Northumberland and Mercia, to his brother, Edgar; died, 959; buried at Winchester, and was succeeded by Edgar.

Egbert, son of Woden, the father of the English monarchy, began his reign, as king of Wessex, 800; conquered Mercia, 819; and every other of the seven kingdoms, and became sovereign of all England south of the Humber, and called it England, 827; drove the Danes out of Britain, 836; died, 838, and was succeeded by his son, Ethelwolf.

Egfrid, succeeded his father, Offa, as seventeenth king of Britain, 798; died the same year, after reigning six months; buried at St. Alban's, and was succeeded by Kennif, thirteenth king of Mercia.

Egypt, the kingdom of, began under Misraim, the son of Ham, the second son of Noah, B. C. 2188, and lasted 1663 years; conquered by Cambyse, 525; revolted from the Persians, under Isarnus, assisted by the

SPERAT INFESTIS, METUIT SECUNDIS.—HOPE IN ADVERSITY, FEAR IN PROSPERITY.

AUREAM MEDIOCRITATEM DILIGE.—LOVE THE GOLDEN MEAN.

Athenians, 463; taken by Alexander, 332; reduced to a province, 31; conquered by the Turks, A. D. 1517; invaded by the French, under Bonaparte, 1796, but who, by the aid of the British, were eventually expelled, 1800.

Electricity, first idea of, given by two globes of brimstone, by Otto Guericke, 1467; electric shock discovered at Leyden, by Cuvier, 1745; that it would fire spirits first known, 1756; great discoveries made by Dr. Franklin as to the electric nature of lightning, 1780.

Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII., by his second queen, Ann Boleyn, born Sept. 7, 1533, and created Princess of Wales soon after; declared illegitimate, 1536; restored by Parliament to her right of succession, 1544; that right set aside in favour of Lady Jane Grey, 1553; imprisoned in the Tower, by Queen Mary, 1554; ditto at Woodstock, 1554; released at the intercession of King Philip, April 9, 1555; succeeded her half-sister, Mary, on the throne, Nov. 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, Jan. 15, 1559; succoured the Protestants in France, 1568; invited them to England, which gave birth to sundry manufactures, 1569; excommunicated by the pope for her zeal in the Protestant cause; died, at Richmond, March 21, 1603; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her third cousin, James VI., of Scotland.

Ely, cathedral, built, 566; monastery destroyed by the Danes, 870; rebuilt, 1109; bishopric taken out of Lincoln, and founded, 1603.

Emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope, £50,000 granted to, July 12, 1819.

Emmanuel College, Cambridge, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, 1584.

England, originally inhabited by the Britons, a branch of the ancient Gauls, or Celts; the western part, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by the Belgæ; the northern, by the Brigantes; south Wales by the Silures, and Norfolk and Suffolk by the Iceni.—Invaded by Julius Cæsar, B. C. 54; subdued by Claudius, 44, and completely so by Agricola, in 85.—The Romans kept possession of it till 410.—Conquered by the Saxons, 455, who were invited over by the ancient inhabitants, and who divided it into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy.—Ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 448.—Erected into a kingdom by Egbert, by a union of all the kingdoms of the heptarchy, 827.—Conquered by the Danes, 877; recovered by Alfred, 880.—Divided into counties and hundreds, 886.—Invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan, 921; by the Welsh, 984; by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1003; again by Sweyn, and almost subdued by him, 1013; by the Irish, 1069; by Malcolm, of Scotland, who burnt several churches, &c. 1071; again, 1091; again, 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick; by Robert, Duke of Normandy, 1101; by David of Scotland, 1136; again by the Welsh, with success, 1136; by the Scots, 1153; by Henry, Duke of Richmond, 1485.

Epaninondas, defeated by the Lacedæmonians, B. C. 371; killed at the battle of Mantinea, 363.

Ephebi, established at Sparta, B. C. 760.
Epirus, kingdom of, first known in history by the great warlike achievements of Pyrr-

hus, about B. C. 350; a second Pyrrhus was renowned for his wars against the Romans, B. C. 280; became a republic, 240; but was subdued by the Romans, B. C. 167. It was finally conquered by Mahomet II. 1466, and is now part of the Ottoman empire.

Episcopacy, introduced before 100; abolished in Scotland, 1638; in England, 1645; restored in England, 1660; in Scotland, 1661, which continued to the reign of William III.

Era, or fixed period, from whence certain people or nations counted their years: the Egyptian canicular year began B. C. 1325; that of the Olympiads, 776; that of Nabonassar, 747; of Philip, or death of Alexander, 324; of Metonic cycle, 432; of Calippic period, 339; of contracts, or Seleucide, 312; of Christian, A. D. 4; of Dioclesian, or era of martyrs, 284; of Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, 622; Persian, or of Vezdegird, 632.
Erzeroum, the capital of Anatolia, surrendered to the Russians, July 9, 1829.

Ethelbald I., king of Mercia, succeeded Ceolred as fifteenth king of Britain, 716; killed by his subjects near Tamworth, and buried at Repton, Derbyshire, 757; and was succeeded by his nephew, Offa.

Ethelbald II., son and successor of Ethelwolf, married his mother-in-law, the Princess of France; began to reign in Wessex, 857; reigned two years and a half, and died, 860; buried at Sarum, and was succeeded by his brother, Ethelbert II.

Ethelbert II. succeeded his father Ethelwolf in Kent, 857, and his brother, in Wessex, 860; died, 866, and was succeeded, in the whole kingdom, by his brother, Ethelred.

Ethelbert, fifth king of Kent, succeeded Ceaulin as sixth king of Britain, 592; married Berta, daughter of Chilperic, king of France, 594, by whom he was prevailed on to turn Christian, and permit St. Augustine to settle at Canterbury; died, 616, and was succeeded by Redwald, king of the East-Angles.

Ethelred, succeeded his brother, Wulfer, as twelfth king of Britain, 674; his queen, Ostrid, murdered by some Mercian nobles, 697; resigned his crown, 704; turned monk, and died abbot of Bradney, 716; and was succeeded by his nephew, Kenred.

Ethelred I. succeeded his brothers, Ethelbald and Ethelbert, 866; died of a wound received in battle against the Danes, 872; left two sons and a daughter, and was succeeded by his brother, Alfred.

Ethelred II. succeeded his brother, Edward the Martyr, and was anointed king by Dunstan, at Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 12, 979; married Emma, sister to Richard II., Duke of Normandy, 1001 (hence the connexion with the Norman family, that afterwards placed William the Conqueror on this throne); fled from Suenon, king of Denmark, who invaded England, into Normandy, 1013, when Suenon was proclaimed king; and, soon after dying, his son Canute was proclaimed, March, 1014, but was soon afterwards obliged to fly to Denmark; on this, Ethelred, being invited back, returned; Canute also returned, and obliged him to retire to the north, 1015; died, April 23, 1016; was buried in St. Paul's, and succeeded by his son, Edmund Ironside.

Ethelwulf, bishop of Winchester, succeeded his father, Egbert, as king, 828;

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died, 857, and left his kingdom divided between his two eldest sons, Ethelbald and Ethelbert II. This prince established the annual tribute to the Pope, called Peter-pence, for the support of the English college at Rome.

Elton College, founded by Henry VI., 1441; rebuilt, 1569.

Etruria delivered up to France by Spain, Nov. 10, 1807.

Exchange, Royal, first finished, at the expense of Sir Thomas Gresham, 1569; called Royal, by Queen Elizabeth, January 29, 1571; destroyed in the fire of London, 1666; rebuilt and opened, 1669; repaired and beautified in 1779; again destroyed by fire Jan. 10, 1838; rebuilt (Tite, architect) 1844.

Exchequer Chamber, court of, erected by Edward III., 1359; improved by Elizabeth, 1564; remodelled in 1830.

Exchequer, Court of, instituted on the model of the Transmarine Exchequer in Normandy, 1074; exchequer stopped payment from Jan. 2, 1673, to May following.

Exeter, castle, built, about 680; city taken by Sweyn, king of Denmark, and destroyed, 1003; bishopric composed of those of Devonshire and Cornwall, 1043; cathedral built, 1060; city rebelled, 1067, and was by William the Conqueror subdued; incorporated by John, 1080.

Exeter Change, Strand, completely demolished, 1629.

Exeter College, Oxford, instituted by the Bishop of Exeter, 1316.

Eylan, battle of, 1807.

Eyre, justices in, the office founded by Henry II., 1164.

Fairs and Markets, first instituted in England by Alfred, about 866.

Fendal Law, introduced, 1070. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers.

Faversham, a town of some note, 811; abbey built, 1147.

Figures, in arithmetic, introduced into Europe by the Saracens, from Arabia, 991; till then, letters were used.

Fire-ships, first introduced in the English navy, 1588.

Fleet Market, opened, September 5, 1737; pulled down, and a new one, westward of it, built, called Farringdon Market, 1829.

Florida, discovered, 1512; ceded to the British crown, 1763; afterwards to Spain; and by Spain to the United States of North America, 1820.

Forest, New, made, 1681, by William I., who for that purpose destroyed 36 parishes, and depopulated the country 30 miles round.

France, the country of the ancient Gauls; a colony of the Belgæ, from Germany, were permitted to settle in it, B. C. 200; conquered by the Romans, B. C. 55; by the Goths, Vandals, Alans, Suevi, and Burgundi, who divided it amongst them, from 400 to 486. The Franks, from whom the French are derived, occupied part of Brabant, 130 years before the reign of Clovis; and it is the only state in Europe that can boast a perpetual succession from the conquerors of the Western empire. Its first king was Pharamond, who began to reign in 418;

Clovis was the first Christian king, 481; the assemblies, called the States General, first met, 1302, and continued to 1614; the English crown lost all its possessions in France, between 1311 and 1313. The revolution in France began, 1789; the nobility, and all religious orders, suppressed, 1790; Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21, 1793; his queen, Maria Antoinette, beheaded, Oct. 16, 1793; Bonaparte made first consul, 1799; consul for life, 1802, and emperor, 1804; married Maria Louisa, Princess of Austria, 1810; France invaded, and Paris entered, by the Allied Powers, 1815, when Napoleon Bonaparte abdicated the throne and retired to Elba, but returned to France, March 1, 1815; defeated at the battle of Waterloo, June 16, and eventually banished to St. Helena, Aug. 12, the Allied Powers being a second time in possession of Paris, and Louis XVIII. having made his second entry, July 8, 1815. Another revolution July 28, 29, 30, 1830. Charles X. banished, and Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, elected King of the French.

Freemasons, the society of, as some say, took its rise from a set of foreigners, who called themselves Freemasons, from none being acquainted with the secrets of their order, but such as they admitted free among them; and they are said to have introduced the art of building with stone into England, about 670; others say, the institution is as early as the building of Solomon's temple.

Friedland, the great battle of, between the Russians and French, in which the former were completely overthrown, with the loss of 80 pieces of cannon, and 17,000 men killed, 14th May, 1807.

GAME, first act for preserving it passed, 1495. The game laws are peculiar to the northern parts of Europe, and were first occasioned by the sport of falconry.

Games, Olympic, first celebrated in Elis by the Idui Daetyli, B. C. 1453; instituted by Pelops, 1307; celebrated by Hercules, 1222; restored at Elis by Iphitus, Iyeurgus, and Cleosthenes, 584.—*Isthmian*, instituted at Corinth, by King Sisyphus, B. C. 1326; restored, 584.—*Pythian*, first celebrated by Adrastus, King of Argos, B. C. 1263; instituted at Delphi, in Greece, 591.—*Capitolian*, instituted by Domitian, A. D. 86.—*Secular*, celebrated at Rome, A. D. 88.

Garter, order of, instituted, April 23, 1310; altered, 1552. It is said to owe its origin to Richard I., and its splendour to Edward III.

Gauls, their first irruption into Italy, B. C. 588; burned Rome, 390.

Gaudaloupe, taken by the English, July 10, 1815.

Gazettes, so called from a small Italian piece of money, *Gazetta*, given to read them; introduced in Venice, 1600; in France, 1631; in Leipzig, 1715; in Amsterdam, 1732; at the Hague, 1735; at Cologne, 1756; courier of the Lower Rhine, 1764; the English Gazette first published at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665.

Genoa, republic, founded about B. C. 63; the present one, A. D. 950; the first duke of, chosen, 1337; republic restored to its liberties by Doria, 1528; bank failed, 1750.

George I., elector of Hanover, ascended the British throne, August 1, 1714; lauded at

QUI DEDIT HOC MODUM, CRAS SI VOLET, AUFERET.—THE LORD WHO GAVE, CAN TAKE AWAY.

STULTITUM INCURATA PUDOR MALUS ULCERA CREAT.—CONCEALED VICE BECOMES INCURABLE.

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Greenwich, Sept. 18, following; died at Os-naburg, Sunday, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67, and was succeeded by his son, George II.

George II., son of George I., by Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Zell, succeeded to the crown, June 15, 1727; died suddenly, Oct. 25, 1760, at Kensington, aged 77; buried, Nov. 11, at Westminster, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.

George III., son of Frederic, Prince of Wales, born June 4, 1738; succeeded his grandfather, George II., Oct. 26, 1760; made the judges independent, March 17, 1761; married Charlotte, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg, Sept. 8, 1761; crowned, Sept. 22, following; symptoms of insanity showed themselves, 1788; general thanksgiving for his recovery—he attended the service at St. Paul's, April 28, 1789; his indisposition announced, Nov. 1, 1810; his death, in the 82d year of his age, and 60th of his reign, Jan. 29, 1820.

George IV. proclaimed, Jan. 31, 1820; crowned in Westminster Abbey with great splendour, July 19, 1821; visited Ireland, Aug. 12, 1821; appointed a Council of Regency, on leaving the kingdom, Sept. 18, and visited Hanover in October; embarked at Greenwich for Scotland, Aug. 11, 1822. Died in the 68th year of his age, and 10th of his reign, June 26, 1830. Succeeded by his brother the duke of Clarence, as William IV.

Georgium Sidus, the new planet, discovered by Mr. Herschel, March 13, 1781.

Germany, from German, or warlike man, being anciently divided into several independent states, made no figure in history till B. C. 25, when the people withstood the power of the Romans, and expelled them in 250; the greatest part conquered by the Huns from China, 432, but not totally subdued till Charlemagne became master of the whole, 802. The Emperor of Germany assumed the title of the Emperor of Austria, Aug. 11, 1804.

Gibraltar, taken by Sir George Rooke, July 24, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 27, 1727; again, May, 1731; again, 1781; nearly destroyed by a storm, Feb. 3, 1766; besieged again by the Spaniards, from 1780 to Sept. 13, 1782, when their floating-batteries were burnt by red-hot balls from the garrison, commanded by General Elliott; official declaration of the existence of a fever of a suspicious nature at, and a proclamation issued for closing the courts of justice and places of worship, Sept. 5, 1829; termination of the fatal epidemic fever at, Jan. 12, 1829.

Gipsies or Egyptians, called in France Bohemians, in Italy Zingari, a peculiar race of people, made their appearance first in Germany, about 1517; banished from France, 1560; from Spain, and all parts of Europe, 1591; the first statute that passed against them in England was in 1530.

Glasgow, university founded, 1450; cathedral founded, 1136; castle, great tower of, built, 1426; theatre burnt, May 6, 1780; the city and its neighbourhood, disturbances in, April 1, 1820; trials for treason at, July 23, 1820; theatre burned, Jan. 10, 1829.

Glass, art of making, brought to England from France, 674; cast plate, blown plate, art of, discovered by chance, 1164; first made here into bottles, &c., 1557.

Glastonbury, church, the first Christian church in Britain, built, as supposed, by Joseph of Arimathea, about 60; rebuilt, 1120; town chartered, 1705.

Gloucester, once a Roman colony, built by Arviragus, 47; abbey founded, 700; burnt, 1102; again, 1122; city incorporated by Henry III.; made a bishopric and a city, 1541.

Gold, first coined in England, 1257; act for weighing gold coin took place, June 13, 1774.

Good-Hope, cape of, discovered by the Portuguese, 1487; first doubled, by Vasco di Gama, 1497; ditto, by the English, 1591.

Gordian-knot, the, a knot of the thongs in the wagon of Gordius, who was elected King of Phrygia, from driving a wagon, and which he afterwards deposited in the Temple of Jupiter. Whoever loosed this knot, the ends of which were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be emperor of Persia. Alexander the Great cut away the knot till he found the ends, and thus, in a military sense, interpreted the oracle, B. C. 330.

Goths, the, who inhabited all the country from the Baltic to the Euxine Seas, first mentioned as invading the Romans, 250; waged war with them, 366; from which time may be derived the fall of the Roman empire.—The whole nation, a million in number, through fear of the Huns, removed, with the leave of the emperor Valens, to the waste lands in Thrace, 376.—Rebelle against the Romans, 377, and were quelled; being afterwards attacked by Valens, the Roman army was cut to pieces, and the emperor killed.—The Goths capitulated with, and submitted to, the Romans, Oct. 3, 382.—Embraced Christianity, 400.—Pillaged Rome, and massacred the inhabitants, 410.—Slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.

Gravada, kingdom of, conquered by the Moors, 715; the last Moorish prince was Abonabdoulah, who was conquered by the Castilians, 1492.

Grand Vizier, office of, established, 1370.

Gravesend, chartered by Queen Elizabeth; burnt, 1727.

Groy's Inn, London, built, 1657.

Grecian Monarchy, commenced by Alexander the Great's victory over Darius, the last Persian monarch, B. C. 329; empire began under Nicephorus, emperor of the East, 814; ended, 1453.

Greece, conference concerning the affairs of, between the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia, at Corfu, August 10, 1820; declared independent, 1832.

Greenwich Hospital, instituted 1694. In this noble structure, of which Britons may be justly proud, are lodged, clothed, and fed, about 3000 old and disabled seamen; its revenue exceeding 70,000*l.* per annum.

Greenland discovered by a Venetian, 1378.

Grey, Lady Jane, great-granddaughter of Henry VII., and second cousin to Elizabeth; married to Lord Guilford Dudley, 1553; proclaimed Queen of England on the death of Edward VI., July 9, the same year; but resigned the crown to Mary, ten days afterwards; beheaded for high treason, in the Tower, Feb. 12, 1554, aged 17.

Guadaloupe, discovered by Columbus, 1493; taken from the French by the English, 1759; almost destroyed by a hurricane, when great numbers perished, Oct. 11, 1780.

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Guatemala, independent of Spain and Mexico, June, 1823.

Guelfs and *Gibbaltins*, party names, from Hiewelf and Hiegbelin, names of towns, two watch-words given by opposite armies, during the civil wars in Germany, 1140; began in Italy, 1154; the Guelfs were for the pope, the Gibbaltins for the emperor; 100,000 Guelfs were slain in Italy in opposition to the empire of Germany, 1319.

Guernsey, reduced, 1339.

Guildhall, London, built, 1410.

Gunpowder, found out by one Swartz, of Cologne, 1400; some say the Chinese knew the secret long before; first made in England, 1561.

Gunpowder-plot, discovered, Nov. 5, 1605.

Guns, small, invented by Swartz, a German, about 1378; brought into use by the Venetians, 1382; great ones first used at the battle of Cressy, 1316; first used in England at the siege of Berwick, 1405; first cast in England, 1544; used in slipping by the Venetians, about 1539; before, they were only used to batter walls.

Gustavus III., king of Sweden, assassinated by Ankerström, March 29, 1792.

Gustavus IV., king of Sweden, 1792; he and his heirs excluded from the throne, 1809.

HABEAS CORPUS Act, passed, May 27, 1679; suspended, May, 1791; again, March 4, 1817; suspension act repealed, Jan. 31, 1818.

Hanburg, taken possession of by the Danes, March 29, 1801; Russians entered, March 18, 1813.

Hammermith Suspension Bridge, opened, Oct. 6, 1827.

Hanover, formerly but a village, obtained the privileges of a city, 1578; made the ninth electorate, 1692; annexed to Westphalia by Bonaparte, 1810; regained to England, 1813; created into a kingdom, 1814; East Friesland and Harlingen added to it, 1815; George IV. visited, Oct. 1821.

Hardecantze, king of Denmark, third son of Canute, by Emma, seized the crown of England on the death of his brother, Harold I., 1039; died suddenly, at the marriage feast of a Danish lord, at Lambeth, 1041; buried at Winchester, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Edward, the Confessor.

Harold I., second and natural son of Canute, succeeded his father on the throne, 1036; died, April 14, 1039; buried at St. Clement Danes, London, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Godwin, and the King of Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Stamford, Sept. 25, ditto; was killed by the Normans at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, following, and succeeded by William the Conqueror.

Hastings, Sussex, incorporated as early as Edward the Confessor; burnt by the French, 1377.

Hastings, Warren, impeachment of, of high crimes and misdemeanors, May 21, 1757; acquitted April 22, 1795.

Helena, St., island of, taken by the English, 1673; made the place of Napoleon Bonaparte's captivity, 1815.

Hengist and *Horsa*, two brothers, heads of the Saxons who came into Britain, lauded in the Isle of Thanet with 5000 men, 419; Hengist murdered 300 English noblemen,

whom he had invited to Stonebenge, 475; died, 480, after reigning King of Kent 31 years, and was succeeded in the monarchy by Ella. Horsa was slain in battle at Aylesford, soon after his arrival in England.

Helens, rape of, by Paris, caused the Trojan war, B. C. 1204.

Henry I., third son of William I., succeeding his brother, William II., was crowned Aug. 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., king of Scots, by the sister of Edgar Atheling, thus restoring the Saxon family, 1100; invaded Normandy, 1105; conquered it, 1106; and took his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy, prisoner, who died 28 years afterwards in Cardiff Castle, where he had been kept prisoner; invaded the Welsh, 1114; his only son, aged 18, shipwrecked and lost, when coming from Barfleur, 1120; died, Dec. 1, 1135, aged 68; was buried at Reading, Berks, and succeeded by his nephew Stephen, son of his sister Adela, by the Earl of Blois.

Henry II., the first of the Plantagenets, grandson of Henry I., by his daughter Maude, born 1133; succeeded his cousin Stephen, Oct. 1154; arrived in England, Dec. 8; crowned with his queen Eleanor at London, Dec. 10; dispossessed his brother Geoffrey, of Anjou, 1156; married his son Henry to the King of France's daughter, both infants, 1159; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; determined his son Henry should associate with him in the royalty, and crowned him, 1170; invaded Ireland, and conquered it, 1172; did penance, and was lashed by the Monks, at Becket's tomb, to make atonement for his murder, July 8, 1174; took the King of Scots prisoner, and made him give up the independency of his crown, the same year; reduced all the rebels in England, ditto; aged with Philip of France to go to the Holy war, 1188; died abroad, with grief, at the altar, cursing his sons for rebelling against him, July 6, 1189, and was succeeded by his second son, Richard I.

Henry III., son of John, born Oct. 1, 1207; succeeded his father, and was crowned at Gloucester, by his father's adherents, Oct. 28, 1216; made peace with Louis of France, 1217; received homage from the King of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; quelled the insurrections of the mutinous barons, 1222; married Eleanor, daughter of the Count of Provence, Jan. 24, 1236; resigned Guienne, Ireland, and Wales, to his son Edward, 1254; obliged by the barons to resign his sovereign power, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; taken prisoner with his son and brother Richard, king of the Romans, at the battle of Lewes, 1264; wounded at the battle of Evesham, while in the custody of the Earl of Leicester, when the barons were defeated, 1265; died at St. Edmund-bury, Nov. 16, 1272, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward I.

Henry IV., Duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III., born, 1367; succeeded Richard II., and crowned, Oct. 13, 1399; conspired against by Richard's party, Jan. 5, 1400; imprisoned James I. of Scotland, 1406; died, 1413; was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son Henry V.

Henry V., eldest son of Henry IV., born, 1388; committed to prison, when Prince of Wales, for striking Chief-justice Gascoyne,

TU RECTE VIVIS, SI CURAS ESSE QUOD AUDIS.—LET YOUR ACTIONS CORRESPOND WITH YOUR GOOD REPORT.

OPTIMA QUÆQUE DIE MISERIS MORTALIBUS ÆVI PRIMA FUGIT.—THE SWEETEST PLEASURES ARE SOONEST GONE.

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on the bench, before whom one of his companions was indicted for a riot, 1412; succeeded his father on the throne, April 9, 1413; landed at Havre de Grace, with 56,000 men, and took Harfleur, August following, and fought the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415; invaded Normandy, August, 1417; renewed his claim to the crown of France; entrusted with the government of France, and declared heir to the crown, 1420; married the Princess Catharine of France, 1420; pledged his crown, jewels, &c. for £24,000, 1421; died at Roan, Aug. 31, 1422; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son Henry VI.

Henry VI. only son of Henry V., born at Windsor, Dec. 6, 1421; succeeded his father on the throne, Aug. 31, 1422; crowned at Westminster, 1429; crowned at Paris, 1430; the French made themselves masters of Paris, after it had been possessed by the English 47 years, 1436; married to Margaret of Anjou, Nov. 1444; conspired against Richard, Duke of York, 1450; taken prisoner by him at the battle of St. Alban's, May, 1455; made the Duke of York Protector, Nov. 1455; resumed the government, Feb. 1456; taken prisoner again, at the battle of Northampton, by the Earl of Warwick, 1460; deposed by Edward IV., and sent to the Tower, 1463; restored to his throne, 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471; died in the Tower (supposed to be murdered by the Duke of Gloucester), May following; buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by Edward IV.

Henry VII. Earl of Richmond, descended from the Duke of Lancaster, succeeded Richard III., whom he killed in battle, Aug. 22, 1485; crowned, Oct. 30 following; married Elizabeth, Edward IV.'s daughter, and heiress of the house of York, Jan. 18, 1486, and thus settled the contest between the two families; died at Richmond, April 22, 1509, aged 51; buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his second son, Henry VIII.

Henry VII.'s Chapel, first stone laid, Jan. 18, 1503.

Henry VIII. second son of Henry VII., born, June 28, 1491; married Catharine, June 3, 1509; succeeded his father on the throne, June 24 following; invaded France in person, 1513; was a competitor with Charles V. for the empire, 1519; received from the Pope the title of Defender of the Faith, for having written a book against Luther, 1521; gave up the claim of the English monarchs to the crown of France, for a pension of 50,000 crowns to him and his successors, August 18, 1527; styled by the clergy head of the church, 1531; divorced from Queen Catharine, and married Ann Boleyn, May 23, 1533; excommunicated by Pope Paul, for beheading Sir Thomas More and others, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to the king, August 30, 1536; put Anne to death, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536, who died in childbirth when Edward VI. was born, Oct.-ber 24, 1537; married Anne, sister of the Duke of Cleves, December, 1539; divorced from her, on a plea of a pre-contract, July 10, 1540; married Catharine Howard, August 8 following; put her to death for adultery, February 12, 1543; married Catharine Parr, July 12 following; died, January 28, 1547, was

buried at Windsor, and succeeded by his son, Edward VI.

Henry III., King of France, murdered, August 1, 1569, aged 38.

Heptarchy, the Saxon, containing the kingdoms of Kent, the South Saxons, the West Saxons, the East Saxons, Northumberland, the East Angles, and Mercia, commenced in the sixth century, and continued till 800, when Egbert reigned alone. The Saxons, notwithstanding this division of the kingdom, were subject to one monarch, who was called King of Britain; the monarchy was not then hereditary, but that person succeeded who had the greatest power.

Herold's College, instituted in England, 1340; office built by the first Earl of Derby, for his residence; given up to the crown, 1552; incorporated by Edward VI.

Herculaneum, first suffered by an earthquake, February 5, 63; totally overwhelmed, with Pompeii, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, November 1, 79.

Hereford, founded in the Heptarchy; made a bishopric, 689; archdeaconry erected about 1100; cathedral built, 1107.

Hertford College, Oxford, founded, by Dr. Newton, 1740.

Hesse, £471,000, 3 per cent. stock transferred to the Landgrave of, for Hessian soldiers lost in the American war, at £30 per man, Nov. 21, 1786.

Hispaniola, Columbus first landed at, when he discovered America, 1498.

Holland, overrun by the French, Jan. 1795; secret expedition against, commenced by the Duke of York, Aug. 1799; British troops evacuated, Nov. 1799; Louis Bonaparte proclaimed King of, June 11, 1806; decree for annexing it to France, July 9, 1810. William, prince of Orange, obtained the crown in 1813, and on the Netherlands being annexed to Holland by the congress of Vienna, 1815, he was styled king of the Netherlands. Disunited, 1831. (See *Belgium*.)

Holy Alliance, between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, Sept. 26, 1815.

Hudson's Bay, discovered by Captain Hudson, 1610; company's charter granted, 1670; French destroyed the forts and settlements at, Aug. 24, 1762.

Huguenots, Protestants first called so in France, from a German word, signifying "allied by oath," 1560; massacre of them at Paris, August 24, 1572.

Hundreds, division of, a Danish institution, first made in England by King Alfred.

Hungary, the Pannonia of the ancients, was subject to the Romans, B. C. 11; conquered by the Huns under Attila, when the Kingdom of, began, 439; annexed to Germany, under Charlemagne, but became independent, 920; the Turks contended with the Germans for it, from 1540 to 1799, when, by the treaty of Belgrade, it was ceded to the latter.

Huns, savage inhabitants of part of Siberia; their kingdom founded, B. C. 230; Kingdom taken and divided, B. C. 48; embraced Christianity, 416; conquered Scythia and Germany, about 460; the kingdom destroyed soon after the death of Attila, 453.

ICELAND, volcanic eruption in, surpassing any one recorded in history; the lava spouted up in three places to the height of

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two miles perpendicular, and continued thus for two months; during which time it covered a tract of 3600 square miles of ground, in some places more than 100 feet deep, 1743.

Indies, East, first discovered by the Romans; Alexander marched into, B.C. 328; discovered by the Portuguese, A.D. 1487; conquered in 1500, and settled by them in 1506; the first settlement was Goa; the English company established, 1599, their stock consisting of £72,000; they fitted out four ships, and, meeting with success, have continued ever since.

Inquisition begun, 1204; established in Portugal, 1526; abolished in Spain, 1813; re-established, 1814; suppressed, 1820.

Ionian Islands, republic of, founded, Nov. 5, 1815.

Ireland, great disorders in, 1795; rebellion in the south of, 1798; defeat of the rebels near Gore's Bridge, in which 1000 were killed, 1798.

Iona, discovered in Crete by the Larning of Mount Ida, B.C. 1432; first cast in England at Backstead, Sussex, 1544.

Israel, kingdom of, divided, B.C. 979; ended, and the ten tribes carried captive by Salmazar, King of Assyria, 720.

Italy, invaded by Pyrrhus, B.C. 280; invaded by Asdrubal, who was defeated and killed, 208; Pope's territories annexed to the kingdom of, May 21, 1808; occupied by Austrian troops, 1821.

JACKSON, Andrew, elected President of the United States, Feb. 16, 1829; inaugural address of, to the Congress, March 4, 1829.

Jamaica, discovered by Columbus, 1494; settled by the Spaniards, 1509; taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Penn, May 7, 1655; terrible earthquake at, June 7, 1692; dreadful hurricane, August 23, 1722; another, September 1, 1734; another, October, 1744; another dreadful one, August 10, 1751; again, with an earthquake, when Savannah le Mar was overflowed by the sea, and destroyed, October 2, 1780.

James I., King of Scotland, succeeded his father, John, 1123; his father being at war with the English, he was taken by them, and remained a prisoner till 1124, when he was released by John, Duke of Bedford, regent during the minority of Henry VI., to whom he paid homage for his crown; murdered in his bed by assassins, by order of his uncle, the Earl of Athol, February 19, 1177; he was succeeded by his son, James II.

James II., King of Scotland, son of James I., succeeded his father, 1437, being then seven years old; killed at the siege of Roxburgh by the bursting of a cannon, 1460, aged 29, and was succeeded by his son, James III.

James III., of Scotland, son of James II., aged seven years, succeeded his father, 1460; arrested his two brothers, John and Alexander, and caused John to be assassinated; Alexander escaped, raised an army against him, and took him prisoner, but generously set him at liberty; his subjects, however, rebelled against him for his tyranny, and he fell by them in battle, 1488; he was succeeded by his son, James IV.

James IV., of Scotland, son of James III., aged 16, succeeded his father, 1488; mar-

ried Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, December, 1503; subdued his rebellious subjects, but afterwards, assisting Louis XII. of France against Henry VIII. of England, he was killed at the battle of Flodden Field, 1531, aged 41, and succeeded by his son, James V.

James V., of Scotland, son of James IV., succeeded his father, 1531; assisted Francis I. of France against Charles V., and married Francis's eldest daughter, 1535; buried his queen, 1537, and married Mary, of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, Duke of Guise, and widow of Louis d'Orleans, by whom he had only one child, Mary, born eight days before his death, which happened December 13, 1542; he was succeeded by this daughter, Mary.

James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, son of Mary, Queen of Scots, grand daughter of Margaret, Henry the Eighth's sister, by Lord Darnley, born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; crowned King of Scotland, on his mother's being deposed, the Earl of Murray regent, July 29, 1567; took the reins of government, 1578; married Ann, Princess of Denmark, November 24, 1569; succeeded Elizabeth on the throne of England, March 24, 1603; arrived in London, May 7 following; styled himself King of Great Britain, 1606; died, March 27, 1625, and was succeeded by his second son, Charles I.

James II., brother of Charles II., born, October 30, 1633; entered into the Spanish service, 1658; married Ann Hyde, the lord chancellor's daughter, September 3, 1659; made lord high admiral, 1661; lost his wife, March 31, 1671, aged 39; married the Princess of Modena, November 21, 1673; a bill passed the House of Commons to exclude him from the succession, 1680; succeeded Charles II. on the throne, February 6, 1685; crowned, April 21 following; received the Pope's nuncio, 1687; fled, on the Prince of Orange being invited over, December 12, 1688; sought at Faversham, and brought back to Whitehall, December 16; left England, by order of Prince William, December 23, 1688; and was succeeded by his daughter Mary and William III. her husband; landed with an army at Kinsale, in Ireland, March 22, 1689; returned to France, June, 1690; died at St. Germain, August 6, 1701.

James's Palace, St., built, 1530.

Janissaries, insurrection of, at Constantinople, June 14, 1826; defeat of, June 16.

Japan, empire of, founded, by Jerolim, 1188; first discovered by the Portuguese, 1519; Christianity proscribed there, 1586.

Jena, battle of, in which the French took from the Prussians 200 cannon, 30 standards, and 28,000 prisoners, Oct. 14, 1806.

Jerusalem, temple of, built, 1094; city taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, June 9, 587; the second temple finished, under Darius, March 10, B.C. 515; destroyed by Titus, Aug. 31, A.D. 70; pillaged by the Persians, and 90,000 inhabitants killed, 613; taken by the Saracens, 637; taken by Godfrey of Boulogne, who was there elected king of it, July 5, 1100; finally conquered by Saladin, 1187; now subject to the Turks.

Jervis, Sir John, defeated the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 16, 1797.

Jesuits, society of, established by Ignatius Loyola, 1536; expelled England, 1604; Ve-

MULTA PŒTENTIBUS MULTA DESUNT.—GREAT WISHES HAVE GREAT FAILURES.

CRESCENTEM SEQUITUR CURA PECUNIAM.—ANXIETY ATTENDS INCREASE OF WEALTH.

nice, 1666; Portugal, 1759; France, 1764; Spain, 1767; and Naples, 1768; suppressed by the Pope, 1773; revived in Russia, 1784; restored in Rome and other states, 1814; all monks of the order of, banished from Russia, 1816.

Jesus College, Oxford, founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1571.

Jesus College, Cambridge, founded by the Bishop of Ely, 1496.

Jesus, first captivity of, B. C. 606.

John's, St., Newfoundland, burned, Feb. 10, 1816.

John, youngest son of Henry II., crowned April 27, 1199; his kingdom laid under an interdict by the Pope in 1208, to whom for a time he performed vassalage; the Barons obliged him to confirm their ancient privileges [See *Magna Charta*]. He died Oct. 18, 1216, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry III.

John of Gaunt (or *Ghent*), the uncle of Richard II., created duke of Lancaster in 1362; married Constantia, daughter of Peter, King of Castile, 1371; ravaged France, in 1373, and Scotland in 1384; married to Catharine Bowett in 1386, from whom descended the Beauforts; he died in 1399.

Jubilee, national, on George III.'s entering his 50th year, Oct. 25, 1808.

Judges, first appointed, 1176; lord chief justice executed for favouring despotism, 1388; one committed the Prince of Wales for assaulting him on the bench, 1412; Bennett fined £20,000 for bribery, 1616; Berkeley taken off the bench, and committed by the Commons, 1641; appointed for life, instead of during pleasure, 1772.

Julius Agricola, totally subdued the Britons, A. D. 78.

Juries, first instituted, 970; trial of civil causes by, in Scotland, enacted, 1815.

Justinian Code, published, 529.

Justices of the Peace, first appointed, 1776.

KENT, kingdom of, began, 455; ended, 823.

King, title of, assumed by the successors of Alexander, B. C. 305.

King's-Bench Prison, built, 1731; burned by rioters, June 7, 1789; rebuilt, 1781.

King's College, London, incorporated by royal charter, Aug. 14, 1829.

King's Evil, formerly supposed to be cured by the touch of the Kings of England. Edward the Confessor was the first who touched for it, 1056; George I. discontinued the practice.

King's Speech, the first delivered, 1107, by Henry I.

Kirkaldy, Scotland, accident in the church of, by the falling of a gallery during the assembly of a large concourse of persons to hear an evening discourse by the Rev. Mr. Irving; between 30 and 40 persons were killed, June 15, 1828.

Knights' Templars, a religious order, instituted 1119; flourished in England during the reign of Henry II.; all of them arrested in France, in one day; they were charged with great crimes and great riches; 59 of them were burned alive at Paris, Oct. 13, 1307; their order destroyed by Philip of France, 1311, and their wealth given to the knight hospitaliers; abolished, 1312.

Kotzebue, assassinated at Mannheim, by a young student, April 2, 1819.

Lambeth Palace, built, 1181; college and chapel founded by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, about 1196.

Lancaster, Plantagenet, Earl of, grandson to Henry III., beheaded, 1321, for conspiring against the Spencers.

Lancaster, dutchy count of, London, erected, 1370; made a county palatine, 1376.

Landoff, bishopric founded, about 450; cathedral built, 982.

Land-tax, first in England, 891.

Leap-year all red, A. D. 4, having formerly been every third year.

Leipzig, battle of, in which Napoleon lost 80,000 men and 160 cannon, Oct. 19, 1813.

Llewellyn, the last prince of the Welsh, defeated and slain by the English, and his head put on the Tower of London, 1284.

Library, first public, founded at Athens, B. C. 526.

Ligny, battle of, June 16, 1815.

Lincoln, once a Roman colony; castle built, by the Romans; cathedral built, 1079; bishopric formed, by uniting Sidnacester and Dorchester, 1086; city burned, 1123.

Lincoln College, Oxford, founded by the Bishop of Lincoln, 1427.

Lincoln's Inn, London, the palace of the Bishop of Chichester, about 1226; converted into an inn of court, about 1310.

Linen, first made in England, by Flemish weavers, 1253; till then, woollen shirts were worn; linen weavers, a company of, from the Netherlands, established in London, 1368; staining of, first known in England, 1579; linen trade, Ireland, began by Lord Wentworth, 1634; British Linen Company erected, 1746.

Litchfield, bishopric founded by Owys, King of Mercia, 646; united with Coventry, 1086; cathedral built, 667; rebuilt, 1148.

Liverpool, castle built, and town chartered, by King John, 1299.

Lodi, battle of, May 11, 1796.

Lollards, were those who dissented from the church of England, before she renounced Popery. They sprung from William Lollard, who began to propagate his opinions, 1315, and was burned at Cologne, 1351; after his death, the disciples of Wickliffe were called Lollards; proscribed by Parliament, 1406; many Lollards executed, about 1414.

Lombardy, kingdom of, began, 573; made considerable conquests till 771, when Desiderius, their last king, was taken by Charlemagne, and their territories annexed to the German empire.

London, formerly called Augusta, founded by the Romans, 43; walled, and a palace built, 368; made a bishopric, in 653; city repaired by Alfred, 865; burned to the ground, about 912; nearly destroyed by fire, 1077; again, 1130; the chief magistrate, in William I.'s time, was called Port-reeve; Richard I. ordained two bailiffs, but King John changed them to a mayor; obtained their first free charter for electing their own magistrates, 1208; privileges of, taken away, but restored on submission, 1386; aldermen elected annually, till 1391; charter declared forfeited, 1683; taken away, 1688; charter given again, 1689; gates of the city taken down 1760; the Common Council ordered to wear blue silk gowns at court, Sept. 14, 1761; discontinued the practice, 1775.

London Bridge, built, about 1098; built

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new with timber, 1165; built with stone, 1212; its waterworks invented and begun, 1582; a great fire on it, Feb. 11, 1632; houses taken down, 1756; temporary bridge burned, April 11, 1758.—First stone of the new bridge laid, June 15, 1825; opened, with great ceremony, their majesties attending, Au. 1, 1831.

Lordowderry, Marquis of, secretary of state for foreign affairs, committed suicide, Aug. 12, 1622.

Lord High Admiral, office of, instituted, 1357.

Lord Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 21, 1549.

Lord Mayor's Show, London, the first, 1453.

Lotteries, Public, first established in England, 1369; ceased, Oct. 18, 1826.

Louis, son of Philip II. of France, laid claim to England, and landed with an army in the Isle of Thanet, May 23, 1216.

Louis XV. King of France, stabbed by Danien, but not mortally, Jan. 5, 1757.

Louis XVI. brought to Paris—accepted the declaration of the Rights of Man, Oct. 6, 1789; with his family, escaped from Paris, but intercepted at Varennes, June 22, 1791; accepted the constitution, Sept. 14; he and the queen took refuge in the National Assembly, Aug. 1792; deposed, Sept. 21; tried, Dec. 14; condemned by a majority of five of the National Convention, Jan. 17, 1793; beheaded, Jan. 21.

Louis XVII. died in prison at Paris, June 8, 1795.

Louis XVIII. entered Paris, May 3, 1814, again, July 8, 1815; died, Sept. 16, 1824.

Louis-Philippe, elected King of the French, Aug. 1830; abdicated, Feb. 1818.

Louisiana, discovered by the French, 1633; sold by France to the United States, 1803.

Lubeck, city of, burned to ashes, 1209; again, 1276.

Lucia, St., taken by the English, June 20, 1603.

Ludlow Castle, Salop, built soon after the conquest.

Lupercalia instituted, B.C. 1300.

Lutheranism established in Germany, 1625.

Lutworth Castle, Dorset, built, 1610.

Lutzen, battle of, May 2, 1613.

Luneville, peace of, 1601.

Lycurgus established his laws at Lacedæmon, B.C. 884; his institutions renounced by the Spartans, 168.

Lydia, kingdom of, begun, B.C. 797.

Lyme Castle, Kent, built before 1379.

Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, chartered by Edward I.

Lyons, declared for Louis XVII., Feb. 28, 1793; bombarded, laid in ruins, and the loyal inhabitants massacred, May, 1795.

Lyons's Inn, London, established 1120.

MACARTHY, Gen. Sir C., killed at Aca, by the Ashantees, 1821.

Machorvi first allowed to be cried through London on Sundays, 1698.

Madras, peopled, and Fort St. George built, by the English, 1620.

Madrid, built, B. C. 936; insurrection in, May 2, 1808; French entered, Dec. 1; Ferdinand VII. entered, May 14, 1814; massacre in, July 2, 1822; French army of observation reached here, 1623, and the Duke d'Angoulême appointed a council of regency, &c.

Magdalen College, Oxford, founded by the Bishop of Winchester, 1549.

Magic Lantern, first constructed by Roger Bacon, 1260.

Magna Charta, (a body of laws, the great barrier of English liberty,) granted by King John, June 19, 1215; to Ireland, Nov. 12, 1216.

Magnifying Glasses, round, invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.

Maidstone, Kent, St. Mary and All Saints' College, founded, 1396; town incorporated by Queen Elizabeth.

Majesty, title of, first given to Louis XI. of France; first given in England to Henry VIII.

Malden, Essex, built, B. C. 28; rebuilt, A. D. 919.

Malmshury Abbey, founded, 642; castle built, 1134.

Malt Tax, established, 1697.

Malta, Knights of, alias Knights Hospitallers, alias Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, foundation laid, 1048; became a regular monastic order, 1099, and a military order, 1118; took Rhodé, and called Knights of Rhodes, 1310; Charles V. gave them the island of Malta, 1523, and they were then called Knights of Malta; expelled England, 1540; did great exploits against the Infidels, 1593; conspiracy at Malta, to destroy the whole order, for which 125 Turkish slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749.

Man, Isle of, granted to Sir John de Stanley, 1406; to William, Earl of Derby, 1608; fell by inheritance to the Duke of Athol, 1735; Christianity first established there, about 440; conquered from the Scots, by Montacute, Earl of Sarum, 1314; annexed to the crown of England, having been purchased of the Duke of Athol for £70,000, 1765.

Manchester, dukedom of, created, 1719; navigation opened, June 17, 1761; great meeting for reform at, dispersed by yeomanry, when several were killed, and upwards of 500 wounded, Aug. 16, 1819; lamentable occurrence at, on occasion of the launch of a vessel, which keeled and upset, and upwards of 200 persons, who were on deck, were precipitated into the water, 51 of whom lost their lives, Feb. 29 1828; riots at; communication with Liverpool by railroad and steam-carriages, Sept. 15, 1830.

Manichæans, a sect in Persia, who believe in two deities—one good, one bad, arose under Manes, 275.

Mansion-House, London, founded Oct. 23, 1729; inhabited, 1732.

Maps and Globes invented by Anaximander; maps and sea-charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, 1492.

Marathon, battle of, B. C. Sept. 28, 450.

Marble, art of staining it, known before 1614.

Margaret D'Anjon, taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.

Marlowe, Christopher, dramatic writer, killed by his rival, 1593.

Marriage, first institution of, by ceremony, ascribed to Cecrops, King of Athens, B. C. 1556; celebration in churches first ordained by Pope Innocent III., about 1220, before which the only ceremony was that of a man's leading his bride home to his house; in Lent forbidden, 361; forbidden

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the priests, 1015; publication of banns instituted, about 1210.

Marshalsea, a palace court, erected 1630.

Mary, Queen, daughter of Henry VIII., by his first wife, born 1516; declared illegitimate on account of the illegality of her father's marriage, 1536; restored by Parliament to her right of succession, 1544; that right set aside in favour of Lady Jane Grey, June, 1553; succeeded, however, her half-brother, Edward VI., July 19, 1553; crowned Sept. 30, following; married Philip, Prince of Spain, son of Charles V., Jan. 19, 1554; died of a dropsy, Nov. 17, 1558, and was succeeded by her half-sister, Elizabeth.

Mary, Queen of Scots, grand-daughter of Margaret, Henry VIII.'s sister, born 1542; succeeded her father at eight days old, Earl of Arran guardian; married to the Dauphin Francis, son of Henry II. of France, April 24, 1558; buried her husband, then king, 1560; refused a passage through England on her return to Scotland, 1561; made her public entry into Edinburgh, Sept. 1, 1561; Lord Leicester proposed to her in marriage by Queen Elizabeth, 1561; married to her cousin-german, Lord Darnley, 1565; is said to have murdered her husband, Feb. 10, 1567, for putting Rizzio to death; married the Earl of Bothwell, May 15, for which her subjects rebelled and deposed her, July 23, following; escaped from the castle of Lochleven, May 2, where she was confined, and fled to England, May 16, 1568; her cause examined into at a conference at York, Oct. 4, 1568; imprisoned in Tutbury Castle, Jan. 1569; conspired against the life of Elizabeth, 1586; removed to Fotheringay Castle the same year, and sentenced to die, Oct. 25, following; beheaded at Fotheringay Castle, Feb. 8, 1587.

Mary, William III.'s queen, daughter of James II., by Ann Hyde, born April 30, 1662; married the Prince of Orange, Oct. 23, 1677; proclaimed, with her husband, Queen of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died of the small-pox, Dec. 28, 1694.

Maryland, settled, by Lord Baltimore, 1633.

Massachusetts's Bay Colony, old charter granted, 1627; royal patent, 1628; first settlement at Salem, 1629.

Massacres—At Alexandria, of many thousand citizens, by order of Antoninus, 213; of Thessalonica, when upwards of 7000 persons were put to the sword, by order of Theodosius, 390; of 35,000 persons at Constantinople, 532; of the Jews, 1189; of the Huguenots, or French Protestants, at Paris, by order of Charles IX., when 70,000 were destroyed, June 12, 1418; of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II., 1520; at Paris, when the king led the way, and slew nearly 10,000 Protestants, Aug. 21, 1572; of the Christians, in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592; of the English factory, by the Dutch, at Amboyna, 1623, in order to dispossess them of the Spice Islands; of the Irish, at the Island of Magee, when 40,000 English Protestants were killed in the rebellion under Sir Phel. O'Neil, Oct. 1611.

Mathematics, first taught to the Jews and Egyptians by Abraham, B. C. 1959.

Matthias, St., feast of, instituted, 1091.

Madeira, Islands of, discovered by the Portuguese, 1419.

Magdalen College, Cambridge, founded by the Duke of Buckingham, 1516.

Marengo, battle of, June 14, 1800.

Maria Louisa, regent in Napoleon's absence, April 15, 1813.

Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, condemned and beheaded, Oct. 15, 1793.

Mary, Mr., and his family, murdered at Ratcliff Highway, Dec. 8, 1811.

Mauds, daughter of Henry I., married to Henry V., Emperor of Germany, 1109; afterwards to Geoffrey, eldest son of the Count of Anjou, 1127, by whom she had Henry II.; her right to succeed her father sworn to by the barons, 1127; set aside from the succession, in favour of her first cousin, Stephen, 1136; expelled with her husband from the government of Normandy, 1136; landed in England with an army, and claimed her right to the crown, Sept. 1139 crowned, but soon afterwards defeated at Winchester, 1141; retired to France, Lent, 1147; came to England, and made peace with Stephen, 1153; died abroad, Sept. 10, 1167, aged 67.

Maudy Thursday, ceremony instituted in Edward III.'s jubilee year, by Pope Innocent VI., 1362.

Mauritius Island, discovered by the Dutch, 1598; ceded to England, 1814.

Meat, ordered to be sold by weight, 1532.

Mechanic's Institution began, 1824.

Medals and Coins, 20,000 gold and silver ones, of the Roman emperors, found at Castle Tanais, in France, Sept. 27, 1824.

Meunon, the Egyptian, invented letters, B. C. 1822.

Memory, the art of assisting it, by getting by heart, invented by Simonides, B. C. 503.

Mercer's Chapel, London, built, 1187.

Merchants, attempt made to exclude them from sitting in the House of Commons, 1711.

Merchant Tailors' Company, first called so by Henry VII., 1503; school, London, founded, 1568.

Mercury, most of its powers as a medicine discovered by Carpus, an Italian surgeon, who flourished about 1522.

Merry Andrew, character of, arose from Andrew Borde, a droll physician, who used to attend markets, and harangue the people, 1547.

Merton Priory, founded, 1117.

Merton College, Oxford, founded by Merton, Bishop of Rochester, 1274.

Messina, in Sicily, built by the Messinians, B. C. 667.

Metallurgy, invented by Tubal Cain, B. C. 3603.

Methodism, took its rise, 1734.

Methuselah, the longest liver, died a little before the Flood, in 1656 of the world, aged 969.

Mexico, first conquered by Spain, 1521; conspiracy against the government of, discovered, Jan. 1, 1828; expulsion of Spaniards from, March 8, 1829; Spanish expedition against, sailed from the Havannah, July 5.

Microscopes, first used in Germany, 1621; with two glasses, invented by Drebbel, 1624; solar, invented by Lieberkuk, 1740.

Middleham Castle, Yorkshire, built, about 1190.

Milan, anciently Liguria, the seat of

the Roman empire, 303; conquered by the Goths in the fifth century, who were dispossessed by the Lombards, 572; subdued by the Emperor Charlemagne, 800; the French expelled, about 1525; taken by the Imperialists, 1706; recovered by France and Spain, 1743; restored to Austria, on Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain, 1748.

Military Services, for lands, established by the Saxons; escuage, or money in lieu of them, first paid under Henry II., which gave rise to the subsidies granted by Parliament and the present land-tax.

Military Tribunes, created at Rome, B. C. 445.

Militia, introduced into Ireland, by K. Cormac O'Uen, about 251; a national one first settled by King Alfred, and continued till James I.; revived under Charles II.

Millennium, Doctrine of, (which supposed the world would end at the expiration of the seven thousandth year from the creation, and that during the last thousand years Christ and the saints would reign upon the earth,) universally inculcated during the third century; propagated by Papias.

Mino, the Spanish Guerilla chief, sought a refuge in England—arrived at Plymouth, Nov. 30, 1823.

Minerva's Temple, at Athens, burnt, B. C. 406.

Ministers, Presbyterian, 2000 resigned their livings, rather than submit to the Act of Uniformity, 1662.

Minorca, conquered by General Stanhope, Aug. 1708; surrendered to the French, June, 1756; given up to England, 1763; surrendered to Spain, Feb. 5, 1782.

Minster Monastery, Sheppy Isle, instituted when Ercombert was King of Kent.

Minstrels, originally pipers appointed by lords of manors, to divert their copyholders whilst at work, owed their origin to the Glicemen, or harpers of the Saxons; continued till about 1500. Female harpers not uncommon in Britain, 6-0.

Mint, London, established as a privileged place, 1066—for the coinage of money, built, 1613.

Mirrors, first made in silver by Praxiteles.

Mississippi, trade began, Nov. 28, 1716; scheme, in France, ceased, 1720.

Missolonghi, taken by the Turks, and all its defenders massacred, April 22, 1826; surrendered to the Greeks by capitulation, May 17, 1829.

Mogul Empire, first conquered by Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died, 1226; Timur Bek became Great Mogul, by conquest, 1399; the dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane, in the 15th century, whose descendants have kept the throne ever since; but Kouli Khan, the famous Sophia of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, and since that event many of the Nabobs have made themselves independent.

Mohocks, a set of disorderly people, who went about London streets at night, and took pleasure in wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women, 1711.

Monarchy, first universal, ended, and the Medo-Persian, or second, begun, B. C. 539.

Money, gold and silver, first coined, by Phidon, of Argos, B. C. 694; declaratory

statute to prevent its being raised for the king's use, without the express consent of the States, 25 Edward I.

Monk, the first, said to have been Paul of Thebals, who fled into the deserts, to avoid the Decian persecution, about 250.

Monkery, began in Egypt and Persia; pretty well established, about 330; in Egypt alone there were 96,000 monks. St. Anthony, the first example of a monastic life, 305, established the first monastery, on Mount Colzim, near the Red Sea. Athanasius introduced the monastic life into Rome, 341.

Mounmouth, James, duke of, natural son of Charles II., by Lucy Walters; his illegitimacy declared by the king, 1679; conspired against the king, and pardoned, but ordered to depart the kingdom, 1683; invaded England, at Lyme, Dorsetshire, June 11; proclaimed king, at Taunton, June 20; defeated, near Bridgewater, and taken, July 5; beheaded on Tower Hill, July 15, aged 35, all in 1685.

Muten, Eton, the triennial custom of the Eton scholars parading to Salt Hill, and distributing salt, originated in the early days of Monkish superstition, when the friars used to sell consecrated salt there, for medicinal purposes.

Montrose, Marquis of, hanged at Edinburgh, for taking part with Charles I., May 21, 1650.

Montserat, in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1493.

Monument, London, begun, 1671; finished, 1677.

Moorfolds, London, made into walks, 1614; planted, 1710; built upon, 1625.

Moors, driven out of Spain, after they had continued there 900 years, 1620, for attempting to free themselves from the inquisition; they were in number above 500,000.

Moravian, or Unitas Fratrum, appeared in Bohemia, 1457; in England, 1737.

Morea, arrival in the, of divisions of a French expedition, who effected a landing without opposition, and established a camp at Petaldi, Aug. 29, 1825; evacuation of the, by Ibrahim Pasha, and the whole Egyptian armament, who sailed for Alexandria, in pursuance of the convention concluded with Sir Edward Codrington, Oct. 4, 1828; surrender of the castle of the, to the French armament, thus completing the evacuation of the Morea by the Turks, Oct. 30, 1826.

Morean, death of, Sept. 5, 1813.

Morocco, empire of, anciently Mauritania, first known, 1008; possessed by the Romans, B. C. 25; about 1116, Abialla, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of Almohades, which ended in the last sovereign's total defeat in Spain, 1212; Morocco was afterwards seized by the King of Fez, but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1550, subdued and united the three kingdoms again, and formed what is at present called the empire of Morocco.

Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March, intrigued with Edward II.'s queen, 1325; hanged at Tyburn for it, 1330.

Motion Act, passed, May 20, 1736.

Moscow, burnt, 30,000 houses destroyed, 1739; again, 2000 houses, July 25, 1773 entered by the French, Sept. 14, 1812, and burnt by the Russians, in consequence of which the French retreated with great loss,

Moskwa, battle of, Sept. 7, 1812.

Most Christian King, title of, first given to Louis XI. of France, by Paul II., 1469.

Motto, royal, *Dieu et Mon Droit*, first used by Richard I., 1193; the Bohemian crest, viz. three ostrich feathers, and the motto, *Ich dien*, i. e. "I serve," first adopted by Edward the King of Bohemia being slain in the action, 1316; *Semper eadem* ordered by the queen to be used as her motto, Dec. 14, 1702.

Mourning, in white, till then the general custom, last in use in Spain, 1495.

Muggletonians, sprung from L. Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, 1657.

Murat, King of the Two Sicilies, Aug. 1, 1808; shot at Pizzo, Oct. 13, 1815.

Murderers, punished, during the Heph-tarchy, only by fines; the Persians never punished the first offence; were allowed benefit of clergy, 1593; and in Henry VIII.'s time, in Wales, murders were compounded for.

Murcia, Spain, earthquake in the province of, by which four towns and several villages were entirely destroyed, and about 6000 of the inhabitants, March 21, 1829.

Museum, the British, established, 1753; great additions made to the building, and the library of George III. given to the institution by George IV., 1827.

Music, invented by Jubal, B. C. 1600; vocal choruses invented, B. C. 508; notes invented by Gui D'Arezzo, 1025; counterpoint brought to perfection by Palestrini, about 1515; the Italian style of composition introduced, about 1616.

Muskets introduced into our army generally, and bows and arrows laid aside, 1521.

Muslin, first worn in England, 1670.

Mustapha IV. ascended the throne of Turkey, May 29, 1807.

Mutiny, alarming, throughout the fleet at Spithead, April 15, 1797; another, general, at Portsmouth and Sheerness, May 12, another in Admiral Mitchell's fleet, in Bantry Bay, Ireland, Jan. 15, 1802; at Malta, began April 4, 1807, and ended on the 12th, when the mutineers blew themselves up, by setting fire to a large magazine, consisting of between 400 and 500 barrels of gunpowder.

Mythology, ancient, arose about B. C. 1458.

NANTZ edict of, passed by Henry IV. by which Protestants enjoyed toleration in France, 1598; revoked by Louis XIV., 1685; in consequence of which, 50,000 French Protestants came to England; some thousands settled in Spitalfields, London, and carried on the silk manufactory, where their descendants still remain; others brought over the art of making crystal glasses for watches and pictures; and others brought jewelry to great perfection.

Naples, anciently Capua and Campania, kingdom of, began, 1029; given by the Pope to the Comte d'Anjou, 1266; Alphonso, of Arragon, united Sicily to it, and the kings have been since called King of the Two Sicilies, 1442; taken from the French, and annexed to Spain, 1504; order of the crescent founded, 1461; King and Queen of, arrived at Palermo, having fled on the approach of the French, Dec. 28, 1798; taken by the French, Jan. 21, 1799.

National Convention, constituted in France, Sept. 1792; they decreed the trial of Louis XVI., Dec. 2; decree for the French rising in a mass, Aug. 20, 1793.

National Debt—the first instance of debt contracted on Parliamentary security, occurs in Henry VIII.'s reign; the present debt commenced, and was five millions, 1697; was 45 millions, in 1714; 61 millions, in 1747; 74 millions, in 1757; 119 millions, in 1762; 127 millions, in 1772; upwards of 200 millions, in 1780; 325 millions, in 1790; 465 millions, in 1800; 531 millions, in 1804; 748 millions, in 1810; 901 millions, in 1814; since which period it has been reduced.

Navarino, Admiral de Rigny arrived off, Sept. 22, 1827; naval action between the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under the command of Admiral Sir E. Codrington, and the Turkish navy, in which the latter was annihilated, Oct. 20; taken possession of by the French, without any resistance from the Turkish garrison, Oct. 6, 1828.

Navarre, conquered by Ferdinand, and annexed to Spain, 1512; given up to France, 1560.

Navigation, art of, owes its rise to the Phenicians, more than 1500 years before Christ; treaty of, concluded between the English and French, Jan. 26, 1826.

Navy of England, first established by King Alfred; Edgar had a fleet of 400 sail, 937; King John, a fleet of 500; Edward III. one of 709; Henry VII., the first that began to build a royal navy; in the reign of Elizabeth, ships of war commanded by the nobility; Navy Board established, 1625; Navy Office founded, Dec. 4, 1644.

Nebuchadnezzar, King of Assyria, 606; died, B. C. 562.

Neckcloths, of lace, came in fashion in Charles II.'s reign, and continued during the two following reigns.

Needles, first made in London, by a negro, from Spain, in the reign of Mary; but he dying without teaching the art, it was lost till 1566, when it was taught by Elias Grose, a German.

Negroes, adjudged to be free, whilst in this country, 1772; declared free in Scotland, Jan. 15, 1778.

Nelson, public funeral of, Jan. 9, 1806; monumental pillar in honour of, erected in Trafalgar Square, London, A. D. 1844.

Newman Games, instituted by Adrastus, B. C. 1226.

Nero, emperor of Rome, murdered his mother, 55; slew himself, 68, aged 32.

Netley Abbey, Hants, built, 1239.

Newark on Trent, chartered by Edward IV.; anew by Charles II.; castle built, 1140.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, founded, and castle built, by Robert, son of William the Conqueror, 1080; burnt by accident, 1349.

Newcastle-under-Line, its castle built in Henry III.'s reign.

New College, Oxford, founded by William, Bishop of Winchester, 1375.

Newfoundland, discovered by Cabot, about 1500; began to be settled by the English, 1520; the fishery began to flourish, 1577; in 1676, the value of the fish and oil computed at 386,400*l.*

New Holland, discovered, 1628.

Newport, Isle of Wight, chartered by James I.

QUICQUID SUB TERRA SIT, IN APRICUM PROPERT ATAS.—TIME WILL BRING TO LIGHT WHATEVER IS HIDDEN.

OMNEM CREDE DIEM TIBI DILUNISE SUPREMUM.—CONSIDER EACH DAY YOUR LAST.

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DIXIDIM FACTI, QUI BENE CECIT, HABET.—A GOOD BEGINNING IS A THING HALF DONE.

INTEDE ANIMUM STUDIIS ET REUS HONESTIS.—APPLY YOURSELF TO LEARNING AND HONEST PURSUITS.

New River, brought to London, by Sir Hugh Middleton, 1614.

New Spain, or Mexico, discovered, 1518.

Newspapers, it is said, owe their origin to the *Journal des Savans*, a French paper, first published in 1665, though one was printed in England, under the title of the "Public Intelligencer," by Sir Roger L'Estrange, 1663, which he dropped, on the publication of the first London Gazette; newspapers and pamphlets prohibited by royal proclamation, 1680.

Newstead Abbey, Nottinghamshire, built, 1160.

New Zealand, in the South Seas, first discovered by Abel J. Tasman, 1642; visited by Pope Marcus, 336.

Ney, Marshal, shot for treason, Dec. 5, 1815.

Nicholas, Grand Duke, succeeded to the Russian throne, Nov. 19, 1825; crowned at Moscow, Sept. 3, 1826.

Nicolaitas, the apostate, 68; they denied the divinity of Christ, and taught, that all things, even women, should be common among Christians.

Nile, River, Pharaoh Necho failed in making a canal from it to the Red Sea; glorious victory of, by Admiral Nelson, in which he took nine ships of the line from the French, burnt two, &c., Aug. 1, 1798.

Nineveh, foundation of, laid, 2233; destroyed by the Medes, 612.

Noah, directed to build the ark, 1536 of the world, 120 years before the flood; died, B. C. 1998, aged 949.

Nobility, patents of, first granted by Philip I., of France, 1095.

Non-Conformists—the Puritans took this name after the Act of Uniformity passed, when 2000 ministers left the established church, not choosing to conform to the 39 articles.

Norfolk, dukedom of, created 1483; Thomas, duke of, beheaded, May 8, 1572, for conspiring to marry the Queen of Scots, and depose Elizabeth; Duke of, and Lords Dormer and Clifford, took their seats in the House of Lords, being the first Catholic Peers under the Catholic Relief Bill, April 28, 1829.

Normandy, erected into a dukedom, 876; ceded to France by Henry III., May 20, 1259; Robert, duke of, died a prisoner in Cardiff Castle, 1133.

Northampton, St. Sepulchre's church at, built by the Knights Templars; town burnt, Sept. 3, 1075.

Northumberland, dukedom of, created 1766; Dudley, duke of, son of Edmund Dudley, father-in-law to Lady Jane Grey, beheaded 1553, aged 51, for attempting to put Lady Jane on the throne; earl of, beheaded at York, for heading a party in favour of Mary, Queen of Scots, against Elizabeth, 1572; earl of, brother of the latter, confined in the Tower on a charge of taking part against Elizabeth, shot himself, 1585.

Norway, the ancient Scandinavia, including Sweden, united with Denmark, 999; annexed to Sweden, Nov. 4, 1814.

Norwich, burnt by Sweyn, King of Denmark, 1004; cathedral finished, 1068; bishopric formed, by uniting Elmham and Dunwich, 1091; worsted manufactory established there, 1340.

Notaries, public, originally appointed by

the fathers of the Christian church, to collect the acts or memoirs of martyrs, in the first century; since changed into a commercial employ.

Nottingham, built, 924; castle built, 1068; town burnt to ashes, 1140.

Nova Scotia, charter granted, 1621; afterwards in the possession of the French, but ceded to England, 1748; peopled from England, 1749.

Nova Zembla, discovered by Captain Hugh Willoughby, 1553.

Nunery, the first founded in France was near Poitiers, by the sister of St. Martin, 360; the first English one, erected at Folkestone, by King Eadwald, 630.

OAKHAM Castle, Rutland, built, 1060.

Oath, swearing on the Gospels first used, 328; first administered in judicial proceedings, by the Saxons, about 600; that of a judge settled, 1344 that of supremacy ratified by Parliament, 1535; the words "So help me God and all saints" concluded an oath till 1550; present oath of allegiance first framed and administered, 1606, the ancient oath having continued nearly 600 years; that of abjuration first required, 1701; test and corporation oaths modified, 1828.

Odham Castle, Hants, built before 1199.

Offa, succeeded his uncle, Ethelbald I., as 16th king of Britain, 757; he was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived at manhood. Built St. Alban's monastery; died at Offley, 798; buried at Bedford, and succeeded by his son Egfrid.

Offerings, first instituted by Pope Pelagius II., 589.

Ohio, became one of the United States, 1804.

Olympiads, games instituted at Olympia by Pelops, in honour of Jupiter, B. C. 1567; they were revived by the Greeks (who computed time by them, celebrating them every fourth year), about 400 years after the destruction of Troy, and continued till the reign of Theodosius the Great, when a new mode of reckoning began, by indictions, or from the victory of Augustus Cæsar at Actium, when he became Emperor of the Romans. The first Olympiads began July 23, 776, Coræbus being then the Olympic victor; 2d, 772; 3d, 768; 4th, 764; 5th, 760; 7th, 752; 10th, 740; 13th, 728; 15th, 720; 16th, 716; 17th, 712; 21st, 696; 23d, 688; 24th, 684; 25th, 680; 27th, 672; 28th, 668; 29th, 664; 39th, 624; 43d, 608; 45th, 596; 55th, 560; 56th, 556; 59th, 544; 60th, 540; 61st, 536; the last ended about 410, B. C.

Olympic Games. See *Games*.

Operas. See *Theatris*.

Oracles, Sibylline, destroyed by Honorius, 394.

Orange, title of, first in the Nassau family, by the marriage of Claude de Châlons, the Prince of Orange's sister, with the Count of Nassau, 1530; prince of, son of James II.'s sister, born Nov. 4, 1659; created stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the Princess Mary of England, 1677; was applied to by England for assistance against his uncle, James II., 1688; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, Nov. 5, 1688; took on him the government, at the invitation of the lords; declared King of England, Feb. 13 1689.

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Orange, Prince of, married Anne, George II.'s daughter, March 14, 1734.—William, Prince of, late King of the Netherlands, recalled, 1813.

Orbits of the Planets, first settled by Doerfel, a Saxon clergyman, 1681.

Ordeal, by fire and water, trial of, known to the ancient Greeks; in use among the Saxons; abolished by Henry III., 1261.—That by fire was confined to the upper class of people, that of water to the lower; hence the expression of "going through fire and water to serve another;" these being allowed to be performed by deputy.

Organs, first introduced into churches by Pope Vitalian I., 683; into the western churches, 826.

Orid College, Oxford, founded by Edward II., 1337.

Orkney Islands, sold by the King of Denmark to James III., of Scotland, 1458.

Orleans, Duke of, assassinated at Paris, by order of the Duke of Burgundy, Nov. 23, 1407; siege of, May, 1128; again, 1563, when the Duke of Guise was killed.

Orrey, the, invented by Charles, Earl of Orrey.

Ostrogoths, their kingdom began in Italy, 476; ended, 551.

Oswald, third king of Northumberland, succeeded his uncle, Edwin, as ninth king of Britain, 633; slain in battle, 642; and was succeeded by his half-brother, Oswy, fourth king of Northumberland.

Oswy, succeeded his half-brother, Oswald, as tenth king of Britain, 642; died, 670; and was succeeded by Wulfer, King of Mercia.

Otaheite, or George III.'s Island, in the South Sea, discovered, June 18, 1767, by Captain Wallis.

Ottoman, or Turkish empire, founded at Constantinople by Othman I., on the total destruction of the empire of the eastern Greeks, 1369.

Ouin, Peter, conspired to kill the King of France, 1598.

Otebury, Sir Thomas, poisoned in the Tower, Sept. 15, 1613.

Oxford University, founded by Alfred, 836; its castle built, 1071; archdeaconry erected, 1092; Beaumont Palace finished, about 1128; Chancellor's Court established, 1244; bishopric taken from Lincoln, and founded, 1541—first public lecture in Arabic read there, 1636; new theatre built, 1669; a terrible fire at, 1644; again, 1671.

PADUA, built, B. C. 1269.

Paganism, finally overthrown in the Roman empire, in the reign of Theodosius, between 388 and 395.

Painting, art of, first introduced at Rome from Etruria, B. C. 291; the first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome, 146; painting in oil invented at Bruges, by Van Eick, A. D. 1410; the first picture was an *Eve Homo*, 1435.

Paisley Monastery, Scotland, founded, 1160; five persons burnt there for witchcraft, 1697.

Palace Court. See *Marshalsea*.

Palatines—7000 families of these poor Protestants were driven by the French from their habitations on the banks of the Rhine, and came to England—a brief was granted

to collect alms for them; 500 families went, under the protection of government, to Ireland, and the rest were sent out to New York and Hudson's Bay; but, not being well received by the people there, they went to Pennsylvania, where they settled, 1709.

Pampylana, fall of, Oct. 19, 1813.

Pandects, a system of laws, accidentally discovered at Amalphi, in Italy, 1137.

Pantheon, at Rome, built by Agrippina, B. C. 25.

Pantomime Dancers, introduced on the Roman stage, by Bathyles and Pylades, B. C. 22.

Papal Government, suppressed by the French; the Pope quitted Rome, 1798.

Papal Usurpation, took place, 607.

Paper, first invented in the time of Alexander the Great; made of cotton, A. D. 1900, when books became cheaper, and learning increased; made of linen, about 1300; the first manufactory established in England was at Dartford, 1588.

Paraguay, discovered by the Spaniards, 1515.

Parchment, invented by King Attalus, of Pergamus, about 198, B. C.

Pardon, general, first proclaimed at coronations, 1327.

Paris, made the capital of France, 510; the city of, consumed by fire, 568; barricades of, to oppose the entry of the Duke of Guise, 1588; again, Aug. 27, 1648, in opposition to the regency; first Parliament there, 1362; general confederation in the Champ de Mars, July 14, 1790; an armed mob forced the Tuilleries, and insulted the King of France, June 20, 1792; community of, demanded the king's deposition, Aug. 3; Tuilleries again attacked—Swiss guards massacred by the populace, Aug. 10; royal family imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 14; dreadful massacre of the state prisoners, Sept. 2, 3; Lord Malmesbury negotiated for peace, Oct. 25, 1793; quitted, Dec. 20; Napoleon arrived at, at midnight, Dec. 18, 1812; allied sovereigns entered, March 31, 1814; Louis XVIII. entered, May 3; Napoleon returned to, from Elba, March 21, 1815; left it to meet the allied forces, May 2; capitulated to the allies, July 3; treaties of general peace signed at, Nov. 20; revolution in, July, 1830, when Charles X. was expelled from France, and the duke of Orleans first elected lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and proclaimed king, Aug. 9.

Park, St. James's, received its name from Henry VIII., when it was a wild wet field; improved and planted by Charles II., and the game of mall was there played by the nobility, 1668; improved by George III., 1775; again, by George IV., 1828; enclosure in, first opened to the public, Jan. 3, 1829.

Parker, the chief leader in the mutiny at the Nore, executed, June 30, 1757.

Parliaments, or general councils, coeval with the kingdom itself; but the Parliament, as it now stands, was instituted 1215; a Speaker appointed, 1259; others say Peter de la Mare was the first chosen, 1377; epoch of the House of Commons, in England, Jan. 20, 1265; of Lords and Commons, expressly mentioned, 1337—they met at Eltham, in a building which of late years has been used as a barn; the journals of the lords began

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in the reign of Henry VIII., 1509; those of the commons not till that of Edward VI.; first Parliament in Ireland, by general representation, 1513; the Long Parliament met, 1640; passed an act for abolishing the House of Lords, March 19, 1649; violently dissolved by Cromwell, April 20, 1653; a part, however, met again, May 8, 1659, and was called the Rump; bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694; first British one met, Oct. 21, 1707; act passed for septennial ones, 1716; first Parliament of the United Kingdom met, 1801; Roman Catholics allowed to hold seats in Parliament, 1829.

Parry, Dr. William, a Roman Catholic, executed for an attempt to assassinate Queen Elizabeth, 1585.—Captain, with the vessels Hecla and Griper, arrived at Leth from a voyage of discovery in the Polar Seas, having been frozen in during the winter of 1819-20, in lat. 74 N. lon. 112 W., Nov. 3, 1820; sailed again, with the Hecla and Fury, towards the North Pole, May 8, 1821; again, with the Hecla, Jan. 25, 1827; arrived in London, Oct. 6.

Parthenon Games, first instituted, B. C. 1292.

Partition Treaty, the first, signed, 1698.

Patrick, St., order of, instituted, Feb. 5, 1783.

Passover, instituted, B. C. Monday, May 4, 1591.

Paul I., Emperor of Russia, Nov. 17, 1756; murdered, March 21, 1801.

Pan's, St., London, built by Ethelbert, King of Kent, on the foundation of an old temple of Diana, 596; burnt, 964; rebuilt and consecrated, 1240, having been 150 years building; rebuilt, having been burnt down, 1631; first stone of the present building laid, 1675; finished, 1710, at £1,000,000 expense; a new ball and cross erected, 1725.

Panper Act, first passed by Henry VII.

Pedro, Don, gave a charter to Portugal, and confirmed the regency, April 26, 1826; abdicated the throne in favour of his daughter, invaded the kingdom, July 8, 1832, and obtained possession of the capital, July, 1833.

Peers, created by patent in the reign of Richard II.; Lord Beauchamp, of Holt, was the first, who was afterwards put to death for high treason, 1382; their eldest sons first permitted to sit in the House of Commons, 1550.—*Peerage*, state of, in 1603; 1 marquis, 16 earls, 2 viscounts, and 10 barons; peerage bill rejected by Parliament, 1719.

Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, founded by the Countess of Pembroke, 1543.—*College*, Oxford, founded by Thomas Tesdale, &c., 1620.

Penance, first inflicted as a punishment in the Romish Church, 157.

Pennsylvania, relinquished by the Dutch, and granted to the Duke of York, 1664; settled, 1671; sold by him to the Penn family, 1682.

Pierith Castle, Cumberland, built, as supposed, on the ruins of a Roman fortress.

Peuryon, Cornwall, incorporated, 1619.

Pensioners, band of, established, 1590.

Pentecost, established about 63.

Persecution, by the Jews, the first in 33; second, 41; first general, of the Christians, under Nero, 64; second, under Domitian,

93; third, under Trajan, 107; fourth, under M. Aurelius, 161; fifth, under Severus, 202; sixth, under Maximinus, 235; seventh, under Decius, 250; eighth, under Valerian, 257; ninth, under Aurelian, 272; tenth, under Diocletian, 302; eleventh, by the Arians, under Constantius, 337; twelfth, under Julian the Apostate, 361.

Persian Empire, began under Cyrus, on his conquering Media, B. C. 536; ended in the conquest of Darius, about 330; a new empire, called the Parthian, was, however, founded upon its ruins by the Persians, under Artabaces, B. C. 250, but took its original name under Artaxerxes, 229; the Saracens, however, A. D. 651, put an end to that empire, and Persia became a prey to the Tartars, and a province of Hindostan, till the emperor, Kouli Khan, once more raised it to a powerful kingdom.—Emperor assassinated by his relations, 1747.

Perna, first known, 1532, and conquered by Spain; evacuated by them, Jan. 1826.

Peter the Great, began to reign in Russia, 1696; came to England, and worked as a common shipwright, in Deptford Yard, to learn the art of ship-building, 1698; died, 1725, aged 52.

Peter III., Czar of Muscovy, deposed and murdered, July 16, 1762.

Peterborough, founded, 633; monastery built, 639; cathedral built, 1200; city chartered by Henry VIII.; burnt, 1417.

Peter-Pence, a tribute of one penny per house, given to Rome by Inas, King of the West Saxons, 720; prohibited by Edward III., and abolished in 1533; revived again, 1552; totally abolished, 1558.

Peter's, St., College, Cambridge, founded by Hugo de Balsam, 1257.

Peterburgh, city of, founded, 1703; burnt (2000 houses), Aug. 12, 1736; hurricane at, that occasioned a dreaded inundation, Sept. 14, 1777.

Pharos, of Alexandria, built, B. C. 282; with tower built, 285.

Phoenicians, brought into Europe by the Argonauts, B. C. 1250.

Philip II., King of Spain, son of the Emperor Charles V., born about 1526; married Mary, Queen of England; was crowned King of Naples and Sicily, 1554; the crown of Spain resigned to him by his father, 1555; lauded 600 men in Ireland to assist the Catholics, who were driven off, 1561; died, 1598.

Philip of Macedon, defeated the Athenians at Methone, B. C. 360, the first battle he won in Greece; took all the Phocian cities, 348, thus ending the sacred war; gained the battle of Charonea, and thus attained the sovereignty of Greece, 338; killed by Pausanias, 336.

Phoenicians, by order of Pharaoh Necho, sailed from the Red Sea round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean, B. C. 607.

Phosphorus, artificial fire of, discovered by Brand, 1667.

Physic Garden, the first, cultivated in England, by John Geirard, surgeon of London, 1567; that at Oxford, endowed by the Earl of Danby, 1652; that at Cambridge began, 1763.

Physicians, College of, founded, 1519; new college built in Pall Mall, 1825.

Picts, first mentioned in history, 284;

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kingdom of, began in Scotland, 823; extirpated by the Scots, 840.—*Picts' Wall*, between England and Scotland, built, 123.

Pins, first used in England, 1543; before which the ladies used skewers.

Pipes of Lead, for conveying water, the casting of, invented by the Rev. Robert Brock, 1539.

Piquet, and several other games on cards, invented by Jaquemin, for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, about 1390.

Pitt, Right Hon. William, Premier, death of, aged 47, Jan. 23, 1806.

Plague, almost the whole world visited by one, B. C. 767; in Rome, which carried off 10,000 persons in a day, 778; in England, that carried off 31,000, 1425; in Scotland, wherein died 40,000, 954; in England, 1247; again, 1347; in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; in Paris and England, very dreadful, when 57,374 died in England, 1362; again, 1379; in England, which killed 30,000 in London, 1407; again, when more were destroyed than in 15 years' war before, 1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again, in England, when half the people died, 1517; again, 1548; again, 1594; again, which carried off in London 30,578 persons, 1604; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; again, in London, whereof died 35,417, 1625; at Lynus, where died 60,000, 1632; again, at London, which destroyed 68,000, 1665; at Marseilles, fatal to 18,000 persons, 1720; at Bassora, in Persia, when 80,000 persons died, 1773.

Plaster of Paris, method of taking likenesses in, discovered by Andrew Verocchio, 1470.

Playhouse Bill, passed, obliging pieces to be inspected before performed, 1737.

Pleadings, introduced, 786; changed from French to English, 1362.

Plymouth, burnt by the French, 1377.

Post-Office—the first mention of one is in Edward IV.'s reign, though the present office under this title is derived from the king's versifier, of whom we hear in 1251.

Poland, made a duchy, 694; Kingdom of, began, under Boleslaus, 999; Red Russia added to it, 1059; Pomerania united with it, 1465; embraced Christianity, 965; seized and divided between Prussia, Russia, and Germany, 1773; general rising and attempt to regain its independence, Nov. 1830, but finally defeated by the Russians, Sept. 1831.

Pontefract Castle, Yorkshire, built, 1069; town chartered by Richard III.

Poor, first English statute respecting them, 1495; present laws formed on the 39th and 43d of Elizabeth.

Pope, title of, formerly given to all bishops, but Boniface III., 606, procured the Emperor Phocas to confine it to the Bishops of Rome; Hygeus was the first Bishop of Rome that took the title, 138.—Leo I. elected, May 10, 440; died, 461.—Pope's supremacy over the Christian church first established by Boniface III., 607.—Custom of kissing the Pope's toe introduced, 708.—Sergius II., the first Pope that changed his name on his election, 844.—John XIX., a layman, made Pope, 1024.—First Pope that kept an army was Leo IX., 1051.—Pope Gregory obliged Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, bare-footed, at his castle gate, to implore

his pardon, 1077.—The Pope's authority first introduced into England, 1079; abrogated by Parliament, 1534.—Collected the tenths of the whole Kingdom of England, 1226.—Their demand on England refused by Parliament, 1363.—Len X. made a cardinal at 14 years old; elected Pope, March 11, 1513, aged 36; died, 1521.—Clement VII. began to reign, 1523, who brought pluralities to their consummation, giving his nephew Hippolito all the vacant benefices in the world for six months.—The word Pope struck out of all English books, 1541.—The power of the Pope declined, about 1600.—Pius VII., elected, 1800; died, at the advanced age of 81, Aug. 20, 1823, having held the pontificate 23 years.—Leo XII. died, Feb. 10, 1829.

Porchester Castle, Hampshire, said to be built, B. C. 380.

Porteus, Captain, hanged by the mob at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1736.

Portland, Duke of, Premier, 1807.

Portobello, taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739.

Porto Rico, discovered, 1497.

Portsmouth, burned, 1265; again, by the French, 1377; dock burned, 1760; again, July 27, 1770; again, Dec. 1776.

Portugal, formerly called Lusitania, with the rest of Spain, subject to the Moors, 713; conquered by Alphonso, 1093, who became the first king, 1139; taken by the Spaniards, 1580; revolted from Spain, and the Duke of Braganza sat on the throne, under Philip IV. of Spain, and III of Portugal, 1640; king of, shot at, Sept. 3, 1758, for which several of the nobility suffered death, and the Jesuits were expelled; shut her ports against the English, Oct. 20, 1807; Prince Regent of, sailed from Lisbon for the Brazils, Nov. 29, 1807; French defeated in, by Sir A. Wellesley, Aug. 21, 1808; counter-revolution in, 1823; abdication of the crown of, by Don Pedro, Emperor of the Brazils, in favour of his daughter, Donna Mariada Gloria, March 3, 1828; arrival of the young Queen of, at Falmouth, Sept. 21, 1828; entrance into London, Oct. 6, 1828; received by George IV. at Windsor Castle, Dec. 22, 1828; embarkation for Brazil, Aug. 27, 1829.

Post, method of carrying letters, invented by the University of Paris, about 1470; general post-office established, 1643; as at present, Dec. 27, 1660; took place in Scotland, 1695; penny post established, 1683; new Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand opened, Sept. 23, 1829.

Potatoes, first brought from America by Sir Francis Drake, 1586; introduced into Ireland, 1610; into England, 1650.

Powdering the Hair, took its rise from some of the ballad-singers at the fair of St. Germain whitening their heads to make themselves ridiculous, 1614. [1110.]

Powis Castle, Montgomeryshire, built, about

Prague, founded by the Emperor Charles IV. of Germany, 1361.

Praise-God-Barebones, a Parliament so called, from the name of one of the members, met July 4, 1653; this Parliament consisted of 144 members, summoned by Cromwell, who were to sit 15 months, and then choose a fresh Parliament themselves.

Predestination, established by Lucidus, a priest of Gaul, 470.

Presburg, peace of, 1805.

Presbyterian Meeting-House, the first in England, established at Wandsworth, Surry, Nov. 20, 1572, by the Puritans; Presbyterianism set up in Scotland, 1638.

Press, censorship of, abolished in France by Charles X., Sept. 29, 1824.

Pressing, supported by custom, as far back as records can be found; 1000 men pressed for land service, 1596, and it was then held to be legal; the first commission to press seamen, 29 Edward III, 1335.

Prebender, Edward, the son of James II. of England, born, June 10, 1688; married, 1719; died, 1766; Charles, son of the former, born, March 20, 1720.

Primogeniture, right of, came in with the feudal law, 1070.

Prince of Wales, title of, first given to the king's eldest son, 1286.

Princes of the Blood, and chief noblesse, left France in July, 1793.

Princess of Wales (Caroline of Brunswick, the consort of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV.), £50,000 a-year voted to, June 5, 1814; accepted £35,000; embarked for the continent, Aug. 9, following. [See *Queen Caroline*.]—*Princess Charlotte*, daughter of George IV., and heiress to the throne of Great Britain, married to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, May 2, 1816; died in child-bed, having been delivered of a still-born male child, Nov. 6, 1817.

Printing, Chinese mode of, on tables, invented, 930; first performed with wooden blocks, and almost immediately afterwards with separate wooden types, by L. Koster, at Harlaem, 1430; with metal types, by John Genselch, his brother, Guntzenburgh of Mentz, and Faust, 1441; Peter Schaeffer found the method of casting types, 1452; introduced at Oxford, with wooden types, by Fr. Corseillis, from Harlaem, 1459; brought into England by William Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471, who had a press in Westminster till 1491, when he died; Aldus Manutius cast the Hebrew, Greek, and Italian characters; the first Greek book printed, 1476; Hebrew book printed, 1478; the number of master printers in London and Westminster limited by the Star Chamber, 1638.

Priorities, 110, suppressed by order of council, 1414; totally suppressed by Henry VIII., 1539.

Privilege of Parliament, respecting their servants' debts, relinquished, 1779.

Privileged Places, in London, for debtors, abolished, 1695.

Prize Council, instituted by Alfred, about 896.

Promissory Notes, made assignable by act of Parliament, 1705.

Property Tax, abandoned, Feb. 10, 1815; attempt to renew, lost in the Commons by a majority of 37, 1816.

Prostration, at the elevation of the mass, first enjoined, 1201.

Protectorate, that of the Earl of Pembroke, began, Oct. 1216—ended, by his death, the same year; of the Duke of Bedford, began, 1422—ended, by his death Sept. 1435; of the Duke of Gloucester, began, April, 1483—ended, by his assuming the royal dignity, June, 1483; of Somerset, began, 1547—ended, by his resignation, 1549; of Oliver Cromwell, began, December, 1653—ended,

by his death, 1658; of Richard Cromwell, began, 1658—ended, by his resignation, April, 1659.

Protestantism, first tolerated in Germany, 1624; in Bohemia, 1707.

Protestants, name of, began, from the diet of Spire, when several of the German states protested against a decree of the diet, to support the doctrines of the church of Rome, April 19, 1530; bloody execution of, at Thorn, 1724, when great numbers were put to death, under pretence of being concerned in a tumult, occasioned by a Polish procession.

Provisions of Oxford, passed, in which was the first sketch of a House of Commons, 1258.

Ptolemy Phiseon, restored learning to Alexandria, B. C. 137.

Prussia, anciently possessed by the Veneti, B. C. 320; the Veneti were conquered by the Borussi, who inhabited the Rhiphean mountains; thence the country was called Burussia, or Prussia, which was subdued by the Merician knights, sent by the emperor, Frederic II. 1215; revolted to Jagello, King of Poland, 1219; the grand master of the Teutonic order conquered the Poles, and kept possession till 1700, when he was made a king; king of, visited England, 1741; ditto, 1815.

Prussian Eylan, battle of, Feb. 8, 1807.

Public Houses, power of licensing them, first granted to Sir Giles Montpesson and Sir Francis Michel, 1621.

Pulvis Fulmineus, first known to Roger Bacon, 1290.

Pumps, first invented, 1425.

Punic War—first, began, B. C. 264, lasted 23 years, and ended, 241; second, began 218, lasted 17 years, and ended, 208; third began, 150

Purgatives, of the mild kind, particularly cassia, manna, and senna, first discovered by a Greek physician, 1245.

Purgatory, invented, 250; introduced, 511.

Pyrrhus, expelled Macedon by Lysimachus, B. C. 266; invaded Italy, 280; defeated by Curius Dentatus, 274.

Pythian Games. [See *Games*.]

QUADRANTS, solar, introduced at Rome, B. C. 290.

Quators, created at Rome, B. C. 483; provincial, established at Rome, 260.

Quakers, sect of, founded by George Fox, 1661; sixty transported to America by order of council, 1664; their affirmation adopted by act of Parliament for an oath, 1696; election of John Airdale, chosen a member of Parliament, made void, notwithstanding, for his refusing to take the oath, 1698; again admitted on their affirmation, Joseph Pease sitting as a member for Durham co., 1833.

Queen's College, Cambridge, founded by Henry VII.'s queen, 1548.

Queen's College, Oxford, founded by R. Eglesfield, 1310.

Quicksilver, its use in refining silver discovered, 1510.

Quatre Bras, battle of, June, 1815.

Queen Charlotte died at Kew, Nov. 17, 1818.

Queen Caroline, indictment against, for alleged misconduct abroad, Feb. 15, 1820; bill of pains and penalties against her, abandoned, after a trial of 51 days, Nov. 8, 1820; died at Brandenburg House, Aug. 7, 1821;

interred in the family vault at Brunswick, Aug. 25. [See *Princess of Wales*.]

RABY Castle, Durham, built, 1620.

Radnor, chartered by Queen Elizabeth.

Railroads.—The first Railway Act was passed in 1801: that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company. — In 1836, thirty-five acts were passed for the institution of new companies.

Reading Abbey, Berks, built, 1121.

Rebellion.—Of the English, against William II., in favour of his brother Robert, 1088; extinguished, 1090.—Of the Welsh, who defeated the Normans and English, 1095.—In England, in favour of the Empress Maude, 1139; ended, 1153.—Of the Barons, April, 1213; compromised by the grant of Magna Charta, June 15 following.—Of ditto, 1262; ended, 1267.—Under Wat Tyler, 1381, which took its rise from some tax-gatherers ill-treating the daughter of a blacksmith in Essex, (when collecting the poll-tax) who knocked out the tax-gatherer's brains with his hammer. The action was applauded, the neighbourhood joined in the sedition, and the flame spread in an instant over the whole country.—In Ireland, when Roger, Earl of March, the viceroy, and presumptive heir to the crown, was slain, 1399.—Against Richard, 1399; ended with the death of the king.—Of the English and Welsh, 1400; ended, 1407.—Under the Earl of Northumberland, who was defeated at Bramham Moor, and slain, 1403.—Of Jack Cade, in favour of the Duke of York, June 1, 1450.—In favour of the House of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York, on the throne, 1461.—Of the English, in Yorkshire, owing to some encroachments respecting St. Leonard's Hospital, in York, 1469.—Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year.—Under Edward IV., 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.—Of the Earl of Richmond, against Richard III., 1485, which ended with the death of Richard.—Under Lamb. Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III.'s nephew, 1497, which ended the same year, in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son; he was pardoned.—Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck, 1499.—Under Flam-mock, 1497, owing to taxes, which ended in the battle of Blackheath.—Of the English, on account of destroying the monasteries, 1036; ended the same year.—Of ditto, in the west, owing to enclosures and oppressions of the gentry, June, 1549; suppressed the same year.—Of ditto, in Norfolk, headed by Ket the tanner, but soon suppressed, August, 1549.—In favour of Lady Jane Grey, against Queen Mary, 1553, which ended in the death of Lady Jane.—Of Sir Thomas Wyatt, against the queen's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c., 1554.—Of the Roman Catholics against Queen Elizabeth, 1559; suppressed the same year.—Of the Irish, under the Earl of Tyrone, 1599; suppressed, 1601.—Under the Earl of Essex, against Elizabeth, 1600, which ended in his death, 1601.—Against Charles I., 1639; ended with his death, 1649.—Of the Irish, under Roger More, Sir Phelim O'Neil, &c., against the

English in Ireland, 1641; ended, 1651.—Under the Duke of Monmouth, 1685, which ended in his death.—Of the Scotch, under the old Pretender, 1715; under the young Pretender, 1715; quelled, 1746.—Of the Americans, on account of taxes, 1775, which ended in the independence of the United States of America.

Receveur Abbey, Kent, built, 669.

Redwald, succeeded Ethelbert, as seventh king of Britain, 616; established Edwin on the throne of Northumberland, 617; died, 624; and was succeeded in the monarchy by Edwin.

Reformation, the first set on foot by John Wickliffe, 1370; begun in England by Henry VIII.'s casting off the Pope's supremacy, and introducing the Protestant religion into this country, 1534; completed by Edward VI. 1547.

Reform Bill, submitted to parliament by Lord John Russell, March 1, 1831; again brought forward by him, Dec. 12; carried by a majority of 109 in H. C., Feb. 22, 1832.

Registers, Parochial, first appointed, 1533; of deeds, &c., in Yorkshire, 1703. [1537.]

Religious Houses, dissolved by Henry VIII.,

Restoration, or the restoring of Charles II. to the crown of England, after an interregnum of eleven years, 1660.

Revolution, in Great Britain, took place, by the Prince of Orange's taking possession of the throne, Nov. 5, 1688; in France, began, 1782. *See* in July 2^d, 29, 30, 1830.

Rhine, confederation of the, 1666.

Rhode Island, New England, settled, 1636, 1644.

Rhodes, an island of the Turks, peopled from Crete, B. C. 916; the republic completed, 450; the city built, 432; taken by the Saracens, and the Colossus sold, which weighed 720,000lb., A. D. 652; taken from the Turks, 1308; retaken by them, from the Knights of Jerusalem, 1523; almost destroyed by an inundation, B. C. 314; Hipparchus began his astronomical observations here, 167.

Rhudland Castle, Flintshire, rebuilt, about 1063.

Rice, first noticed in South Carolina, growing naturally, 1072.

Richard I., for his valour called *Cour de Lion*, second son of Henry II., born at Oxford, 1157; rebelled against his father, 1173; submitted to him, 1183; excommunicated by the pope's legate, for being the chief spring of discord, and interrupting the Crusade, 1189; a new breach with his father the same year; succeeded him on the throne, Sept. 3, same year; set out on the Crusade, and joined Philip of France on the plains of Vezelay, June 19, 1190; took Messina at the end of the year; married Berengaria, daughter of the King of Navarre, she being with him, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, and took their king prisoner, 1191; taken prisoner near Vionna, on his return home, by the Duke of Austria, who confined him, and loaded him with irons, Dec. 20, 1192; ransomed for £300,000, Feb. 4, 1194; returned to England, March 20, following, and crowned again; invaded France the next month; wounded in the shoulder with an arrow, at the castle of Chaluz, near Limoges, of which he died, April 6, 1199; succeeded by his brother John.

Chronology and History.

Richard II., son of Edward the Black Prince, born at Bordeaux, Jan. 6, 1367; made guardian of the kingdom, Aug. 30, 1372; created Prince of Wales, 1376; succeeded his grandfather, Edward III., on the throne, June 21, 1377; crowned, July 16, following; married Anne, sister to the Empress of Germany, Jan. 14, 1382; dethroned, 1387, resumed the government, 1389; buried his queen, Aug. 3, 1394; allied to Isabella, daughter of France, then only seven years old, autumn, 1396; on the death of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, seized the Lancastrian estate, 1399; went to Ireland the same year to revenge the death of his cousin, the Earl of March, during which time, Henry, the Duke of Lancaster's son, came over to England in July, and raised an army to recover his estate, and was joined by the people; on Richard's return, he was taken prisoner by Henry, and sent to the Tower, Sept. 1, 1399; resigned his crown to Henry, Sept. 28, following, and was succeeded by this Henry IV., Duke of Lancaster, grandson to Edward III. Richard was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, Oct. 16; but on a conspiracy to restore him, was murdered by eight assassins, Jan. 1300, in Pomfret Castle, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster; sixteen of the conspirators were executed.

Richard III., brother to Edward IV., married Ann Nevil, the widow of Edward, Henry VI.'s son (whom he had murdered), 1471; elected king, on his nephew, Edward V., being deposed, June 20, 1483; crowned, July 6, following; again, at York, Sept. 8; buried his son Edward, April, 1484; poisoned his queen the same year; his dominions invaded by his fifth cousin, Henry, Earl of Richmond, who gave him battle at Bosworth, where Richard was slain, Aug. 22, 1485, aged 32; he was buried at Leicester, and succeeded by the victor, Henry VII.

Richborough Castle, Kent, built in the time of the Romans.

Richmond Castle, Yorkshire, built in William I.'s reign.

Richmond Palace, Surrey, built by Henry VII. (and called Richmond from his title), on the spot where the old Sheen Palace stood, 1494; park enclosed by Charles I.; bridge built, 1774.

Ridley, Bishop of London, burnt at Oxford, for heresy, Oct. 16, 1535.

Riego, the Spanish Patriot General, executed by the orders of Ferdinand, 1823.

Rights, Bill of, passed, 1628.

Rio de la Plata, first entered by Diaz de Solis, 1515.

Rio Janeiro, mutiny of German and Irish troops at, June 11, 1828; preliminary treaty of peace concluded at, between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, establishing the independence of the Banda Oriental, Aug. 29; arrival of Viscount Strangford at, on a special mission from the King of Great Britain, Oct. 11.

Riot Act, passed 1 George I., 1714.

Riots.—In St. George's Fields, May 10, 1768, on account of Wilkes's imprisonment; that under the name of the Protestant Association, when 20,000 persons attended Lord George Gordon to the House of Commons, to petition for a repeal of the bill that took off the restrictions on the Roman Catholics; the mob burnt four prisons, several Romish

chapels, and 72 houses, June 2, 1780, for which many were hanged, besides nearly 70 killed by the soldiers; at Birmingham, July 11, 1791; at Nottingham, 1811; in London, Dec. 2, 1816; again, during Queen Caroline's funeral procession, in which two men were killed, and several wounded, Aug. 1821.

River, New, brought to London, 1614.

Rizzio, a musician, the favourite and paramour of Mary, Queen of Scots, murdered in the queen's presence by her husband, Lord Darnley, and his party, March 9, 1566.

Robert, eldest son of William I., succeeded his father in the Dutchy of Normandy, 1067; mortgaged his dutchy to William II. for 10,000 marks, to enable him to go on the crusade, 1096; in his absence, his younger brother, Henry, mounted the English throne, vacant by the death of William II., 1100; invited by the English to take their crown, and came over with an army for that purpose; but, when in sight of his brother's forces, he resigned his pretensions to him for a pension of 3000 marks, 1101; taken prisoner by his brother Henry, when he conquered Normandy, 1106; confined in Cardiff Castle, where he died, 1134, after 27 years' imprisonment.

Robespierre, triumphant, 1793; guillotined with his chief partizans, July 28, 1794.

Robin Hood and Little John, great robbers, in 1189; Robin Hood died, 1247.

Rochester, walled in, and the building of the priory and church begun, about 600; castle built, by William the Conqueror, about 1070; bridge built, 1392; cathedral rebuilt, 1080; city burnt, 1137.

Rockingham Castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1070.

Rodney, Admiral Sir G., took 22 sail of Spanish ships; defeated their fleet near Cape Vincent, Jan. 16, 1780; obtained a signal victory over the French fleet, April 12, 1782.

Rolls Chapel, London, founded by Henry III., 1233.

Roman Highways, made in Britain, 415.

Romans, first engaged in naval affairs, and defeated the Carthaginians, B. C. 260; first crossed the Po, pursuing the Gauls, who had entered Italy, 223; defeated by Hannibal at Cannæ, May 21, 216; commenced the auxiliary war against Philip, in Epirus, which was continued at intervals after 14 years, 216; subdued hither Spain and Sparta, 194; defeated Antiochus at Thermopylae, 184; made war against the Achæans, which was finished by Mommius, 147; under Scipio, they destroyed Carthage, 146; 80,000 defeated on the banks of the Rhone by the Cimbric and Teutones, 105; Cyrene left them by Ptolemy Apion, 97; Nicomedes left them Bithynia, 75; first invaded England, B. C. 54; quitted Britain, 46.

Rome, built by Romulus, B. C. 753; republican government established, 509; first alliance between Rome and Carthage, 509; Lartius created first dictator, 458; tribunes created, 438; the decemvirs created, and the laws of the 12 tables compiled, 451; decemvirs banished, 449; military tribunes created, 445; censors created, 443; burned by the Gauls, 390; praetors established, 367; first sun-dial erected at, 293; first coinage of silver, 269; provincial quaestors estab-

DERISOR VERO PLUS LAUDATORE MOVETUR.—FLATTERY PROPOSES MORE THAN FRIENDSHIP.

NON CUIVIS CONTINGIT ADIRE CORINTHUM.—EVERY ONE HAS NOT THE SAME LUCK.

lished, 260; comedies first acted, being those of Livius Andronicus, 240; at peace with other nations—temple of Janus shut, 235; first divorce known, 235; ambassadors from, first appeared at Athens and Corinth, 228; surgery introduced, 219; gold first coined, 206; Asiatic luxury first introduced by the army from the spoils of Antiochus, after their first entrance into Asia, 199; first library erected, with books obtained from Macedonia, 168; philosophers and rhetoricians banished, 161; sumptuary law, limiting the expenses of eating and drinking, 140; besieged by the Marian faction, 88; Athenian libraries sent by Sylla, 66; set on fire by Nero, A. D. 64; Capitol and Pantheon destroyed by fire, 80.

Ross, Captain, whose return from a voyage of discovery in the Polar Seas, after an absence of four years, was very generally despaired of) arrived, with his crew, at Hail, Oct. 1833.

Rump Parliament, met, 1659.

Russell, Lord William, son of the Earl of Bedford, beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, for being concerned in the Rye-House plot, July 21, 1683.

Russia, anciently Sarmatia, and inhabited by the Scythians; Christianity introduced there, 955; not renowned till the natives attempted to take Constantinople, 861; conquered by the Crim Tartars, 1240, and governed by lords tributary to them, till 1300; the non-payment of the tribute occasioned wars, which ended in their independency, 1462; the first czar, 1553; about this time they conquered Siberia; the Tartars surprised Moscow, and killed 30,000 inhabitants, 1571; established as an empire, 1721; a revolution in favour of Elizabeth, 1740; another, in favour of Catharine II., 1762; the Emperor John, an infant, deposed, 1741; put to death, 1763; the punishment of the knout abolished, 1752; declared war against France, 1793; Napoleon's expedition to, 1812.

Russian Campaign, official return of the casualties sustained by the French and their allies during the: killed, 21 generals, 2000 staff and other officers, and 201,100 rank and file; prisoners, 43 generals, 3441 staff and other officers, and 233,222 rank and file: 1131 cannon, 63 standards, 1 marshal's staff, 100,000 muskets, and 27,000 ammunition-waggons, were taken.

Rye-House Plot (a plot to assassinate Charles II. at a place called Rye House, on his way to Newmarket), prevented by the king's house at Newmarket accidentally taking fire, which hastened him away eight days before the plot was to take place, March 22; discovered, June 12, 1683.

SABBATICAL Year, the first, B. C. 1114.

Sabines, rape of the, by the Romans, to people their new kingdom, B. C. 750.

Saccharel, Rev. Dr., silenced for three years, March 23, 1700, for inveighing against the government; in a sermon at St. Paul's; died, 1724.

Sacramentarians, a sect that first (after John Scott, who flourished in 876) opposed the doctrine of the real presence, appeared under Berenger, 1048.

Sacred, first added to the king's title, 1603.

Sacred War, first, concerning the temple at Delphi, B. C. 419; second war, on Delphi being attacked by the Phocians, 356; war finished, by Philip taking all the cities of the Phocians, 348.

St. Agatha Monastery, near Richmond, Yorkshire, founded, 1151.

St. Alban's Monastery, built by Offa, king of Mercia.

St. Andrew's University, founded, 1112; St. Leonard's College founded, 1524; united to St. Salvador's, 1736; New College founded, 1536.

St. Christopher's, settled by the French and English, 1625.

St. Edmund's Bury Monastery, Suffolk, built, 1028.

St. Helena, first taken possession of by the English, 1600; taken by the Dutch, 1673; retaken by the English the same year; celebrated as the place of exile of Napoleon Bonaparte, 1815, where he died, May 5, 1821.

St. James's Palace, formerly an hospital, made a palace by Henry VIII., 1531.

St. Katherine's Docks, opened, Oct. 23, 1828.

Saints, tutelary—St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. David of Wales, St. Dennis of France, St. James of Spain.

Salamanca, battle of, 1612.

Salamis, in Cyprus, built by Teucer, B. C. 1175.

Salic Law, by which women were excluded from inheriting, confirmed in the reign of Pharamond, of France, 424.

Salisbury, Richard Neville, Earl of, wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Wakefield, and beheaded at Pontefract, 1461.—Countess of, niece to Richard III., the last of the Plantagenets, beheaded, for taking part with Cardinal Pole against the Reformation, May 27, 1510.—Cathedral finished, 1258; town chartered by Henry III.

Salt-Mines, Staffordshire, discovered, 1670.

Samaria, taken, B. C. 720.

Samos, in Africa, built, B. C. 986.

Sanctuaries, or places privileged for the safety of offenders, first granted by King Lucius to our churches and their precincts. St. John's, of Beverley, Yorkshire, was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons; St. Burien's, in Cornwall, also, by Athelstan, 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; and St. Martin's le Grand, London, 1329; partly abolished, 1531; totally, 1548.

Sandal Castle, Yorkshire, built, 1317.

Sandgate Castle, Dorsetshire, built, 1510.

Sandgate Castle, Kent, built, 1540.

Sandown Castle, near Deal, erected by Henry VIII.

Sandwich, built, 957; seaport destroyed by an earthquake, 1580.

Saracens, conquered Spain, 713; 70,000 slain in battle by Ramirus, King of Spain, 811; empire of, finished, by Bagdad's being taken by the Tartars, 1258.

Sardinia, conquered by the Spaniards, 1303, in whose possession it continued till 1708, when it was taken by an English fleet, and given to the Duke of Savoy, with the title of king.

Satellites, first discovered by Galileo, 1608.

Saturn, four of its satellites discovered by Simon Mayer, 1809; ring discovered by

Chronology and History.

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Huygens, 1634; the fifth satellite discovered by Huygens, 1655.

Saturnalia, festivals instituted at Rome, in December, B. C. 407.

Sveoy, part of Gallia Narbonensis, submitted to the Romans, B. C. 118; the Germans seized it in 395; the Franks, 496; it shared the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad, Emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert, with the title of earl; erected into a duchy, 1417.

Saxons, the ancient, were pirates, and inhabited three small islands at the mouth of the Elbe, and some part of the shores of the Baltic; arrived in England, A. D. 449, having been invited over by the Britons.

Saxon Heptarchy, began, 600.

Scales and Measures, invented by Phidon, King of Argos, B. C. 669.

Scarborough Castle, built, 1140; rebuilt, 1170.

Scenes, first introduced into theatres, 1533.

Scotland, anciently Caledonia, history of, began, B. C. 328, when Fergus I. was sent over by the people of Ireland; received the Christian faith, about 293; united under one monarchy by Kenneth II., the 69th king, and called Scotland, 638; divided into baronies, 1032; invaded by the King of Norway, near Loch Lomond, 1263; on the death of Alexander III., was disputed by twelve candidates, who submitted their claims to the arbitration of Edward I., of England, 1285, which gave him an opportunity to conquer it; not entirely recovered by the Scots till 1314; regalia and crown taken, and brought to England, with the coronation chair now in Westminster Abbey, 1296; first general assembly of the church held, Dec. 20, 1560.

Sculpture in Marble, art of, discovered, B. C. 873.

Scutage, the first tax levied in England, to pay an army, 1159.

Sealing of Writings, first introduced into England, 1085.

Secretary of State's Office, began, 1530.

Sedan-Chairs, introduced by the Duke of Buckingham, about 1581.

Sesions, lords of, in Scotland, first appointed by James V., of Scotland, 1552.

Settlement, Irish act of, passed, 1662; repealed, 1689.

Seyn, the, turned from its channel by a great piece of land moving from its place, and crossing an current, near Billewias Bridge, Shropshire, May 27, 1773.

Sevedley Castle, Gloucestershire, built, 1142.

Seymour, Sir Thomas, Lord High Admiral, who married Catherine Parr, Henry VIII.'s widow, and brother to the Protector, beheaded on Tower Hill, March 20, 1549.

Sharp, Archdeacon of St. Andrew's, Scotland, born, 1618; shot in his coach by the Presbyterians, May 3, 1679.

Sherborne Castle, built, 1107.

Sheriffs, of counties, first nominated by William the Conqueror, 1073; the present mode of appointing them has been followed since about 1461; anciently, in England, ladies were sheriffs; in 1414, on account of one wars, there were not respectable persons enough to serve the office; 50 sheriffs of

London chosen in one day, 33 of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1731.

Shillings first coined in England, 1505.

Ship-Money, a tax to equip a fleet, first levied, 1607; demanded by Charles I., 1632, which gave rise to all his troubles; declared illegal, 1641.

Shore, Jane, mistress to Edward IV., did penance at St. Paul's for adultery, 1483.

Shrewsbury Monastery, founded, 1033; castle built, 1084.

Shrove Tuesday, observed as a festival, before 1440.

Sicily, first colonized from Italy, B. C. 1234; usurped by Agathocles, 317; servile war began, and continued three years, 135.

Sicomy, kingdom of, established, B. C. 2089; ended, 1130.

Signals, at sea, contrived by James II., when Duke of York, 1665.

Silk, raw, first made by a people of China, called Sires, B. C. 150; first brought from India, 274; a pound, at this time, was worth a pound of gold; the manufactory of, introduced into Europe from India, by some monks, 551; first worn in dress, 1455; first silk manufacture in France, 1521; first worn by the clergy in England, 1534; broad silk manufactured from raw silk in England, 1620; brought to much perfection by the French refugees in London, 1687.

Silk-Worms, first introduced into France, 504; eggs first brought into Europe, 527.

Silver, first coined in Rome, B. C. 269.

Simmel, Lambert, a baker's son, made to personate the Earl of Warwick, Richard III.'s nephew, and crowned king, under the title of Edward VI., 1486; invaded England with an armed force, 1487, when Simmel was taken prisoner, but pardoned.

Singing, established in churches, A. D. 67.

Sion College, founded by Dr. Thomas White, 1623; incorporated, 1664.

Sir-Names, first used among the nobility, 1209; many of the most common, such as Johnson, Thompson, Wilson, Dickson, &c., were taken by the Flemings, who were naturalized here, 1435.

Skipton Castle, Yorkshire, built soon after the Conquest.

Slave Trade, abolition of, proposed in Parliament, 1789; abolished, 1807; abolished by France, Spain, and Holland, 1817; treaty concluded between Great Britain and Brazil for the abolition of, Nov. 1826.

Slavery, entirely abolished throughout the British dominions, 1840; and a compensation of 20,000,000l. given to the slave-owners.

Smyrna, built by the people of Cumæ, B. C. 1050; destroyed by an earthquake, 1040; again, 1688.

Sneezing, the custom of saluting those who sneeze is very ancient, existing even in the time of Aristotle.

Socinius, founder of the Socinians, who deny the divinity of Jesus Christ, 1553; born, 1525; died, 1602.

Sodom, destroyed, B. C. 1951.

Solar Year, found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, by Dionysius, of Alexandria, 285; introduced by Julius Cæsar, B. C. 45.

Solon, made Archon at Athens, B. C. 594; Romans sent to Athens for his laws, 451.

Sonway Moss, Cumberland, began to flow, November 15, 1771.

CAUTUS METUIT FOVEAM LUPUS.—RUN NOT INTO RUIN WITH YOUR EYES OPEN.

VIS CONSILII EXPERS MORTE RUIT SUA.—BRUTE FORCE DESTROYS ITSELF.

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Somerset, Henry Beaufort, Duke of, beheaded at Hexham, May 15, 1461, for joining Henry VI.'s queen against Edward IV.; his son beheaded at Tewkesbury, for the same offence, May 6, 1471.

Somerset, Edward, Duke of, maternal uncle of Edward VI., chosen protector, 1547; deprived and sent to the Tower, 1549; pardoned, 1550; committed again, 1551; beheaded, Jan. 22, 1552.

Spain, defeated by General Beresford at Alhuttera, May 16, 1811.

South-America, several independent republics formed, 1822.

Southampton, old town destroyed, 1338; Watergate built soon after; east gate and walls built, 1338; west gate, ditto, 1532.

South-Sea Company, began, 1710; act passed, May 6, 1716; its bubble, 1720, when, by an artifice, £160 stock rose, in July, to £1000. Every person of property became stock-jobbers, and many thousands were ruined.

Southwark, annexed to London, 1550; the monastery, St. Saviour's, built, 1098.

Southwark Bridge, built of iron, 1815.

Southwell Minster, Neots, founded, 630.

Sovereign, a piece of English gold coin, value 20s., 1532; value 24s., 1550; value 30s., 1552; re coined, at 20s. value, 1821.

Spain, first civilized by the Phœnicians; conquered by the Romans, B.C. 206; the Goths and Vandals overturned the Roman power, 409, and continued possessed of the country till it was conquered by the Moors, in 712; the Moors kept possession till the small kingdoms were swallowed up in Castile and Arragon, 1492; kingdom founded, by the union of the two crowns of Castile and Arragon, 1501; the king and princes of the House of Bourbon ceded their claims to the throne of, May 5-10, 1808; Joseph Bonaparte king, 1808; General Moore's army obliged to retreat from the interior of, 1808; revolution in, Jan. 1, 1820; French army of observation assembled on the frontiers, and after many pretences entered the country, April 7, 1823.

Sparta, built by Lacedæmon, B. C. 1490; kingdom of, commenced, under Euristhenes and Procles, B.C. 1102; Ephori established at, 760.

Spectacles, invented by Spina, 1299.

Spinning-Wheel, invented at Brunswick, by Jürgen, 1530.

Stafford, Sir Humphrey, for rebelling against Henry VII., beheaded at Tyburn, 1485.

Stamp Duties, instituted, June 28, 1693.

Stanislaus II., resigned the crown of Poland, 1795; compelled to sign the abdication and resignation of his kingdom, March, 1796.

Staples Inn, London, established, 1415.

Star Chamber, Court of (in which causes were tried by the Privy Council), instituted, 1487; abolished, 1641. The number of judges of this court was from 26 to 42; the Lord Chancellor president, and had the casting voice.

Statutes, the, first printed, and in English, 1483; prefixing titles to them first took place, 1467.

Steam Vessel, the first from America, arrived, July 15, 1819.

Stephen, King, third son of Adela, daugh-

ter of William the Conqueror, by Stephen, Earl of Blois, succeeded his uncle Henry I., and crowned Dec. 1135, in the absence of Maude; reduced Normandy, 1137; defeated and taken prisoner at Lincoln, by the Earl of Gloucester, Maude's brother, 1141, and put in irons in Bristol prison, but released, on an exchange for Gloucester, who was taken at Winchester, 1153; died, Oct. 25, 1154, aged 49; succeeded by his second cousin, Henry II.

Stockholm, city of, began to be built, 1253; burned (1000 houses), 1751; again (250 houses), August 31, 1759.

Stocking-Fram, invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, about 1569.

Stockings, Silk, first worn by the French king, 1543; first worn in England by Queen Elizabeth, 1561.

Storcheuge, supposed to be built by Amb. Aurelius, 461.

Storms, extraordinary.—In several parts of England, especially at Winchelscomb, Gloucestershire, where the steeple of the church was thrown down, Oct. 5, 1691—during the above a thick smoke darkened the sky. 500 houses in London thrown down, and Bow Church unroofed, Oct. 17, 1691—at Old Sarum, the steeple and many houses were blown down. The chimney of the chamber where the queen and her children lay, at Windsor, blown down, and the whole apartments shaken and torn—oaks in the park were torn up by the roots, accompanied with such thunder and lightning, as had not been known in the memory of man, 1251. When King Edward was on his march within two leagues of Chartres, a most dreadful hurricane arose, with thunder and lightning, and hailstones so large as killed instantly 6000 of his horses, and 1000 of his best troops, 1255. A hurricane threw down many houses, destroyed cattle, and rooted up trees, 1389—this was preceded with a great mortality, especially among youth, and after that a famine. A gust of wind blew off the leads of the Gray Friars' Church, London, and almost beat down the whole side of a street called the Old Exchange, Nov. 25, 1438. The day Oliver Cromwell died, there arose a storm so dreadful that it extended all over Europe, and seemed to threaten a wreck of nature, 1658. So dreadful a one, as frightened the whole kingdom; the houses in London shook, and many fell; the water rose to a great height in Westminster Hall, and London Bridge was choked up with wrecks; ten ships of war were lost, and 1500 seamen; the damage at London was computed at one million sterling, Nov. 26, 27, 1703. One at Charlestown, South Carolina, that overflowed the town, and almost destroyed it and the neighbourhood, Sept. 15, 1752. An uncommonly dreadful one at Malta, that killed and wounded nearly 200 persons, Oct. 29, 1757. One at the Havannah, when 96 public edifices, and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 persons lost their lives, Oct. 25, 1768. Very dreadful one in the Caribbee Islands, Aug. 31, 1772. One in the north of England, when three of the Dublin packets foundered at sea, Oct. 19, 1775. Another violent one, off the coast of Holland, Nov. 11, 1775. One in the West Indies, that did incredible mischief to St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and other West-India islands, Oct. 10, 11, 1780.

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Strachan, Sir R., took four French ships, (part of the Allied fleet escaped from Trafalgar), Nov. 2, 1805.

Straw, used for the king's bed, 1234.

Style, altered at Rome, by adding January and February to the other ten months, and making the year consist of 365 days, B. C. 709; again, by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8; the year began to be reckoned from Lady Day, A. D. 1265; style altered again, at Rome, by taking twelve days off the calendar, 1582; the Gregorian style received at Paris, by taking off ten days, Dec. 15, 1582; again, at London, by taking eleven days off the calendar, S. pt. 2, 1732.

Succession, the bill of, passed, that excludes Roman Catholics from the throne, 1689; settled on the House of Hanover, June 12, 1700.

Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on Tower Hill, June 14, 1381.

Suehet, defeated Gen. Blake, and took Saguntum, Oct. 25, 1811.

Suffolk, Duke of, father to Lady Jane Grey, beheaded, for attempting to set his daughter on the throne, Feb. 17, 1554.

Sugar, first discovered in the East Indies; no mention of it till 625; first brought into Europe, about 1150; first refined in England, 659.

Sumatra and Malacca, discovered by the Portuguese, 1511.

Sundials, invented, B. C. 558; the first erected at Rome, when time was first divided into hours, B. C. 289.

Surplice, first worn by Pagan priests, brought into the Church of Rome by Pope Adrian, 796.

Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of, beheaded on Tower Hill, Jan. 19, 1547, on a charge of aspiring to the crown—Earl of, elected member of Parliament for Horsham, being the first Catholic member returned to the House of Commons after the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, May 4, 1829.

Survey of England, made, by order of Alfred; again, by William the Conqueror, 1080.

Suwarrow, defeated the French, April 27, 23, June 19, and Aug. 15, 1799.

Swansea Castle, Glamorganshire, built, about 1113.

Sweden, anciently Scandinavia; kingdom of, began, 461; united to the crown of Denmark and Norway, from 1291 till 1525, when Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes; Christianity introduced there, 829; no nobility there before 1500; Lutheranism established there by Gustavus Vasa, about 1525; popery abolished, and the crown declared hereditary, 1544; Charles XII. began his reign, 1700.

Switzerland, inhabited formerly by the Helvetii, who were subdued by Cæsar, B. C. 57; became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, 888; Swiss Cantons formed, 1307; their form of government made perpetual by themselves, 1315, and ratified by other powers, 1649; Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480; finally defeated, and their independence abolished, 1798.

Sydney College, Cambridge, founded by F. Sydney, Countess of Sussex, 1598.

Synod, the famous, when deputies were sent from all the reformed churches in Europe to Dort, in Holland, to adjust the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, 1618.

Syracuse, the city of, founded by Arethas, a descendant of Hercules, about B. C. 761.

TAINISTRY and Gavelkind, Ireland, abolished, 1604; by the custom of gavelkind, upon the death of any one, his land was divided among all the males of his family, legitimate or not; and, after partition made, if any of the family died, his portion was not shared out among his sons, but the chief-ain, or talist, made a new partition, at his discretion, of the lands of the deceased among the surviving brothers. It was introduced into England in the time of the Saxons.

Talaveo, battle of, May 21, 1809.

Talmud, the, made, B. C. 117.

Tapestry, invented by Sir Francis Crane, 1235; first manufactory of the kind established in England, 1620.

Tara, the psalter of, a register established in Ireland, B. C. 769, wherein was recorded every event in the kingdom.

Tarquinius, the last king of Rome, expelled, B. C. 509.

Tarragona, taken by the French, June 23, 1811.

Tartary—the first chieftain was Genghis Khan, 1206, whose descendants held the empire till 1586, when the Mungols revolted to the Manchew Tartars, in China; the Eluthis became a separate state about 1400.

Taunton, Somersetshire, archdeaconry of, erected, 1106; town charter given by Charles I.; taken away and re-chartered by Charles II.

Taxes, the origin of, is from those levied by Solon, at Athens, B. C. 540; the first paid in money in England were in 1067, though subsidies in kind continued till 1377.

Tea, first brought into Europe by the Dutch East-India Company, early in the 17th century; a quantity of it brought from Holland by Lord Arlington and Lord Ossory, 1666; from this time it became universal, and sold for 60s. per pound; Americans refused to receive it with the duty on, 1773, which occasioned the civil war.

Telegraph, invented, 1791.

Telescope, invented by Zach. Jansen, a spectacle-maker, at Middleburg, 1590; the first reflecting one made on Newton's principles, 1692.

Temple, London, founded by the Knights Templars, 1185; church founded, 1285; present one built, 1240; hall, Middle Temple, rebuilt, 1572.

Tenby Castle, Pembrokeshire, built, 1079.

Tenterden, Kent, chartered by Queen Elizabeth.

Tents, invented by Jubal, B. C. 3608.

Terceras Isles, discovered, 1583.

Terms and Vacations, in law, introduced from Normandy, 1079; the long vacation being adapted to the time of the vintage.

Terra Firma, conquered by Spain, 1514.

Test Act, passed against the Papists (which obliged all persons that held offices under government to take the sacrament, according to the church of England), and resented by the Duke of York, 1673; repealed, 1827.

Tentonic Knights, in Germany, their order originated at Jerusalem, 1099; was confirmed by Pope Celestin III., 1191.

Thames, rose so high at Westminster, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; again, 1736; conservation of, given to the mayors of London, 1469; its channel was so shallow in the summer, that a man might ride over it near London Bridge, 1592; made navigable to Oxford, 1624; ebbed and flowed twice in three hours, 1658; again, three times in four hours, March 22, 1682; again, twice in three hours, Nov. 21, 1777; extraordinary spring-tide of the, which did considerable damage to the contiguous wharfs, &c., March 5, 1828.

Theatins, their order founded, 1521; established at Paris, 1614.

Theatre—that of Bacchus, at Athens, the first ever erected, built by Philos, B. C. 420; the ruins still exist.—The first royal licence for one, in England, was to Shakspeare, &c., 1603, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside, or in any part of England; but, long before his time, "mysteries" were represented in the open fields, where the devil appeared in person on the stage.—Plays were opposed by the Puritans, 1633, and suspended till 1660, when Charles II. licensed two companies, Killgrew's and Davenant's; the first at the Bull, Vere Street, Clare Market, which in a year or two was removed to Drury Lane, as now; the other in Dorset Gardens: till this time, boys performed women's parts.—Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1661, and continued together till 1694; when, from the reduced salaries given to the performers, the principal of them, under Betterton, obtained a licence, and withdrew to Lincoln's Inn Theatre, in the summer, 1695.

Thebes, founded 1571; citadel built by Cadmus, 1493; flourished as a republic, 829; destroyed by Alexander, with the slaughter of 120,000 persons, when he left only the house of Pindar, the poet, standing, 335; rebuilt by Cassander, B. C. 315.

Theists, a sect that came in with the reformation (of which the king was one), and taught a union with all men who believed in one God, but who rejected public worship, &c., and declared, that this religion was older than that given by God to the Hebrews.

Thermometers, invented by Corn. Drebbel, a Hollander, 1620; improved by Reaumur, 1730; and since improved by Fahrenheit, a German.

Thermopylae, defended by Leonidas, B. C. 480; Romans defeated Antiochus at, 191.

Thetford, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth.

Thistlewood, and his associates, executed for high treason, May 1, 1420.

Thurbury Castle, Gloucestershire, built before 1511; town chartered, 1670.

Thornton College, Lincolnshire, built 1174.

Thorp, speaker of the House of Commons, and Lord Seales, governor of the Tower, murdered by the London mob, 1160, in the disturbances respecting Henry VI.

Toulouse, France, city of, founded, about B. C. 615; a dreadnought tribunal established there to extirpate heretics, 1229; dissolved, 1615; the Troubadours, or Rhetoricians of, had their origin about 1150, and consisted of a fraternity of poets, whose art was extended throughout Europe, and gave rise to the Italian and Spanish poetry.

Thrace, a considerable part of ancient Greece, annexed to Macedon, by Philip and Alexander, about 355, till conquered by the Romans, 108; Byzantium was its capital, on the ruins of which Constantinople was built; taken by the Turks, 1453.

Throgmorton, Francis, executed, for conspiring against Queen Elizabeth, in favour of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1583.

Thurtell, executed, at Hertford, for the murder of William Weare, Jan. 9, 1821.

Tides, theory of, first given by Kepler, 1598.

Tiles, first used in England, 1246.

Tilts and Tournaments, instituted by Henry I. of Germany, 919; forbidden by the council of Rheims, 1131; in fashion here in the 11th and 12th centuries; abolished in France, 1560, Henry II. having been killed in one.

Tin-Mines, first discovered in Germany, 1240; till then, those in England were the only ones in Europe.

Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire, founded, 1131.

Tithes, given first by Moses to the tribe of Levi, B. C. 1490; established in England by Ethelwolf, 814; established in France, under Charlemagne; established by law, by the Lateran council, 1215.

Tithing, anciently a district inhabited by ten freeholders, who were responsible to the king for the conduct of any one among them, first settled by Alfred. The principal man in each tithing was called the Headborough; ten tithings formed a hundred. See *Hundreds*.

Titles, first creation to, by patents, 1344; titles royal—the following is the succession in which the royal titles arose in England: Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" conferred on him; Henry VI. that of "Excellent Grace;" Edward IV. that of "High and Mighty Prince;" Henry VII., "Highness;" Henry VIII., "Majesty" (and was the first and last that was styled "Dread Sovereign;" and James I. that of "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." That of "Majesty" was first given to Louis XI., of France; before, it was the title only of emperors. The kings of Arragon, Castile, and Portugal, had the title only of "Highness;" those of England, "Your Grace;" those of France, "Your Despotism."

Tiverton Castle, Devonshire, built, 1110; town incorporated, 1615; burnt, 1598; again, 1612; again, 1731, 200 houses.

Tabacco-Plant, found by the Spaniards in the Island of Jucatan, 1520; introduced into France, by Nicot, 1560; first brought into England, by Ralph Lane, 1583; planted in many parts of England, till prohibited by an act of Charles II.; allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779.

Tolls, first instituted in England, for mending the highways, in Edward III.'s reign.

Tonnage and Poundage, granted to the kings of England for life, 1465.

Torture, occasionally used in England so late as 1558, and in Scotland till 1690; abolished in Sweden, 1773.

Tournaments. See *Tilts*.

Tower of London, began to be built, 1078.

Tragedy, first acted at Athens, on a wagon, by Thespis, B. C. 535.

Trajan's Pillar, set up at Rome, 114.

Transfiguration, festival of, first observed, 700.

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Transfusion of Blood, first practised in France, by drinking it, 1483; the idea of conveying it into the blood by the veins, communicated by Wren, an Oxonian, 1659; first tried at Paris, 1667.

Transportation, first inflicted as a punishment by 39th Elizabeth, c. 4. Before this act passed, executions were very numerous: Hollingshed says, that 72,000 criminals were executed in Henry VIII.'s reign. An act passed to make felons work on the Thames, 1776.

Transubstantiation, introduced as an article of faith, about 640; opposed by the English church, about 1000.

Treason, punished in England by banishment only, till after Henry I.

Treaties, commercial, first made by England with any foreign nation, was with the Flemings, 1272; the second, with Portugal and Spain, 1308.

Tregoney, Cornwall, incorporated, 1620.

Trematon Castle, Cornwall, built before 1066.

Tresilian, Sir R., chief justice, and others, hanged at Tyburn, for giving the king advice contrary to the opinion of the Gloucester faction, 1388.

Tribunes, of the people, two, instituted at Rome, 495; military ones, with consular power, created, B. C. 445.

Tribute, of wolves' heads, paid in England, 971; paid by the English to the Danes in one year, 248,000, 979.

Trinidad, discovered, 1498; taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1595; by the French, 1676.

Trinitarians, order of, instituted, 1198; barefooted, in Spain, instituted 1591.

Trinity, the word first applied to the persons of the Godhead, by Theophilus, of Antioch, about 150.

Trinity College, Cambridge, founded by Henry VIII., 1546.—Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Pope, 1555.

Trinity Hall, Cambridge, founded by the Bishop of Norwich, 1350.

Trinity House, London, founded by Sir Thomas Spert, 1545; incorporated by Henry VIII.; incorporated, 1685; the present building erected, 1795.

Trinity Sunday, feast of, instituted by Pope Gregory IV., about 828; appointed to be held on the present day, by John, 1334.

Tripoli and Tunis, formerly the republic of Carthage. Carthage stood nearly where Tunis now stands; Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, are called the piratical states of Barbary; Tunis is subject to Morocco; the other two, to the Turks.

Trojan War, commenced, B. C. 1193.

Troops, disciplined, first mentioned to be kept in England, in Edgar's reign.

Troy, kingdom of, began by Scamander, from Crete, 1546; city built, 1255; burned, June 11, B. C. 1184, when an end was put to the kingdom.

Trumpets, first sounded before English kings, by order of Offa, 790; speaking ditto invented by Kircher, a Jesuit, 1652.

Tulip-Roots, first brought into England, from Vienna, 1578.

Tunbridge Castle, built, 1090; priory built, 1094.

Tunnel, Thames, Rotherhithe, first irruption of water into, May 18, 1827.

Tunis, besieged by Louis IX. of France, 1270; it remained under African kings till taken by Barbarossa, under Solyman the Magnificent; Barbarossa was expelled by Charles V., but the country was recovered by the Turks, under Selim II., since which, it has been tributary to the Grand Signior; taken, with great slaughter, by the emperor, Charles V., when 10,000 Christian slaves were set at liberty, 1535; the Dey of, first appointed, 1570.

Turkey Company, incorporated, 1579.

Turkeys and Guinea-Fowls, brought into England, 1524.

Turkish Empire, foundation of, about 998; Ottoman was the first emperor at Constantinople, 1268.

Turks, a nation of adventurers from Tartary, took Persia, 1065; first entered Europe, 1352.

Turropikes, or toll gates, first in England, 1350.

Tuscany, the ancient seat of the Etruscans, belonged to Germany till 1240; order of St. Stephen instituted by the first duke, 1516; title of Grand Duke conferred by Pope Pius V., 1570.

Tyler, Wat, killed in Smithfield, heading an insurrection, while in conference with the king, by Walworth, Mayor of London, 1381.

Tynemouth Castle, Northumberland, standing as early 700.

Tyre, rebuilt under Ninus; taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of thirteen years. It became subject to the Romans, B. C. 64.

UBIQUARIANS, a sect that believe the body of Christ to be every where, arose under Breudus, 1540.

Uction, Extreme, practised in the first century; became general, 450.

Uniformity, Act of, took place, 1662, which obliges all the clergy to subscribe the thirty-nine articles, and use the same form of worship.

Union of the Two Kingdoms, England and Scotland, attempted, 1604; again, 1670; took place, May 1, 1707, and the island called Great Britain. That of Great Britain with Ireland, 1801.

Unitarians, who denied the Trinity, and conceived Christ to be a mere man, arose under Servetus, 1553. Their marriage-bill passed, June 26, 1827.

United Provinces, formerly subject to Spain, whose yoke they shook off, 1579, and became a republic; acknowledged independent, 1609.

University College, Oxford, founded by King Alfred, 872.

Union, with Ireland, proposed in the British Parliament, Jan. 22, 1799; rejected by the Commons of Ireland, Jan. 24; vote of the Irish House, agreeing to it, Feb. 5, 1800; similar vote of the House of Lords, Feb. 17; commenced Jan. 1, 1801.

Universities allowed to send members to Parliament, by James I. The several in Europe founded, as follow:—Aberdeen, Scotland, 1177. Alba Julia, Transylvania, 1629; Altorf, Franconia, 1581; Andrew's, St. Scotland, 1411; Anjou, 1319; Avignon, France, 1388; Basle, Switzerland, 1459; Besancon, France, 1564; Bologna, Italy, 423; Bourges, France, 1464; Cadix, France, 1320; Caen, ditto, 1452; Cambridge, 915; Cambridge, New England, projected,

NEMINEM OPORDET ESSE SAPIENTIOREM LEGIBUS.—NONE OUGHT TO ASPIRE TO BE WISER THAN THE LAWS.

NEMO TENETUR EXPONERE SE INFORTUNIS ET PERICULIS.—NO ONE IS BOUND TO EXPOSE HIMSELF TO PERIL.

Chronology and History.

1630; Cologn, Germany, 1369; Compostella, Spain, 1317; Coimbra, Portugal, 1306; Constantinople, 423; Copenhagen, 1197; Cordova, Spain, 968; Cracow, Poland, 700, enlarged, 1402; Dijon, France, 1722; Dillingen, Swabia, 1364; Dolu, France, 1426; Douay, ditto, 1592; Dresden, Saxony, 1694; Dublin, 1591; Edinburgh, 1580; Erfurt, Thuringia, 1392; Evora, Portugal, 1451; Ferrara, Italy, 1316; Florence, ditto, 1338; Francker, Friesland, 1565; Franfort on Oder, 1506; Friberg, Germany, 1430; Geneva, 1365; Glasgow, Scotland, 1450; Göttingen, Hanover, 1734; Granada, Spain, 1517; Grispwald, 1517; Groningen, Holland, 1614; Heidelberg, Germany, 1346; Hehostadt, Brunswick Wolfenstein, 1570; Jena, Thuringia, 1548; Ingolstadt, Bavaria, 1573; Koningsburg, Prussia, 1541; Leyden, Holland, 1575; Leipsic, Saxony, 1400; Louvain, Flanders, 926,—enlarged, 1427; Lyons, 830; Marburg, Hesse-Cassel, 1526; Mechlin, Flanders, 1410; Meutz, 1482; Montpellier, 1196; Moscow, 1754; Munster, 1391; Naples, 1216; Orleans, France, 1312; Oxford, 886; Paderborn, 1617; Padua, Italy, 1221; Pavia, 791; enlarged, 1361; Paris, 792; Perugia, Italy, 1290; Petersburg, 1717; Pisa, Italy, 1339—enlarged, 1542; Poitiers, France, 1430; Prague, Bohemia, 1361; Regmont, Prussia, 1544; Rheims, France, 1115, enlarged, 1563; Rostock, Mecklenberg, 1119; Salamanca, Spain, 1249; Saragossa, Arragon, 1471; Seville, Spain, 1517; Strasburg, Germany, 1538; Thionlouse, France, 809; Toledo, Spain, 1518; Tubingen, Wirtenberg, 1477; Turin, 1412; Valence, Dauphny, 1475; Venice, 1592; Vienna, 1362; Upsal, Sweden, 1477; Utrecht, Holland, 1636; Wirtenberg, Saxony, 1502; Wurzburg, Franconia, 1493; London, 1829; King's College, London, 1831.

VALENCIA conquered by the Moors, under Abdallah Ciz, and lost by them, 1094; relinquished to the Moors again, by the king of Castile; soon after taken again, by James I. of Arragon, 1238; and, with Arragon, united to Spain, 1492.

Vandals, the, inhabited Germany, and embraced Christianity, 400; began their kingdom in Spain, 411; invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, under Genseric, 430; sacked and pillaged Rome, 455.

Vane, Sir Henry, beheaded, for taking a lead in the republican parties in the civil wars, June 14, 1662. He was the last who suffered in this cause.

Veg-tables, imported from the Netherlands, about 1599, there being no kitchen-gardens in England. Before this time, sugar was eaten with meat, to correct its putrescency.

Venice—the first inhabitants of this country were the Veneti; conquered by the Gauls, and made a kingdom, about B. C. 356; conquered for the Romans by Marc'cellus, 221. The islands on which the city now stands, began to be inhabited by Italians, about 421; the first house was erected on the morass, by Eutropius, who fled from the Goths; the people of Padua took refuge there also, and were assisted by Eutropius in building the 80 houses, which formed the first city, 413; first governed by

a Doge, 697; but its republic was not independent till 803; reduced to ashes, 1101; nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509; the conspiracy on which Otway's play is founded, 1616; its University founded, 1592; order of St. Mark founded, 630; revived, 1562; of Calza, instituted, 1368; restored, 1562.

Ventilators, invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales.

Versailles, palace of, finished 1667; peace of, 1783.

Vesuvius, eruptions of, A. D. 79, 203, 272; ejected flames that were seen at Constantinople, obscured the sun at noon-day, and ravaged all Campania, 472, 512, 625, 993, 1036, 1013, 1048, 1136, 1506, (1558, that at Puzozole); 3000 persons lost their lives, and a large tract of land destroyed, 1631; again, 1660, 1682, 1694, 1701, 1704, 1712, 1717, 1730, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1779, 1771, 1779, 1803, and 1809.

Vienna, entered by the French, Nov. 12, 1805; again, May 13, 1809; peace of, 1809; congress at, Nov. 3, 1814.

Victoria, queen of Great Britain, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, born May 24, 1819; succeeded William IV.; proclaimed June 21, 1837; married Albert, Prince of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha, Feb. 10, 1840.

Vincennes, naval victory of, over the Spaniards, Feb. 14, 1797.

Virginia, discovered by Cabot, 1497; first settlement, 1585; second, 1587; third, broke up, 1589; two colonies settled by patent, 1603; planted, 1608; second charter 1610; third, 1612; reverted to the crown, 1626. This was the first British settlement in North America.

Virginians, killed his daughter, that she might not fall a sacrifice to the lust of Claudius, B. C. 419.

Viscout, title of, first given in England to John Beunmont, by Henry VI. 1410; but of older date in Ireland and France.

Vision, true theory of, first given by Kepler.

Vittoria, battle of, June 21, 1813.

Volsci, the, after a war of 79 years, were obliged by Camillus to submit to the Romans, B. C. 389.

Vortigern, made king of Britain, 417; forced to make his son Vortimer a partner in his government, 445; Vortimer died, 475; Vortigern deposed by Ambrosius, 475; burnt, with his queen, in a castle in Wales, 485.

Votes, of the House of Commons, first printed, 1681.

WADHAM College, Oxford, founded by N. Wadhams, Esq., 1613.

Wager of Battle, old law of, repealed, 1819.

Wacheen, expedition to, 1809.

Wales, the first king was Edwall, 590; conquered and divided by William I. among the conquerors, 1091; Griffith, the last king, died, 1137; the sovereign, from that time, was a prince only—Owen was the first, 1137; completely conquered, and annexed to the crown of England, 1283; an act passed to admit it to a participation in our laws, and to enable it to send members to Parliament, 1535; it sent 100.

Wallace, Sir William, Regent of Scotland hazned and quartered, as a traitor to Edward I., 1305.

Chronology and History.

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Wallingford, Berks, incorporated by James I.

Walls, *Capt.*, set sail to go round the world, July 26, 1766; returned, May 20, 1768.

Walls—In Britain, one built by Adrian, between New-castle and Carlisle, 121; one under Antoninus, between the Clyde and Forth, 138; one by Severus, where Adrian's was, 210; one by Probus, 200 miles long, from the Rhine to the Danube, 276; one by Carausius, between the Clyde and Forth, in Scotland, 290; one by Theodosius, in the same place, 367; one with stone, between Timemouth and Solway Frith, 426. These walls were built to defend the Roman colonies from the Caledonians.

Walter Castle, Kent, built, 1539.

Werbeck, *Perkin*, the son of a Florentine Jew, to whom Edward IV. had stood god-father, was persuaded by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, sister to Richard III., to persecute her nephew Richard, Edward V.'s brother, which he did first in Ireland, where he landed, 1492; the imposture discovered by Henry VII., 1493; made an attempt to land in Kent with 600 men, when 150 were taken prisoners and executed, 1495; recommended by the King of France to James IV. of Scotland, who gave him his kinswoman, Lord Hundley's daughter, in marriage, the same year; James IV. invaded England in his favour, 1496; left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall, where 3000 joined him, and he took the title of Richard IV., 1497; taken prisoner by Henry VII., 1498; set in the stocks at Westminster and Chipping, and sent to the Tower, 1499; plotted with the Earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower, by murdering the Lieutenant, for which he was hanged at Tyburn, 1499.

Warrants, general, declared illegal, Oct. 21, 1765.

Warwick, supposed to be founded about 20; castle built, before 915; city burnt, 1694.

Earl of, made sole governor of King Henry VI., 1427; died, 1440.—*Edward Plantagenet* (the last of the name and house of York), *Earl of*, son to the Duke of Clarence, and nephew to Richard III., beheaded on Tower Hill, for plotting, as was said, with Warbeck, to escape out of the Tower, Nov. 21, 1499.—*Richard Neville*, *Earl of*, called the Kingmaker, conspired against Edward IV., 1466; slain at the battle of Barnet.

Washington, the city of, taken by Gen. Ross, Aug. 24, 1814.—*General*, made, by the Congress, dictator of the American colonies, 1777; resigned the presidency of the United States, Aug. 17, 1793, and was succeeded by Mr. Adams; died, Nov. 15, 1799.

Watches, supposed to be invented by Peter Hele, at Nuremberg, 1490; though Robert, King of Scotland, had one, about 1310; first used in astronomical observations by Purbach, 1500; first brought into England from Germany, 1597; in Lever's Museum, there was one dated 1541, with pendulums, invented by Hugenus, of Zullichem, 1657; spring pocket watches, the invention of Hooke, 1658; repeaters invented, 1676.

Water, first conveyed to London, by leaden pipes, after fifty years' labour, 1285.

Waterford, Ireland, built, 1162; besieged, Aug. 1171; incorporated, 1163.

Waterloo, battle of, June 18, 1815.—*Bridge*, opened, June 18, 1817.

Water-Mills, to grind corn, invented by Bellarius, 529.

Weights and Measures, invented by Phidon, tyrant of Argos, B. C. 691; fixed in England, A. D. 1257; equalized, 1625; weights originally taken from grains of wheat, the lowest of which is called, "a grain."

Wells, cathedral built, 704; bishopric erected, 905.

West Coves, castle built, about 1539.

West Indies, discovered by Columbus; St. Salvador was the first land he made, Oct. 11, 1492.

Westbury, Wilts, chartered by Henry IV.

Westminster, made a bishopric by Henry VIII., 1541. It continued only nine years.

Abbey, built by Sebert, King of Essex, on the spot where the temple of Apollo had once stood, about 600; its monastery consecrated by Edward the Confessor, 1065; rebuilt and consecrated, 1269; turned into a collegiate church, 1560.—*Bridge*, begun, Jan. 1739; opened, Nov. 17, 1750; cost, £339,500.—*Hall*, built, about 1098; courts of law established there by King John; rebuilt, 1399.—*School*, founded, 1070; again, by Queen Elizabeth, 1560.

Weymouth Castle, built, by Henry VIII., about 1539.

Whale Fishery, carried on for the oil only, 1578, the use of whalebone not being then known; taken up by the English, 1598.

Whig and Tory, the epoch of, 1680; the first was a name of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists, for resembling the principles of the Whigs, or fanatical conventiclers, in Scotland; and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Polish robbers, in Ireland. [See *Parliament*.]

Whitehall Palace, great part burned, April, 1699; totally consumed, Jan. 5, 1698.

Witchers, first appointed, March, 1721.

Wight, Isle of, conquered by Vespasian, 23; taken by the French, July 13, 1377.

Wigmore Castle, Herefordshire, built, 1074.

Wildfire, invented by Callinicus, a Greek, 686; gunpowder was not then part of its composition.

William I., natural son of Richard, Duke of Normandy, by a tanner's daughter of Falaise, became Duke of Normandy, and was promised by Edward the Confessor to be appointed, in his will, successor to the crown of England, 1051; claimed the crown, of Harold, after Edward's death, who refused it, 1066; invaded England at Pevensey, Sussex, with a large army, Oct. 1066; slew Harold, and conquered England, at the battle of Hastings; Edgar Atheling, nephew to Edward the Confessor, the only heir to the crown, resigned it to him, December following, and he was crowned, Dec. 25; returned to Normandy, but hastened back to England, December, 1067; crowned his wife, Matilda, 1068; invaded Scotland, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; wounded by his rebel son, Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1079; buried his queen, 1083; invaded France, 1086; soon after this, he fell from his horse, and contracted a rupture, of which he died, at Hermentrude,

DESTINATA TANTUM, PRO FACTIS NON HABENTUR.—THINGS INTENDED SHALL NOT BE TAKEN FOR THINGS DONE.

CAUSA ET ORIGO EST MATERIA NEGOTII.—THE CAUSE OF THE BUSINESS IS THE ESSENCE OF IT.

Sept. 1087, aged 60; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son, Robert, and in England by his second son, William II.

William II., called Rufus, from his red hair, second son of William I., succeeded his father, and crowned, Sept. 27, 1087; invaded Normandy, with success, 1090; subdued Wales, 1093; killed with an arrow accidentally, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, as he was hunting in the New Forest, August, 1100, aged 40; buried at Winchester, and succeeded by his brother, Henry I.

William III., crowned, with his queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, to oppose King James, June 14, 1690; wounded in the shoulder, while reconnoitering the enemy at the Boyne; defeated King James at the battle of the Boyne; returned to England, Sept. 6, 1690; plot laid for assassinating him, Feb. 1696; fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died, March 8, aged 51; buried, April 12, following, and was succeeded by his wife's sister, Anne.

William IV., succeeded to the throne, June 26, 1830; prorogued parliament in person, July 23; accepted the resignation of the duke of Wellington, &c. Nov. 16, and commissioned earl Grey to form a new administration, Nov. 22; crowned, Sep. 2, 1831; died June 20, 1837, leaving no legitimate issue, and was succeeded by his niece the princess Alexandrina Victoria.

Winchelsea, old town swallowed up by the sea, 1250; the present town built in Edward I.'s time; castle built by Henry VIII., chartered, 1513.

Winchester—the first cathedral founded by Kingul, king of the West Saxons, who began to reign, 612; bishopric founded, 636; city burnt, 1102; present cathedral began, about 1073; finished, 1366; college founded, 1387.

Wind-Guns invented, 1648.

Windmills, invented, 1299.

Window Tax, established, 1695.

Windows, of some kind, were glazed, so early as the third century, if not before, though the fashion was not introduced here, till by Bennet, 680, nor did it become general till 1180.

Winds, their names given them by Charlemagne, Emperor of Germany.

Windsor, incorporated by 5 Edward I.; castle built by Edward III.

Wine, the art of making it, brought from India, by Bacchus; none produced in France in the time of the Romans; sold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; licences for vending it established, 1661; first made in Britain, 276.

Winfred's, St. Well, as ancient as 660.

Wingfield Castle, Suffolk, built before 1066.

Witchcraft—six hundred condemned as wizards, and most of them burnt, in France, 1609.—Grandier, parish priest of Loudun, France, burnt, on the supposition of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634.—Twenty old women in Bretagne, France, put to death, for this supposed crime, 1654.—Nine old women were burnt at Kalisz, in Poland, charged with having bewitched, and rendered unfruitful, the lands belong-

ing to a gentleman in that palatinate, 1775.

Withom, Essex, built, by Edward the Elder, 913.

Woburn Abbey, in Bedfordshire, founded, 1145; town burnt, 1724.

Wolsley, the son of a butcher at Ipswich, being a clergyman, became chaplain and favourite of Henry VII.; appointed minister to Henry VIII., 1513; made archbishop of York, 1513; cardinal and chancellor, 1515; legate, 1518; indicted for obtaining bulls from Rome, without the king's consent, Oct. 9, 1529; the seals taken from him, Oct. 18; stripped of all his places, November following, but pardoned; arrested, for corresponding with the Pope, at his house in Yorkshire, and died on his way to London, Nov. 28, 1530, aged 59. He was the first clergyman in England that wore silk and gold.

Wolsley's College, Ipswich, founded, 1529.

Wolverhampton Cathedral founded, 996.

Wood Cuts (a kind of engraving), invented by Rust, a German, 1460.

Wool, manufactured in England, 1185; not in any quantity, till 1331, when weaving it was first introduced; manufactory prohibited in Ireland, 1698.

Worcester, built, 255; Edgar's tower built, 975; cathedral built, 1055.—*College*, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, 1713.

Wulfer, king of Merca, succeeded Oswy as eleventh king of Britain, 670; died, 674; succeeded by his brother Ethelred, king of Merca.

YARMOUTH, Isle of Wight, incorporated by James I.—Norfolk, chartered by Henry I.

Yeomen of the Guards, fifty, first instituted, 1486, being the first permanent military band instituted in England.

Yew-Trees, encouraged in church-yards (as being fenced from cattle), for the making of bows, 14-2.

York, Richard, Duke of, father of Edward IV., made protector of the kingdom, March 27, 1454; took Henry VI. prisoner at St. Alban's, 1455; declared right heir to the crown, 1469; slain at the battle of Wakefield, 1460.—The crown restored to the family of, in Edward IV.; the houses of York and Lancaster united in Henry VIII.—York city, built, B. C. 1223; made an archbishopric, about 625; city and cathedral burned by the Danes, 1069; cathedral rebuilt, about 1075; St. Mary's Abbey built, 1088; city burnt again, with 39 churches, 1179; Ouse Bridge rebuilt, 1566.—Archbishop of, who headed a rebellion in the North, taken and executed, which was the first instance of a clergyman's suffering by the civil laws, July, 1406.

ZANZALEENS, or *Jacobites*, a sect in Syria, that arose under Zanale, in 535, and taught, that water baptism is of no efficacy, that it is necessary to be baptized with fire and the application of a red-hot iron.

Zealand, the sea broke the dykes at, and overflowed large tracts of land, 1530; again, 1568, when almost all Friesland was covered with water, 72 villages overflowed, and above 20,000 persons lost their lives.

Zodiac, signs of, invented by Anaximander.

A COMPENDIOUS
DICTIONARY OF LAW TERMS, &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH LAW MAXIMS, TRANSLATED.

Abduction. A felony: the taking away, by force or intimidation, of any heiress, or girl under sixteen years of age, from her parents or guardians, with intent to marry her.

Action. A general name for the various processes or forms of suit adopted for the recovery of supposed rights, of which there are eleven different kinds; viz. *Action on the Case*: a suit brought against any one for an offence committed without force, and not specially provided for by law. *Civil Action*: a process adopted for the recovery of that which is due by contract or otherwise, as money lent, &c. *Real Action*: the mode of claiming lands, tenements, rents, or commons. *Personal Action*: the form by which a plaintiff claims debts or other goods and chattels, or compensation for damage done to them or the person. *Mixed Action*: is when the subject of the suit is partly real and partly personal; and is given by the law for the recovery of the thing demanded, and damages for wrongs done. *Penal Action*: this form aims at the punishment of the party sued, by fine or corporal infliction. *Popular Action*: this action lies upon the breach of any penal statute, and may be brought by any man that will sue for himself and the king. *Action Prejudicial or Preparatory*: is that which arises from some doubt in the principal. *Action of Writ*: a counter-action, by which a defendant endeavours to show that plaintiff had no right to the writ brought. *Action upon the Statute*: an action for an offence made so by statute. *Action Ancestral*: an action on a right claimed from an ancestor.

Ad Inquirendum. A judicial writ, commanding inquiry to be made of anything relating to a cause depending in the king's courts; and is granted upon many occasions for the better execution of justice.

Administrator. He that has the goods of a person dying without a will committed to his care, for the purpose of legal distribution.

Admiralty (Court of). This is a maritime court, for taking cognizance of all offences on the high seas, and of prize-vessels taken in time of war.

Ad quod Damnum. A writ which ought to be issued before the king grants certain franchises, which may be prejudicial to other parties; and is, therefore, directed to the sheriff to inquire what damage the grant may do.

Advowson. The right possessed by a bishop, dean, and chapter, or any lay patron, to present to a vacant benefice.

Alien. One born without the domains of this country.

To Aliene. To convey the property in any thing to another.

Allocation. An allowance made on an account in the Exchequer.

Amicus Curie. A counsel (or by-stander), who may happen to inform the judge on a point of law, on which he is doubtful or mistaken, is termed *amicus curie*.

Answer in Chancery. The construction of the courts of equity not admitting of *voir-dire* evidence, the proceedings are all conducted by written documents, of which the plaintiff is designated the *bill*; the evidence taken by officers appointed for the purpose, the *interrogatories*; and the defence, the *answer*.

Apparator. A messenger that serves the process of the Spiritual Court.

Appal. This is used in two senses: 1st. it signifies the removal of a cause from an inferior court or judge to a superior; 2d. in a criminal prosecution, it denotes an accusation by one private subject against another for some heinous crime, demanding punishment on account of the particular injury suffered.

Appearance to Action. When a defendant is served with a copy of, or arrested on, any process out of the courts at Westminster, he files common or special bail, which is called "entering an appearance," and which gives him eight clear days.

Appropriation. An appropriation signifies that the tithes, glebe, or other ecclesiastical dues belonging to a benefice, are appropriated to the use of a bishop, college, &c.; but, when these are in the hands of a layman, it is called an *impropriation*.

Arbitration. A mode of deciding matters in difference between parties by the mediation and award of a third person, in order to avoid legal expenses. Matters of account are commonly referred by the courts to the arbitration of a counsel at the bar, whose award is made final.

Arches Court. The chief and most ancient consistory court, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes. It derives its name from the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (*de Arcubus*), where it was formerly held.

Arraignment (of an Assize). The causing the plaintiff to be called to make the plaint, and to set the cause in such order that the defendant may be obliged to answer thereto.

Arraignment (of a Prisoner). The arraignment consists in reading the indictment, and asking the prisoner whether he is guilty or not guilty.

Arrest. A restraint of a man's person, obliging him to be obedient to the law; and may be used in either a civil or criminal sense.

Arrest of Judgment. To move in *arrest of judgment* is to show cause why judgment should be stayed, notwithstanding the verdict.

Arson. Felonious houseburning.

Assault. An attempt of offer, with force and violence, to do a corporal hurt to another.

Assignee. Generally, an assignee is one whom the law makes so, without any spe-

fic appointment: as, an executor is the legal assignee of a testator. *Assignees by deed* are so by special appointment: as, when the lessee of a term or lease assigns the same to another, that other is his assignee. *Assignees of bankrupts* are persons appointed for the collection and legal distribution of the effects belonging to bankrupts.

Assignment. The transferring the interest a man hath in anything to another.

Assize. According to our most ancient law-books, an assize is defined to be an assembly of knights, and other substantial men, with the justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time appointed. But the word *assize* is now generally understood to mean the periodical sittings of the king's courts, where prisoners are tried, and civil suits determined.

Assumpsit. A voluntary promise, by which a man assumes or takes upon himself to perform or pay anything to another. In every action upon assumpsit, there ought to be a consideration, promise, and breach of promise.

Attachment. A process from a court of record, awarded by the justices at their discretion, on a bare suggestion, or on their own knowledge; and is granted in cases of contempts, against which all courts of record may proceed in a summary manner.

Attainder. The stain or corruption of the blood of a criminal capitally condemned; the immediate insparable consequence, by the common law, on the pronouncing the sentence of death.

Attaint. A writ to inquire whether a jury of twelve men gave a false verdict, that the judgment following thereupon may be reversed; and this must be brought in the lifetime of him for whom the verdict was given, and of two at least of the jurors who gave it.

Attorney. A person appointed by another to do anything for him in his absence.

Attorney-General. An officer appointed by the king to manage all the suits of the crown.

Attorneys at Law. Persons versed in legal knowledge, who take upon them the business of other men, by whom they are retained.

Bail. The word used for freeing or setting; at liberty of one arrested or imprisoned upon any action, either civil or criminal, on surety taken for his appearance at a day and place named.

Bail-Bond. The document by which one party becomes security for the performance of any undertaking by another.

Bailiff. An officer appointed to arrest persons for debt. Also, on manors, one whose duty it is to gather the rents, pay quit-rents, fell trees, superintend the under-servants, &c.

Bailiwick. A certain district, or liberty, in any county, exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and over which the lord of the liberty appoints his bailiff,—as the bailiff of Westminster, appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Ballot. The names of all the jurors are written on tickets, and put into a box, and the twelve persons whose names are first drawn, when each cause is called, must be sworn on the jury, unless challenged, absent, or excused from serving. This is called the *ballot*.

Banco Regis. See *King's Bench*.

Bankrupt. One who, from having committed one of the various acts designated *acts of bankruptcy* (as shutting himself up in his house, running away from his creditors, &c.), is obliged by law to yield up all his effects, debts, &c. to his creditors, for their use and disposal, till their respective claims are satisfied, as far as the said estate will allow.

Bar. The part of the court in which counsel stand to plead; or the place where criminals stand to be tried. By *the bar* is also understood the body of barristers and pleaders generally.

Baron. A degree of nobility next to a viscount. There are three kinds of barons: viz. Barons that are peers of the realm; the *Barons of the Cinque Ports*, appointed by the crown for the government of the Cinque Ports; and *Barons of the Exchequer*, who are the judges of the Court of Exchequer, and also owe their appointment to the crown.

Baron and Feme. The law terms for husband and wife.

Barotry. Fool practices in law.

Barrister. A counsellor admitted to plead at the bar, and thence to undertake the defence of his clients.

Battery. A violent beating or striking any person.

Benefice. Formerly signified funds given to soldiers, as a reward for their services; but it afterwards passed into the church, and signified funds given for the subsistence of the clergy. By *benefices* are now meant ecclesiastical livings.

Benefit of Clergy. See *Clergy*.

Bigamy. The having two or more wives or husbands at one time, which is a transportable offence.

Bills. In chancery, a *bill* is a declaration in writing of the grievance for which the plaintiff claims redress from the defendant. A *bill of debt* is a bond or writing obligatory, drawn up in English. A *bill of entry* is a document containing an account of goods entered at a custom-house. A *bill of exchange* is a note ordering the payment of a sum of money at a specified time and place, to a person therein appointed, in consideration of value received by the drawee, at another. A *bill of lading* is a deed signed by the master of a ship, by which he acknowledges the receipt of a merchant's goods, and undertakes to deliver the same at the place to which they are consigned. A *bill of parcels* is a written account, given by the seller to the buyer, of the quantities, sorts, and prices of goods bought. A *bill of sale* is a deed given by a person delivering goods as a security for some consideration received, as a loan of money, &c. A *bill of store* is a licence granted at a custom-house to merchants to carry the stores and provisions necessary for their voyage, free of the customs' duties. A *bill of sufferance* is a licence granted to English merchants, to trade from one British port to another, without paying custom. A *bill of costs* is an attorney or solicitor's bill for proceedings in the courts of law or equity, which are usually taxed or examined as to the propriety of the items, by officers appointed for the purpose, prior to which *taxing*, the amount cannot be sued for.

A Compendious Law Dictionary.

Bond. Any written obligation.
Bonis non Amovendis. A writ directed to the Sheriffs of London, &c., where a writ of error is brought; to charge them that the person against whom judgment is obtained be not suffered to remove his goods till the error is tried and determined.

Borough. A town having corporate rights.
Borough-English. A tenure in some ancient boroughs, by which the youngest son inherits from the father. Its origin is thus accounted for:—In feudal times the lord is said to have claimed the privilege of sleeping the first night with the vassal's bride, and on such occasions the land was made to descend to the youngest, in consequence of the probable illegitimacy of the eldest.

Headborough. A headborough.

Bottomry. The borrowing of money by the master of a ship on the bottom or hull of the ship: i. e. to be paid with interest, if the ship return in safety, but otherwise to be lost or forfeited.

Boutefeu. An incendiary. One who commits arson.

Bribery. An indictable offence, arising from receiving or giving any reward, by or to any person connected with the administration of public justice, or the proper return of members to serve in Parliament, in order to influence his behaviour in office, and induce him to act contrary to the rules of honesty.

Brief. An abridgment of the client's case, made out for the instruction of counsel on a trial at law or equity.

Burgage (tenure). Houses, or lands whereon houses formerly stood, in an ancient borough, are said to be held by *burgage-tenure* when held of some lord in common socage.

Burgess. A citizen or freeman of a town corporate.

Burglary. The capital offence of entering a dwelling-house with intent to commit felony, or committing felony when in such dwelling-house in the night-time, and afterwards breaking out of the same.

Bursar. The treasurer or steward of a college.

By-law. A private law made by those duly authorized by charter, custom, or prescription; but they must be consonant to the public laws and statutes, and for the common benefit.

Cabinet Council. This consists of the great public officers and ministers of the state, who are selected at the King's pleasure to form a cabinet, and who are the efficient and responsible advisers of the crown.

Canon Law. A collection of ecclesiastical constitutions, definitions, and rules, derived from the ancient councils, the writings of the fathers, ordinances of popes, &c.

Capias. A writ or process of two sorts: the one in the Court of Common Pleas is called *capias ad respondendum*, before judgment, where an original is sued out, or presumed to have been sued out, &c., to take the defendant and make him answer the plaintiff; and the other a writ of execution, after judgment, being of divers kinds; as *capias ad satisfaciendum*, *capias utlagatum*, &c.

The *Capias ad Respondendum* is a writ

commanding the sheriff to take the body of the defendant, if he may be found in his bailiwick or county, and him safely to keep, so that he may have him in court on the day of the return to answer to the plaintiff of a plea of debt, trespass, &c., as the case may be.

The *Capias ad Satisfaciendum* (or *Ca. Sa.* as it is termed) is a judicial writ of execution, which issues out on the record of a judgment, where there is a recovery in the courts of Westminster, of debt, damages, &c. By this writ the sheriff is commanded to take the body of the defendant, to satisfy, &c.

The *Capias Utlagatum* is a writ against a person who is outlawed.

Caption. That part of a legal instrument, as a commission, indictment, &c., which shows where, when, and by what authority it is taken, found, or executed. The word *caption* is also used for an arrest.

Case. The statement of the particulars of a plaintiff's claim, or of a defendant's answer to it, with an examination of the witnesses on either side, is designated among lawyers the *case* of the respective parties.

Causa Omissa. Where anything is omitted, or not provided against by a statute, &c.

Cause. The matter brought before a court of law for trial.

Cavat. A process in the Spiritual Court to stop the institution of a clerk to a benefice, or probate of a will, &c. It also signifies a notice entered at the Patent Office, to prevent any person from taking out, for a certain time, a similar patent to the one specified.

Certiorari. This is an original writ, issuing out of the Court of Chancery or King's Bench, directed in the king's name to the judges or officers of the inferior courts, commanding them to certify or return the records of a cause depending before them.

Challenge. An exception taken by a prisoner against one or more jurors, who, when *challenged*, are set aside, if the challenge be allowed, and new ones put in their places.

Champerty. The offence of unlawfully maintaining a suit in consideration of a bargain for a part of the thing in dispute, or some profit out of it.

Chancellor. An officer of the highest dignity and authority in various public establishments. **Lord High Chancellor:** the person next the sovereign, in matters of state and justice, having the power, in the Court of Chancery, to moderate the law according to equity; but his decrees may be reversed by the House of Lords, over which he presides by virtue of his office. **Chancellor of the Exchequer:** the officer who has the custody and control of the funds of the king's exchequer. The **Chancellors of the Duchy of Lancaster**, and of all other duchies, are the chief judges of their several courts, and determine all controversies relative to duchy lands, &c. The **Chancellors of the Universities** have similar powers within their jurisdictions.

Chance-Medley. The accidental killing of any one, not altogether without the fault of the offender, but without malice prepense.

Chancery. The highest court of judicature in this kingdom next to the Parliament, and of very ancient institution. The Court of Chancery is called a *Court of Equity*, because it was instituted for the purpose of

proceeding by the rules of equity and conscience, and of moderating the rigour of the common law, the *intention* being considered rather than the words of the law; equity being the correction of that wherein the law, by reason of its universality, is deficient.— Yet the Court of Chancery is not intended to act in *opposition* to, but in assistance of, the common law, supplying its deficiencies, not contradicting its rules; no judgment of law being reversible by a decree in Chancery. This court had its origin in the wish to render justice complete, by removing impediments to the fair decision of a question in other courts; by providing for the safety of property in dispute, pending a litigation; by restraining the assertion of doubtful rights, in a manner productive of irreparable damage; by preventing injury to a third person from the doubtful title of others; by putting a bound to vexatious and oppressive litigations, and preventing unnecessary multiplicity of suits; and by redressing all frauds and deceits for which there is no remedy at common law, &c. Thus it will appear, that the numerous evils complained of as emanating from this court are not, in fact, caused by the institution of the court itself, but by the vexatious delays arising therein, and the immense expense attendant on its forms and proceedings.

Charter. A written record of things done between parties. Also, letters patent from a king or queen, wherein privileges are granted to corporations, companies, &c.

Charter-Party. An indenture between merchants or owners and masters of ships, containing the particulars of their contracts.

Chase. A domain, privileged for the hunting of beasts of game, and is of a middle nature between a *forest* and a *park*. It differs from the former, inasmuch as it may be held by a subject; and from the latter, that it is not enclosed.

Chattels. Personal property; viz. money, goods, and movables in general.

Chivalry (Court of). The Marshal's Court, which is the fountain of the martial law, and is presided over by the Lord High Constable and the Marshal.

Churchwardens. Officers annually chosen to superintend the church, church-yard, and such things as belong thereto, and to watch the behaviour of the parishioners, and their parochial interests.

Cinque Ports. The cinque ports were formerly five, Hastings, Dover, Romney, Hith, and Sandwich, whence their name. Rye and Winchelsea have, however, since been added to them. They were first established by William I. and have local jurisdictions and privileges.

Civil Law, or Municipal Law. That code of laws which every nation, commonwealth, or city, has established peculiarly for itself.

Clergy (the Privilegium Clericale, or Benefit of Clergy). [Although the privilege called "Benefit of Clergy," which formerly extended to certain persons, has been, by a recent act of Parliament, entirely abolished, it so often occurs in judicial and historical records, that we deem it necessary to give an account of it.] This had its origin in the pious regard paid by Christian princes to the church in its infant state; and consisted of certain *exemptions* which they granted to

the church in criminal matters: 1. exemption of *places*, consecrated to religious duties, from criminal arrests, which was the foundation of sanctuaries; 2. exemption of the *persons* of clergymen from criminal process before the secular judge, in a few particular cases, which was the true original meaning of the *privilegium clericale*. In the course of time, however, the *Benefit of Clergy* extended to every one that could read; for such was the ignorance of those times, that it was thought a great proof of learning to be able to read; and a man possessed of this *accomplishment* was accounted a clerk, or *clericus*, and allowed the benefit of clerkship, though never initiated into holy orders. But when, through the invention of printing, and other concurrent causes, learning began to be more generally disseminated than formerly, it was found that as many laymen as divines were admitted to the *privilegium clericale*, and reading was, therefore, no longer considered a competent proof of clerkship; though learned laymen were still allowed some privilege, being subjected to a slight degree of punishment only, though they could claim the benefit of clergy but once. Before it was wholly abolished, the "benefit of clergy" was frequently taken away, by statutes expressly made to meet certain offences.

Clerk. The strict definition of the word "clerk" is a person in holy orders, but it is now generally applied to any person whose chief occupation is writing, in a court of law or elsewhere.

Client. Anciently, a Roman citizen, taken under the protection of some great man, who was styled his *pater*. Now, every party to a proceeding at law or equity is called his solicitor's *client*.

Cocket. A scroll of parchment sealed and delivered by the officers at the Custom House to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandises have been regularly entered.

Codicil. An addition made to a will, or a supplementary paper, bequeathing property, or explaining or altering some of the bequests contained in the will.

Cognovit Actiorem. An instrument by which a defendant *acknowledges* the plaintiff's cause against him to be just and true; and, before or after issue, suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial.

Co-heir. A joint heir with another.

Coif. A title given to sergeants at law, who are called *Sergeants of the Coif*, from the lawn coif they wear on their heads under their caps, when they are created.

Collateral Descent. That which descends from a side branch of a family; as from an uncle or a nephew.

Comitatus Commissio. A writ or commission whereby a sheriff is authorized to take upon himself the charge of a county.

Commendam. A beneficed clergyman, when promoted to a bishopric, vacates his benefice by the promotion, unless the king, by special dispensation, gives him power to retain his benefice, and when this is done he is said to hold it *in commendam*.

Commission. The warrant, or letters patent, which all persons exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have to authorize them to hear or determine any cause or action; as the commission of the judges, the commission of the peace, &c.

Commissioner. Any one that has a commission, letters patent, or other lawful warrant, to examine any matters, or to execute any public office.

Committee. Persons to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred by some court, or by consent of the parties to whom it belongs.

Commitment. The sending a person to prison by warrant or order, who has been guilty of any crime.

Common Law. That law by which the determinations in the king's ordinary courts are guided: it is frequently called the unwritten law (being founded upon long-established customs), in contradistinction to the statute law. It had its origin in the laws framed after the Norman conquest, which were made up of the laws of the West Saxons, called the *jus Anglorum*; the laws of the Danes, who conquered the East Saxons, called *Dane-lage*; and some of the Norman laws, which were introduced by William the Conqueror.

Common (Right of). There are four sorts of common rights: viz. *pasture*, *piscary*, *estovers*, and *turbary*. Common of *pasture* is the right of feeding one's cattle on the land of another; *piscary*, that of fishing in waters belonging to another; *estovers*, the right of taking wood from another's estate, for household use and implements in husbandry; and *turbary*, the right of digging turf upon another's ground.

Common Pleas. One of the king's courts, held at Westminster Hall, whose jurisdiction is general, and extends itself throughout England. This court holds plea of all civil causes at common law between subject and subject, in actions real, personal, and mixed: it does not possess any original jurisdiction; nor has it, like the King's Bench, any mode of proceeding in criminal cases peculiar to itself; but its authority is founded on original writs issuing, or presumed to have been issued, out of the Court of Chancery; which original writs are the king's mandates for the court to proceed in the determination of the causes mentioned therein.

Compassing the King's Death. Any act manifesting an intention to kill the king constitutes the crime of *compassing the king's death*, and subjects the offender to the punishments of high treason.

Compounding Offences. Entering into an undertaking, on the part of an informer, or other person, without the consent or order of the court in which such offender should be tried, to forego the prosecuting of an offender, for any consideration received or to be received, constitutes the crime of *Compounding Offences*, and subjects the party to punishment by fine and imprisonment, or to transportation, according to the degree of criminality.

Compounding with Creditors. An agreement by which creditors take a proportion in lieu of the whole of their claims, and for which they give their debtor an acquittance from his obligations.

Congé d'elire. The king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

Conscience (Courts of). These are courts constituted by act of Parliament, in London and other trading and populous towns and districts, for the recovery of small debts.

Conservator. A protector, preserver, or maintainer; or a standing arbitrator, chosen and appointed as a guarantee to compose and adjust differences that may arise between parties, &c.

Consideratio Curie. Judgment of the court.

Consideration. The material cause of any contract, without which it will not be effectual or binding.

Consistory. A tribunal: it is commonly used for a council-house of ecclesiastical persons, or place of justice in the Spiritual Court. (See *Archbishop's Court*.)

Constables. There are three kinds of constables, high, petty, and special: the *high* constable's jurisdiction extends to the whole hundred; the *petty* constable's to the parish or liberty for which he is chosen; and the *special* constable is appointed for particular occasions and emergencies. Constables are empowered to execute warrants, to apprehend offenders, and to preserve the peace.

Contempt. A disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court, which has power to punish such offence.

Contempt of Court. A violation of the rules, or refusal and neglect to obey the order of any court authorized to make it, is a contempt of court; for which the party offending is liable to punishment by imprisonment.

Conveyance. A deed which passes or conveys land from one person to another.

Convict. He that is found guilty of an offence by the verdict of a jury.

Coparceners. Such as have equal shares in the inheritance of their ancestors.

Copyhold. A tenure nearly equal in value to a freehold inheritance, its requisites being that it has been devised time out of mind by copy of court-roll, and that it is parcel of, or within the manor. Most of the landed property in England is held by this kind of tenure.

Coram non Judice. When a cause is brought and determined in a court whereof the judges have no jurisdiction, it is said to be *coram non judice*.

Coroner. An officer whose duty it is to inquire into the cause by which any person came to a sudden or violent death, which must be done, before him and the jury assembled for the purpose, upon view of the body.

Corporation. Any public body or company, established by royal charter, authorized to use a common seal, and having one head officer or more, able, by their common consent, to do anything within the compass of their charter. A *Corporation Spiritual* consists of a dean and chapter, or a master of a college or hospital. A *Corporation Temporal by the King*, consists of a mayor and commonalty. The *Corporation Temporal by the Common Law* is the Parliament, consisting of the king, lords, and commons.

Costs. The expenses in the prosecution and defence of actions; consisting of money paid to the king and government for fines and stamp duties, to the officers of the courts, and to the counsel and attorneys for their fees, &c.

Counsellor. A person retained by his client to plead his cause in a court of judicature.

Count. The subdivision of the declaration of a complainant in a real action.

Court Baron. A court which every lord of a manor holds, by prescription, and is kept on some part of the manor. Here duties, heriots, and customs are received, and estates and surrenders passed.

Court Christian. A spiritual court, in which matters relating to Christianity are discussed and determined.

Court-Days. Days when courts of judicature are open, and pleas determined.

Court of Conserancy. A court held in the City of London, by the Lord Mayor and city officers for the time being, for the due preservation of the city lands, ways, and privileges.

Court Leet. A court of record belonging to a hundred, instituted for punishing encroachments, nuisances, fraudulent weights and measures, and offences against the crown. The steward is the judge; and all persons residing within the hundred, except peers, clergymen, &c. are obliged to do suit within this court.

Court-Roll. A roll containing an account of the number of lands, &c. on the jurisdiction of a lord of a manor, with a description of the tenants.

Covenant. The agreement or consent of two or more by deed in writing, sealed and delivered; but, if anything be covenanted for that is illegal or impossible to be done, then the covenant is void.

Coverture. The state of a married woman, as being under the protection or power of her husband.

Crim. Con., or Criminal Conversation. Illicit conversation with a married woman, for which the party is liable to an action for damages.

Crown Office. An office belonging to the Court of King's Bench, in which the attorney-general and the clerk of the crown exhibit informations: the former, *ex-officio*; the latter, by order of the court.

Cursitors. Clerks in chancery, of whom there are twenty-four, and whose business it is to make out original writs.

Custom. A law or right not written, but established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, *ultra tritutum*: i. e. beyond the third generation, commonly reckoned about a hundred years.

Custos Brevium. A principal clerk belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, who has the custody of the writs when returned.

Custos Rotulorum. The officer who has the custody of the rolls or records of a county.

Damages. The amount of money assessed upon a defendant, as a remuneration to the plaintiff for the injury done him.

Dammum absque injuria. Any act done by one which may cause loss to another, without doing him a legal injury.

Day writ, or Day-rule. A rule or order of court, permitting a prisoner in custody in the King's Bench or Fleet to go without the bounds of the prison for one day.

De bene esse. To take or do anything *de bene esse* is to accept or allow it as well done for the present; but when it comes to be more fully examined or tried, to stand or fall according to its merits.

Debiture. A written instrument of the nature of a bill, issuing out of a public office, charging government with the payment of a specified sum.

Declaration. A legal specification on record of the cause of action by a plaintiff against a defendant.

Decree. The judgment of a court of equity on any bill preferred, and may be interlocutory or final.

Deed. An instrument, generally on parchment, comprehending a contract or bargain between party and party. It has three essentials: *writing, sealing, and delivering.*

Default. Non-appearance in court at a day assigned.

Defeasance. A collateral deed made at the same time with a feoffment, or other conveyance, containing certain conditions, upon the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated or wholly undone. It also means the indorsement containing the conditions (if any) upon which a warrant of attorney is given.

Defence. A general assertion that a plaintiff has no ground of action; which assertion is afterwards extended and maintained in the defendant's plea.

Defendant. The party sued in a personal action.

Delegates (Court of). The highest of all the ecclesiastical courts, and to which appeals lie from any of the others.

Demesne, or Demoni. A word used to distinguish the lands which a lord of a manor has in his own hands, or in those of his lessee, from those which are freehold or copyhold.

Demurrer. A pause or stop put to any action or suit, upon a legal objection raised, which must be determined by the court prior to any farther proceedings being had therein.

Denizen. An alien who obtains letters patent to effect his naturalization, and thereby enjoys the right of purchasing and devising land. He is, however, excluded from all offices of trust, civil and military, and is incapable of holding a seat in Parliament, &c.

Deodand. The origin of this term is to be found in the words *Deo dandum*, and was intended as an atonement to God for the untimely death of one of his creatures. Thus, a horse or carriage, which, by accident, causes the death of a human being, becomes forfeited, either to the king or to the lord of the manor, as grantee of the crown; and ought to be sold, and the proceeds given to the poor.

Deposition. The testimony of a witness, in writing, in answer to interrogatories exhibited for that purpose in Chancery, &c.; also, another term for an affidavit in writing.

Detainer. He that holds back another one's right.

Detinue. A writ which lies against him who, having goods or chattels delivered to keep, refuses to re-deliver them.

Devise. Whatever is bequeathed by will; also, the act of bequeathing.

Dioecese. The circuit or bounds of a bishop's jurisdiction.

Disclaimer. A plea containing an express denial or renouncing of anything.

Disfranchisement. An exclusion from the number of free citizens in a corporation or town, &c.

Disinheritison. A cutting-off from an hereditary succession.

Disscisin. A wrongful putting out of him that is seized or possessed of a freehold.

Distress. A distress is the distraining or taking the effects of a tenant, in order to satisfy the rent due to his landlord.

Distringas. A writ, authorizing the proper officer to distrain or seize for debt.

Doctors' Commons. A college in London for the professors of the civil law, first founded by Dr. Harvey, dean of the Arches.

Domicile. A man's home.

Donative. A benefice given by the patron, without either presentation or induction.

Doomsday-Book. When King Alfred divided his kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tithings, he had an inquisition taken of the several districts, and digested into a register, called Doomsday-Book; i. e. the judicial or judgment-book. William the Conqueror, in the year 1085, following the precedent of Alfred, had also a general register drawn up, from which judgment might be given as to the tenure of estates. It is now preserved in the Exchequer, in two volumes.

Dower. That portion of property to which a widow is entitled, on the death of her husband, for the maintenance of herself and children.

Draught. A copy of any deed or legal document.

Droits of the Admiralty. These droits (rights) form a portion of the ancient hereditary revenues of the crown, and arise from the capture of enemies' ships coming into port, ignorant of the commencement of hostilities, the proceeds of wrecks, &c.

Duces tecum. A writ commanding a person to appear in the Court of Chaucery at an appointed day, and bring with him certain writings, evidences, or other things, which the court requires to see; or a clause to that effect added to a subpoena to give evidence.

Duress. Anything done under compulsion and through an unavoidable necessity.

Ejectione Firme, or Ejectment. An action at law, by which a person ousted from the possession of an estate for years may recover that possession; and which action is now used as the general mode of trying disputed titles to lands and tenements, founded upon a fictitious lease, entry, and ouster.

Elegit. A writ of execution, by which the creditor obtains possession of a moiety of the debtor's land, and all his effects, beasts of the plough excepted, which he holds until his whole debt is satisfied; and during that time he is tenant by elegit.

Embriacery. The offence of attempting to bribe, or in any way to intimidate or induce, a jury, or any of the judges, or officers employed in the due administration of the law; for which the offender is liable to punishment by fine and imprisonment.

To Enfruff. To invest with any dignities or possessions.

Enfranchisement. The incorporating of any one with a body politic.

Engrossing. Writing out, in a mode peculiar to law documents, any deed, lease, &c.

Enrolment. A deed of bargain and sale, to pass an estate of inheritance, must be enrolled in one of the courts of Westminster, or with the *custos rotulorum* of the county wherein the lands lie, within six months after the date; otherwise such deed would be invalid.

Entail. When the succession to an estate

is limited to the heirs of the body of a man, &c., it is said to be *entailed*.

Entry. The taking possession of lands.

Error. A writ of error is a commission to judges of a superior court, by which they are authorized to examine the record upon which a judgment was given in an inferior court; and, in such examination, to affirm or reverse the same, according to law.

Essoign. An excuse or plea of one who is summoned, but who is not prepared to answer an action, &c.; and the first day of the term on which the courts are opened, according to ancient custom, to hear such excuses, is therefore called the *Essoign-day of the Term*.

Estreat. When a recognizance becomes forfeited by any of its conditions being broken, it is *estreated*: that is, extracted from the record, and sent up to the Exchequer, whence a process will issue to recover the fine.

Evidence. Proof by the testimony of witnesses on oath or by writings or records.

Exchequer. An ancient court of record, wherein all causes relating to the revenue and rights of the crown are heard and determined, and where the revenues of the crown are received.

Excommunication. A punishment inflicted by the church, or a sentence pronounced by an ecclesiastical court, debarring the offender from the sacraments and civil privileges.

Execution. A judicial process for obtaining possession of anything recovered by judgment of law.

Executor, Executrix. One appointed by a person's last will to dispose of his estate or substance.

Exigent. If a sheriff returns *non est inventus* upon all the writs, a writ of *exigent* may be sued out, which requires the sheriff to cause the defendant to be proclaimed, required, or exacted, in five county courts successively; and if, after being so exacted he does not appear, he is outlawed.

Ex-officio. Anything done by virtue of the power invested in the person holding office. Any information at the suit of the king, filed by the attorney-general, by virtue of his office, without applying to a court for leave, or giving the defendant an opportunity of showing cause why it should not be filed, is called an *Ex-officio Information*.

Ex parte. A statement is called *ex parte* where only one of the parties gives an account of a transaction in which two or more are concerned.

Ex post facto. A term used in the law to signify something done after another thing consulted before, or where a law is made to meet a particular offence committed.

Extents. Extents are of two kinds—*Extents in Chief* and *Extents in Aid*. The former is a writ sued out on a judgment on *scire facias*, for the king's debt, or on information for penalties in the Court of Exchequer, against the body, lands, and goods of the defendant. The latter is a writ issued at the instance and for the benefit of a crown debtor for the recovery of his own debt; or it may be had against a principal debtor to the crown, at the instance and for the benefit of his surety, who has paid the crown debt. No notice is given to the defendant of the execution of this commission;

nor can a defendant taken under an extent be bailed.

Extra-parochial. Places which are out of the bounds or limits of a parish; and, therefore, exempt from parish rates and duties.

Eyre (Justices in). The word *eyre*, or *ere*, is French, and is derived from the Latin *iter*, a journey. Thus, the term *Justices in Eyre* signifies the itinerant court of justices, or those who journey from place to place to hold assizes.

Faculties, Court of. A court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, for granting dispensations for doing what by common law would be illegal.

Faalty. The duty due to a lord from his tenant, pursuant to the oath taken at his admittance.

Fee, and Fee-simple. A tenant in fee-simple is he who has lands or tenements to hold to him and his heirs for ever.

Fers. Certain perquisites allowed to attorneys and officers in the administration of justice, as a recompense for their labour and trouble.

Felo-de-se. One who commits self-murder.

Felony. A term of law including generally all capital crimes below treason.

Feme Coverte. A married woman.

Feme Sole. An unmarried woman.

Foefment. A gift or grant of any manors, messuages, lands, or tenements, to another in fee, to him and his heirs for ever.

Fera Naturæ. Beasts and birds that are wild, such as foxes, wild geese, and hares, wherein no man may claim a property, unless under particular circumstances, &c.

Fende. A grant of lands, honours, or fees, during the will of the granter, on condition of allegiance and services.

Fief. Lands or tenements held by fealty and homage; also, a manor, or noble inheritance.

Fieri Facias. A judicial writ of execution, that lies where judgment is had for debt or damages recovered in the king's courts; by which writ the sheriff is commanded to levy the debt and damages of the goods and chattels of the defendant.

Filacer, Filazer, or Philazer. An ancient officer of the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas; as he fills those writs whereon he makes out process.

Finding a Bill. Prior to the commencement of any sessions, the depositions of the witnesses on whose evidence the prisoners have been committed, are transmitted by the magistrates to the place of holding the sessions, with the bills of indictment framed thereon; where a tribunal, called the *Grand Jury*, is sworn to inspect them, and re-examine the witnesses. If this jury consider the charges supported by such evidence as is likely to lead to conviction, they find *true bills* against the prisoners, on which they are brought to trial; otherwise the bills are *ignored*, or quashed.

Fine. A penalty for an offence committed; also, a formal conveyance of lands, by acknowledging a perfect acquiescence before a judge, or a sum of money paid for the tenure of lands and tenements.

First-fruits. A revenue arising to the crown from livings above the clear annual

value of 50*l.* The *Tenths* were also formerly a payment to the king of the tenth part of the annual value of every living thing. In the reign of Queen Anne, the revenues of first-fruits and tenths were formed into a perpetual fund for the augmentation of poor livings, which is usually called *Queen Anne's Bounty*.

Flaw. Any error or omission in indictments or declarations, which invalidates the proceedings.

Foreclosure. The term used to express the barring the equity of redemption on mortgages. Thus, a mortgagee may, after the time has expired for receiving back the principal and interest due from the mortgagor, either compel the sale of the estate, in order to get the whole of his money immediately, or else call upon the mortgagor to redeem his estate presently, or in default thereof to be for ever *foreclosed* from redeeming the same; that is, to lose his equity of redemption without possibility of recall.

Forfeiting Recognizances. Persons bound by legal process to appear in any of the king's courts, at a stated time, are admitted to bail, on giving security in a sum of money, either personally or by surety, for their due appearance. These sureties are called *recognizances*, which are *forfeited*, or estreated into the king's Exchequer, in case of non-compliance with the conditions of the bailment.

Forgery. The capital crime of counterfeiting the signature, seal, or mark, of any individual or public body.

Franchise. Privilege from ordinary jurisdiction.

Fratricide. The killing of a brother or sister.

Freehold. Lands or tenements held in fee, fee-tail, or, at least, for the term of life.

Next Friend. The legal guardian, or nearest relation, of a minor.

Funded Debt. The public debt of this country, consisting of an immense sum, which, from time to time, has been lent to government by individuals, and which they or their assigns receive interest for out of the taxes.

Gavelkind. A tenure or custom annexed and belonging to certain lands in Kent, whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons, or the land of the brother among all the brethren, if he have no issue of his own.

Glebe-Land. Commonly the land, meadow, or pasture, belonging to a parsonage, exclusively of the tithes.

Grant. A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot be well conveyed or assigned by word of mouth.

Guarantee. One who stipulates to see the engagements of another duly performed.

Habeas Corpus. This is the subject's *Writ of Right*, in cases where he is aggrieved by illegal imprisonment; and, for the personal liberty of individuals, the *Habeas Corpus Act* is next in importance to *Magna Charta*; for, so long as this statute remains, no subject of England can long be detained in prison, except in those cases in which the law requires and justifies such detainer;—and, lest this act should be evaded by demanding unreasonable bail or sureties

for the prisoner's appearance, it is declared by a subsequent act that excessive bail shall not be required. The Habeas Corpus Act can only be suspended (and that for a short and limited time) by the Parliament, in cases of extreme emergency; during which suspension, suspected persons may be imprisoned without assigning any reason for its being done. In such cases, the nation parts with a portion of its liberty for a time, in order, as it is presumed, to preserve the whole for ever.

Hanaper Office. An office in the Court of Chancery, where writs relating to the business of the subject and their returns, were anciently kept in *hanaperio* (in a hamper); and those relating to the crown were kept in *parva бага* (a little bag). Hence arose the names *Hanaper* and *Petty Bag Office*.

Headborough. Formerly a chief or frankpledge; but now a suborlinate constable.

Heir-looms. That kind of personal property which descends to the heir by special custom in some places, or which has been attached to the *fee* by the original possessor, and cannot be devised away by will.

Heir. One who, born in wedlock, succeeds by descent to lands, tenements, and hereditaments, being an estate of inheritance. The estate must be *fee*; for a man cannot be heir to goods and chattels.

Heir Apparent. One whose right of inheritance is certain, and which nothing can defeat, provided he outlives his ancestor; as the eldest son, or issue.

Heir at Law. He who, after his father's or ancestor's death, has a right to, and is introduced into, all his lands, &c.; but he must be of legitimate descent.

Heir by Custom. The inheritor of an estate in places where custom alters the rule of descent: such as the custom of gavelkind, by which all the sons shall inherit, and make but one heir to their ancestor.

Heir by Devise. One who has no other right or interest in the lands devised to him by will than the will of the testator gives him.

Heir by Conquest. He who succeeds to the deceased in lands and other hereditary rights, to which the deceased did not himself succeed as heir to his predecessors: as when a father leaves an estate he purchased to his second son.

Heir of Line. He who succeeds lineally by right of blood.

Heir Male. The nearest male heir who can succeed.

Heir Passive. He whom the law makes liable to be heir.

Heir Presumptive. One who would inherit, provided his ancestor were to die at that particular time, but whose right of inheritance might be defeated by some nearer heir being afterwards born: as in the case of a daughter, whose right of succession might be destroyed by the birth of a son.

Heirs Portioners, or Parceners. This is the term used when women succeed; as in that case they have all equal portions.

Heirs of Provision. Those who succeed by virtue of a particular provision in a deed or instrument.

Heiress. The female heir to a man having an estate of inheritance in lands; and where there are several joint heirs, they are called *Co-Heirs, or Co-Heiresses*.

Hereditaments. This is a word of very great extent, comprehending whatever may be inherited, or come to the heir; viz. all such immovable things, whether corporeal or incorporeal, which a man may have, to him and his heirs, by way of inheritance; and which, if they are not otherwise devised, descend to him that is next heir, and fall not to the executor, as chattels do.

Heriot. The best beast, whether it be a horse, ox, or cow, that the tenant dies possessed of, due and payable to the lord of the manor; and, in some manors, the best goods, piece of plate, &c. A *heriot* originally signified a tribute given to the lord of a manor for his better preparation for war. Heriots are now to be considered as usually divided into two sorts,—*Heriot-Service* and *Heriot-Custom*: the former, being such as are due upon a special reservation in a grant or lease of lands, amount to little more than a mere rent; the latter arise upon no special reservation whatsoever, but depend merely upon immemorial usage and custom. *Heriot-Service* is payable on the death of a *tenant in fee-simple*; and *Heriot-Custom* upon the death of a *tenant for life*.

Heritable (and Movable) Rights. These terms are used in the Scotch law to denote what in England is meant by *real* and *personal* property: *real* property in England answering nearly to the heritable rights in Scotland, and *personal* property to the movable rights.

Highway. A public passage for the king's subjects; for which reason it is called the *king's highway*.

Honage. The duty owing to a king, or any superior; also, the service which a tenant makes to his lord, when admitted to land holden of the lord in fee.

Homesaken, or Hamsoken. The privilege or freedom which every man has in his house; and he who invades that freedom is properly said *facere homesaken*. In the Scotch law, *hainsucken* is defined to be the crime of assaulting a person in his own house.

Homicide. The crime of killing any human being; of which there are three kinds—*justifiable, excusable, and felonious*. The first has no share of guilt at all, and is supposed to happen either through unavoidable necessity, or by permission of the law; the second very little, being purely accidental; but the third is the highest crime against the law of nature that a man is capable of committing, and includes three distinct offences; viz. 1. *self-murder*; 2. *mauslaughter*; and, 3. *murder*.

House of Commons. One of the three estates of the realm, consisting of the knights, burgesses, &c., returned by the people to sit in Parliament.

House of Peers. The second estate of the kingdom, consisting of lords spiritual and temporal; its members being hereditary legislators. It is also the supreme court of judicature, in cases of appeal against the decisions of other tribunals; but it has no original jurisdiction.

Hue and Cry. The old common-law process of pursuing "with horn and with voice," from hundred to hundred, and county to county, all robbers and felons. Formerly, the *hundred* was bound to make good all loss occasioned by the robberies therein committed, unless the felon was

taken; but by subsequent laws it is made answerable only for damage committed by riotous assemblies.

Hundred. A part or division of a shire; so called, as is supposed, from its having been composed of a hundred families at the time the counties were thus originally divided by King Alfred.

Hundred Court. A court-baron held for all the inhabitants of a hundred, instead of a manor.

Hustings Court. A very ancient court of Common Pleas, held before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the city of London.

Idiot. One who has had no understanding from his birth, and therefore is presumed by law never likely to attain any. The law declares that a man is not an idiot if he has any glimmering of reason, so that he can tell his parents, his age, or such common matters; but a man who is born deaf, dumb, and blind, is looked upon by the law in the same light as an idiot.

Ignoramus. This word, signifying *we are ignorant*, was formerly written on a bill of indictment by the grand jury impanelled on the inquisition of criminal causes, when they rejected the evidence as too weak or defective to put a prisoner on his trial. The words now used are, *not a true bill, or not found.*

Ignore. [See Grand Jury.]

Impanelling. Writing in a parchment schedule the names of the jury by the sheriff.

Imparance. Time given by the court to a party to plead.

Impeachment. The accusation and prosecution of a person for treason, or other crimes and misdemeanors.

Impropriation. The act of impropriating; also, a parsonage, or ecclesiastical living in the hands of a layman, or which descends by inheritance.

Incendiary. A setter of houses on fire.

Incest. Sexual intercourse or marriage with one too near akin.

Incumbent. The present possessor of a benefice.

Indenture. A writing containing some contract, agreement, or conveyance, between two or more persons, being indented in the top, answering to another part which has the same contents.

Indictment. A written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to, and presented on oath by, a grand jury.

Indorsement. Anything written on the back of a deed. In a commercial sense, it is the writing a man's name on the back of a bill of exchange, &c.

Induction. The act of giving to a clergyman the possession of his church.

In esse. This term is used to express anything that has a real being, in contradistinction to the term *in posse*, which implies a thing that is not, but may be. Thus, a child before he is born is a thing *in posse*; after he is born, he is said to be *in esse*.

Infant. Every person is by the law styled an infant till he has attained the age of *twenty-one*; though there are many actions he may lawfully do before that age, and for which various ages are appointed.

Infanticide. Child-murder.

In Forma Pauperis. When people, as paupers, are allowed to sue *in forma pau-*

peris, they have original writs and subpoenas gratis, and counsel and attorneys assigned them without fee; and are excused from paying costs, when plaintiffs.

Inheritance. An estate in lands or tenements to a man and his heirs.

Injunction. A prohibition, or order of restraint, granted for various purposes against a party by a court of equity. The applicant must support his petition by affidavits; but still he obtains the injunction by an *ex-parte* statement, which is afterwards very frequently dissolved when the defendant's answer is put in.

Inquest. A meeting of jurors, who are summoned to take into consideration certain matters which may appear in evidence before them, and to bring in their verdict accordingly.

Inquisition. A manner of proceeding in criminal and other matters, by the office of the judge.

Inrolment. The registering or entering in the rolls of some court any deed, &c.

Insolvent Debtors' Court. This court, which is of recent creation, is a court of record for the relief of insolvent debtors, whose examination, &c. takes place before three commissioners, who are selected from among barristers of at least ten years' standing, and who sit twice a week throughout the year in the cities of London and Westminster and county of Middlesex.

Instrument. Any act, deed, or writing, drawn up between two or more parties, and containing covenants to be performed by them respectively.

Interlocutory Judgment. There are two kinds of judgments so called: viz. such as are given in the middle of a cause, upon some plea, proceeding on default, which is only intermediate, and does not finally determine the suit; and such incomplete judgments as merely establish a plaintiff's right, without ascertaining the quantum of damages sustained by him, which is left to a jury.

Interpleader. The discussion of a point incidentally happening, as it were, between, before the principal cause can be determined.

Interrogatories. Questions in writing demanded of witnesses brought in to be examined in a cause, particularly in the Courts of Chancery.

Intestate. A person dying without a will. **Issue.** That stage of the pleadings when the parties have come to a complete affirmation and denial of all the points relied on therein, and is usually called *joining issue*, when the cause is said to be ripe for trial.

In Uentre sa Mere. A child not yet born, but of which the mother is pregnant.

Jactitation of Marriage. When one party boasts or falsely declares that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their marriage may ensue.

Jeofail. An oversight in pleading or other law proceeding. It is derived from the French *j'ai faille*.

Joinder in Activa. The coupling or joining two parties in one suit or action.

Joint-Tenants. Persons who hold lands, &c. jointly by one title.

Jointure. A settlement of lands or tenements made to a woman in consideration of marriage; or a covenant, whereby the husband, or some friend of his, assures to the wife lands or tenements for the term of her life.

Judgment. The sentence of the law pronounced by the court upon the matter contained in the record.

Jurat. A magistrate, very similar to an alderman, in certain corporations.

Jure Divino. By divine right; as the king's right to the throne. It is also used as the right to tithes.

Jurist. A civilian; a lawyer; one who treats of matters of law.

Jury. A certain number of men, sworn to inquire of and try a matter of fact, and declare the truth, upon such evidence as shall be delivered to them in a cause; and they are sworn judges upon evidence in matters of fact. The privilege of trial by jury is of great antiquity in this kingdom, and cannot be too highly prized. Juries are of three kinds: viz. *Grand Juries*, *Petty Juries*, and *Special Juries*. The *Grand Jury* consists of twenty-four substantial men, either gentlemen or superior yeomen, chosen indifferently by the sheriff throughout the county, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court, which they either approve by writing *billā vera* upon them, or disallow by indorsing them *ignoramus*. The *Petty Jury* consists of twelve men, impaneled upon criminal and civil cases.—

Those that try criminal issues have such cases referred to them as have passed the *Grand Jury*, and return their verdict *guilty* or *not guilty*. In civil cases, the jury return their verdict either for the *plaintiff* or the *defendant*, with such damages as they think just. The *Special Jury* is a superior tribunal to the *Petty Jury*, in being selected from the freeholders, merchants, or higher leaseholders of the county or city, on the application of one or both of the parties interested, for the trial of some special matter, presumed to be above the comprehension of those generally constituting petty juries.

Jus Coronæ. The right of the crown.

Jus Gentium. The law of nations.

Jus in Re. Complete and full right.

Justices. Officers deputed by the king to administer justice, and give a right and lawful judgment. There are various kinds of justices; viz.—

Justice, Chief (of the Common Pleas), is a lord by his office, and with his assistants hears and determines all causes at the common law, i. e. all civil causes between common persons.

Justice, Chief (of the King's Bench), is a lord by his office, and chief justice of England, who hears and determines all pleas of the crown, viz. such as common offences committed against the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, and the like.

Justice of the Hundred is the lord or alderman of that hundred.

Justice Seat is the highest forest court, always held before the lord chief justice in eyre of the forest.

Justices of Assize are those which, by special commission, are sent into this or that county, to hold assizes for the ease of the subject.

Justices in Eyre are such as are commissioned to go into divers counties to hear such causes as are termed pleas of the crown, which was done to ease the people of coming to the King's Bench.

Justices of Gaol Delivery, such as are sent with commission to hear and determine causes belonging to those that for any offence are cast into prison.

Justices of Labourers were justices formerly appointed to curb the frowardness of labouring men, who would either be idle or exact unreasonable wages.

Justices of Nisi Prius are now the same with justices of assize, and so called from the words of the adjournment, viz. *nisi prius justitiarum venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas assizes*, i. e. unless the justices come before into those parts to take assizes; it being an usual adjournment of a cause in the Common Pleas, to put it off to such a day.

Justices of Oyer and Terminer. Justices deputed upon some special and extraordinary occasion to hear and determine some peculiar causes.

Justices of the Pavilion were certain judges of a pie-powder court, which the Bishop of Winchester anciently authorized at a fair kept at St. Giles's Hill, near that city.

Justices of the Peace are such as are appointed by the king's commission to maintain the peace in the counties where they dwell.

Justices of the Quorum are such of the justices aforesaid, whose commission begins, *Quorum vos unum nos volumus*.

Justices of Trial, or *Trial Baston*, were certain justices appointed by King Edward 1. to make inquisition through the realm upon all officers, touching bribery, extortion, &c., as also upon breakers of the peace, barrators, and other offenders.

Justices, Lords, of the Kingdom, are persons deputed to be regents or chief governors of the realm, during the king's absence.

Justifying Bail. When parties who offer themselves as bail have been objected to by the plaintiff's attorney as insufficient, the bail, or other bail in their place, are compelled to swear in court that they are housekeepers, and each of them worth double the sum for which they are bail, after payment of all their debts; which is termed *justifying*.

King's Bench. The supreme court of common law in the kingdom; and is called the *King's Bench*, because the king formerly presided there in person, and is still presumed to do so. The jurisdiction of this court is very high: it keeps all inferior jurisdictions within the bounds of their authority, and may either remove their proceedings to be determined here, or prohibit their progress below; it superintends all civil corporations in the kingdom; it commands magistrates and others to do what their duty requires; it protects the liberty of the subject by speedy and summary interposition; and takes cognisance both of criminal and civil causes;—the former in what is called the *Crown-side*, or *Crown-office*; the latter in the *plea-side* of the court.

Knights of the Shire. Two knights, or gentlemen of worth, chosen on the king's writ, by the freeholders of every county, to sit in Parliament. They must possess freehold estates worth £600 per annum.

Landlord. The proprietor or owner of lands or tenements.

Larceny. A theft or felony of another's goods in his absence. It was formerly divided into *grand larceny* and *petit larceny*; the former when the value of the property stolen exceeded 12*d.*, and the latter when it did not exceed that sum; but, by recent enactments, this distinction has been abolished.

Lothe. A division in a county, comprising three or more hundreds.

Latitat. A writ whereby all men are originally called to answer in personal actions in the King's Bench; having its name upon a supposition that the defendant *doth lurk and lie hid*, and cannot be found in the county of Middlesex to be taken by bill, but is gone into some other county, to the sheriff of which this writ is directed, to apprehend him there.

Lease. A conveyance of any lands or tenements, usually in consideration of rent, or other annual recompense, made for life, for years, or at will. He that letteth is called the *lessor*, and he to whom the lands, &c., are let is called the *lessee*.

Lease and Release. A conveyance of the fee-simple, right, or interest, in lands or tenements, giving first the possession and afterwards the interest in the estate conveyed.

Leasehold. Lands or tenements held by virtue of a lease, or conveyance, from the party having a right so to dispose of them.

Legacy. A bequest or gift in goods and chattels by will. The person to whom it is given is styled the *legatee*; and, if the gift is of the residue of an estate after payment of debts and legacies, he is then styled the *residuary legatee*.

Legate (Court of the). A court erected by Cardinal Wolsey, to prove wills, and try offences against the spiritual laws.

Legatee. A person who has a legacy left him by will.

Legem facere. To make law on oath.

Legem habere. To be capable of giving evidence on oath.

Letter of Licence. An instrument in writing made by creditors to a man that has failed in his trade, allowing him longer time for the payment of his debts, and protecting him from arrests during that period.

Letters Patent. Writings of the king sealed with the great seal of England, whereby a person is enabled to do or enjoy that which otherwise he could not.

Levant and Couchant. The law term for cattle that have been so long in the grounds of another, that they have lain down, and are risen again to feed.

Levir's Facias. A writ of execution directed to the sheriff for levying a sum of money upon a man's lands and tenements, goods and chattels, who has forfeited his recognisance.

Libel. A malicious defamation, expressed either in printing or writing, or by signs, pictures, &c., tending either to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or the reputation of one who is alive, and thereby exposing him to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule.

Lineal Descent. That which goes from father to son, from son to grandson, and so on.

Livery of Seisin. A delivery of possession of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, unto one that hath a right to the same.

Locus in quo. The place where anything is alleged to be done in pleadings, &c.

Lord Chancellor. The highest public officer in the kingdom; a privy counsellor by his office, and speaker of the House of Lords by prescription. He is also the guardian of infants and lunatics; visitor, in right of the king, of all royal hospitals, colleges, and foundations, and has the general superintendance of all charitable institutions.

Lord Mayor's Court. A court held by the Recorder of the City of London, at Guildhall, for actions for debt, appeals, &c. Its decisions are given in fourteen days.

Lords Spiritual. The two archbishops and twenty-four bishops of England, with one Irish archbishop and three bishops—in all thirty; who, though not considered peers of the realm, are lords of Parliament.

Lords Temporal. The peers of the realm, whose numbers may be increased at the will of the king, and of whom there are at present, in all, 400.

Lunatic. One who has had understanding, but, by grief, disease, or other accident, has lost the use of his reason generally, though he may have lucid intervals.

Magna Charta. The great charter of liberties granted in the ninth year of King Henry III.; and is so called on account of the excellency of the laws it contains.

Maiden Assize. When no person receives sentence of death at an assize held on the circuit, it is called a *maiden assize*.

Maihem, or Moyhem. The violently depriving another of the use of such of his members as may render him the less able in fighting, either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary.

Mainprise. The surrendering a person into friendly custody, upon giving security that he shall be forthcoming at the time and place required.

Majority. The being of age, i. e. twenty-one, or more

Mala in se. Acts which in themselves are morally bad and unlawful.

Mandamus. A high prerogative writ, of a most extensive remedial nature, issuing in the king's name from the Court of King's Bench, and directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court of judicature, within the king's dominions, requiring him to do some particular thing therein specified.

Manor. A manor implies a certain territorial domain; and during the Saxon government, when the name had its origin, the lord of the manor resided on and cultivated a part of it, while the rest was distributed amongst his tenants. Formerly, it was called a *barony*, but now a *lordship*.

Marshalsea (Court of). This tribunal was instituted for the more speedy recovery of small debts. Its jurisdiction extends to within twelve miles of Whitehall (the city of London excepted) and takes cognizance of actions as low as 40*s.* Its sittings are throughout the year, and are held at Great Scotland Yard, Westminster.

Masters in Chancery. These are divided into *ordinary* and *extraordinary*. Of the former there are twelve, some of whom sit in the court every day during term, and have various matters referred to them, such as examining accounts, estimating damages, &c.; they also receive affidavits and administer oaths. The masters in chancery *extraordinary* act in the country, and perform

similar duties, when required, as the masters in ordinary.

Master of the Rolls. An assistant of the Lord Chancellor, who hears and decrees the causes assigned to him at his own court, in the Rolls' Yard. He holds his office by patent for life.

Maturity. The being of the age of twenty-one. *Bills*, or *Notes*, when due, are said to be at their maturity.

Maxims in Law. Certain proverbial axioms, which form part of the general customs or common law of the land. As, "No one is bound to criminate himself."—"Conditions against law are void."—"It is fraud to conceal fraud," &c. &c.

Medietas Lingua. A jury de *Medietate Lingua* signifies a jury or inquest impanelled, whereof one half are foreigners, and the other natives; and is used in pleas wherein the one party is a foreigner and the other a denizen.

Melius Inquirendum. A writ for a second inquiry, where partial dealing is suspected.

Messe Process. Such process as issues pending the suit upon some collateral interlocutory matter, as to summon juries, witnesses, and the like.

Misdemeanor. An *indictable* offence, which, though criminal, does not amount to felony.

Misprision. A neglect, oversight, or contempt; as, for example, misprision of treason is a negligence in not revealing treason to the king, his council, or a magistrate, where a person knows it to be committed.

Mitigation of Punishment. A remitting the severity of a sentence.

Mittimus. A writ for removing and transferring of records from one court to another; also, a precept in writing, under the hand and seal of a justice of peace, directed to the gaoler, for the receiving and safe keeping of an offender, till he is delivered by law.

Modus. Laud, money, or a yearly pension given to a person as a composition or satisfaction in lieu of his tithes in kind.

Mortuary. A gift left by any one at his death to his parish church, as a recompense for tithes and offerings not duly paid in his lifetime.

Mortgage. A pawn of lands or tenements, or anything immovable, laid or bound for money borrowed, to be the creditor's for ever, if the money be not paid at the day agreed upon; but which, by legal construction, always remains liable to the equity of redemption, unless precluded by a suit in equity. He who makes the pledge is called the *mortgagor*, and he who takes it is called the *mortgagee*.

Mortmain. An alienation of lands and tenements to any guild, corporation, or fraternity, and their successors, which can never be done without the king's license, and that of the lord of the manor, or of the king himself, if it be immediately holden of him.

Motion in Court. An occasional application to the court by the parties or their counsel, in order to obtain some *rule* or *order* of court, which becomes necessary in the progress of a cause.

Municipal Law. A rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state.

Ne Exeat Regno. A writ to restrain a person from going out of the kingdom without the king's license.

Ne injuste vexes. This writ is one of the remedies which the ancient law provided to restrain the oppression of lords; and is a prohibition to the lord, *not unjustly* to distrain or *vex* his tenant.

Nemine contradicente. (*Nem. con.*) Words used to signify the unanimous consent of the members of Parliament, or other public body, to a vote or resolution.

Ne recipiatur. A caveat against receiving and setting down a cause to be tried: that is, where the cause is not entered in due time.

Nil debet. A common plea to an action of debt when the money is paid, or not owing.

Nil dicit. When judgment is had against a defendant on his failing to put in an answer by the day appointed.

Nisi Prius. The commission to justices of assize; so called from a judicial writ of *distringas*, whereby the sheriff is commanded to distrain the impanelled jury to appear at Westminster before the justices, at a certain day in the following term, to try some cause, unless the justices come before that day to such a place, &c.

Nolle Prosequi. An acknowledgment or agreement by the plaintiff, that he *will not* further prosecute his suit, as to the whole or a part of the cause of action.

Nomine Pana. A penalty incurred for not paying rent, &c. at the day appointed by the lease or agreement for payment thereof.

Non assumpt. He did not assume. A plea in personal actions, when the defendant denies that any promise was made.

Non Compos Mentis. One not of sound mind, memory, or understanding.

Non damificatus. A plea to an action of debt upon bond, with condition to save the plaintiff harmless.

Non distringendo. A writ *not to distrain*, used in various cases.

Non est factum. The general issue in an action on a bond or other deed, whereby the defendant denies that to be his deed whereon he is impleaded.

Non est inventus. The sheriff's return to a writ, when the defendant is *not to be found* in his county or bailiwick.

Nonfeasance. An offence of omission of what ought to be done.

Nonjurors. Persons who refuse to take the oaths to government, for which they are liable to certain penalties.

Nonsuit. A renunciation of a suit by a plaintiff or demandant, most commonly upon the discovery of some error or defect, when the matter is so far proceeded in that the jury are ready to deliver their verdict.

Non sum informatus. A formal answer made by an attorney, that he is *not* instructed or *informed* to say anything material in defence of his client: by which he is deemed to leave it undefended, and so judgment passes against his client.

Notary-Public. A person whose business it is to note and protest bills of exchange, and who also attests deeds and writings, to make them authentic in another country.

Noting a Bill. Is when a public notary (an officer appointed for the purpose), presents a bill for acceptance or payment, that he may witness the refusal or neglect of the party to accept or pay it.

Nudum Pactum, or Nude Contract. A bare contract, without consideration; or an

agreement to sell goods, lands, &c. without any specified terms for the purchase. Such a contract is void in law, and for the non-performance of it no action will lie.

Nuisance. Any thing that is either a public or private annoyance, injury, or inconvenience.

Oath. An affirmation or denial of any thing before one or more persons who have authority to administer the same, for the discovery and advancement of truth and right, calling God to witness that the testimony is true.

Obligation. A bond, containing a penalty, with a condition annexed for payment of money, performance of covenants, &c.

Obligor. He who enters into an obligation.

Ordeal. An ancient mode of trial in criminal cases; when a prisoner who pleaded not guilty might choose whether he would put himself for trial upon God and his country, by twelve men, as at this day, or upon God only; and then it was called the *judgment of God*, presuming he would deliver the innocent. Of the trial by *ordeal* there were two kinds; one by *fire*, the other by *water*. Those who were tried by the fire ordeal passed barefooted and blindfold over nine hot glowing ploughshares, or were to carry burning irons in their hands; and accordingly as they escaped, they were judged innocent or guilty, acquitted or condemned. The water ordeal was performed in either hot or cold: in cold water, the parties suspected were adjudged innocent, if their bodies were borne up by the water, contrary to the course of nature; in hot water, they were to put their bare arms or legs into scalding water, which if they brought out without hurt, they were taken to be innocent of the crime. The fire ordeal was for freemen and persons of better condition; and the water ordeal for bondsmen and rustics.

Onus Prabandi. The burden of proving.

Ordinary. A deputy of the bishop of a diocese, appointed formerly to give malefactors their neck verses, and to judge whether they read or not; also, to perform divine service for them. In the *civil law*, an ordinary is any judge who has authority to take cognizance of causes in his own right.

Original, or Original Writ. The beginning or foundation of a suit; and is a mandatory letter from the king in Chancery, sealed with his great seal.

Outlawry. The act or process by which a person is excluded from, or deprived of, the benefit of the laws.

Overt Act. An open act, capable of being sustained by legal proof.

Oyer and Terminer. A commission directed to the judges and other gentlemen of the courts to which it is issued, by virtue whereof they have power to *hear and determine* treasons, felonies, &c.

Oyez. A corruption of the French *oyez*, hear ye! The term used by a public crier, to enjoin silence and attention.

Pains and Penalties. A bill of pains and penalties is an act of Parliament specially made to attain one of treason, or felony, or to inflict punishment beyond or contrary to the law then in force.

Palace Court. A court for the recovery of small debts, with jurisdiction similar to the Marshalsea Court, contiguous to which it is situated.

Panel. A schedule or slip of parchment, containing the names of such jurors as have been returned by the sheriff to serve on trials.

Partners. Persons holding lands in partnership, and who may be compelled to make division.

Parol. Word of month; verbal.

Peculiar. A particular parish or church having a special jurisdiction within itself, as exempt from the bishop's court.

Peculiar (Court of). A branch of the Court of Arches; having jurisdiction over those parishes which are exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary.

Penance. An ecclesiastical punishment, varied according to the nature of the offence, in which the penitent makes satisfaction to the church for the scandal he has given by his evil example.

Perjury. The crime of swearing falsely.

Petty Treason. [Although by a recent act of Parliament the crimes formerly described as *petty treason*, are now subject to the capital punishment attendant on murder, &c. viz. hanging, it would be improper to omit it here.] A wife killing her husband, a servant his master, or an ecclesiastical person his superior, to whom he owes faith and obedience, and some other offences, were formerly punished by having the criminal drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution; and if a woman were convicted of the murder of her husband, by being afterwards burnt.

Pie-Powder Court. A court held in fairs, to administer justice to buyers and sellers, and for redress of disorders committed in them.

Plaintiff. The party at whose suit a *plaint* or complaint is made.

Plea. The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Pleadings. The mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant in a suit; which are set down and delivered into the proper office in writing.

Police. That branch of administrative justice which extends to the prevention of crimes, by watching over public order, preventing breaches of the peace, removing nuisances, &c.

Posse Comitatus. The power of the county. This includes the aid and attendance of all men, except ecclesiastics and inferior persons, above the age of fifteen, within the county; which force may be used in cases of riot or rebellion, or where any resistance is made to the execution of justice.

Practice of the Courts. By this is understood the form and manner of conducting and carrying on suits or prosecutions at law or in equity, civil or criminal, through their various stages, from the commencement of the process to final judgment and execution, according to the principles of law, and the rules laid down by the several courts.

Præcipe. In actions of *covenant*, *debt*, and *detinue*, the original writ is called a *præcipe*, by which the defendant has an *option* given him, either to do what he is required, or show cause to the contrary.

Premium Pudicitie. A bond or consideration given to a previously virtuous woman, by the person who has seduced her.

Premunire. This word, which gives the name to a writ, is apparently corrupted

from *præmoneri*, to be forewarned. The offence for which the writ of *præmonere* is granted is of a nature highly criminal, though not capital, and more immediately affecting the king and his government. It owed its origin to the exorbitant power claimed and exercised in England by the pope, and was originally ranked as an offence immediately against the king; because, by the mandates and bulls of the popes, in appointing persons to fill the different ecclesiastical offices in this kingdom, it created an *imperium in imperio*, by paying that obedience to papal process which constitutionally belonged to the king. The penalties of *præmonere* have, however, long since been applied to other offences, some of which bear more, some less, and some no relation to the original offence.

Prescription. A title acquired by use and time, and allowed by law.

Prerogative Court. The court wherein all wills are proved, and all administrations taken, which belong to the Archbishop of Canterbury by his prerogative: and, if any dispute arise between parties concerning such will or administration, the cause is properly decided in this court.

Presentment. This is a very comprehensive term; but, in its usual application, is the notice taken by a grand jury or inquest of any offence, &c., from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them, at the suit of the king.

Privilege. An exemption from some duty, burden, or attendance, to which certain persons are entitled, from a supposition of law, that the stations they fill, or the offices they are engaged in, are such as require all their care; that, therefore, without this indulgence, it would be impracticable to execute such offices to that advantage which the public good requires.

Privy Council. A noble, honourable, and reverend assembly of the king himself and such as he appoints to be of his council, who assemble, when summoned for matters of state, in the king's court or palace.

Probate of Testaments. The exhibiting and proving wills and testaments before the ecclesiastical judge, delegated by the bishop, who is ordinary of the place where the party lies. A probate is usually made in the Spiritual Court, and is done by granting letters testamentary to the executor, under seal of the court.

Process. The method taken by the law to enforce a compliance with the original writ, of which the primary step is, by giving the party notice to obey it.

Proclamation. A notice publicly given of anything whereof the king or his representatives, by his commission, think fit to apprise his subjects.

Proctor. He who undertakes to manage another man's cause in any court of civil or ecclesiastical law, for his fee.

Pro rata. In proportion.

Protest. The dissent of a peer, in Parliament, to any measure entered in the journals of the House of Lords. Also, on bills of exchange, a *protest* means the solemn declaration of a public notary of the dishonour of a bill.

Prothonotary. A chief officer or clerk of the Common Pleas.

Proviso. A condition inserted in any deed, on the performance whereof the validity of the deed depends.

Puisne. Younger, junior. The several judges and barons, not chiefs, are called *puisne judges*, *puisne barons*.

Purchase. The buying, or other acquisition of lands or tenements, with money, or by gift, deed, or agreement; in contradistinction to obtaining them by hereditary right.

Purview. The body, or that part of an act of Parliament which begins with, *Be it enacted, &c.*

Quantum se bene gesserit. A clause expressing that the party to whom an office is granted shall hold the same so long as he properly conducts himself.

Quantum Meruit. If a man retains a person to do any work for him, without a specific agreement for price, the law implies that he shall pay for the same *as much as he deserved*; for the recovery of which an action on the case may be brought.

Quantum Valebant. Where goods and wares sold are delivered by a tradesman at no certain price, then *quantum valebant* lies, which means *so much as it is worth*.

Quare impedit. A writ lying for him who hath purchased an *advowson*, against a person who *hinders* or disturbs him in his right of *advowson* by presenting a clerk thereto, when the church is void.

Quare incumbravit. A writ which lies against a bishop who, within six months after the vacation of a benefice, confers it on his clerk, whilst two others are contending at law for the right of presentation, to show *why he hath incumbered the church*.

Quarantine. A benefit allowed by law to the widow of a man possessed of lands, whereby she may challenge to continue in his capital messuage or mansion-house (not being a castle) *forty days* after his decease, in order to the assignment of her dower, &c. Also, the term of forty days, during which persons coming from foreign parts, infected with the plague, are not permitted to come on shore.

Quarta die post. The *fourth day*, inclusive, after the return of the writ; and if the defendant makes his appearance on this day, it is sufficient; and therefore it is usually called the appearance day.

Quash. To overthrow or annul.

Quasi Contract. An implied contract.

Quietus. Freed or acquitted. A *quietus est*, granted to a sheriff, will discharge him of all accounts due to the king.

Quid pro quo. The mutual consideration and performance of both parties to a contract.

Qui tam. Actions brought by common informers are vulgarly called "*qui tam*" actions; because, in the form in which they are conceived, the prosecutor declares that he prosecutes "as well for our sovereign lord the king as for himself;" *tam pro Domino Rege quam pro seipso*. When information is given of offences committed against penal acts of Parliament, the informer is usually entitled to one moiety of the penalty, while the other goes to the crown; and this gives the informer a right to sue the party offending for his share of the penalty.

Quoad hoc. A term often used in law reports, to signify, *as to the thing named*, the law is so, &c.

Quo Minus. A common writ issued against the defendant on the plea side of the Court of Exchequer, founded upon a presumption that the plaintiff is the less able to pay the king on account of the defendant being his debtor.

Quorum. Certain individuals among persons invested with any power, or with the exercise of any jurisdiction, without whom any number of the others cannot proceed to execute the power given by the commission. A justice of the quorum is so called, from the words in the commission, *Quorum A. B. numm esse volumus.*

Quo Warranto. A writ which lies against any person or corporation, that usurps any franchise or liberty against the king, without good title; and is brought against the usurpers to show by what right and title they hold or claim such franchise or liberty.

Rack-Rent. The full yearly value of the land or house rented.

Ranger. An officer of the forest, whose duty it is to prevent trespasses, and preserve beasts of chase, &c. within the boundaries.

Rebutter. The answer of the defendant to the surrejoinder of the plaintiff.

Reception. The taking a second distress of one formerly distrained, during the plea grounded on the former distress.

Recital. The rehearsal, or making mention, in a deed or writing, of something which has been done before.

Recognisance. An obligation of record which a man enters into before some court of record, or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act; as, to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, to pay a debt, or the like.

Record. A memorial or remembrance. An authentic testimony, in writing, contained in rolls of parchment, and preserved in a court of record.

Recorder. An officer in corporations associated by the king's grant with the mayor and aldermen; he should be a barrister, or other person well versed in the law, as it is his office to advise the body corporate in legal proceedings.

Recovery. In a general sense, the obtaining anything by judgment in a court of law.

Rectus in Curia. The right to appear in court.

Rectory. A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, glebes, tithes, &c.

Red Book. An ancient record in the Exchequer, in which are registered those who held lands *per baroniam* in the time of Henry II.

Reference. The sending any matter by the court to be examined by a person appointed for that purpose; or the settling of any cause by the arbitration of counsel or others agreed upon by the contending parties.

Refresher. The fee given to barristers as a retaining fee, when the cause has been deferred from the sittings at which they were retained to plead it.

Register or Registrar. The officer who writes and keeps a registry. Register is also the name of the book wherein are entered most of the forms of writs, original and judicial, used at common law.

Rejoinder. The answer or exception of

a defendant in any action to the plaintiff's replication.

Release. An instrument, whereby estates or other things are transferred, abridged, or enlarged; and whereby a man quits and renounces that which he before had. The words generally used in releases are, *re-mised, released, and for ever quit claimed.*

Relocation. A reletting or renewal of a lease.

Remainder. An estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined.

Remedy. The action or means given by law for the recovery of a right; and it is a maxim of law, that "whenever the law giveth anything, it gives a remedy for the same."

Replevin. A remedy, grounded and granted on a distress; being a re-deliverance of the thing distrained, to remain with the first possessor, on security (or pledges) given by him to try the right with the distrainer, and to answer him in a course of law.

Replication. An exception or answer to the defendant's plea.

Report. A public relation of cases judicially adjudged in courts of justice, with the reasons as delivered by the judges.

Reports. Decisions on legal issues, with a summary of the proceedings, preserved as authentic records in the archives of several courts, and forming a voluminous set of books for the use of members of the legal profession.

Reprieve. A suspension of the execution, when sentence of death has been passed on a criminal; and is ordered by the judge, on grounds favourable to the prisoner, which may arise from various causes.

Rescue. A resistance against lawful authority.

Respondens, or Respondent Ouster. To answer over, in an action, to the merits of a cause, &c.

Retaining Fee. The first fee given to counsel, in order to make sure that he shall not engage on the other side.

Return of a Writ. The certificate of the sheriff made to the court of what he has done towards the execution of any writ directed to him.

Reversal. The making a judgment void, in consequence of its having been given in error.

Reversion. The residue of an estate left in the grantor, returning to him or his heirs and assigns after the grant is over.

Riot. A tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three persons, or more, assembling together of their own authority.

Royal Assent. The concurrence of the king to any bill that has passed the two houses of Parliament, and which is necessary to render it a statute, or act of Parliament.

Salique Law. The law by which, in France, females are excluded from the succession to the throne.

Scandalum Magnatum. Words spoken in derogation of a peer, a judge, or other great officer of the realm.

Schedule. An inventory of goods, or any scroll or parchment containing particulars left out in the main writing.

Scire Facias. A judicial writ, for the purpose, generally, of calling a man to show cause to the court whence it issues, why execution of judgment passed should not be

REUS LAESE MAJESTATIS PUNITUR, UT PEREAT UNUS, NE PEREANT OMNES.

A TRAITOR IS PUNISHED, THAT, BY THE DEATH OF ONE, ALL MAY BE LEFT SECURE.

made out. This writ issues where execution has been delayed for a year and a day after judgment given.

Seat and Lot. A customary contribution laid upon all subjects according to their ability.

Scriveners, or Money-Scriveners. Those who receive money to place out at interest; or who supply it, on security.

Seal-Days. Certain days set apart by the Court of Chancery, before or after term, to bear motions, &c.

Secondaries. Deputies to any officers; but by the secondaries are generally understood the sheriffs' deputies, who have a court called the Sheriffs' Court, in which the secondaries act as judges.

Se Defendendo. A plea for him that is charged with the death of another person, by alleging that he was driven to do what he did in his own defence.

Seisin.—Possession. *Seisin in deed* is when an actual possession is taken: *seisin in law* is a right to lands, though one has not actually taken possession of them.

Sequestration. The separating or setting aside of a thing in controversy, from the possession of the parties that contend for it. In Scotland, the word *sequestration* is equivalent to our bankruptcy.

Sergeants-at-Arms. Their office is to attend the sovereign, and arrest offenders of rank. One attends on each house of Parliament, one on the Lord Chancellor, one on the Lord Treasurer, and, on extraordinary occasions, one attends on the Lord Mayor of London.

Session. A sitting of justices in court under their commission.

Sessions of the Peace. A court of justices of the peace, that must be held in every county once in every quarter of a year; and which extends to the trying and determining all felonies and trespasses; but capital offences are usually tried at the assizes.

Set-off. A mode of defence, 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 it, either wholly or in part.

Sheriff, or Shire-Reeve. The chief officer under the king in every shire or county.

Sheriff's Court. A court held at Guildhall, by the sheriff or his deputy, for the assessment and recovery of damages, &c.

Sign-Manual. The superscription of the king at the top of grants or letters patent.

Simony. The corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice, for money, gift, or reward.

Si non omnes. A writ on association of justices, by which, if all in commission cannot meet at the day assigned, it is allowed that two or more of them may finish the business.

Sittings. The names given to the courts of *Nisi Prius* in London and Middlesex.

Solicitor. An attorney-at-law authorised to practise in the English court of Chancery.—In the U. States of America, an advocate who prosecutes actions for the state.

Solicitor-general. A lawyer who is employed as counsel for a queen-consort; in like manner as the attorney-general attends to the legal business of a king, or a queen-regnant, for the good of the state.

Socage (tenure). The tenure by which most free lauds in England are held, which

consists in the performance of some certain and determinate service.

Special Juries. Every man described in the juror's book as an esquire (or of higher degree), or as a banker or merchant, is qualified to serve as a special jurymen. Special Juries had their origin in times when ordinary freeholders were supposed to be incapable of judging on intricate points, which necessarily often came before them in trials at law; but now they are selected for the trial of any cause, civil or criminal, when demanded by either party, upon paying the extra fees and expense. Each special juror receives such a sum as the judge may think reasonable, not exceeding one guinea.

Specialty. A bond, bill, writing, or deed, under the hand and seal of the parties.

Stoppage in Transitu. The act of stopping goods on the road that have been consigned to a person since become bankrupt or insolvent, which in many cases the law allows, in order to prevent the loss that would otherwise accrue to the consignor.

Subornation. The offence of hiring persons to give false evidence.

Subpoena. The process issued on filing a bill in equity, commanding the person therein named to appear and answer to the complaint.

Subpoena ad Testificandum. A writ or process issued during the progress of a cause, commanding, under a penalty, the attendance of the persons therein named to give evidence on the trial thereof.

Suffragan. One who supplies the place of the bishop in his absence.

Suit. A prosecuting any one at law; the same as action, real or personal.

Supersedeas. A command to stay some ordinary proceedings at law, on good cause shown, which ought otherwise to proceed.

Supplicavit. A writ issuing out of Chancery for taking surety of the peace, where one is in danger of a bodily injury from another.

Sur-rejoinder. A second defence of the plaintiff's declaration in a cause, and is an answer to the rejoinder of the defendant.

Surrender. A deed testifying that the particular tenant for life or years of lands or tenements yields up his estate to him who has the immediate estate in remainder or reversion, that he may have the present possession thereof; and wherein the estate for life or years may merge or drown by the mutual agreement of the parties.

Syngraph. A deed or bond under hand and seal of all the parties. Formerly it was customary for both debtor and creditor in writings obligatory to write their names and the sum borrowed on a piece of paper, in the middle of which the word *syngraphus* was written in large letters—which being cut through, the paper thus divided was given to each party for his better security.

Tail, or Fee-Tail. That inheritance whereof a man is seized to him and the heirs of his body, begotten or to be begotten; limited at the will of the donor. *Tail-general* is where lands and tenements are given to one, and the heirs of his body generally. Tenant in *tail-special* is where the gift is restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, as male or female.

Taxing Bills. See *Bills*.

Tenant. One that holds or possesses lands

or tenements by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, years, or at will. The word *tenant* is used in law with various additions, descriptive of the different kinds of tenancy.

Tenement—in its original, proper, and legal sense, signifies anything which may be holden, provided it be of a permanent nature; but, in its narrowest sense, it means merely a house or home-stall.

Tenendum. That clause in a deed wherein the tenure of the land is created and limited.

Tenure. The manner whereby lands or tenements are holden. The signification of this word, which is a very extensive one, is usually restrained by coupling other words with it, to denote either the duration of the tenure, or the instrument by which an inheritance is held, &c.

Terms. Those spaces of time wherein the courts of justice are open. Of these terms there are four in a year: viz. *Hilary Term*, which begins the 23d of January, and ends the 12th of February (unless on Sundays, and then the day after); *Easter Term*, which begins the Wednesday fortnight after Easter day, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; *Trinity Term*, which begins the Friday after Trinity Sunday, and ends the Wednesday fortnight after; and *Michaelmas Term*, which begins the 6th of November, and ends the 28th of November, unless Sunday.

Theft-bote. This term is not often used, the words *compounding of felony* expressing its meaning, which is, that the party not only knows the thief, but takes his goods again, or money by way of composition for them, upon agreement not to prosecute.

Tipstuffs. Officers appointed by the marshal of the King's Bench to attend upon the judges, and whose insignia of office is a staff tipped with silver. All persons committed by the judges at their chambers are taken into custody by them.

Tithes. A tenth part of the increase arising yearly from the lands, stock, and personal industry of the inhabitants, and which is payable to the ministers of the established church.

Tithing-men. Petty constables.

Title. The means whereby the owner of lands, &c. has the just possession of his property.

Toties quoties. As often as a thing shall happen.

Translation. The removing of a bishop from one diocese to another.

Treason. An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth. *High treason* subjects the offender to the severest punishments exacted by the laws of this realm, and is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed: as, to compass or imagine treason, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies, by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm, counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of

the one bench or the other; justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place, and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money;—and, in such treason, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king. *Petty treason* was an offence second only to high treason, punishable with greater severity than murder; but, by the recent alterations in the criminal code, the distinctions between petty treason and murder have been abolished.

Trespass. Any wrong or damage which is done by one man to another, whether it relates to his person or property, is so termed; but it usually signifies a wrongful or unauthorized entry on another's premises.

Trial. The examination of a cause, civil or criminal, before a judge, who has jurisdiction of it, according to the laws of the land.

Trover. An action which lies where one man gets possession of the goods of another, by delivery, *finding*, or otherwise, and refuses to deliver them to the owner, or sells or converts them to his own use, without the consent of the owner; for which the owner, by this action, recovers the value of his goods.

Trust. Although the word *trust* simply means the confidence which one man reposes in another, yet, as generally used in law, it signifies a right to receive the profits of land, &c. (and sometimes to dispose of it), for particular purposes, as directed by the lawful owner, or pointed out by settlement, or by that deed of conveyance which created the trust. A *trustee* is the person appointed by the deed to hold possession of, or sell, the property therein described, for the uses stated.

Umpire. A third person chosen to decide a matter in dispute, left to arbitration, in case the arbitrators should not agree.

Use. The profit or benefit of lands and tenements; or a trust and confidence reposed in a man for the holding of lands, that he to whose use the trust is made shall take the profits thereof.

Usury. The extortion of unlawful gain; the taking more for the use of money than is allowed by law.

Vacation. The time that elapses between the end of one term and the beginning of another.

Vagrants. The law includes three classes of persons under the denomination of vagrants: viz. *idle and disorderly persons*, *rogues and vagabonds*, and *incorrigible rogues*; and justices of the peace are empowered to punish such by imprisonment, hard labour, and whipping.

Venditioni exponas. A judicial writ, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to sell goods which he has formerly taken possession of, for the satisfying a judgment given in court.

Vendor and Vendee. A vendor is the person who sells, and a vendee the person who buys, any thing.

Venire Facias. A judicial writ awarded to the sheriff to cause a jury in the neighbourhood to appear, when a cause is brought to issue, to try the same.

Ventre Inspiciendo. A writ to examine a widow who declares herself pregnant, and thereby withholds lands from the next heir.

Venue. The neighbourhood in which the

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declaration states the cause of action to have arisen. The venue by bill is local or transitory: in local actions, or such as relate to lands and tenements, it must be laid in the county where the cause of action arose; in transitory actions, which relate to goods and chattels, and personal matters, it may be laid in any county. The defendant is, in general, allowed to change the venue in all transitory actions arising in a county different from that where the plaintiff has laid it; and he may even change it from London to Middlesex, or vice versa; but the venue cannot be changed in local actions.

Verdict. The answer of a jury given to the court concerning the matter of fact in any cause committed to their trial; wherein every one of the twelve jurors must agree, or it cannot be a verdict.

Via Servitus. The right of road over another's ground.

Via Regia. The king's highway, or common public road.

Vicarage. The spiritual cure or benefice
[of a clergyman.]
Vice Chancellor. An officer created for the sake of expediting the business of the Chancery Court, by assisting the Lord Chancellor in his judicial functions; but all causes heard and decided by the Vice Chancellor are subject to the control and revision of the Lord Chancellor.

Vi et Armis.—With force and arms. Words used in indictments, &c. to express the charge of a forcible and violent committing of any crime or trespass.

Ville. A village. An outpath or hamlet of a parish, consisting of a few houses separated from it.

Vinculo Matrimonii. The words used in that thorough kind of divorce which absolutely dissolves marriage: thus, *à vinculo matrimonii* means from the very bond of marriage; but a divorce *à mensa et thoro* separates the parties only from bed and board; for, should either of them marry again, the other being living, such marriage is a mere nullity.

Viva Voce. An examination by parol in open court.

Void and Voidable. Where a lease is absolutely void, acceptance of rent will not affirm it; where a lease is only voidable, there the acceptance of rent will make it good.

Vivusom. The ancient name for a nobleman next in dignity to a baron.

Wager of Battle. A trial by combat, anciently allowed of in our laws, where the defendant, in appeal of murder or felony, might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby whether he be guilty or innocent of the crime.

Wager of Law. So called, because the defendant puts in sureties, *volios*, that at such a day he will *make his law*; that is, take the benefit which the law has allowed him.

Waifs. Goods which are stolen, and *waived* (abandoned) by the felon on his being pursued, for fear of being apprehended. If the real owner be not discovered, these are forfeited to the king.

Waiver. The passing by of a thing; or the declining or refusal to accept it.

Wapentake. The same as hundred; a division of a county, so called because the inhabitants give up their arms in token of subjection to their lord.

Warrant. A precept under hand and seal to some officer to take up any offender, to be dealt with according to law.

Warrant of Attorney. An authority and power given by any one to an attorney, to appear and plead for him; or to suffer judgment to pass against him, by confessing the action.

Warranty. An undertaking that the article sold answers to the description given of it by the seller to the buyer.

Will. A will is the legal declaration of a man's intentions of what he *wills* to be performed after his death. A *Will* and a *Testament*, strictly speaking, are not words of the same meaning: a will is properly limited to land, and a testament only to personal estate; and the latter requires executors, which the former does not.

Writ. The king's precept in writing under seal, issuing out of some court to the sheriff, or other person, and commanding something to be done concerning a suit or action, or giving commission to have it done.

Writ of Right. The great and final remedy for him that is injured by *Ouster*, or privation of his freehold.

TRANSFER DAYS AT THE BANK.

	<i>Div. due.</i>
Bank Stock—Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday	} April 5 } Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Cons.—Tues. Wed. Thur. and Frid.....	} Jan. 5 } July 5
3 per Cent. 1726—Tues. and Thurs. Thur. and Frid.....	} April 5 } Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Reduc.—Tues. Wed. Thur. and Frid.....	} April 5 } Oct. 10
New 3½ per Cent. Annuity.—Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Frid.....	} Jan. 5 } July 5
New 5 per Cent. Annuity.—Tues. Wed. and Frid.....	} April 5 } Oct. 10
3½ per Cent. Red.—Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Frid.....	} April 5 } Oct. 10
3½ per Cent. 1818.—Tues. Thurs. and Frid.....	} April 5 } Oct. 10
Con. Long Ann.—Mon. Wed. and Sat.....	} April 5 } Oct. 10
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 10th Oct. 1859, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.—Tues. Thurs. and Sat.....	} April 5 } Oct. 10
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 5th Jan. 1860, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.—Mon. Wed. and Frid.....	} Jan. 5 } July 5
Life Annuities, if purchased between Jan. 5 and April 4, or between July 5 and Oct. 9.....	} July 5 } Jan. 5
If purchased between April 5 and July 4, or between Oct. 10 and Jan. 4.....	} April 5 } Oct. 10

At the South-Sea House.

	<i>Div. due.</i>
3½ per Cents.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	} Jan. 5 } July 5
3 per Cent. Old Annuity.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.....	} April 5 } Oct. 10

Abstract of Tax Acts.

Div. dnc.
 3 per Cent. New Ann.—Tu, Th. Sa. } Jan. 5
 3 per Cent. 1751.—Tues. & Thur. } July 5

At the East India House.
 Stock.—Tuesday, Thursday, and } Jan. 5
 Saturday } July 5
 Interest on India Bonds, dnc.... } Mar. 31
 } Sept. 30

Tickets for preparing Transfer of Stock must be given in at each Office before One o'clock.—At the East India House before 2.

Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, the Books not being shut, by paying at the Bank and India House 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer.—At the South Sea House, 3s. 6d.

Transfer at the Bank must be made by half-past 2 o'clock; at the India House by 3; at the South Sea House by 2—on Sat. by 1.

HILARY TERM

Begins January 11—Ends January 31.

EASTER TERM

Begins April 15—Ends May 8.

TRINITY TERM

Begins May 22—Ends June 12.

MICHAELMAS TERM

Begins November 2—Ends November 25.

HOLIDAYS AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

At the EXCHEQUER all holidays are abolished except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

Custom-House, Excise, Stamp and Tax Offices.—Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, May 24. Christmas Day, December 25.

At the Stamp and Tax Offices, the Restoration of Charles II., May 29; Whit Monday and Tuesday, are kept in addition.

India House.—Good Friday and Christmas Day.

Bank of England.—Good Friday and Christmas Day.

And, in the Transfer Offices, 1st May and 1st November in addition.

N.B.—Whenever the 1st May or 1st November falls on a Sunday, the holiday will be kept on the Monday following.

South Sea House.—Same as Bank of England.

British Museum.—The Public are admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between Ten and Four, from the 7th of September to the 1st of May; and between Ten and Seven from the 7th of May to the 1st of September.

ABSTRACT OF THE PRINCIPAL TAX ACTS.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—Any person keeping a coach or other carriage, and using or wearing any armorial bearing, to pay annually £2. 8s. Any person not keeping a coach, &c. but liable to the house or window duty, to pay annually £1. 4s.; and every other description of persons, 12s.

CARRIAGES.—*Class I.*—Four wheels, used for pleasure, pay yearly—

For 1....£ 6 0 0	6.....£49 4 0
2.... 13 0 0	7..... 59 10 0
3.... 21 0 0	8..... 70 8 0
4.... 30 0 0	9 & upwards, 81 13 6
5.... 39 7 6	

Every additional body used on the same carriage, the further sum of 3l. 3s.

Class II.—Carriages drawn by one horse, with less than four wheels, 3l. 5s. If drawn by two or more horses, 4l. 10s.—And every additional body used on the same carriage, 1l. 11s. 6d.

Class III.—For every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than 30 inches drawn by a pony or ponies, mule or mules, above 12 hands, and not exceeding 13 hands high, 3l. 5s.;—if with less than 4 wheels, and the ponies, &c., not exceeding 12 hands high, and not let for hire, the carriage is exempt.

For every carriage with 4 wheels, drawn by one horse, mare, gelding, or mule, and no more, per annum, 4l. 10s.

Class IV.—Carriages with less than four wheels, drawn by one horse, without any metallic springs, constructed and marked as directed by Act of 3 and 4, George IV., c. 39, and not exceeding 21l. in value; also common-stage carts, constructed for the carriage of goods, and occasionally used for riding, are exempt.

Class V.—Carriages let to hire for less than one year, 6l. each.—Every coach, or other carriage with four wheels or more, kept as a public stage-coach, or as a post-chaise, 5l. 5s. To be paid by the person keeping the same.

Class VI.—Makers of carriages chargeable by this act, the annual duty of 10s. For every four wheeled carriage made for sale, 1l. 5s. Every carriage with two wheels, 12s. 6d. Every maker of taxed carts, not assessed as a coach-maker, 3s. for every taxed cart.

Class VII.—Persons selling carriages by auction or commission to pay 10s. annually. Every carriage sold with 4 wheels, 1l. 5s.; with 2 wheels, 12s. 6d.

DOGS.—For every greyhound kept by any person, whether his property or not, 1l. For every other kind of sporting dog, where more than one is kept, 14s.

And every person who shall inhabit any dwelling-house assessed to any of the duties on inhabited houses, or on windows or lights, and shall keep one dog, and no more, not being of the above description, 8s. for each.

But dogs not six months old, and shepherd's dogs are exempt; the proof of which to lie on the owner, on appeal to the commissioner.

Persons compounding for their hounds to be charged 36l.

GAME.—Every deputed game-keeper must take a certificate from the clerk of the peace, and pay annually1l. 5s. 0d.

Every other person,3l. 13s. 6d.
 Fee for the certificate,1s. 0d.
 Any person killing game without a certificate forfeits20l. 0s. 0d.
 Persons refusing to show their certifi-

ACTUS NON FACIT REUM NISI MENS SIT REA.

THE MIND, NOT THE ACT, MAKETH A MAN GUILTY.

Abstract of Tax Acts.

cates, or to tell their names and places of abode, to a person having a certificate, forfeits.....50*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

A game-keeper hunting out of his manor is deemed to have no certificate.

By 1 and 2 Will. IV. cap. 32, persons licensed to deal in game are to take out a certificate, charged with a duty of 2*l.*; but certificated persons may sell game to licensed dealers, if paying a duty of 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

HAIR-POWDER.—Every person who wears it to pay annually 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* This act does not extend to any of the royal family, or any servants serving immediately under them; nor to any clergyman, dissenting minister, or any person in holy orders, not possessing the annual income of 100*l.* (however arising); nor any person serving in the navy under the rank of commander; nor any subaltern or inferior in the army; nor any officer or private in any corps of volunteers.

HORSES,—used for riding, or drawing carriages, pay annually for each,—

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.
1.....	1	8	9	11.....	3	3	6
2.....	2	7	3	12.....	3	3	6
3.....	2	12	3	13.....	3	3	9
4.....	2	15	0	14.....	3	3	9
5.....	2	15	9	15.....	3	3	9
6.....	2	18	0	16.....	3	3	9
7.....	2	19	9	17.....	3	4	0
8.....	2	19	9	18.....	3	4	6
9.....	3	0	9	19.....	3	5	0
10.....	3	3	6	20 & upw.	3	6	0

Horses let to hire without Post £ s. d.
Duty, and Race Horses, each.. 1 6 9

Horses rode by Butchers in their trade, each..... 1 8 9

Where two only are kept, the second at..... 0 10 6

Horses for riding, and not exceeding the height of 13 hands, each 1 1 0

One horse used by a Bailiff on a farm..... 1 5 0

Other horses, 13 hands high, and mules, each..... 0 10 6

A husbandry horse, occasionally ridden by any one occupying a farm of less annual value than 100*l.* is exempt; as are also horses employed by market-gardeners in their business.

HORSE-DEALERS.—Every horse-dealer within London & Westminster, the borough of Southwark, or bills of mortality, 2*l.* annually; and, in any other part of England, Wales, or Berwick-upon-Tweed, 12*l.* 10*s.*

MALE SERVANTS.

For	£	s.	d.
1.....	1	4	0
2.....	1	11	0
3.....	1	18	0
4.....	2	3	6
5.....	2	9	0
6.....	2	11	6
7.....	2	12	6
8.....	2	16	0
9.....	3	1	0
10.....	3	6	6
11, and upwards,	3	16	6

Bachelors to pay annually additional for every man-servant, 1*l.*
Walters in taverns, &c., 1*l.* 10*s.* each.

Male servants, as above described, each being under the age of 21, and the son of the employer, are exempt from duty.

Coachmen, &c., let on job, 1*l.* 5*s.* each.

This duty is extended to coachmen kept for the purpose of driving any public stage coach or carriage, and to persons employed as guards to such stage coach or carriage.

Disabled officers on half-pay may keep one servant, duty free.

The taxes on travellers, clerks, shopmen, &c., are repealed.

Every one to give in a list of their servants within 14 days after notice given them, or forfeit 10*l.* The same to be done with respect to horses and carriages. After the list is given in, they are to pay for their servants, &c., therein specified, to the 5th of April following, whether they have them or not.

SERVANTS' CHARACTERS.—By an act passed in the year 1791, persons giving false characters are liable to a penalty of 20*l.*

RAIL-ROADS.—The proprietor or proprietors of such railway, on which passengers are conveyed for hire in carriages impelled or drawn by the power of steam or otherwise, shall pay after the rate of a ½*d.* per mile for every four passengers.

STAGE-COACHES.—Every stage coach or carriage is required to be licensed either at the Stamp Office, or by a distributor of stamps, before it is used.

Every original license is charged with a duty of 5*l.*

Every supplementary license, with a duty of 1*s.*

Every stage carriage is also chargeable with a mileage duty, according to the number of passengers carried, viz.—

	per m.
If licensed to carry not more than 4 passengers, a duty of	½ <i>d.</i>
11 above 4 and not more than 6	1½
6.....	9
9.....	12
12.....	15
15.....	18
18.....	21
And for every three additional passengers an additional duty of.....	½

WILLS (Probate of) and LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION. Estates, or other property, above 20*l.*, and under 100*l.*, on a 10*s.* stamp.

£100 and under	£200	£2
200.....	300.....	5
300.....	450.....	8
450.....	600.....	11
600.....	800.....	15
800.....	1,000.....	22
1,000.....	1,500.....	39
1,500.....	2,000.....	40
2,000.....	3,000.....	50
3,000.....	4,000.....	60
4,000.....	5,000.....	80
5,000.....	6,000.....	100
6,000.....	7,000.....	120
7,000.....	8,000.....	140
8,000.....	9,000.....	160
9,000.....	10,000.....	180

ACTUS ME INVITO FACTUS NON EST MEUS ACTUS.

AN ACT DONE AGAINST MY WILL IS NOT MY ACT.

Abstract of Tax Acts.

£10,000 and under	£12,000.....	200
12,000	14,000.....	220
14,000	16,000.....	250
16,000	18,000.....	260
18,000	20,000.....	310
20,000	25,000.....	350
25,000	30,000.....	400
30,000	35,000.....	450
35,000	40,000.....	525
40,000	45,000.....	600
45,000	50,000.....	675
50,000	60,000.....	750
60,000	70,000.....	900
70,000	80,000.....	1,050
80,000	90,000.....	1,200
90,000	100,000.....	1,350
100,000	120,000.....	1,500
120,000	140,000.....	1,600
140,000	160,000.....	2,100
160,000	180,000.....	2,400
180,000	200,000.....	2,700
200,000	250,000.....	3,000
250,000	300,000.....	3,750
300,000	350,000.....	4,500
350,000	400,000.....	5,250
400,000	500,000.....	6,000
500,000	600,000.....	7,500
600,000	700,000.....	9,000
700,000	800,000.....	10,500
800,000	900,000.....	12,000
900,000	1,000,000.....	13,000
1,000,000 and upwards		15,000

Rules for charging Windows.—To include all skylights, windows in staircases, garrets, cellars, passages, and all other parts of dwelling-houses, whether adjoining or not; and to be charged yearly upon the occupier. Chambers in the Inns of Court or Chancery, &c., or any public hospital, shall be charged as an entire house; but every chamber which shall not contain more than seven windows shall be charged at the rate of 1s. 9d. each; and, when the number of windows exceed seven, to be charged as if the same were an entire house. Halls or offices belonging to public bodies, charged with any other taxes or rates, to be charged as dwelling-houses. Windows giving light to more than one room, to be charged as separate windows.

Particular exemptions.—Windows in shops or warehouses, being parts of dwelling-houses, in the front or fronts, and on the ground or basement story, not exceeding three, are exempted. Public offices, hospitals, charity schools, and poor-houses; chapels, dairies, and cheese-rooms; workshops and rooms used as such in dwelling-houses.

WINE. Persons removing more than three gallons of wine must apply for a permit to the exciseman of their district, stating what and how much they intend to remove, to what place, and by what conveyance.

HACKNEY COACH FARES (according to Distance.) One Shilling for the first mile; and Sixpence for every additional half-mile, or less.—(By Time.) For half an hour, One Shilling, and for every additional quarter of an hour, or less, Sixpence. CABRIOLETS entitled to two-thirds of the above fares.

AD PROXIMUM ANTECEDENS FIAT RELATIO.

To be proved six months after the demise of the testator, under the penalty of 50l.; half to the king, and half to the informer.

WINDOWS. Duties to be paid from and after April 5, 1808, for every dwelling-house in England, containing the following number of windows:—

No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
8.....	0 16 6	35.....	11 18 3
9.....	1 1 0	36.....	12 6 9
10.....	1 8 0	37.....	12 15 3
11.....	1 16 3	38.....	13 3 6
12.....	2 4 9	39.....	13 12 0
13.....	2 13 3	40 to 44.....	14 8 9
14.....	3 1 9	45.....49.....	15 16 9
15.....	3 10 0	50.....54.....	17 5 0
16.....	3 18 6	55.....59.....	18 13 0
17.....	4 7 0	60.....61.....	19 17 9
18.....	4 15 3	65.....69.....	21 2 3
19.....	5 3 9	70.....74.....	22 2 6
20.....	5 12 3	75.....79.....	23 5 0
21.....	6 0 6	80.....84.....	24 7 6
22.....	6 9 0	85.....89.....	25 10 0
23.....	6 17 6	90.....94.....	26 12 3
24.....	7 5 9	95.....99.....	27 14 9
25.....	7 14 3	100 109.....	29 8 6
26.....	8 2 9	110 119.....	31 13 3
27.....	8 11 0	120 129.....	33 18 3
28.....	8 19 6	130 139.....	36 3 0
29.....	9 8 0	140 149.....	38 8 0
30.....	9 16 3	150 159.....	40 12 9
31.....	10 4 9	160 169.....	42 17 9
32.....	10 13 3	170 179.....	45 2 6
33.....	11 1 6	180 and upw.	46 11 3
34.....	11 10 0		

And for every window exceeding 180, 1s. 6d. in addition to the £46. 11s. 3d.

Every window that exceeds 11 feet, by 4 feet 6 inches, to be charged as two windows, except those so made before April 5, 1785, and shops, warehouses, &c.

COMMERCIAL STAMPS.

Receipt or Discharge given for or upon the Payment of Money.

If	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
..	5 and under			10.....	0	3
..	10			20.....	0	6
..	20			50.....	0	1
..	50			100.....	0	1
..	100			200.....	0	2
..	200			300.....	0	4
..	300			500.....	0	5
..	500			1000.....	0	7
..	1000 or upwards.....				0	10
Receipts in full of all demands.....					0	10

Bills of Exchange, Drafts or Orders on Demand, or otherwise.

Not exceeding two months after date, or 60 days after sight, for any sum of money.

If £2, and not exceeding £5 5s., 1s.

Above £3	5 not exceeding £20	..	0	1	6
..	20 0	30	..	0	2
..	30 0	50	..	0	2
..	50 0	100	..	0	3
..	100 0	200	..	0	1
..	200 0	300	..	0	5
..	300 0	500	..	0	6
..	500 0	1000	..	0	8
..	1000 0	2000	..	0	12
..	2000 0	3000	..	0	15
..	3000 0 .....		..	1	5

THE RELATIVE HAS RESPECT TO THE NEXT ANTECEDENT.

Abstract of Tax Acts.

Bills of Exchange, or Promissory Notes to the Bearer, or otherwise.

When the time shall exceed two months after date, or 60 days after sight.

If £2, and not exceeding £5 5s., 1s. 6d.

Above £5 5 not exceeding £20 ..	0	2	0	
20 0 ..	30	0	2	6
30 0 ..	50	0	3	6
50 0 ..	100	0	4	6
100 0 ..	200	0	5	0
200 0 ..	300	0	6	0
300 0 ..	500	0	8	6
500 0 ..	1000	0	12	6
1000 0 ..	2000	0	15	0
2000 0 ..	3000	1	5	0
3000 0 ..		1	10	0

A Foreign Bill of Exchange, or Bill of Exchange drawn in, but payable out of, Great Britain, if drawn singly, and not in a set, is subject to the same duty as an inland bill of the same amount and tenor.

Foreign Bills of Exchange, drawn in sets.

If the sum shall not exceed £100, 1s. 6d.

Above £100 not exceeding £200 ..	0	3	0	
200 ..	500	0	4	0
500 ..	1000	0	5	0
1000 ..	2000	0	7	6
2000 ..	3000	0	10	6
3000 and above ..		0	15	0
Bills of Lading ..		0	3	0
Affidavits ..		0	2	6

Promissory Notes re-issuable.

If the sum shall not exceed £1 1s., 5d.

Above £1 1 not exceeding £2 2 ..	0	0	10		
2 2 ..	5	5	0	1	3
£5 5 ..	£10 0	0	0	1	9
10 0 ..	20 0	0	0	2	0
20 0 ..	30 0	0	0	3	0
30 0 ..	50 0	0	0	5	0
50 0 ..	100 0	0	0	8	6

Bonds given as a Security for the Payment of Money.

If the sum shall not exceed £50, £1.

Above £50 not exceeding £100 ..	1	10	0	
100 ..	200	2	0	0
200 ..	300	3	0	0
300 ..	500	4	0	0
500 ..	1,000	5	0	0
1,000 ..	2,000	6	0	0
2,000 ..	3,000	7	0	0
3,000 ..	4,000	8	0	0
4,000 ..	5,000	9	0	0
5,000 ..	10,000	12	0	0

A TABLE, showing the number of Days from any Day in one Month to the same Day in any other Month, throughout the Year.

To	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	213	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	51	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	334	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	273	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

In Leap Year, add one day more to the calculation for February.

THE INTENTION DENOMINATES THE ACTION.

AD QUESTIONEM FACTI NON RESPONDENT JUDICES.

JUDGES DO NOT DECIDE MATTERS OF FACT.

Above 10,000 not exceeding 15,000 ..	15	0	0	
15,000 ..	20,000	20	0	0
20,000 ..		25	0	0
Bonds of Indemnity ..		1	15	0

Conveyances of Lands, Tenements, Rents, Annuities, &c.

If £20 and under £50 .. 0 10 0

50 ..	150	1	10	0
150 ..	300	2	0	0
300 ..	500	3	0	0
500 ..	750	6	0	0
750 ..	1,000	9	0	0
1,000 ..	2,000	12	0	0
2,000 ..	3,000	25	0	0
3,000 ..	4,000	35	0	0
4,000 ..	5,000	45	0	0
5,000 ..	6,000	55	0	0
6,000 ..	7,000	65	0	0
7,000 ..	8,000	75	0	0
8,000 ..	9,000	85	0	0
9,000 ..	10,000	95	0	0
10,000 ..	12,000	110	0	0
12,000 ..	15,000	130	0	0
15,000 ..	20,000	170	0	0
20,000 ..	30,000	240	0	0
30,000 ..	40,000	350	0	0
40,000 ..	50,000	450	0	0
50,000 ..	60,000	550	0	0
60,000 ..	80,000	650	0	0
80,000 ..	100,000	800	0	0
100,000 and upwards ..		1,000	0	0

Mortgages as Security for the Payment of Money Lent, &c.

If the sum shall not exceed £50, £1.

Above £50 not exceeding £100 ..	1	10	0	
100 ..	200	2	0	0
200 ..	300	3	0	0
300 ..	500	4	0	0
500 ..	1,000	5	0	0
1,000 ..	2,000	6	0	0
2,000 ..	3,000	7	0	0
3,000 ..	4,000	8	0	0
4,000 ..	5,000	9	0	0
5,000 ..	10,000	12	0	0
10,000 ..	15,000	15	0	0
15,000 ..	20,000	20	0	0
20,000 ..		25	0	0

Policies of Assurance upon Lives.

If the sum shall not exceed £500, £1.

If £500 and under £1000 ..	2	0	0	
1000 ..	3000	3	0	0
3000 ..	5000	4	0	0
5000 and upwards ..		5	0	0

INTEREST TABLE.—FOUR PER CENT.

Pr.	7 Days.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20	0 0 3	0 1 4	0 2 8	0 4 0	0 5 8	0 6 8	0 8 0	0 10 0
30	0 0 5	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
40	0 0 7	0 2 8	0 5 4	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 13 4	0 16 0	0 18 0
50	0 0 9	0 3 4	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 13 4	0 16 8	0 20 0	0 22 0
60	0 0 11	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 20 0	0 24 0	0 28 0
70	0 0 13	0 4 8	0 9 4	0 11 0	0 18 8	0 23 4	0 28 0	0 32 0
80	0 0 15	0 5 4	0 10 8	0 12 0	0 19 4	0 24 0	0 29 0	0 34 0
90	0 0 17	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 13 4	0 20 8	0 25 4	0 30 0	0 36 0
100	0 0 19	0 6 8	0 13 4	0 14 0	0 21 4	0 26 8	0 31 0	0 38 0
200	0 3 0	0 13 4	1 6 8	2 0 0	2 13 4	3 6 8	4 0 0	4 0 0
300	0 4 7	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
400	0 6 14	1 6 8	2 13 4	4 0 0	5 6 8	6 13 4	8 0 0	16 0 0
500	0 7 8	1 13 4	3 6 8	5 0 0	6 13 4	8 6 8	10 0 0	20 0 0
1000	0 13 4	3 6 8	6 13 4	10 0 0	13 6 8	16 13 4	20 0 0	40 0 0
2000	1 10 8	6 13 4	13 6 8	20 0 0	26 13 4	33 6 8	40 0 0	80 0 0
3000	2 6 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0
4000	3 1 4	13 6 8	26 13 4	40 0 0	53 6 8	66 13 4	80 0 0	160 0 0
5000	3 16 8	16 13 4	33 6 8	50 0 0	66 13 4	83 6 8	100 0 0	200 0 0
6000	4 12 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0	240 0 0
7000	5 7 4	23 6 8	46 13 4	70 0 0	93 6 8	116 13 4	140 0 0	280 0 0
8000	6 2 8	26 13 4	53 6 8	80 0 0	106 13 4	133 6 8	160 0 0	320 0 0
9000	6 18 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	120 0 0	150 0 0	180 0 0	360 0 0
10000	7 13 5	33 6 8	66 13 4	100 0 0	133 6 8	166 13 4	200 0 0	400 0 0
20000	15 6 10	66 13 4	133 6 8	200 0 0	266 13 4	333 6 8	400 0 0	800 0 0

INTEREST TABLE.—FIVE PER CENT.

Pr.	7 Days.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20	0 0 4	0 1 8	0 3 4	0 5 0	0 6 8	0 8 4	0 10 0	0 12 0
30	0 0 6	0 2 8	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0	0 18 0
40	0 0 8	0 3 4	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 13 4	0 16 8	0 20 0	0 24 0
50	0 0 11	0 4 2	0 8 4	0 12 6	0 16 8	0 20 0	0 24 0	0 28 0
60	0 0 13	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 19 4	0 23 4	0 28 0	0 32 0
70	0 0 15	0 5 10	0 11 8	0 17 6	0 22 0	0 26 0	0 31 0	0 36 0
80	0 0 17	0 6 8	0 13 4	0 20 0	0 24 6	0 28 6	0 34 0	0 40 0
90	0 0 19	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 22 6	0 27 0	0 30 0	0 36 0	0 42 0
100	0 0 21	0 8 4	0 16 8	0 25 0	0 29 4	0 31 8	0 38 0	0 44 0
200	0 3 10	0 16 8	1 13 4	2 10 0	3 6 8	4 3 4	5 0 0	10 0 0
300	0 5 9	1 5 0	2 10 0	3 15 0	5 0 0	6 5 0	7 10 0	15 0 0
400	0 7 8	1 13 4	3 6 8	5 0 0	6 13 4	8 6 8	10 0 0	20 0 0
500	0 9 7	2 1 8	4 3 4	6 5 0	8 6 8	10 8 4	12 10 0	25 0 0
1000	0 19 2	4 3 4	8 6 8	12 10 0	16 13 4	20 16 8	25 0 0	50 0 0
2000	1 18 4	8 6 8	16 13 4	25 0 0	33 6 8	41 13 4	50 0 0	100 0 0
3000	2 17 6	12 10 0	25 0 0	37 10 0	50 0 0	62 10 0	75 0 0	150 0 0
4000	3 16 8	16 13 4	33 6 8	50 0 0	66 13 4	83 6 8	100 0 0	200 0 0
5000	4 15 10	20 0 0	41 13 4	62 10 0	83 6 8	104 3 1	125 0 0	250 0 0
6000	5 15 0	25 0 0	50 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0	125 0 0	150 0 0	300 0 0
7000	6 14 2	29 3 4	59 6 8	87 10 0	116 13 4	145 16 8	175 0 0	350 0 0
8000	7 13 5	33 6 8	66 13 4	100 0 0	133 6 8	166 13 4	200 0 0	400 0 0
9000	8 12 7	37 10 0	75 0 0	112 10 0	150 0 0	187 10 0	225 0 0	450 0 0
10000	9 11 9	41 13 4	83 6 8	125 0 0	166 13 4	208 6 8	250 0 0	500 0 0
20000	19 3 6	83 6 8	166 13 4	250 0 0	333 6 8	416 13 4	500 0 0	1000 0 0

FALSE GRAMMAR DOES NOT DESTROY A DEED.

LEX CITIUS TOLERARE VULT PRIVATUM DAMNUM, QUAM PUBLICUM MALUM.

THE LAW WILL SOONER TOLERATE A PRIVATE INJURY, THAN A PUBLIC INCONVENIENCE.

FORMS OF EPISTOLARY ADDRESS.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

KING AND QUEEN.

Superscription.—To the King's [Queen's] Most Excellent Majesty.

Commencement.—Sire [Madam]; Most Gracious Sovereign; May it please your Majesty.

Conclusion.—I remain, with the profoundest veneration, Sire, [I remain, Madam], your Majesty's most faithful Subject, and dutiful [most dutiful, most humble, and most devoted] Servant.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

The Princes and Princesses of the *Blood Royal*, are the King's Sons and Daughters, Brothers and Sisters, Uncles and Aunts;—Princes of the *Blood*, inereiy, are his Nephews and Cousins, who are styled *Highness* only; unless, as in the case of the late Duke of Gloucester, permitted by his Majesty to bear the title of *Royal*.

DUKE, PRINCESS.

Sup.—To His [Her] Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge [Princess Augusta.]

Comm.—Sir, [Madam].

Con.—I remain, with the greatest respect, Sir [I have the honour to be, Madam], Your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most obedient [most obedient and devoted] Servant.

Sup.—To her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge (as wife of a Prince of the *Blood Royal*).

Comm.—Madam.

Con.—I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Royal Highness's most obedient and very humble Servant.

The formal style of Dukes of the *Blood Royal* is *Most High, Most Mighty, and Illustrious Prince*.

TO THE NOBILITY & GENTRY.

DUKE, DUCHESS.

Sup.—To His Grace the Duke [Her Grace the Duchess] of Buckingham.

Comm.—My Lord Duke [Madam].

Con.—I have the honour to be, My Lord Duke, [Madam], Your Grace's most devoted and obedient [most obedient and most humble] Servant.

The *eldest* Sons of Dukes are, by the courtesy of England, styled *Marquesses*, though usually distinguished by their Father's *second* title, whether it be that of Marquess or Earl.

The formal style of Duke is *Most High, Potent, and Noble Prince*.

MARQUESS, MARCHIONESS.

Sup.—To the Most Honourable the Marquess [Marchioness] of Lansdowne.

Comm.—My Lord Marquess [Madam].

Con.—I have the honour to be, My Lord Marquess, Your Lordship's [Madam, Your Ladyship's] most obedient and most humble Servant.

The formal style of Marquess is *Most Noble and Potent Prince*.

The *eldest* Sons of Marquesses are styled *Earls*.

When a Title is taken from the name of a *Place*, as *Harewood, &c.*, we say, "The Marquess of, The Earl of *Harewood*;" when from a *Family* name, as *Townsend, Stanhope, &c.*, "The Marquess *Townsend*, The Earl *Stanhope*."

In addressing all below the rank of *Duchess*, who have the title of *Lady*, tradesmen should use the words *My Lady*, instead of *Madam*; and servants and other persons in inferior stations, *May it please your Ladyship*.

EARL, COUNTESS.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable the Earl [Countess] of Derby.

Comm.—My Lord [Madam].

Con.—I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's [Madam, Your Ladyship's] most obedient and very humble Servant.

The *eldest* Sons of Earls are styled *Viscounts*.

All the Sons of Dukes and Marquesses, and the *eldest* Sons of Earls, have the title of *Lord* and *Right Honourable*; and their wives are addressed accordingly.

The Daughters of Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls, are styled *Ladies*, and addressed *Right Honourable Lady*, with the addition of the Christian name; and should they marry a person of inferior rank (*not being a peer of the realm*), they still retain their title and precedence, changing only their surname; if a peer of the realm, their title and precedence are merged in his, notwithstanding they may have been superior before marriage.

The *younger* Sons also of Dukes and Marquesses are styled *Lords*, and addressed *Right Honourable Lord*, with the Christian name added. Their Wives have the title of *Lady*; and, unless superior to the husband in rank, take *his* Christian name instead of *their own*.

VISCOUNT, VISCOUNTESS.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount [Lady Viscountess] Sidmouth.

Comm. and *Con.* as Earl's.

Forms of Epistolary Address.

BARON, BARONESS.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable Lord [Lady] Grantham.
Comm. and Con. as Earl's.

The younger Sons of Earls, and all the Sons of Viscounts and Barons, are styled *Esquire* and *Honourable*; and the Daughters *Honourable*. The Sons' Wives take the title of *Honourable*.

Sup.—To the Honourable Henry Grey Bennett, M.P.
Comm.—Sir.

Con.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient and very humble Servant.

When the Daughter of a Viscount, or a Baron, marries, she takes the name of her husband, reserving the title of *Honourable*. Thus, if she marry a Baronet or a Knight, she must be addressed *The Honourable Lady*; if a Commoner, *The Honourable Mrs.*

BARONET AND HIS WIFE.

Sup.—To Sir John Beckett, Bart. [Lady Beckett].
Comm.—Sir [Madam].

Con.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most humble and obedient [Madam, Your Ladyship's most obedient and very humble] Servant.

KNIGHT AND HIS WIFE.

Sup.—To Sir Peter Laurie [Lady Laurie].
Comm. and Con. as last above.

The title of Knight is added only in formal documents; and in addressing familiarly a Baronet or a Knight, we must add the Christian name to *Dear Sir*, thus, "Dear Sir John, Dear Sir James."

The Widow of any person of rank, down to Knight, inclusive, marrying an untitled person, retains the title and name of her former husband: but marrying a person of rank *higher than, or equal to*, that of her former husband, she assumes *his* title and name.

ESQUIRE.

This title is now given to every man of respectability; but persons entitled to superior consideration, are distinguished by " &c. &c. &c." added to the superscription; and it is deemed more respectful to write the word *Esquire* at full length.

The Wives of Gentlemen, where several of the same family are married, are distinguished by the Christian name of their husbands.

Privy Counsellors have the title of *Right Honourable*, which is prefixed to their name, thus,

Sup.—To the Right Honourable James Abercromby, M.P.

To the Right Honourable Sir Archibald Macdonald, Bart.

Comm.—Sir.

Con.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient very humble Servant.

THE CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOP.

Sup.—To His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Comm.—My Lord.

Con.—I remain, My Lord, Your Grace's most devoted obedient Servant.

*** The Archbishop of Armagh is addressed "To His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland." The other Irish Archbishops, as the English ones.

BISHOP.

Sup.—To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Durham.
Comm.—My Lord.

Con.—I remain, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

Sup.—To the Reverend Charles Cooper, D.D.; or, To the Reverend Dr. Cooper.
Comm.—Reverend Sir.

Con.—I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, Your's, &c.

*** All other Doctors are addressed in the same form, omitting *The Reverend*, and inserting their proper initials.

DEAN.

Sup.—To the Very Reverend The Dean of Ripon; or, To the Very Reverend R. D. Waddilove, D.D., Dean of Ripon.

Comm.—Mr. Dean, or, Reverend Sir.

Con.—I have the honour to be, Mr. Dean, or Reverend Sir, Your, &c.

ARCHDEACON.

Sup.—To the Venerable The Archdeacon Wrangham.
Comm.—Reverend Sir.

Con.—I remain, Reverend Sir, Your, &c.

CLERGYMEN.

Sup.—To the Reverend Alexander Clarke.
Comm.—Reverend Sir.

Con.—I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, Your, &c.

*** When a Bishop, or other Clergyman, possesses the title of *Right Honourable*, or *Honourable*, it is prefixed to his clerical title. Baronets and Knights have their clerical title placed first.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable and Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of C.

Sup.—To the Honourable and Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of D.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable and Reverend Lord Alston.

Sup.—To the Honourable and Reverend Jacob Marsham, D.D.

Sup.—To the Reverend Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bart.

No clerical dignity confers title or rank on the wife of the dignitary; who, unless she has a title in her own right, or through her husband independently of his clerical rank, is addressed, simply, *Mistress*.

VIRTUTI NIHIL OBSTAT ET ARMIS.—NOTHING CAN OPPOSE VIRTUE AND COURAGE.

VIA TRITA, VIA TUTA.—THE BEATEN PATH IS THE SAFE PATH.

Forms of Epistolary Address.

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JUDGES, &c.

LORD CHANCELLOR.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable John Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

ROLLS.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable The Master of the Rolls.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Sup. To the Right Honourable The Lord Chief Justice for the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Denman, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

The Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, are addressed in the same form; and they all are styled *My Lord*, both on the Bench and off.

PUISNE JUDGES.

The Puisse Judges, and the Barons of the Exchequer (who on the Bench are styled *My Lord*) are Knights; and, in private intercourse, addressed as such; but the title of Judge being superior to Knight, it is usual to address thus:

Sup.—To the Honourable Mr. Justice Gaslee.

Sup.—To the Honourable Mr. Baron Alderson.

KING'S SERGEANT.

Sup.—To Mr. Sergeant Spankie; or — Spankie, Esquire, His Majesty's Sergeant at Law.

SERGEANT.

Sup.—To William Freere, Esquire, Sergeant at Law.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Admirals have the rank of their flag added to their own name and title, thus:

Sup.—To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Exmouth, Admiral of the Blue.

If untitled, they are styled simply *Sir*; or if familiarly, *Dear Admiral*.

Commodores are addressed in the same way as Admirals; but *Commodore* is only a local rank, and ceases with the command that conferred it.

Captains are addressed, either, "To Capt. John Thornton, R. N.;" or, if on service, "To John Thornton, Esquire, Commander of H. M. S. Invincible."

LIEUTENANTS.

"To Charles Gould, Esquire, R. N.;" or, if on service, "To Charles Gould, Esquire, Lieutenant of H. M. S. Dreadnought."

MILITARY OFFICERS.

All officers in the Army, above Lieutenants, Cornets, and Ensigns, have their military rank prefixed to their name and title.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable General Lord Hutchinson.

Sup.—To Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Blomefield, Bart.

Subalterns are addressed *Mr.*, or *Esquire*, with the name of the Regiment to which they, if on service, belong.

The familiar address of officers above the rank of captain, is *Dear Colonel*, *Dear Major*, &c.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor (*The Lady Mayoress*) of London, York, Dublin; The Lord Provost [*The Lady Provost*] of Edinburgh.

Comm.—My Lord [*Madam*].

Con.—I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's [*Madam*, *Your Ladyship's*] most obedient humble Servant.

The Mayors of all Corporations, with the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London, are styled *Right Worshipful*; and the Aldermen and Recorder of other Corporations, and Justices of the Peace, *Worshipful*; but these titles are seldom used, except in Court, or on matters relating solely to their office. The heads of Scottish Corporations are called *Provosts*.

AMBASSADORS, &c.

Ambassadors have *Excellency* prefixed to their other titles, and their accredited rank added.

Sup.—To His Excellency The Prince Esterhazy, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, from H. I. M. (His Imperial Majesty), the Emperor of Austria.

Sup.—To His Excellency The Honourable Lord Viscount Strangford, G. C. B., H. B. M. (His Britannic Majesty's) Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Comm.—My Lord.

Con.—I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant.

The Wives of Ambassadors also have *Excellency* added to their other titles.

Envoys and Chargés d'Affaires are generally styled *Excellency*, but it is only by courtesy; none but Ambassadors have any right to the title.

Consuls have only their accredited rank added to their names, or titles if they have any.

Forms of Epistolary Address.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

KING IN COUNCIL.

All applications to the King in Council, the Houses of Lords and Commons, &c. are by Petition, as follows, varying only the title:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council,

The humble Petition of A. B., &c.
Humbly sheweth—

That your Petitioner

Wherefore your Petitioner humbly prays, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

LORDS AND COMMONS.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal (*To the Honourable the Commons*), of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled,

The humble Petition, &c.

TREASURY AND ADMIRALTY.

Sup.—To the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Sup.—To the Lords Commissioners of The Admiralty, or For executing the Office of Lord High Admiral.

Comm.—My Lords.

Con.—I have the honour to be, My Lords.

These two Boards are usually addressed, by courtesy, *Right Honourable*.

NAVY OFFICE AND ORDNANCE.

Sup.—To the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy.

Sup.—To the Principal Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance.

Comm.—Gentlemen.

Con.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, &c.

VICTUALING AND AUDIT OFFICES.

Sup.—To the Commissioners for Victualing His Majesty's Navy.

Sup.—To the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Sup.—To the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs.

EXCISE OFFICE.

Sup.—To the Commissioners of Excise.

TAX OFFICE.

Sup.—To the Commissioners of Taxes.

STAMP OFFICE.

Sup.—To the Commissioners of Stamps.

BANK.

Sup.—To the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Court of Directors, of the Bank of England.

EAST-INDIA-HOUSE.

Sup.—To the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

SOUTH-SEA-HOUSE.

Sup.—To the Sub-Governor, Deputy Governor, and Committee of Directors, of the South Sea Company.

Commissioners of Government Departments, if they have no other title, are generally named after their office; and in conversation, *Mr. Commissioner*, or *Commissioner*.

These Commissioners, and the Directors of the Bank, &c., are also often, especially by inferiors, styled *Honourable*, but they have no right to the distinction.

TABLES OF PRECEDENCY.

PRECEDENCY OF MEN.

- The King.
- The Prince of Wales.
- The King's Sons.
- The King's Grandsons.
- The King's Brothers.
- The King's Uncles.
- The King's Nephews.
- Husbands of the King's Daughters.
- Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Primate of England.
- Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper, being a Baron.
- Archbishop of York, Primate of England.
- Lord High Treasurer.
- Lord President of the Privy Council.
- Lord Privy Seal.
- Lord Great Chamberlain.
- Lord High Constable.
- Earl Marshal.
- Lord High Admiral.
- Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household.
- Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household.
- Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation.
- Eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
- Marquesses, according to their Patents.
- Dukes' eldest Sons.
- Earls, according to their Patents.
- Younger Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
- Marquesses' eldest Sons.
- Dukes' younger Sons.
- Viscounts, according to their Patents.
- Earls' eldest Sons.
- Marquesses' younger Sons.
- Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester.
- Bishops according to Seniority of Consecration; but if any Bishop be principal Secretary of State, he shall be placed above all other Bishops not having any of the great offices before mentioned.

SED SINE LABE DECUS.—LET YOUR HONOURS BE WITHOUT STAIN.

DEUM COLE, REGEM SERVA.—WORSHIP GOD, AND SERVE THE KING.

Tables of Precedency.

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Secretary of State, being a Baron.
 Commissioners of the Great Seal.
 Barons, according to their Patents.
 Speaker of the House of Commons.
 Treasurer, Comptroller, and Vice Chamberlain of the Household.
 Secretary of State, under the degree of Baron.
 Viscounts' eldest Sons.
 Earls' younger Sons.
 Barons' eldest Sons.
 Knights of the Garter.
 Privy Councillors.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
 Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
 Master of the Rolls.
 Vice Chancellor.
 Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
 Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
 Judges and Barons, of the degree of the cof, of the said Courts, according to Seniority.
 Bannerets, made under the King's own royal Standard, displayed in an army royal, in open war, by the King himself in Person, for the term of their lives only.
 Viscounts' younger Sons.
 Barons' younger Sons.
 Baronets.
 Bannerets, not made by the King in Person.
 Knights of the Thistle.
 Grand Crosses.
 Knights of the Bath.
 Knights Commanders of the Bath.
 Companions of the Bath.
 Knights Bachelors.
 Eldest Sons of the youngest Sons of Peers.
 Baronets' eldest Sons.
 Eldest Sons of Knights of the Garter.
 Bannerets' eldest Sons.
 Eldest Sons of Knights of the Thistle and the Bath.
 Knights' eldest Sons.
 Sergeants at Law.
 Doctors of Divinity, of Laws, and Physic, of the British Universities.
 Baronets' younger Sons.
 Esquires of the King's Creation, by the Imposition of a Collar of S. S.
 Esquires of Knights of the Bath.
 Esquires by Office, as Justices of the Peace.
 Captains, Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, &c.
 Younger Sons of Knights of the Garter.
 Younger Sons of Bannerets of both kinds.
 Younger Sons of Knights of the Bath.
 Younger Sons of Knights Bachelors.
 Gentlemen entitled to bear Arms.
 Gentlemen by Office, Function, or Profession, as Clergymen, Attorneys at Law, &c
 Citizens, Burgesses, &c.

PRECEDENCY OF WOMEN.

The Queen.
 The Princess of Wales.
 The Princess Royal.
 Younger Daughters of the King.
 Wives of the King's younger Sons.
 Wives of the King's Grandsons.
 Wives of the King's Brothers.
 Wives of the King's Uncles.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
 Daughters of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
 Wives of the Sons of the King's Brothers or Sisters.
 Duchesses.
 Marchionesses.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes.
 Daughters of Dukes.
 Countesses.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Marquesses.
 Daughters of Marquesses.
 Wives of the younger sons of Dukes.
 Viscountesses.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Earls.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Barons.
 Daughters of Barons.
 Maids of Honour.
 Wives of the younger Sons of Viscounts
 Wives of the younger Sons of Barons.
 Dames, Wives of Baronets.
 Wives of Knights of the Garter.
 Wives of Bannerets of both kinds.
 Wives of Knights of the Thistle.
 Wives of Grand Crosses.
 Wives of Knights of the Bath.
 Wives of Knights Commanders of the Bath.
 Wives of Companions of the Bath.
 Wives of Knights Bachelors.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Peers' youngest Sons.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Baronets.
 Daughters of Baronets.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights of the Garter.
 Daughters of Knights of the Garter.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Bannerets of both kinds.
 Daughters of Bannerets.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights of the Thistle and the Bath.
 Daughters of Knights of the Thistle and the Bath.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights Bachelors.
 Daughters of Knights Bachelors.
 Wives of Sergeants at Law.
 Wives of Doctors of Divinity, of Laws, and Physic, of the British Universities.
 Wives of the younger Sons of Baronets.
 Daughters of Knights.
 Wives of Esquires of Knights of the Bath.
 Wives of Esquires of the King's Creation.
 Wives of Esquires by Office.

Tables of Precedeny.

Wives of Captains, Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, &c.
 Wives of the younger Sons of Knights of the Garter.
 Wives of the younger Sons of Bannerets.
 Wives of the younger Sons of Knights of the Thistle and the Bath.
 Wives of the younger Sons of Knights Bachelors.
 Wives of Gentlemen lawfully bearing Coat Armour.

Daughters of Esquires lawfully bearing Coat Armour, who are Gentlewomen by Birth.
 Daughters of Gentlemen lawfully bearing Coat Armour, who are Gentlewomen by Birth.
 Wives of Gentlemen by Office, Function, or Profession; as Clergymen, Attorneys at Law, &c. &c.
 Wives of Citizens.
 Wives of Burgesses, &c.

OF THE CORONETS

BY WHICH PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL, AND THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE NOBILITY, ARE DISTINGUISHED.

The *Prince of Wales*, as eldest Son of the King of Great Britain, is distinguished by a plume of three ostrich feathers, enclosed within a coronet of the ancient princes of Wales. Under it, in a scroll, is the motto '*Ich dien*,' which in the German or old Saxon language, signifies, *I serve*. This device was first taken by Edward the Black Prince, after the battle of Cressy, in 1346; where having vanquished John, king of Bohemia, with his own hand, he took from his head such a plume, and wore it himself.

The coronet of all the *Princes*, immediate sons or brothers of the kings of Great Britain, is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, surmounted with four fleurs-de-lis, and as many crosses-patee alternately.

The coronet of the *Princesses* of Great Britain is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, and composed of crosses patee, fleurs-de-lis, and strawberry leaves. It is surmounted by a cap of crimson velvet, with a tuft and tassel of gold.

A *Duke's* coronet is a circle of embossed gold, bordered with ermine, and set round with eight large strawberry leaves. It is surmounted by a cap of crimson velvet, with a tuft and tassel of gold.

A *Marquess's* coronet is a circle of embossed gold, bordered with ermine, set round with four strawberry leaves, and as many pearls on low pyramidal points, of

equal height, placed alternately, with a cap and tassel as before.

An *Earl's* coronet is a circle of embossed gold, bordered with ermine, with eight high pyramidal points, on the tops of which are as many large pearls, placed alternately, with eight strawberry leaves on lower points; cap and tassel as before.

A *Viscount's* coronet is a circle of plain gold, bordered with ermine, with sixteen large pearls set close together on the rim; cap and tassel.

A *Baron's* coronet is a circle of plain gold, bordered with ermine, and six pearls, set at equal distances (four of which only are seen on engravings), with the crimson velvet cap and gold tassel, as before.

The *eldest Sons of Peers*, above the degree of a baron, bear their father's arms and supporters differenced with a label; and use the coronet appertaining to their father's second title. All the *younger sons* bear their father's arms with proper differences, but without coronets.

The *Archbishops* and *Bishops* of England and Ireland surmount their armorial ensigns with a mitre, which is a round cap of gold pointed and cleft at the top, from which hang two blue pendants fringed with gold; with this difference, that the bishop's mitre is surrounded only with an embossed fillet of gold; whereas the archbishop's issues out of a ducal coronet.

RELATIVE RANK AND PRECEDENCY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ARMY.	NAVY.	GOVERNORS.
Field-Marshal.	Admiral, or Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Fleet	Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in America.
General of Horse.	Admiral with a flag at the main-top-mast head.	Captain-General of Provinces.
General of Foot.	Vice-Admiral.	Lieutenant-General of Provinces.
Lieutenant-General.		Lieutenant-Governors and Presidents.
Major-General.	Rear-Admiral.	Lieutenant-Governors not commanding.
Brigadier-General.	Commodore, with broad pennant.	Governors of Charter Colonies.
Colonel.	Post Captain, of three years.	Deputy-Governors.
Lieutenant-Colonel.	Post Captain.	
Major.	Captain.	
Captain.	Lieutenant.	

FAX MENTIS INCENDIUM GLORIE.—THE TORCH OF THE MIND IS THE FLAME OF GLORY.

AQUILA NON CAPTAT MUSCAS.—AN EAGLE DOES NOT CATCH FLIES.

A SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF THE
PEERAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM:
WITH THE MOTTOES, TRANSLATED.

*** To each Peer is given his superior title, and the letters *E*, *S*, and *I*, denote whether they belong to the *English*, *Scotch*, or *Irish* peerage. The family names are printed in small capitals, thus—(HAMILTON.) Baronesses use *no mottoes*; and among the peers there are a few who have none.

ABERCORN, Marquis of. (HAMILTON.) *E*.—"Sola nobilitas virtus:" Virtue is the only nobility.

ABERCROMBY, Baron. (ABERCROMBY.) *E*.—"Vive ut vivas:" Live so as to insure immortal life.

ABERDEEN, Earl of. (HAMILTON-GORDON.) *S*.—"Fortuna sequatur:" Let Fortune follow.

ABERGAVENNY, Earl of. (NEVILLE.) *E*.—"Ne vile velis:" Form no mean wish.

ABINGDON, Earl of. (BERTIE.) *E*.—"Virtus ariete fortior:" Virtue is stronger than a battering-ram.

ABINGER, Baron. (SCARLETT.) *E*.—"Suis stat viribus:" He stands in his own strength.

AILESBUURY, Marquis and Earl of. (BRUDENELL-BROCK.) *E*.—"Fuimus:" We have been.

AILSA, Marquis of. (KENNEDY.) *E*.—"Aviset la fin:" Consider the end.

AIRLIE, Earl of. (OGILVY.) *S*.—"A fin:" To the end.

ALBEMARLE, Earl of. (KEPPEL.) *E*.—"Ne cede malis:" Succumb not to misfortunes.

ALDBOROUGH, Earl of. (STRATFORD.) *I*.—"Virtuti nihil obstat et armis:" Nothing can resist virtue and courage.

ALLEN, Viscount. (ALLEN.) *I*.—"Triumpho morte tam vitâ:" I triumph in death as in life.

ALVANLEY, Baron. (ARDEN.) *E*.—"Patientiâ vinces:" By patience thou shalt conquer.

AMHERST, Earl. (AMHERST.) *E*.—"Constantia et virtute:" By constancy and valour.

ANGLESEY, Marquis of. (PAGER.) *E*.—"Per il suo contrario:" By its reverse.

ANNESLEY, Earl. (ANNESLEY.) *I*.—"Virtutis amore:" From the love of virtue.

ANTRIM, Earl of. (M'DONNELL.) *I*.—"Sero, sed serio:" Late, but seriously.

ARBUTHNOT, Viscount. (ARBUTHNOT.) *S*.—"Laus Deo:" Praise be to God.

ARDEN, Baron. (PERCEVAL.) *E*.—See Earl of EGMONT.

ARGYLL, Duke of. (CAMPELL.) *S*.—"Vix ea nostro voco:" I can scarcely call these things our own.

ARRAN, Earl of. (GORE.) *I*.—"In hoc signo vinces:" Under this sign thou shalt conquer.

ARUNDELL, Baron. (ARUNDELL.) *E*.—"Deo data:" Given by God.

ASHBROOK, Viscount. (FLOWER.) *I*.—"Mens conscia recti:" A mind conscious of rectitude.

ASHBURNHAM, Earl of. (ASHBURNHAM.) *E*.—"Le Roi et l'Etat:" The King and the State.

ASHBURTON, Baron. (BARING.) *E*.—"Virtus in arduis:" Fortitude under difficulties.

ASHTOWN, Baron. (TRENCH.) *I*.—"Virtutis fortuna comes:" Fortune is the companion of valour.

ASTON, Baron. (ASTON.) *E*.—"Nunini et patriæ asto:" I stand to my God and my country.

ATHLONE, Earl of. (GINKELL.) *I*.—"Malo mori quam fœdari:" I had rather die than be disgraced.

ATHOLL, Duke of. (MURRAY.) *S*.—"Furth fortune, and fill the fetters."

AUCKLAND, Baron. (EDEN.) *E*.—"Si sit prudentia:" If there be prudence.

AUDLEY, Baron. (THICKNESSE TUCHET.) *E*.—"Je le tiens:" I hold it.

AVONMORE, Viscount. (YELVERTON.) *I*.—"Renascentur:" They will rise again.

AYLESFORD, Earl of. (FINCH.) *E*.—"Aperto vivere voto:" To live in open faith.

AYLMER, Baron. (WHITWORTH-AYLMER.) *I*.—"Steady."

BAGOT, Baron. (BAGOT.) *E*.—"Antiquum obtinens:" Possessing antiquity.

BALCARRES, Earl of. (LINDSAY.) *S*.—"Astra castra, Numen lumen:" The stars my camp, the Deity my light.

BANDON, Earl of. (BERNARD.) *I*.—"Virtus probata florebit:" Tried virtue will flourish.

BANGOR, Viscount. (WARD.) *I*.—"Sub cruce salus:" Salvation under the cross.

BANTRY, Earl of. (WRITE.) *I*.—"The noblest motive is the public good."

BARRINGTON, Viscount. (BARRINGTON.) *I*.—"Honestâ quam splendida!" How splendid are the acquisitions of honour!

BASSET, Baroness. (BASSET.) *E*.
BATEMAN, Baron. (BATEMAN-HAN-

- nury.) *E.* — "Nec preece, nec pretio:" Neither by prayer, nor by price.
- BATH, Marquis. (THYNNE.) *E.* — "J'ai bonne cause:" I have good cause.
- BATHURST, Earl. (BATHURST.) *E.* — "Tien ta foy:" Keep thy faith.
- BAYNING, Baron. (WILLIAM-POWLETT.) *E.* — "Stare super vias antiquas:" To stand in the track of my ancestors.
- BEAUCHAMP, Earl. (PINDAR.) *E.* — "Ex fide fortis:" Strong through faith.
- BEAUFORT, Duke of. (SOMERSET.) *E.* — "Mutare vel timere sperno:" I scorn to change or to fear.
- BEAUVALE, Baron. (JAMR.) *E.* — "Virtute et fide:" By virtue and faith.
- BEAUMONT, Baron. (STAPLETON.) *E.*
- BEDFORD, Duke of. (RUSSELL.) *E.* — "Che sara sara:" What will be, will be.
- BELHAVEN, Baron. (HAMILTON.) *S.* — "Ride through."
- BELMORE, Earl of. (LOWRY-CORRY.) *I.* — "Virtus semper viridis:" Virtue flourishes for ever.
- BERESFORD, Viscount. (BERESFORD.) *E.* — "Nil nisi eruce:" No dependence but in the cross.
- BERKELEY, Earl of. (BERKELEY.) *E.* — "Dieu avec nous:" God with us.
- BERNERS, Baron. (WILSON.) *E.*
- BERWICK, Baron. (NOKE-HILL.) *E.* — "Qui uti scit, ei bona:" To him who knows how to use them, all things are good.
- BESBOROUGH, Earl of. (PONSONBY.) *I.* — "Pro rege, lege, grege:" For the king, the law, and the people.
- BEVERLEY, Earl of. (PERCY.) *E.* — "Esperance en Dieu:" Trust in God.
- BEXLEY, Baron. (VANSITTART.) *E.* — "Grata quies:" Rest is grateful.
- BLANTYRE, Baron. (STUART.) *S.* — "Sola juvat virtus:" Virtue alone delights me."
- BLAYNEY, Baron. (BLAYNEY.) *I.* — "Integra mens augustissima possessio:" An upright mind is the most noble possession.
- BLOOMFIELD, Baron. (BLOOMFIELD.) *I.* — "Fortes fortuna juvat:" Fortune assists the brave.
- BOLINGBROKE, Viscount. (ST. JOHN.) *E.* — "Nec querere nec spernere honorem:" Neither to seek nor despise honours."
- BOLTON, Baron. (ORDE-POWLETT.) *E.* — "Aymeze loyauté:" Love loyalty.
- BOSTON, Baron. (HARY.) *E.* — "Honor fidelitatis premium:" Honour is the reward of fidelity.
- BOYNE, Viscount. (HAMILTON.) *I.* — "Nec timeo nec sperno:" I neither fear nor despise.
- BRADFORD, Earl. (BRIDGEMAN.) *E.* — "Nec temere nec timide:" Neither rashly nor fearfully.
- BRAYBROOKE, Baron. (NEVILLE.) *E.* — "Ne vile velis:" Form no mean wish.
- BRAYE, Baroness. (OTWAY-CAVE.) *I.*
- BREADALBANE, Marquis of. (CAMPBELL.) *E.* — "Follow me."
- BRIDPORT, Baron. (HOOD.) *I.* — "Steady."
- BRISTOL, Marquis of. (HERVEY.) *E.* — "Je n'oublierai jamais:" I shall never forget.
- BROUGHAM AND VAUX, Baron. (BROUGHAM.) *E.* — "Pro rege, lege, grege:" For the king, the law, and the people.
- BROWNLOW, Earl. (CUST.) *E.* — "Opera illius mea sunt:" His works are mine.
- BRUCE, Baron. (BRUDENELL-BRUCE.) *E.* — "Fuius:" We have been.
- BUCCLEUGH, Duke of. (MONTAGU-DOUGLAS-SCOTT.) *S.* — "Aimo:" I love.
- BUCHAN, Earl. (Erskine.) *S.* — "Judge nought."
- BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, Duke of. (TEMPLE-NEUGENT-BRYDGES-CHANDOS-GRENVILLE.) *E.* — "Templa quam dilectal:" How beloved are thy temples!
- BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Earl of. (HOWART-HAMPDEN.) *E.* — "Vestigia nulla retrorsum:" There is no receding.
- BURLINGTON, Earl of. (CAVENDISH.) *E.* — "Cavendo tutus:" Secure by caution.
- BUTE, Marquis of. (CRICHTON-STUART.) *E.* — "Avito viret honore:" He flourishes through the honour of his ancestor.
- BYRON, Baron. (BYRON.) *E.* — "Crede Byron:" Believe Byron.
- CADOGAN, Earl. (CADOGAN.) *E.* — "Qui invidet minor est:" He who envies is the inferior.
- CAITHNESS, Earl of. (SINCLAIR.) *S.* — "Commit thy work to God."
- CALEDON, Earl of. (ALEXANDER.) *I.* — "Per mare per terras:" By sea and land.
- CALTHORPE, Baron. (GOUGH-CALTHORPE.) *E.* — "Gradu diverso, via una:" The same way by different steps.
- CAMDEN, Marquis. (PRATT.) *E.* — "Judicium parium, aut lex terræ:" The judgment of our peers, or the law of the land.
- CAMOYS, Baron. (STONOR.) *E.*
- CAMPBELL, Baron. (CAMPBELL.) *E.* — "Audacter et aperte:" Boldly and plainly.
- CAMPERDOWN, Earl of. (DUNCAN-HALDANE.) *E.* — "Secundis dubisque rebus:" Firm in every fortune.
- CANNING, Viscount. (CANNING.) *I.* — "Ne eede malis, sed contra:" Yield not to misfortunes, but oppose them.
- CANTERBURY, Viscount. (MANNERS-SUTTON.) *E.* — "Pour y parvenir:" In order to accomplish.
- CARBERRY, Baron. (EVANS-FREEKE.) *I.* — "Libertas:" Liberty.
- CARDIGAN, Earl of. (BRUDENELL.) *E.* — "En grace affie:" On grace depend.
- CAREW, Baron. (CAREW.) *E.* — "Nil admirari:" To wonder at nothing.
- CARLISLE, Earl of. (HOWARD.) *E.* — "Volo non valeo:" I am willing, but not able.
- CARNARVON, Earl of. (HERBERT.) *E.* — "Un je servirai:" One will I serve.
- CARNWATH, Earl of. (DALZELL.) *S.* — "I dare."
- CARRICK, Earl of. (BUTLER.) *I.* — "Soyez ferme:" Be steadfast.
- CARRINGTON, Baron. (SMITH.) *E.* — "Tenax et fidelis:" Persevering and faithful.
- CARTERET, Baron. (THYNNE.) *E.* — "Loyal devoir:" Loyal duty.

CARYSFORT, Earl of. (PROBY.) *I.* — "Manus hæc inimica tyrannis:" This hand is hostile to tyrants.

CASTLEMAINE, Viscount. (HANDCOCK.) *I.* — "Vigilante et orate:" Watch and pray.

CASTLE-STEWART, Earl of. (STEWART.) *I.* — "Forward."

CATHCART, Earl. (CATHCART.) *E.* — "I hope to speed."

CAVAN, Earl. (LAMHART.) *I.* — "Ut quocunque paratus:" Prepared on every side.

CAWDOR, Earl. (CAMPBELL.) *E.* — "Be mindful."

CHARLEMONT, Earl of. (CAULFIELD.) *I.* — "Deo duce ferro cointante:" God my leader, and my sword my companion.

CHARLEVILLE, Earl of. (BURY.) *I.* — "Virtus sub cruce crescit:" Virtue increases under the cross.

CHESTERFIELD, Earl of. (STANHOPE.) *E.* — "A Deo et rege:" From God and the king.

CHETWYND, Viscount. (CHETWYND.) *I.* — "Probitas verus honos:" Probity is true honour.

CHICHESTER, Earl of. (PELHAM.) *E.* — "Vincent amor patriæ:" The love of my country prevails.

CHOLMONDELEY, Marquis. (CHOLMONDELEY.) *E.* — "Cassis tutissima virtus:" Virtue is the safest helmet.

CHURCHILL, Baron. (SPENCER.) *E.* — "Dieu defend le droit:" God defends the right.

CLANCARTY, Earl of. (LE POER-TRENCH.) *I.* — "Concilio et prudentia:" By counsel and prudence.

CLANMORRIS, Baron. (BINHAM.) *I.* — "Spes mea Christus:" Christ is my hope.

CLANRICARDE, Marquis of. (DE BURGH.) *I.* — "Ung roy, ung foy, ung loy:" One king, one faith, one law.

CLANWILLIAM, Earl. (MEADE.) *I.* — "Toujours pret:" Always ready.

CLARE, Earl of. (FITZGERBON.) *I.* — "Nil admirari:" To be astonished at nothing.

CLARENDON, Earl of. (VILLIERS.) *E.* — "Fidei coticula crux:" The cross is the test of faith.

CLARINA, Baron. (MASSEY.) *I.* — "Pro libertate patriæ:" For the liberty of my country.

CLEVELAND, Duke of. (VANE.) *E.* — "Nec timere, nec timide:" Neither rashly nor fearfully.

CLIFFDEN, Viscount. (AGAR-ELLIS.) *I.* — "Non hæc sine Numine:" These things are not without a Divinity.

CLIFFORD, Baron. (CLIFFORD.) *E.* — "Semper paratus:" Always ready.

CLINTON, Baron. (TREFUSS.) *E.* — "Tout vient de Dieu:" All things come from God.

CLONBROCK, Baron. (DILLON.) *I.* — "Auxilium ab alto:" Help from above.

CLONCURRY, Baron of. (LAWLESS.) *I.* — "Virtute et Numine:" By virtue and the protection of Heaven.

CLONMELL, Earl of. (SCOTT.) *I.* — "Fear to transgress."

COLBORNE, Baron. (RIDLEY-COLBORNE.) *E.* — "Prudens qui patiens:" He is prudent who is patient.

COLCHESTER, Baron. (ABBOT.) *E.* — "Deo, patriæ, amicis:" To God, my country, and my friends.

COLVILLE, Baron. (COLVILLE.) *S.* — "Oublier ne puis:" I can never forget.

COMBERMERE, Viscount. (STARLETON-COTTON.) *E.* — "In utraque fortuna paratus:" In every situation prepared.

CONGLETON, Baron. (PARNELL.) *E.* — "Te digna sequere:" Follow worthy things.

CONYNGHAM, Marquis. (CONYNGHAM.) *I.* — "Over fork over."

CORK AND ORRERY, Earl of. (BOYLE.) *I.* — "Vivit post funera virtus:" Virtue survives the grave.

CORN WALLIS, Earl. (MANN.) *E.* — "Virtus vincit invidiam:" Virtue overcome envy.

COTTENHAM, Baron. (PEFFE.) *E.* COURTOWN, Earl of. (STEFFORD.) *I.* — "Patriæ infelici fidelis:" Faithful to an unhappy country.

COVENTRY, Earl of. (COVENTRY.) *E.* — "Candide et constantè:" Candidly and constantly.

COWLEY, Baron. (WELLESLEY.) *E.* — "Porro unum est necessarium:" More-over one thing is needful.

COWPER, Earl of. (COWPER.) *E.* — "Tuum est:" It is your own.

CRANSTON, Baron. (CRANSTON.) *S.* — "Thou shalt want ere I want."

CRAVEN, Earl. (CRAVEN.) *E.* — "Virtus in actione consistit:" Virtue consists in action.

CREMORNE, Baron. (DAWSON.) *I.* — "Toujours propice:" Ever propitious.

CREWE, Baron. (CREWE.) *E.* — "Secutor nec inferior:" I follow, but am not inferior.

CROFTON, Baron. (CROFTON.) *I.* — "Dat Deus incrementum:" God gives the increase.

DACRE, Baron. (BRAND.) *E.* — "Pour bien désirer:" To desire good.

DALHOUSIE, Earl of. (RAMSAY.) *S.* — "Ora et labora:" Pray and labour.

DARNLEY, Earl of. (BLOCH.) *I.* — "Finem respice:" Look to the end.

DARTMOUTH, Earl of. (LEGGE.) *E.* — "Gaudet tantamine virtus:" Virtue rejoices in trial.

DE BLAQUIERE, Baron. (DE BLAQUIERE.) *I.* — "Ticns à la vérité:" Maintain the truth.

DECIES, Baron. (HORSLEY-BERESFORD.) *I.* — "Nil nisi cruce:" No dependence but in the cross.

DE CLIFFORD, Baroness.

DE FREYNE, Baron. (FRENCH.) *I.* — "Malo mori quam fœdari:" I had rather die than be disgraced.

DE GREY, Earl. (DE GREY.) *E.* — "Qualis ab incepto:" The same as from the beginning.

DELAMELLE, Baron. (CHOLMONDELEY.) *E.* — "Cassis tutissima virtus:" Virtue is the safest helmet.

DELAWARR, Earl. (SACKVILLE-WEST.) *E.* — "Jour de ma vie:" The day of my life.

DE LISLE AND DUDLEY, Baron. (SIDNEY.) *E.* — "Quo fata vocant:" Whither the fates call me.

DE MAULEY, Baron. (PONSONBY.) *E.*

— "Pro rege, lege, grege:" For the king, the law, and the people.

DENBIGH, Earl. (FIELDING.) *E.* — "Crescit sub pondere virtus:" Virtue increases under oppression.

DENMAN, Baron. (DENMAN.) *E.* — "Prudentia et constantia:" By prudence and constancy.

DERBY, Earl of. (SMITH-STANLEY.) *E.* — "Sans changer:" Without changing.

DE ROS, Baron. (FITZGERALD-DE-ROS.) *E.* — "Crom a boo."

DESART, Earl of. (COFFE.) *I.* — "Virtus repulsæ nesca sordidæ:" Virtue ignorant of mean denial.

DE SAUMAREZ, Baron. (SAUMAREZ.) *E.* — "In Deo spero:" In God I hope.

DE TABLEY, Baron. (WARREN.) *E.* — "Tenebo:" I will maintain.

DE VESCI, Viscount. (VSEY.) *I.* — "Sub hoc signo vinces:" Under this sign thou shalt conquer.

DEVON, Earl of. (COURTENAY.) *E.* — "Quod verum tutum:" What is true is safe.

DEVONSHIRE, Duke of. (CAVENDISH.) *E.* — "Cavendo tutus:" Secure by caution.

DIGBY, Earl. (DIOBY.) *E.* — "Deo non fortuna:" From God, not fortune.

DILLON, Viscount. (DILLON-LEE.) *I.* — "Dum spiro, spero:" While I breathe I hope.

DINORBEN, Baron. (HUGHES.) *E.* — "Rhad duw a rhyddid."

DONEGAL, Marquis of. (CRICHESTER.) *I.* — "Invitum sequitur honor:" Honour follows against his will.

DONERAILE, Viscount. (St. LEGER.) *I.* — "Haut et bon:" Great and good.

DONOUGHMORE, Earl of. (HELY-HUCRINSON.) *I.* — "Fortiter gerit crucem:" He bravely supports the cross.

DORCHESTER, Baron. (CARLETON.) *E.* — "Quondum his vicinus armis:" We once conquered with these arms.

DORMER, Baron. (DORMER.) *E.* — "Cio che Dio vuole, io voglio!" What God wills, I will.

DOUGLAS, Baron. (DOUGLAS.) *E.* — "Jamais arriere:" Never behind.

DOWNE, Viscount. (DAWNAY.) *I.* — "Timet pudorem:" He fears shame.

DOWNES, Baron. (BURGH.) *I.* — "A cruce salus:" Salvation from the cross.

DOWNSHIRE, Marquis of. (HILL.) *I.* — "Per Deum et ferrum obtinui:" By God and my sword I have obtained.

DROGHEDA, Marquis of. (MOORE.) *I.* — "Fortis cadere, cedere non potest:" The brave man may fall, but cannot yield.

DUCIE, Baron. (REYNOLDS-MORETON.) *E.* — "Perseverando:" By perseverance.

DUFFERIN AND CLANEBOYE, Baron. (BLACKWOOD.) *I.* — "Per vias rectas:" Through undeviating paths.

DUFFUS, Baron. (DUNBAR.) *S.* — "Sub spe:" Under hope.

DUNALLEY, Baron. (PRITTE.) *I.* — "In omnia paratus:" Prepared for all things.

DUNBOYNE, Baron. (BUTLER.) *I.* — "Timor Domini, fons vite:" The fear of the Lord is the fountain of life.

DUNDAS, Baron. (DUNDAS.) *E.* — "Es-sayez:" Try.

DUNDONALD, Earl of. (COCHRANE.) *S.* — "Virtute et labore:" By virtue and labour.

DUNFERMLINE, Baron. (ABERCROMBY.) *S.*

DUNGANNON, Viscount. (HILL-TREVOR.) *I.* — "Quid verum atque decens:" What is just and honourable.

DUNMORE, Earl of. (MURRAY.) *S.* — "Furth fortune, and fill the fetters."

DUNRAVEN, Earl of. (WYNDHAM-QUIN.) *I.* — "Quod sursum volo videre:" I am resolved to look at what is above.

DUNSANY, Baron. (PLUNKETT.) *I.* — "Festina lentè:" Quick, without impetuosity.

DURIAM, Baron. (LAMETON.) *E.* — "Le jour viendra:" The day will come.

DYNEVOR, Baron. (RICE.) *E.* — "Secret et hardi:" Secret and bold.

DYSART, Earl of. (TALMASL.) *S.*

EFFINGHAM, Earl of. (HOWARD.) *E.* — "Virtus mille scuta:" Valour is equal to a thousand shields.

EGLINTON, Earl of. (MONTGOMERIE.) *S.* — "Gardez bien:" Take good care.

EGMONT, Earl of. (PERCEVAL.) *I.* — "Sub cruce candida:" Under the fair cross.

EGREMONT, Earl of. (WYNDHAM.) *E.* — "An bon droit:" To the best right.

ELDON, Earl of. (SCOTT.) *E.* — "Sed sine labe decus:" Let your honours be without stain.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Earl of. (BRUCE.) *S.* — "Fuimus:" We have been.

ELIBANK, Baron. (MURRAY.) *S.* — "Virtute fideque:" By virtue and faith.

ELLENBOROUGH, Baron. (LAW.) *E.* — "Compositum jus fasque animi:" Law and equity.

ELPHINSTONE, Baron. (ELPHINSTONE.) *S.* — "Cause causit."

ELY, Marquis of. (LOFTUS.) *I.* — "Prend moi tel que je suis:" Take me such as I am. And round the crest, "Loyal a mort:" Loyal till death.

ENNISHOWEN AND CARRICK-FERGUS, Baron, [commonly called Earl of BELFAST.] (CHICHESTER.) *I.* — "Fama vestigia retinens:" Retaining the signs of fame.

ENNISKILLEN, Earl of. (COLL.) *I.* — "Deum cole, regem serva:" Worship God, and serve the king.

ERNE, Earl of. (CREIGHTON.) *I.* — "God send grace."

ERROL, Earl of. (HAY.) *S.* — "Serva jugum:" Preserve the yoke.

ERSKINE, Baron. (ERSKINE.) *E.* — "Trial by jury."

ESSEX, Earl of. (CAPEL.) *E.* — "Fide et fortitudine:" By faith and fortitude.

EXETER, Marquis of. (CYCL.) *E.* — "Cor unum, via una:" One heart, one way.

EXMOUTH, Viscount. (PELLEW.) *E.* — "Deo adjuvante:" God being my helper.

FAIRFAX, Baron. (FAIRFAX.) *S.* — "Fare, fac:" Speak, do.

FALKLAND, Viscount. (CAREY.) *S.* — "In utroque fidelis:" Faithful in both.

FALMOUTH, Earl of. (BOSCAWEN.) *E.* — "Patience passe science:" Patience surpasses knowledge.

- FARNBOROUGH, Baron. (LONG.) *E.* — "Ingenuus suscipit artes:" He fosters the polite arts.
- FARNHAM, Baron. (MAXWELL.) *E.* — "Je suis prêt:" I am ready.
- FERRARD, Viscount. (SKEFFINGTON-FOSTER.) *I.* — "Divini gloria ruris:" The glory of the heavenly mansions.
- FERRERS, Earl. (SRIBLEY.) *E.* — "Honor virtutis premium:" Honour is the reward of virtue.
- FEVERSIAM, Baron. (DUNCOMBE.) *E.* — "Deo, regi, patriæ:" To God, my King, and my country.
- FIFE, Earl of. (DUFF.) *I.* — "Virtute et operâ:" By virtue and industry.
- FINGALL, Earl of. (PLUNKETT.) *I.* — "Festina lente:" Quick without impetuosity.
- FITZGERALD AND VESEY, Baron. (VESEY-FITZGERALD.) *I.* — "Shannet a boo."
- FITZHARDINGE, Earl of. (BERKELEY.) *E.*
- FITZWILLIAM, Earl. (WENTWORTH-FITZWILLIAM.) *I.* — "Appetitus rationi pareat:" Let your desires obey your reason.
- FOLEY, Baron. (FOLEY.) *E.* — "Ut prosum:" That I may do good.
- FORBES, Baron. (FORBES.) *S.* — "Grace me guide."
- FORESTER, Baron. (FORESTER.) *E.* — "Semper eadem:" Always the same.
- FORTESCUE, Earl. (FORTESCUE.) *E.* — "Forte scutum salus ducum:" A strong shield proves the safety of commanders.
- FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY, Viscount. (DE MONTMORENCY.) *I.* — "Dieu aide:" God assists.
- FRENCH, Baron. (FRENCH.) *I.* — "Malo mori quam fedari:" I had rather die than be disgraced.
- GAGE, Viscount. (GAGE.) *I.* — "Courage sans peur:" Courage without fear.
- GAINSBOROUGH, Earl of. (NOEL.) *E.* — "Tout bien, ou rien:" All well, or nothing.
- GALLOWAY, Earl of. (STEWART.) *S.* — "Virescit vulnere virtus:" Virtue strengthens from a wound.
- GALWAY, Viscount. (MONCKTON-ARUNDELL.) *I.* — "Famam extendere factis:" To extend fame by deeds.
- GARDNER, Baron. (GARDNER.) *I.* — "Valet anchora virtus:" Virtue is a sheet-anchor.
- GARVAH, Baron. (CANNING.) *I.* — "Ne cede malis, sed contrâ:" Do not succumb to misfortune, but oppose it."
- GIFFORD, Baron. (GIFFORD.) *E.* — "Non sine Numine:" Not without Providence.
- GLASGOW, Earl of. (CARR-BOTLE.) *S.* — "Dominus providebit:" The Lord will provide.
- GLENELG, Baron. (GRANT.) *E.* — "Stand sure."
- GLENGALL, Earl of. (BUTLER.) *I.* — "God be my guide."
- GLENLYON, Baron. (MURRAY.) *E.* — "Furth fortune, and fill the fetters."
- GODOLPHIN, Baron. (OSBORNE.) *E.* — "Pax in bello:" Peace in war.
- GORDON, Duke of. (GORDON.) *S.* — "Animo non astutiâ:" By courage, not by craft.
- GORMANSTON, Viscount. (PRESTON.) *I.* — "Sans tâche:" Without stain.
- GORT, Viscount. (VREKER.) *I.* — "Vincit veritas:" Truth conquers.
- GOSFORD, Earl of. (ACHESON.) *I.* — "Vigilantibus:" To the watchful.
- GRAFTON, Duke of. (FITZROY.) *E.* — "Et decus et pretium recti:" The ornament and reward of virtue.
- GRANARD, Earl of. (FORBES.) *I.* — "Fax mentis incendium gloriæ:" The torch of the mind is the incitement to glory.
- GRANTLEY, Baron. (NORTON.) *E.* — "Avi numerantur avorum:" I follow a long train of ancestors.
- GRANVILLE, Viscount. (SUTHERLAND-LEVESON-GOWER.) *E.* — "Frangas non feceris:" You may break, but shall not bend me.
- GRAVES, Baron. (GRAVES.) *I.* — "Aquila non captat muscas:" An eagle does not catch flies.
- GRAY, Baron. (GRAY.) *E.* — "Anchor, fast anchor."
- GREY, Earl. (GREY.) *E.* — "De bon vouloir servir le Roi:" To serve the King with good will.
- GREY OF GROBY, Baron. (GREY.) *E.* — "Memoria pii æterna:" The pious are held in everlasting remembrance.
- GREY DE RUTHYN, Baroness. (RAWDON-HASTINGS.) *E.*
- GUILFORD, Earl of. (NORTH.) *E.* — "Animo et fide:" By courage and honesty: "La vertu est la seule noblesse:" Virtue is the only nobility.
- GUILLAMORE, Viscount. (O'GRADY.) *I.* — "Vulneratus non victus:" Wounded but unconquered.
- HADDINGTON, Earl of. (HAMILTON.) *S.* — "Presto et petito:" I perform and persevere.
- HAMILTON, Duke of. (HAMILTON-DOUGLAS.) *S.* — "Through."
- HARBERTON, Viscount. (POMEROY.) *I.* — "Virtutis fortuna comes:" Fortune is the companion of valour.
- HARBOROUGH, Earl of. (SHERARD.) *I.* — "Hostis honori invidia:" Envy is honour's enemy.
- HARDWICKE, Earl of. (YORKE.) *E.* — "Nec cupias nec metuas:" Neither desire nor fear.
- HAREWOOD, Earl of. (LASCELLES.) *E.* — "In solo Deo salus:" Salvation in God alone.
- HARRINGTON, Earl of. (STANHOPE.) *E.* — "A Deo et rege:" From God and the King.
- HARRIS, Baron. (HARRIS.) *E.* — "My prince and my country."
- HARROWBY, Earl of. (RYDER.) *E.* — "Servata fides cineri:" The promise made to my ancestors has been kept.
- HARTLAND, Baron. (MARON.) *I.* — "Periculum fortitudinis evasis:" By fortitude I have evaded danger.
- HASTINGS, Marquis of. (RAWDON-HASTINGS.) *E.* — "Et nos quoque tela sparsimus:" And we too have scattered arrows.
- HASTINGS, Baron. (ASTLEY.) *E.* — "Justitiæ tenax:" Tenacious of justice.
- HATHERTON, Baron. (LITTLETON.)

E.—"Ung Dieu et ung roy:" One God and one king.

HAWARDEN, Viscount. (MAUDE.) *I.*—"Virtute securus:" Safe by virtue.

HAWKE, Baron. (HARVEY-HAWKE.) *E.*—"Strike."

HEADFORT, Marquis of. (TAYLOR.) *I.*—"Consequitur quodcumque petit:" He attains whatever he attempts.

HEADLEY, Baron. (ALLANSON-WINN.) *I.*—"Virtute et labore:" By virtue and labour.

HENLEY, Baron. (HENLEY.) *I.*—"Si est prudentia:" If there be prudence.

HENNIKER, Baron. (HENNIKER-MAJOR.) *I.*—"Deus major columna:" God is the best support.

HEREFORD, Viscount. (DEVEREUX.) *E.*—"Virtutis comes invidia:" Envy the attendant of virtue.

HERTFORD, Marquis of. (SEYMOUR-CONWAY.) *E.*—"Fide et amore:" By faith and love.

HEYTESBURY, Baron. (A'COUNT.) *E.*—"Gradesunt aucta labor:" They increase by labour.

HILL, Baron. (HILL.) *E.*—"Avancez!" Forward!

HOLLAND, Baron. (FOX.) *E.*—"Et vitam impendere vero:" Keep the truth, even at the hazard of life.

HOME, Earl. (RAMEY-HOME.) *S.*—"True to the end."

HOOD, Viscount. (HOOD.) *E.*—"Ventis secundis:" With prosperous winds.

HOPETOUN, Earl of. (HOPE.) *E.*—"At spes non fracta:" But my hope is not broken.

HOTHAM, Baron. (HOTHAM.) *I.*—"Lead on."

HOWARD DE WALDEN, Baron. (ELLIS.) *E.*—"Non quo, sed quomodo:" Not by whom, but in what manner.

HOWDEN, Baron. (CARADOC.) *I.*—"Traditus non victus:" Betrayed, not conquered.

HOWE, Earl. (CURZON-HOWE.) *E.*—"Let Curzon hold what Curzon held."

HOWTH, Earl. (St. LAWRENCE.) *I.*—"Qui panse:" Which heals.

HUNTINGFIELD, Baron. (VAN-NECK.) *I.*—"Droit et loyal:" Just and loyal.

HUNTLY, Marquis of. (GORDON.) *E.*—"Stant cætera tigno:" The rest stand on a beam.

ILCHESTER, Earl of. (FOX-STRANGWAYS.) *E.*—"Faire sans dire:" To act without words.

INVERNESS, Duchess of. (UNDERWOOD.)

JERSEY, Earl of. (CHILD-VILLIERS.) *E.*—"Fidei coticula Crux:" The Cross is the test of faith.

KEANE, Baron. (KEANE.) *E.*—"Deus mihi providebit:" God will provide for me.

KEITH, Baroness. (MERCER-ELPHINSTONE.) *E.*

KENMARE, Earl of. (BROWNE.) *I.*—"Loyal en tout:" Loyal in all things.

KENMURE, Viscount. (GORDON.) *S.*—"Dread God."

KENSINGTON, Baron. (EDWARDES.) *I.*—"Gardez ta foi:" Keep the faith.

KENYON, Baron. (KENYON.) *E.*—"Magnanimiter crucem sustine:" Support afflictions with magnanimity.

KILKENNY, Earl of. (BUTLER.) *I.*—"Depressus, extoller:" I was humbled, I am exalted.

KILMAINE, Baron. (BROWNE.) *I.*—"Suivez raison:" Follow reason.

KILMOREY, Earl of. (NEEDHAM.) *I.*—"Nunc aut nunquam:" Now or never.

KING, Baron. (KING.) *E.*—"Labor ipse voluptas:" Labour is itself a pleasure.

KINGSALE, Baron. (DE COURCY.) *I.*—"Vincit omnia veritas:" Truth conquers all things.

KINGSTON, Earl of. (KING.) *I.*—"Spes tutissima oculis:" Heaven is the safest hope.

KINNAIRD, Baron. (KINNAIRD.) *S.*—"Patitur qui vincit:" He who conquers suffers.

KINNOUL, Earl of. (HAY-DRUMMOND.) *S.*—"Renovate animos:" Renew your courage.

KINTORE, Earl of. (KEITH-FALCONER.) *S.*—"Quæ amissa salva:" What was lost is safe.

LAKE, Viscount. (LAKE.) *E.*

LANDAFF, Earl of. (MATHEW.) *I.*—"Y fynd dwy y fydd:" What God willeth, will be.

LANESBOROUGH, Earl of. (BUTLER.) *I.*—"Liberté toute entière:" Liberty thoroughly inviolate.

LANGDALE, Baron. (BICKERSTETH.) *E.*—"Suum cuique:" To every man his own.

LANGFORD, Baron. (ROWLEY.) *I.*—"Bear and forbear."

LANSDOWNE, Marquis of. (PETTY-FITZMAURICE.) *E.*—"Virtute, non verbis:" By courage, not words.

LAUDERDALE, Earl of. (MAITLAND.) *S.*—"Concilio et animis:" By wisdom and courage.

LE DESPENCER, Baroness. (STAPLETON.) *E.*

LEEDS, Duke of. (OSBORNE.) *E.*—"Pax in bello:" Peace in war.

LEICESTER, Earl of. (COKE.) *E.*—"Prudens qui patiens:" He is prudent who is patient.

LEIGH, Baron. (LEIGH.) *E.*—"Tout vient de Dieu:" All comes from God.

LEINSTER, Duke of. (FITZGERALD.) *I.*—"Crom a boo:" Crom for ever.

LEITRIM, Earl of. (CLEMENS.) *I.*—"Patriis virtutibus:" By patriotic virtues.

LEVEN AND MELVILLE, Earl of. (LESLIE-MELVILLE.) *S.*—"Pro rege et patrie:" For king and country.

LICHFIELD, Earl of. (ANSON.) *E.*—"Nil desperandum:" Never despair.

LIFFORD, Viscount. (HEWITT.) *I.*—"Be just, and fear not."

LILFORD, Baron. (POWES.) *E.*—"Parta tueri:" To defend what you have won.

LJMERICK, Earl of. (PERV.) *I.*—"Virtute non astutia:" By virtue, not by craft.

LOYDSEY, Earl of. (BERTIE.) — *E.*—"Loyalte me oblige: Loyalty binds me.

LISBURNE, Earl of. (VAUGHAN.) *I.*—"Non revertar inultus:" I will not return unrevenged.

LISLE, Baron. (LYSAIGHT.) *I.* — "Bella! horrida bella!" Wars! horrid wars!

LISMORE, Viscount. (O'CALLAGHAN.) *I.* — "Fidus et audax:" Faithful and courageous.

LISTOWEL, Earl of. (HARE.) *I.* — "Odi profanum:" I hate whatever is profane.

LIVERPOOL, Earl of. (JENKINSON.) *E.* — "Palma non sine pulvere:" I have gained the palm, but not without labour.

LONDONDERRY, Marquis of. (VANE.) *I.* — "Mctuenda corolla draconis:" The dragon's crest is to be feared.

LONGFORD, Earl of. (PAKENHAM.) *E.* — "Gloria virtutis umbra:" Glory is the shadow of virtue.

LONSDALE, Earl of. (LOWTHER.) *E.* — "Magistratus indicat virum:" The magistrate shows the man.

LORTON, Viscount. (KING.) *I.* — "Spes tutissima cælis:" Heaven is the safest hope.

LOTHIAN, Marquis of. (KEER.) *S.* — "Sero sed serio:" Late, but in earnest.

LOUTH, Baron. (PLUNKETT.) *I.* — "Festina lenté:" Quick, without impetuosity.

LOVAT, Baron. (FRASER.) *S.* — "Je suis prest:" I am ready.

LOVELACE, Earl. (KING.) *E.* — "Labor ipse voluptas:" Labour itself is a pleasure.

LUCAN, Earl of. (BINGHAM.) *I.* — "Spes mea Christus:" Christ is my hope.

LURGAN, Baron. (BROWLOWE.) *I.* — "Esse quam videri:" To be, rather than seem to be.

LYNDHURST, Baron. (COPELY.) *E.* — "Ultra pergere:" To push onward.

LYNEDOCH, Baron. (GRAHAM.) *E.* — "Candide securé:" Honesty is the best policy. [Extinct in 1844.]

LYTTLETON, Baron. (LYTTLETON.) *E.* — "Ung Dieu, ung roi:" One God, one king.

MACCLESFIELD, Earl of. (PARKER.) *E.* — "Sapere aude:" Dare to be wise.

MACDONALD, Baron. (BOSSVILLE-MACDONALD.) *I.* — "Virtus propter se:" Virtue for itself alone.

MALMESBURY, Earl of. (HARRIS.) *E.* — "Ubique patriam reminisci:" Everywhere to remember my country.

MANCHESTER, Duke of. (MONTAGU.) *E.* — "Disponendo me, non mutando me:" By disposing of me, not by changing me.

MANNERS, Baron. (MANNERS-SUTTON.) *E.* — "Pour y parvenir:" To attain it.

MANSFIELD, Earl of. (MURRAY.) *E.* — "Uni æquus virtute:" Friendly to virtue alone.

MANVERS, Earl. (PIERREPOINT.) *E.* — "Pié reponc te:" In piety confide.

MARLBOROUGH, Duke of. (SPENCER-CHURCHILL.) *E.* — "Fiel perodes dichado:" Faithful, though unfortunate.

MARR, Earl of. (ERSKINE.) *S.* — "Je pense plus:" I think the more.

MASSERENE, Viscount. (SEEFFINGTON-FOSTER.) *I.* — "Per angusta ad angusta:" Through difficulties to honours.

MASSY, Baron. (MASSY.) *I.* — "Pro libertatè patriæ:" For the liberty of my country.

MAYNARD, Viscount. (MAYNARD.) *E.* — "Manus justa nardus:" The just hand is as precious ointment.

MAYO, Earl of. (BOURKE.) *I.* — "A cruce salus:" Salvation from the cross.

MEATH, Earl of. (BRABAZON.) *E.* — "Voto vita mea:" My life is devoted.

MELBOURNE, Viscount. (LAMB.) *I.* — "Virtute et fide:" By virtue and faith.

MELVILLE, Viscount. (SAUNDERS-DUNDAS.) *E.* — "Quod potni perfeci:" That which I could do I have done.

METHUEN, Baron. (METHUEN.) *E.* — "Virtus invidiæ scopus:" Virtue is the mark of envy.

MEXBOROUGH, Earl of. (SAVILE.) *I.* — "Be fast."

MIDDLETON, Baron of. (WILLOUGHBY.) *E.* — "Verité sans peur:" Truth without fear.

MIDDLETON, Viscount. (BRODRICK.) *I.* — "A cuspidè corona:" From a lance to a crown.

MILTOWN, Earl of. (LESON.) *I.* — "Chrior a tenebris:" Brighter from obscurity.

MINTO, Earl of. (ELLIOT-MURRAY-KYNNMOND.) *E.* — "Suaviter et fortiter:" Mildly and firmly.

MOLESWORTH, Viscount. (MOLESWORTH.) *I.* — "Vincit amor patriæ:" The love of my country prevails.

MONSON, Baron. (MONSON.) *E.* — "Prest pour mon pais:" Ready for my country.

MONTAGU, Baron. (MONTAGU-SCOTT.) *E.* — "Spectemur agendo:" Let us be judged by our actions.

MONTAGU, Baron. (SPRING-RICE.)

MONTFORT, Baron. (BROMLEY.) *E.* — "Non inferiora secutus:" Despising mean pursuits.

MONTROSE, Duke of. (GRAHAM.) *S.* — "Ne obulicz:" Forget not.

MORAY, Earl of. (STUART.) *S.* — "Salus per Christum Redemptorem:" Salvation through Christ the Redeemer.

MORLEY, Earl of. (PARKER.) *E.* — "Fideli certa merces:" Reward is sure to the faithful.

MORNINGTON, Earl of. (WELLESLEY-POLE.) *E.* — "Pollet virtus:" Virtue prevails.

MORTON, Earl of. (DOUGLAS.) *S.* — "Lock sickcr:" Be secure.

MOSTYN, Baron. (LOYD.) *E.* — "Heb addw, Heb dlym Dduwadygan:" If we have God, we have enough.

MOUNTCASHELL, Earl of. (MOORE.) *I.* — "Vis unita fortior:" Force united becomes more powerful.

MOUNT-EDGECUMBE, Earl of. (EDGEUMBE.) *E.* — "Au plaisir fort de Dieu:" At the disposal of God.

MOUNTMORRES, Viscount. (DE MONTMORENCY.) *I.* — "Dieu aide:" God assists.

MOUNTNORRIS, Earl of. (ANNESLEY.) *I.* — "Virtutis amore:" From the love of virtue.

MOUNT-SANDFORD, Baron. (SANDFORD.) *I.* — "Cor unum, via una:" One heart, one way.

- MUNCASTER**, Baron. (PENNINGTON.) *I.*—“Vincit amor patriæ:” The love of my country prevails.
- MUNSTER**, Earl of. (FITZCLARENCE.)
- MUSKERRY**, Baron. (DRANK.) *I.*—“Forti et fideli, nihil difficile:” To the brave and faithful nothing is difficult.
- NAPIER**, Baron. (NAPIER.) *E.*—“Ready, aye ready.”
- NELSON**, Earl. (NELSON.) *E.*—“Palman qui meruit ferat:” Let him wear the palm who has deserved it.
- NETTERVILLE**, Viscount. (NETTERVILLE.) *I.*—“Cruci dum spiro spero:” While I breathe, my hope is in the cross.
- NEWBOROUGH**, Baron. (WYNN.) *I.*—“Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re:” Gentle in manner, vigorous in deed.
- NEWBURGH**, Earl of. (EVRE.) *S.*—“Si je puis:” If I can.
- NEWCASTLE**, Duke of. (PELHAM-CLINTON.) *E.*—“Loyalte n’a honte:” Loyalty knows no shame.
- NORBURY**, Earl of. (TOLER.) *I.*—“Right can never die.”
- NORFOLK**, Duke of. (HOWARD.) *E.*—“Sola virtus invieta:” Virtue alone is invincible.
- NORMANBY**, Marquis. (PRIPPS.) *E.*—“Virtute quies:” Rest in virtue.
- NORMANTON**, Earl of. (AGAR.) *I.*—“Via trita, via tuta:” The beaten path is the safe one.
- NORTH**, Baroness. (NORTH.)
- NORTHAMPTON**, Marquis of. (COMPTON.) *E.*—“Je ne cherche qu’un:” I seek but one.
- NORTIESK**, Earl of. (CARNEIRO.) *S.*—“Tâche sans tache:” A work without a stain.
- NORTHUMBERLAND**, Duke of. (PERCY.) *E.*—“Espérance en Dieu:” Hope in God.
- NORTHWICK**, Baron. (RUSHOUT.) *E.*—“Par ternis suppar:” The two are almost equal to the three.
- NUGENT**, Baron. (NUGENT-TEMPLE-GRENVILLE.) *E.*—“Bonne espérance, et droit en avant:” A good hope, and straight forward.
- O’NEILL**, Viscount. (O’NEILL.) *I.*—“Lamh dearg Eirin:” The red hand of Ireland.
- ONGLEY**, Baron. (HENLEY-ONGLEY.) *I.*—“Mihî cura futuri:” My care is for the future.
- ONslow**, Earl of. (ONslow.) *E.*—“Festina lente:” Quick without impetuosity.
- ORANMORE AND BROWNE**, Baron. (BrowNE.) *I.*—“Fortiter et fideliter:” Boldly and faithfully.
- ORFORD**, Earl of. (WALPOLE.) *E.*—“Fari quæ sentias:” Speak what you think.
- ORKNEY**, Earl of. (FITZMAURICE.) *S.*
- ORMONDE**, Marquis of. (BUTLER.) *E.*—“Comme je trouve:” As I find.
- OXFORD AND MORTIMER**, Earl of. (HARLEY.) *E.*—“Virtute et fide:” By virtue and faith.
- PAGET**, Baron. (PAGET.) *E.*—“Per il suo contrario:” By its reverse or opposite.
- PALMERSTON**, Viscount. (TEMPLE.) *I.*—“Flecti non frangi:” To be bent, not broken.
- PANMURE**, Baron. (MAGLE.) *E.*—“Clementia et animis:” By clemency and fortitude.
- PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY**, Earl of. (HERBERT.) *E.*—“Un je serviral:” One will I serve.
- PETRE**, Baron. (PETRE.) *E.*—“Sans Dieu rien:” Nothing without God.
- PLUNKET**, Baron. (PLUNKET.) *E.*—“Festina lente:” Quick without impetuosity.
- PLYMOUTH**, Earl of. (WINDSOR.) *E.*—“Je me fie en Dieu:” I put my trust in God.
- POLTIMORE**, Baron. (BAMFFYLDE.) *E.*—“Delectare in Domino:” Delight in the Lord.
- POLWARTH**, Baron. (SCOTT.) *E.*—“Reparabit cornua Phœbe:” The moon will replenish her horns.
- POMFRET**, Earl of. (FERMOR.) *E.*—“Hora et semper:” Now and always.
- PONSONBY**, Baron. (PONSONBY.) *E.*—“Pro rege, lege, grege:” For the king, the law, and the people.
- PORTARLINGTON**, Earl of. (DAWSON.) *I.*—“Vitæ via virtutis:” Virtue is the way of life.
- PORTLAND**, Duke of. (CAVENDISH-BENTINCK-SCOTT.) *E.*—“Craignez honte:” Fear disgrace.
- PORTMAN**, Baron. (PORTMAN.) *E.*—“A clean heart and a cheerful spirit.”
- PORTSMOUTH**, Earl of. (WALLOP.) *E.*—“En suivant la vérité:” By following truth.
- POULETT**, Earl. (POULETT.) *E.*—“Gardez la foy:” Keep the faith.
- POWERSCOURT**, Viscount. (WINGFIELD.) *I.*—“Fidélité est de Dieu:” Truth is of God.
- POWIS**, Earl of. (HERBERT.) *E.*—“Audacter et sincere:” Boldly and sincerely.
- PRUDHOE**, Baron. (PERCY.) *E.*—“Espérance en Dieu:” Hope in God.
- QUEENSBERRY**, Marquis and Earl of. (DOUGLAS.) *S.*—“Forward.”
- RADNOR**, Earl of. (PREYDELL-BOUVERIE.) *E.*—“Patriarca, carior libertas:” My country is dear, my liberty dearer.
- RADSTOCK**, Baron. (WALDEGRAVE.) *I.*—“St. Vincent.”
- RANCLIFFE**, Baron. (PARKES.) *E.*—“Honestè audax:” Honourably bold.
- RANELAGH**, Viscount. (JONES.) *I.*—“Cælitus mihi vires:” My strength is from heaven.
- RANFURLY**, Earl of. (KNOX.) *I.*—“Moveo et propitiator:” I strike, and am prepared.
- RATHDOWN**, Earl of. (MONCK.) *I.*—“Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter:” Boldly, faithfully, successfully.”
- RAVENSWORTH**, Baron. (LIDDELL.) *E.*—“Unus et idem:” One and the same.
- RAYLEIGH**, Baron. (STUART.) *E.*—“Tenax propositi:” Tenacious of purpose.
- REAY**, Baron. (MACKAY.) *S.*—“Manu forti:” With a strong hand.
- REDESDALE**, Baron. (FREEMAN-MITFORD.) *E.*—“Equabiliter et diligenter:” Steadily and diligently.
- RENDELSHAM**, Baron. (THELUSSON.) *I.*—“Labore et honore:” By industry and honour.

RIBBLESDALE, Baron. (LISTER.) E. — "Retinens vestigia famæ:" Retracing the achievements of an honourable ancestry.

RICHMOND, Duke of. (GORDON-LENNOX.) E. — "En la rose je fleuri:" I flourish in the rose.

RIPON, Earl of. (ROBINSON.) E. — "Foy est tout:" Faith is every thing.

RIVERS, Baron. (PITT-RIVERS.) E. — "Equam servare mentem:" To preserve an equal mind.

RIVERSDALE, Baron. (TONSON.) I. — "Manus hæc inimica tyrannis:" This hand is hostile to tyrants.

RODEN, Earl of. (JOCELYN.) I. — "Faire mon devoir:" To do my duty.

RODNEY, Baron. (RODNEY.) E. — "Non generant aquilæ columbas:" Eagles do not bring forth doves.

ROKEBY, Baron. (MONTAGU.) E. — "Solo in Deo salus:" Safety in God alone.

ROLLO, Baron. (ROLLO.) S. — "La fortune passe partout:" The vicissitudes of fortune are common to all.

ROMNEY, Earl of. (MARSHAM.) E. — "Non sibi sed patriæ:" Not for himself, but for his country.

ROSCOMMON, Earl of. (DILLON.) I. — "Auxilium ab alto:" Help from above.

ROSEBERRY, Earl of. (PRIMROSE.) S. — "Fide et fiducia:" By faith and courage.

ROSSE, Earl of. (PARSONS.) I. — "Pro Deo et rege:" For God and the king.

ROSSLYN, Earl of. (ST. CLAIR-ERSKINE.) E. — "Fight."

ROSSMORE, Baron. (WESTENRA.) I. — "Post prælia præmia:" After battles, rewards.

ROTHER, Earl of. (LESLIE.) S. — "Grip fast."

ROXBURGHE, Duke of. (INNISKER.) S. — "Pro Christo et patriâ, dulce periculum:" For Christ and my country, danger is sweet.

RUTHVEN, Baron. (RUTHVEN.) S. — "Deed shaw."

RUTLAND, Duke of. (MANNERS.) E. — "Pour y parvenir:" In order to accomplish.

ST. ALBAN'S, Duke of. (BRAUNCLERK.) E. — "Auspicium meliores ævi:" A pledge of better times.

ST. GERMANS, Earl of. (ELIOT.) E. — "Occurrunt nubes:" Clouds will intervene.

ST. JOHN, Baron. (ST. JOHN.) E. — "Data fata secutus:" Following his declared fate.

ST. VINCENT, Viscount. (JERVIS.) E. — "Thns."

SALISBURY, Marquis of. (GASCOIGNE-CREIL.) E. — "Sero sed serio:" Late, but seriously.

SALTOUN, Baron. (FRASER.) E. — "In God is all."

SANDYS, Baron. (HILL.) E. — "Per Deum et ferrum continui:" By God and my sword I have obtained.

SANDWICH, Earl of. (MONTAGU.) E. — "Post tot naufragium portum:" After so many shipwrecks we find a harbour.

SAY AND SELE, Baron. (EARDLEY-TWISLETON-FIENNES.) E. — "Fortem posec animam:" Wish for a strong mind.

SCARBOROUGH, Earl of. (LUMLEY-SAVILLE.) E. — "Murus æneus conscientia sana:" A sound conscience is a wall of brass.

SCARSDALE, Baron. (CURZON.) E. — "Reete et suaviter:" Justly and mildly.

SEAFIELD, Earl of. (GRANT.) S. — "Stand fast."

SEAFORD, Baron. (ELLIS.) E. — "Non quo, sed quomodo:" Not by whom, but in what manner.

SEATON, Baron. (COLBORNE.) E. — "Sperat infestis:" He hopes in adverse fortune.

SEPTON, Earl of. (MOLYNEUX.) I. — "Vivere sat vincere:" To conquer is to live enough.

SELKIRK, Earl of. (DOUGLAS.) S. — "Jamais arriere:" Never behind.

SEMPILL, Baroness. (SEMPILL.) S.

SHAFTESBURY, Earl of. (ASHLEY-COOPER.) E. — "Love, Serve."

SHANNON, Earl of. (BOYLE.) I. — "Spectemur agendo:" Let us be judged by our actions.

SHEFFIELD, Earl of. (HOLROYD.) I. — "Quem te Deus esse jussit:" What God commands you to be.

SHERBORNE, Baron. (DUTTON.) E. — "Servabo fidem:" I will keep faith.

SHREWSBURY, Earl of. (TALBOT.) I. — "Prest d'accomplir:" Ready to perform.

SIDMOUTH, Viscount. (ADDINGTON.) E. — "Libertus sub rege pio:" Liberty under a pious king.

SINCLAIR, Baron. (ST. CLAIR.) S. — "Fight."

SKELMERSDALE, Baron. (BOOTLE-WILBRAHAM.) E. — "In portu quies:" In the haven there is repose.

SLIGO, Marquis of. (BROWNE.) E. — "Sûivez raison:" Follow reason.

SOMERS, Earl. (SOMERS-COCKS.) E. — "Prodesse quam conspici:" To be useful rather than conspicuous.

SOMERSET, Duke of. (SEYMOUR.) E. — "Foy pour devoir:" Faith for duty.

SOMERVILLE, Baron. (SOMERVILLE.) S. — "Fear God in life."

SONDES, Baron. (MILLES.) E. — "Esto quod esse videris:" Be what you seem to be.

SOUTHAMPTON, Baron of. (FITZROY.) E. — "Et decus, et præmium recti:" The ornament and reward of virtue.

SOUTHWELL, Viscount. (SOUTHWELL.) I. — "Nec male notus eques:" Not an unknown knight.

SPENCER, Earl. (SPENCER.) E. — "Dieu defend le droit:" God defends the right.

STAFFORD, Baron. (STAFFORD-JERNINGHAM.) E. — "Virtus basis vitæ:" Virtue is the basis of life.

STAIR, Earl of. (DALRYMPLE.) S. — "Firm."

STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON, Earl of. (GREY.) E. — "A ma puissance:" According to my power.

STANHOPE, Earl. (STANHOPE.) E. — "A Deo et rege:" From God and the king.

STANLEY, Baron. (STANLEY.) E. — "Sans changer:" Without changing.

STOURTON, Baron. (STOURTON.) E. — "Loyal je serai durant ma vie:" I will be loyal during my life.

- STRADBROKE, Earl of. (ROOS.) *E.* — "Je vive en espoir:" I live in hope.
- STRAFFORD, Baron. (BYNG.) *E.* — "Tuebor:" I will defend.
- STRANGFORD, Viscount. (SMYTHE.) *I.* — "Virtus incendit vires:" Virtue inspires strength.
- STRATHALLAN, Viscount. (DRUMMOND.) *S.* — "Lord have mercy."
- STRATHEDEN, Baroness. (CAMPBELL.) *S.*
- STRATHMORE AND KINGHORN, Earl of. (LYON-BOWES.) *S.* — "In te, Domine, speravi:" In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.
- STUART DE ROTHESAY, Baron. (STUART.) *E.* — "Avito viret honore:" He flourishes through the honour of his ancestors.
- STUART DE DECIES, Baron. (VILLIERS-STUART.) *I.* — "Avito viret honore." He flourishes through the honour of his ancestors.
- SUDELEY, Baron. (HARBURY-TRACY.) *E.* — "Memoria pii aeterna:" The pious are held in everlasting remembrance.
- SUFFIELD, Baron. (HARBORO.) *E.* — "Æquanimitèr:" Even-mindedly.
- SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE, Earl of. (HOWARD.) *E.* — "Nous maintiendrons:" We will maintain.
- SUTHERLAND, Duke of. (LEVESON-GOWER.) *E.* — "Frangas non flectes:" You may break but shall not bend me.
- SYDNEY, Viscount. (TOWNSHEND.) *E.* — "Droit et avant:" Right and forward.
- TAAFE, Viscount. (TAAPE.) *I.* — "In hoc signo spes mea:" In this sign is my hope.
- TALBOT, Earl. (CRETWYND-TALBOT.) *E.* — "Humani nihil alienum:" Nothing is indifferent to me which relates to man.
- TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, Baron. (TALBOT.) *I.* — "Forte et fidele:" Strong and faithful.
- TANKERVILLE, Earl of. (BENNET.) *E.* — "De bon vouloir servir le roi:" To serve the king with good will.
- TEIGNMOUTH, Baron. (SRORE.) *I.* — "Perimus licitis:" We die in a good cause.
- TEMPLEMORE, Baron. (CRICHTER.) *E.* — "Invitum squitur honor:" Honour follows against his will.
- TEMPLETOWN, Viscount. (UPTON.) *I.* — "Virtutis avorum premium:" The reward of the virtue of my ancestors.
- TENTERDEN, Baron. (ARROTT.) *E.* — "Labore:" By labour.
- TEYNHAM, Baron. (ROPER-CURZON.) *E.* — "Spes mea in Deo:" My hope is in God.
- THANET, Earl of. (TUFTON.) *E.* — "Ales volat propriis:" The bird flies to its kind.
- THOMOND, Marquis of. (O'BRYEN.) *I.* — "Vigur de dessus:" Strength is from above.
- THURLOW, Baron. (HOVEL-THURLOW.) *E.* — "Quo fata vocant:" Whither fate may call me.
- TOKPICHEN, Baron. (SANDLANDS.) *S.* — "Spero meliora:" I hope for better things.
- TORRINGTON, Viscount. (BYNG.) *E.* — "Tuebor:" I will defend.
- TOWNSHEND, Marquis. (GEORGE-FERRERS.) *E.* — "Hæc generi incrementa fides:" Faith obtained these honours for our race.
- TRAQUAIR, Earl of. (STUART.) *S.* — "Judge nought."
- TRIMLESTOWN, Baron. (BARNEWALL.) *I.* — "Malo mori quam fudari:" I had rather die than be disgraced.
- TWEEDDALE, Marquis of. (HAY.) *S.* — "Spare nought."
- TYRCONNEL, Earl of. (CARPENTER.) *I.* — "Per acuta belli:" By stratagems of war.
- VAUX, Baron. (MOSTYN.) *E.* — "Morte leonis vita:" Life by the death of the lion.
- VENTRY, Baron. (DE MOLEYS.) *I.* — "Vivere sat vincere:" To conquer is to live enough.
- VERNON, Baron. (WARREN.) *E.* — "Ver non semper viret:" The spring does not always flourish; or, Vernon always flourishes.
- VERULAM, Earl. (GRIMSTON.) *E.* — "Mediocria firma:" Firm in the middle state.
- VIVIAN, Baron. (VIVIAN.) "Vive revicturus:" Live, that you may live hereafter.
- WALDEGRAVE, Earl. (WALDEGRAVE.) *E.* — "Passe avant:" Pass onward.
- WALLSCOURT, Baron. (BLAKE.) *I.* — "Virtus sola nobilitat:" Virtue alone ennobles.
- WALSINGHAM, Baron. (DE GREY.) *E.* — "Excitari non hebescere:" To be spirited, not inactive.
- WARD, Baron. (WARD.) *E.* — "Comme je fus:" As I was.
- WARWICK, Earl of. (GREVILLE.) *E.* — "Vix ea nostra voco:" I can scarcely call these our own.
- WATERFORD, Marquis. (DE-LA-POER-BERSFORD.) *I.* — "Nil nisi cruce:" No dependence but in the cross.
- WATERPARK, Baron. (CAVENDISH.) *E.* — "Cavendo tutus:" Secure by caution.
- WELLINGTON, Duke of. (WELLESLEY.) *E.* — "Virtutis fortuna comes:" Fortune the companion of valour.
- WEMYSS AND MARCH, Earl of. (WEMYSS-CHARTERIS-DOUGLAS.) *S.* — "Je pense:" I think.
- WENLOCK, Baron. (LAWLEY-THOMPSON.) *E.* — "Je veux de bonne guerre:" I wish for fair play.
- WENMAN, Baroness. (WYRHAM.) *E.*
- WESTERN, Baron. (WESTERN.) *E.* — "Nec temere nec timide:" Neither rashly nor diffidently.
- WESTMEATH, Marquis of. (NOGENT.) *I.* — "Decevi:" I have resolved.
- WESTMINSTER, Marquis of. (GROSVENOR.) *E.* — "Nobilitatis virtus, non stemma, character:" Virtue, not ancestry, should characterize nobility.
- WESTMORELAND, Earl of. (FANE.) *E.* — "Ne vile fauo:" Disgrace not the altar.
- WIARNCLIFFE, Baron. (STUART-WORTLEY-MACKENZIE.) *E.* — "Avito viret honore:" He flourishes through the honour of his ancestors.

WICKLOW, Earl of. (HOWARD.) *I.*—
"Inservi Deo et lætare:" Serve God and
rejoice.

WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, Baron.
(VERNEY.)—"Vertue vaucceth:" Virtue
prevails.

WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY, Baron.
(DRUMMOND-BURRELL.) *E.*—"Animus
non deficit æquus:" Equanimity is not
wanting.

WILTON, Earl of. (EGERTON.) *E.*—
"Virtuti, non armis, fido:" I trust to vir-
tue, not to arms.

WINCHESTER, Marquis of. (PAU-
LETT.) "Aimez loyauté:" Love loyalty.

WINCHELSEA AND NOTTING-
HAM, Earl of. (FINCH-HATTON.) *E.*—

"Nil conscire sibi:" Conscious of no
guilt.

WINTERTON, Earl of. (TURNOUR.)
I.—"Esse quam videri:" To be, rather
than seem to be.

WODEHOUSE, Baron. (WODENOUSE.)
"Agincourt."

WROTTESLEY, Baron. (WROTTE-
LEY.) *E.*

WYNFORD, Baron. (BEST.) *E.*—
"Libertas in legibus:" Liberty in the laws.

YARBOROUGH, Baron. (ANDERSON-
PELHAM.) *E.*—"Vincit amor patriæ:"
The love of my country prevails.

ZETLAND, Earl of. (DUNDAS.) *S.*—
"Essayez:" Try.

ZOUCHIE, Baroness. (CERZON.) *E.*

PRIVILEGES, &c. OF THE PEERS.

The degrees of nobility in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are five, viz. *Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons*: to which may properly be added a sixth, viz. the *Archbishops and Bishops*, who, as spiritual lords, are entitled to a seat in the House of Peers, and possess for their lives all the faculties and privileges of the peerage. The principal of these privileges are as follow:—

1. That they are free from all *arrest for debts*, as being the king's hereditary counsellors. Therefore a peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action, and no *attachment* lies against his person. For the same reason they are exempt from attending *courts leet*, or *sheriff's turns*; or, in cases of riot, attending the *posse comitatus*.

2. In criminal cases they are only tried by their peers, who give their verdict, not upon oath as other juries, but upon their *honour*: and then a court is fitted up for the purpose in the middle of Westminster Hall, at the king's charge.

3. To secure the *honour* of, and prevent the spreading of any *scandal* upon peers, or any great officers of the realm, by reports, there is an express law, called *scandalum magnatum*, by which any man convicted of making a scandalous report against a peer of the realm (though true), is condemned to an *arbitrary fine*, and to remain in custody till the same be paid.

4. Upon any great trial in a court of justice, a peer may come into the court, and sit there uncovered. But no peer can be covered in the royal presence without permission for that purpose, except Lord Kingsale, who enjoys that privilege by hereditary right, originally granted to his ancestor, Baron de Coureay, by King John.

MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF PEERS.

1. The Daughters of Dukes, Marquises, or Earls, who, having married Commoners, are distinguished by the title of *Right Honourable Lady* prefixed to their own Christian names. 2. The Daughters of Viscounts, or Barons, who, having married Knights, or Baronets, are distinguished by the title of *Honourable Lady* prefixed to their own Christian names. 3. The Daughters of Viscounts, or Barons, married to Commoners, are distinguished by the title of *Honourable Mrs.* prefixed to their names.

THE ABUSE OF RICHES IS A CURSE; THEIR USE, A BLESSING.

TABLES OF NUMBER, MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Traders keep their Accounts in Pounds £., Shillings s., and Pence d.

HE THAT WOULD KNOW THE TRUE VALUE OF MONEY, SHOULD TRY TO BORROW SOME.

NUMERATION.

Units	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tens	-	-	-	-	-	12
Hundreds	-	-	-	-	-	123
Thousands	-	-	-	-	-	1,234
Tens of Thousands	-	-	-	-	-	12,345
Hundreds of Thousands	-	-	-	-	-	123,456
Millions	-	-	-	-	-	1,234,567
Tens of Millions	-	-	-	-	-	12,345,678
Hundreds of Millions	-	-	-	-	-	123,456,789
Thousands of Millions	-	-	-	-	-	1,234,567,890

It will be seen by the above that the seventh figure constitutes millions; six more would be billions, six more trillions, and so on for every six figures, to quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions, septillions, octillions, nontrillions, decillions, &c.

CURRENT MONEY.

GOLD.

	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Weight.</i>	
	£. s. d.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
5 Sov. Piece	5 0 0	-	1 5	16-370
Double Sov.	2 0 0	-	0 10	6-548
Sovereign	1 0 0	-	0 5	3-274
Half-Sov.	0 10 0	-	0 2	13-637

SILVER.

Crown	-	0	5	0	-	0	18	4-36
Half Crown	0	2	6	-	0	9	2-18	
Shilling	0	1	0	-	0	3	15-27	
Sixpence	0	0	6	-	0	1	19-63	

COPPER.

Penny	-	0	0	1	-	1oz.	0dr.
Halfpenny	-	0	0	0	1/2	-	0 8
Farthing	-	0	0	0	1/4	-	0 4

FARTHINGS.			MONEY.			PENCE.			SHILLINGS.		
	<i>f.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>£. s.</i>		<i>£. s.</i>	
2	are	0 4	12	are	1 0	20	are	1 0	20	are	1 0
3	----	0 6	20	----	1 8	30	----	1 10	30	----	1 10
4	----	0 8	24	----	2 0	40	----	2 0	40	----	2 0
5	----	1 0	30	----	2 6	50	----	2 10	50	----	2 10
6	----	1 2	36	----	3 0	60	----	3 0	60	----	3 0
7	----	1 4	40	----	3 4	70	----	3 10	70	----	3 10
8	----	1 6	48	----	4 0	80	----	4 0	80	----	4 0
9	----	1 8	50	----	4 2	90	----	4 10	90	----	4 10
10	----	2 0	60	----	5 0	100	----	5 0	100	----	5 0
11	----	2 2	70	----	5 10	110	----	5 10	110	----	5 10
12	----	2 4	72	----	6 0	120	----	6 0	120	----	6 0
13	----	2 6	80	----	6 8	130	----	6 10	130	----	6 10
14	----	2 8	84	----	7 0	140	----	7 0	140	----	7 0
15	----	3 0	90	----	7 6	150	----	7 10	150	----	7 10
16	----	3 2	96	----	8 0	160	----	8 0	160	----	8 0
17	----	3 4	100	----	8 4	170	----	8 10	170	----	8 10
18	----	3 6	108	----	9 0	180	----	9 0	180	----	9 0
19	----	3 8	110	----	9 2	190	----	9 10	190	----	9 10
20	----	4 0	120	----	10 0	200	----	10 0	200	----	10 0
21	----	4 2	130	----	10 10	250	----	10 10	250	----	10 10
22	----	4 4	132	----	11 0	300	----	15 0	300	----	15 0
23	----	4 6	140	----	11 8	350	----	17 10	350	----	17 10
24	----	4 8	144	----	12 0	400	----	20 0	400	----	20 0
25	----	5 0	150	----	12 6	450	----	22 10	450	----	22 10
32	----	5 8	156	----	13 0	500	----	25 0	500	----	25 0
36	----	6 0	160	----	13 4	650	----	32 10	650	----	32 10
40	----	6 4	170	----	14 2	750	----	37 10	750	----	37 10
44	----	6 8	180	----	15 0	850	----	42 10	850	----	42 10
48	----	7 2	180	----	15 10	950	----	47 10	950	----	47 10
96	----	14 4	200	----	16 8	1000	----	50 0	1000	----	50 0
120	----	18 0	240	----	1 0 0	1500	----	75 0	1500	----	75 0
240	----	36 0	450	----	2 0 0	2000	----	100 0	2000	----	100 0
480	----	72 0	1200	----	5 0 0	2500	----	125 0	2500	----	125 0
960	----	144 0	2400	----	10 0 0	3000	----	150 0	3000	----	150 0
1920	----	288 0	4800	----	20 0 0	4000	----	200 0	4000	----	200 0

MULTIPLICATION.
By reversing this Table it will become Division.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

MILES.
A mile in different countries varies considerably.

English mile contains	1760 yards.
Russian mile	1100
Irish and Scotch mile	2200
Italian mile	1467
Polish mile	4400
Spanish mile	5028
German mile	5866
Swedish and Danish mile	7233
Hungarian mile	8500

In France they measure by the mean league of 3666 yards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Firkin of Butter is	-	56 lbs.	Stone of Iron or Shot	-	14 lbs.	Bale of Bacon five Fitches.		
Firkin of Soap	-	64	----- Glass	-	5	Piece of Calico is	- 28 yards.	
Barrel of Pot Ashes	-	200	----- Meat (London)	8	Piece of Irish Linen	25 yards		
Barrel of Anchovies	-	30	----- Meat (Country)	14	Piece of Muslin	- 10 yards		
Barrel of Soap	-	253	----- Cheese	-	16	Thousand of Quills is	1200	
Barrel of Butter	-	224	----- Hemp	-	32	Hundred of Walnuts,	120	
Fother of Lead, 19 cwt.			----- Fish	-	8	Ton of Potatoes,	40 bushels.	
2 qrs. or	-	2184	Seam of Glass 24 Stone	120	Load of Bricks	-	500	
Barrel of Candles	-	120	Bushel of Coal	-	64	----- Tiles	-	1000
Gallon of Train Oil	-	7 1/2	Cwt. Weight of Potatoes	120	Last of Gunpowder,	42 barrels.		
Fagot of Steel	-	120	Rollof Parchment, 60skius.		French Franc is	-	10d.	
					Spanish Dollar is	-	4s. 6d.	

IN THE DAY OF WEALTH, REMEMBER THE HOUR OF ADVERSITY.

MAKE NOT GOLD THE GOD OF YOUR IDOLATRY, BUT THE AGENT OF YOUR BENEVOLENCE.

Arithmetical Tables, &c.

Practice.

OF A PENNY.
farth. d.
2 equal 1 half
1 = 1-4th

OF A SHILLING
s. s.
6 equal 1-half
4 = 1-3rd
3 = 1-4th
2 = 1-6th
1½ = 1-8th
1 = 1-12th
0¾ = 1-16th

OF A POUND.

s. d. £.
10 0 equal 1-half
8 8 = 1-3rd
5 0 = 1-4th
4 0 = 1-5th
3 4 = 1-6th
2 6 = 1-8th
2 0 = 1-10th
1 8 = 1-12th
1 4 = 1-15th
1 3 = 1-16th
1 0 = 1-20th
0 8 = 1-30th
0 6 = 1-40th
0 4 = 1-60th
0 3 = 1-80th
0 2 = 1-120th
0 1 = 1-240th

OF A QUARTER

14lbs. equal 1-half
7 = 1-4th
4 = 1-7th
3½ = 1-8th
2 = 1-14th
1 = 1-28th

OF A HUNDRED

50 equal 1-half
25 = 1-4th
10 = 1-10th
5 = 1-20th

OF A HUNDRED WEIGHT.

gr. lbs. Cwt.
2 0 equal 1-half
1 0 = 1-4th
0 16 = 1-7th
0 14 = 1-8th
0 8 = 1-14th
0 7 = 1-16th
0 4 = 1-28th

OF A TON.

Cwt. Ton.
10 equal 1 half
5 = 1-4th
4 = 1-5th
2½ = 1-8th
2 = 1-10th
1½ = 1-16th
1 = 1-20th

AVOIRDUPOIS.

16 drams - 1 ounce
16 ounces - 1 pound
14 pounds - 1 stone
28 pounds - 1 quarter
4 quarters - 1 hundred
20 hundred - 1 ton

TROY WEIGHT.

4 grains - 1 carat
24 grains - 1 pennywt.
20 penny wt. - 1 ounce
12 ounces - 1 pound
25 pounds - 1 quarter
100 pounds - 1 cwt.
20 cwt. - 1 ton

APOTHECARIES.

20 grains - 1 scruple
3 scruples - 1 dram
8 drams - 1 ounce
12 ounces - 1 pound

WOOL WEIGHT.

7 pounds - 1 clove
2 cloves - 1 stone
2 stones - 1 tod
8½ tods - 1 wey
2 weys - 1 sack
12 sacks - 1 last
12 score - 1 pack

ALE AND BEER.

2 pints - 1 quart
4 quarts - 1 gallon
9 gallons - 1 firkin
2 firkins - 1 kilderkin
2 kilderkins - 1 barrel
1½ barrel - 1 hogshead
2 barrels - 1 puncheon
3 barrels - 1 butt

WINE MEASURE.

4 gills - 1 pint
2 pints - 1 quart
4 quarts - 1 gallon
10 gallons - 1 anker
18 gallons - 1 rundlet
31½ gallons - 1 hogsh.
42 gallons - 1 tierce
63 gallons - 1 hogshead
84 gallons - 1 puncheon
2 hogsheds - 1 pipe
2 pipes - 1 tun

DRY MEASURE.

2 pints - 1 quart
2 quarts - 1 pottle
2 pottles - 1 gallon
2 gallons - 1 peck
4 pecks - 1 bushel
2 bushels - 1 strike
4 bushels - 1 sack
8 bushels - 1 quarter
4 quarters - 1 chaldron
5 quarters - 1 wey
10 quarters - 1 last

BREAD AND FLOUR

peck loaf - - 17 6 1
half peck - - 8 11 0½
quarter - - 4 5 8¼
peck of flour 14 0 0
bushel - - - 56 0 0
sack - - - - 280 0 9

By a recent act of Parliament, Bread is sold by the pound within 10 miles of London, such as 4lb. loaves, and 2lb. loaves.

CHEESE & BUTTER.

8lb. - - 1 clove
256lb. - - 1 Suffolk wey
336lb. - - 1 Essex wey

LONG MEASURE.

3 barleycorns - 1 inch
3 inches - 1 hand
10 inches - 1 span
12 inches - 1 foot
3 feet - 1 yard
5 feet - 1 pace
6 feet - 1 fathom
5½ yds - 1 pole
4 poles - 1 chain
40 poles - 1 furlong
8 furlongs - 1 mile
3 miles - 1 league
69½ miles - 1 degree
360 degrees the circumference of the globe.

CLOTH MEASURE.

2½ inches - 1 nail
4 nails - 1 quarter
3 quarters - 1 Flemish ell
4 quarters - 1 yard
5 quarters - 1 English ell
6 quarters - 1 French ell

LAND, OR

SQUARE MEASURE
144 inches - 1 square foot
9 feet - 1 square yd.
100 feet - 1 sq. flooring
172½ feet - 1 rad brickwk.
16 poles - 1 chain
40 poles - 1 rood
4 roods - 1 acre
640 acres - 1 sq. mile
30 acres - 1 yd. of land
100 acres - 1 hide of land
40 hides - 1 barony

SOLID MEASURE.

1728 inches - 1 solid foot
27 feet - 1 yard
40 fectunhewu }
50 foot hewn } 1 ton
timber - - - }
108 feet - 1 stack wood
125 feet - 1 cord wood

HAY AND STRAW.

36lbs. - - 1 truss of straw
56lbs. - 1 truss of old hay
60lbs. - truss of new hay
36 trusses - 1 load

COAL MEASURE.

4 pecks - 1 bushel
3 bushels - 1 sack
9 bushels - 1 vat
12 sacks - 1 chaldron
5½ chaldrs. - 1 toon
21 chaldrs. - 1 score

A recent act of Parliament requires coals to be sold by weight instead of measure.

PAPER.

21 sheets - 1 quire
20 quires - 1 ream
2 reams - 1 bundle

BOOKS.

4 pages - 1 sheet folio
8 pages - 1 sht. quarto
16 pages - 1 sht. octavo
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ASTRONOMY.

60 sec. - 1 minute
60 min. - 1 degree
30 degrees - 1 sign
90 degrees - 1 quadrant
4 quadrts. - 1 great circle

TIME.

60 sec. - - - 1 minute
60 min. - - - 1 hour
24 hours - - - 1 day
7 days - - - 1 week
4 weeks - - - 1 month
12 months - 1 calendar year, or 365 days 6 hours
28 days - 1 lunar month
13 months - 1 lunar year

QUARTER DAYS.

Lady-day - 25th March
Midsumr-day 24th June
Michael-day 29th Sept.
Xmas-day - 25th Dec.

NUMBER OF DAYS

IN EACH MONTH.
January - - - 31
February - - - 28
March - - - 31
April - - - 30
May - - - 31
June - - - 30
July - - - 31
August - - - 31
September - - 30
October - - - 31
November - - 30
December - - 31

30 days hath September, April, June, & November;
February has 28 alone,
And all the rest have 31.
But Leap-year, coming once in four,
Gives Feb. 1 day more.

WITH WHAT MEASURE YE METE, IT SHALL BE MEASURED TO YOU AGAIN.—MATTHEW, VII. 2.

A PERFECT AND JUST WEIGHT, A PERFECT AND JUST MEASURE SHALL THOU HAVE.—DEUT. XXV. 15.

Bricklayers measure by the rod of sixteen feet and a half, of which the square is 224 feet.

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